reward forms, satisfactory social welfare and cultural living. And lastly the problem of land attached to farm-houses and personal subsidiary job upon such land is discussed. Here he analyses the real state of Soviet agriculture in detail, referring to many concrete instances.

In conclusion, the author briefly discusses the future course of the Soviet agricultural enterprises. Probably, in his opinion, it will not coincide with the supposed course of the Chinese “people’s commune”. Kolkhoz will approach to Sovkhoz, Sovkhoz will be effected by Kolkhoz, and bosh will be merged into each other and ultimately unified into one.

鲁迅怎樣創造了他自已？
——關於『野草』的詩和“哲學”——

木 山 英 雄

收在『野草』裡的二十三篇散文詩，是從1924年秋天到1926年春天斷續寫成的。在這個期間內，魯迅的創作呈現了特別濃厚的詩和“哲學”色彩，而『野草』可以說是代表這種傾向的作品。那麼，這裹所謂詩和“哲學”是怎麼一種性質呢？——這撲文章的主要目的就在探討這個問題，因而需要留給本文詳述，然而這裹不能不指出，『野草』裡的詩和“哲學”兩者當中，對在“光明和黑晝”“過去和未來”“生與死”之間掙扎着的作者說來，本來不會存在決定性的區別的。（誰都知道魯迅並不是所謂“哲學家”的）。總之可以說，『野草』這部很薄很薄的集子強而有力而且集中地表現了魯迅自我形成的一段努力。因此，以『野草』為主要材料，將那段努力的過程進行研究，容或能從它的邏輯和方法裡窺見魯迅精神的一斑也未可知。

下邊略記這篇文章各節的主題——

前 言
1. 從吶喊到彷徨
2. “寂寞”的構造
3. 在彷徨裡的行爲
4. 生與死

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5. 魯迅的中國，中國的“奴隸”
6. 友與讃——結尾語

A Study of Soseki Natsume (continued)

by Keizo Ikimatsu

Soseki Natsume, who returned from England in January 1903, lectured on such subjects as the Forms of English Literature, On Literature, the English Literature of the 18th Century (Literary Review) for four years, that is, from April 1903 to March 1907. This article aims to clarify what kind of results his sense of problem and his study which he had and did during his stay in England eventually produced. It also tries to show what his sense of problem and his study mentioned mean in his literary career. This attempt will be made through thinking over those subjects mentioned above. The points thus clarified are as follows.

“The Forms of English Literature” really is a very interesting achievement to demonstrate how deeply a common Japanese researcher of English literature, as he thought he really was, can understand the literature of the West and what its limit is. By this he showed concretely what he meant by the “Insurmountable difficulty” in both appreciation and introduction of Western literature that he wrote in his “Fragments”, a work made abroad, probably after September 1901.

His next work “On Literature”, a study of literature itself, had as its object to study in detail of literature psychologically as well as sociologically. He described a measure very necessary for choosing samples from Western literature to be introduced to Japan as he said in the “Fragments”.

His third work “The English Literature of the 18th Century” is an attempt at appreciation of the English literature of that era as a Japanese done in exactly the same manner as “Voltaire made review of Paradise Lost by Milton”, a last phrasing in the “Fragments”. It is