

## NEW BOOKS

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN ARMY IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR. Volume I. SIX YEARS OF WAR. By COLONEL C. P. STACEY. Volume II. THE CANADIANS IN ITALY. By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. W. L. NICHOLSON. Ottawa: The Queen's Printer, 1955-56.

Not long after the collapse of the Axis Powers in 1945 a London journalist, thinking of the vast amount of new history which must now be written, noted with concern that the official British history of the First War had not yet been completed.

Any fears that the story of the Second World War might be told in this leisurely fashion have proved to be without foundation. A definitive history of the great conflict in all of its details may be still in the making, but the publications in the field are almost legion. These vary from top-level accounts by Sir Winston Churchill and the late President F. D. Roosevelt, to books on a more limited scale such as Eisenhower's *Crusade in Europe*, Sherwood's *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, Wilmot's *Struggle for Europe*, Butcher's *Three Years with Eisenhower*, and many others. In addition, there are the writings of military and naval leaders, both allied and axis, and accounts of a single campaign, a national army, and a particular unit. All of these are indispensable to the student of the war period.

To the growing bibliography of World War II must be added two volumes on the Canadian Army by the Director and Deputy Director of the Historical Section, Canadian Staff, Colonel Stacey and Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson. The books are two of a projected three-volume history of the army during the war years, and will expand the material contained in Colonel Stacey's earlier book, *The Canadian Army, 1939-45*, published in 1948.

During the war Colonel Stacey and his assistants were attached to army headquarters in England, and each army division had an historical officer. The material collected by these men, and the official documents of the Canadian Government, provided most of the sources for the two books, but other sources—books, memoirs, letters, and articles, both allied and axis—were also consulted. Both volumes are fully documented and are well written. Both are lengthy (629 and 809 pages) and, in addition to the text, have explanatory appendices. The format is excellent and reflects much credit on both authors and printer.

Colonel Stacey begins his book with a detailed survey of the military situation before and during 1939. Although somewhat better prepared than in 1914, the country had only a skeleton army, and when volunteers were called from the various militia units, the Government had great difficulty in providing them with living quarters, clothing, and equipment. The author records how the small ill-equipped forces of 1939 became the efficient fighting unit of 1943-45. Some attention is also given to the part played by Canadian soldiers in guarding strategic positions on this side of the Atlantic and to the expedition against the Japanese in the Aleutians.

Part II of the book describes the activities of the Canadian army in Britain, its brief appearance in France, its training to defeat a threatened invasion of the island, and the efforts made to find it a more active role after the danger of invasion had passed. Canadians

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were sent to destroy fuel supplies at Spitsbergen, to help tunnel the rock defences at Gibraltar, and to cut timber in Scotland; but the troops as a whole, although alerted on several occasions, remained for many months comparatively inactive. With the year 1942 there was a change of tempo. Canadians formed the largest number of troops for the attack on Dieppe; soldiers from Canada fought and died at Hong Kong; and Prime Minister Churchill sought in vain to use Canadian soldiers for operation "Jupiter," an attack on German positions in Norway.

The Dieppe Raid, at least for Canadians, has been one of the most controversial topics of World War II. Colonel Stacey recognizes its importance and devotes nearly one hundred pages of his book to it. It may best be studied under policy, or reasons for it; events; and results. The events, while important, require the least comment. The raiders failed to achieve their objective and withdrew with heavy losses. Of the more than 4900 Canadians who participated, over 2700 were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner.

The policy which prompted the raid and the results achieved are not easy to assess. The Russians were urging action in the West to relieve German pressure against their armies. Before President Roosevelt's acceptance on July 22 of the operation "Torch," the invasion of North Africa, the American Chiefs of Staff were determined to prepare for an invasion of France in 1942. Churchill did not favour this plan, but when it was abandoned, he wished for "something on a large scale" as a gesture to the Russians and a reply to the critics of inaction. The raid had been planned earlier as part of a pattern to strike the enemy whenever possible. It was revived in August as the nearest "something on a large scale" that could be achieved. The Canadian Government and the Canadian Command gave their approval, and many soldiers, long inactive, welcomed an opportunity to come to grips with the foe.

It has been suggested that one result of the raid was to prove to American planners that to attack the French beaches would require more troops and equipment than were available in 1942, and that thereafter they were more enthusiastic for the invasion of North Africa. In Britain and in Canada it had a decidedly sobering effect. From the military point of view, it held German troops and resources from being used against Russia, which was then bearing the brunt of the axis attack. This, and other reasons, according to Mr. Churchill, made the sacrifice worthwhile. General Eisenhower declared that the Dieppe raid taught valuable lessons which were later applied to "our advantage." Colonel Stacey agrees but is of the opinion that some of the conclusions drawn from it could have been reached without the raid. How some of the lessons were applied later we are to learn from the third volume of the series.

The author devotes a long chapter to the campaign at Hong Kong and the sending to its defence of 2000 Canadians, all of whom became casualties or were made prisoners. Looking back, Colonel Stacey is of the opinion that the decision of the Canadian authorities to reinforce Hong Kong was a mistake, and the belief that 2000 Canadians could exercise a deterrent effect on Japanese aggression an "egregious absurdity." The campaign did, however, delay slightly the Japanese sweep over the East Indies and South-East Asia.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson's *Canadians in Italy* is a worthy companion for Stacey's *Six Years of War*. His is a unified story, and he tells it with consummate skill. The detailed accounts of the units that fought, the officers who led, the battles won, and losses sustained are almost overwhelming. The book is a veritable treasure-house of information and a history that will not have to be done again. Its weakness is such a concentration on Canadian activities that occasionally it loses sight of the Italian campaign as a whole. "Husky" was far more than a Canadian venture, although the title *Canadians in Italy* suggests the scope of the book.

The book begins with an account of the efforts which were made by a small but vociferous public opinion in Canada, the Canadian Government, and the Canadian High Command to get the Canadian army into action. Prime Minister Churchill had refused the request that Canadians be sent to North Africa lest it confirm an accusation, which he wished to refute, that Britain was fighting the war with Dominion troops. He finally agreed, however, to sending them to Sicily. The book traces their activities from the landing in southern Sicily in July, 1943, to the fighting on the Italian mainland and the withdrawal in 1945 to join their companions from England for the final drive into Germany. There was much hard and stubborn fighting in the Italian mountains, and such battles as the River Rimini, Ortona, and the attacks on the various defence lines won for these veterans a lasting and an honoured place in the annals of the Canadian army overseas.

Two incidents of the Italian campaign are likely to incite discussion for a long time to come. The first is the problem which seemed to face Canadian authorities, especially in the early years of the war, of gaining a place in overall planning, and of maintaining a distinctly Canadian identity. This reached its culmination when General McNaughton first sought to visit Canadian troops in Italy. Thereafter, it would seem, conditions improved.

A second question has to do with the later policy of operation "Husky." When the United States insisted that the Italian campaign was secondary to the invasion of North France, "Overlord," and withdrew troops and equipment from the Mediterranean area to forward this campaign, were the results achieved, after the surrender of Italy, sufficiently important to justify the hard and costly advance through the German defences and up the peninsula; or would the same purpose have been achieved by holding the enemy forces until the pincer operations of "Overlord" and the Russians caused Germany to collapse?

RONALD S. LONGLEY.

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BLOMIDON ROSE. By ESTHER CLARK WRIGHT. Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1957. Pp. viii, 206. \$4.00.

Dr. Wright has studied and travelled far and wide; her native home is New Brunswick, and she has written books on its Loyalist settlement and on three of its great rivers. But the house that she calls home looks from the ridge behind Wolfville across Grand Pré and the Basin of Minas, where, as Longfellow described it in *Evangeline*, "to the northward, Blomidon rose."

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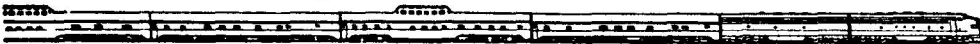
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Mrs. Wright deals with Longfellow's sentimental inaccuracies in her final chapter. Her book is concerned with the sentimental regard of its people for the historical, social, and geographical associations that distinguish the region for which Blomidon is the landmark and boundary, and Wolfville and the Acadian country are the centre. This is an intimate and companionable account of a small area—over much of which the author had walked—in which familiarity has bred affection strengthened by history, legend, and anecdote. For those who know or wish to know the countryside from the headwaters of Fundy and the dykelands and orchards of the upper "Valley" across the South "Mountain" to Halifax and Chester, Dr. Wright knows it all and tells it pleasantly and well. Her chapter "In and out of the Basin of Minas," for example, takes its title from the little known *Acadian Exile* which as an example of unconscious humour excels even the works of James D. Gillis, and from which some of the choicer passages are quoted extensively. In the same chapter, the account of a sailing disaster is given in accurate detail, and capped with the story—a shibboleth for all true denizens of the Evangeline country—of the memorial tribute "Six precious souls from Wolfville and the man from Gaspereau."

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C. L. Bennet

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LONDON CORRESPONDENCE INWARD FROM EDEN COLVILLE, 1849-1852, AND EDEN COLVILLE'S LETTERS TO SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, 1849-52. Edited by E. E. RICH, M.A., assisted by A. M. JOHNSON, Archivist, Hudson's Bay Company. With an Introduction by W. L. MORTON, Professor of Canadian History, University of Manitoba. London: The Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1956. Pp. cxv, 300. Frontispiece.

Eden Colville, the author of these letters, was the son of Andrew Colville, who was Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in London at the time of his son's appointment as resident Governor of Rupert's Land. He had had a good education and some experience in the management of the London Land Company in which his father was associated with Wakefield and others, was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada during the administration of Governor Metcalfe, and after his experience in Rupert's Land was destined to become first, Deputy Governor, and finally Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The first series of letters in this volume covers the period from October 15, 1849, when he was at Fort Victoria (where he had been sent by Sir George Simpson), to October 21, 1852, after his return to London; and the second series begins on July 10, 1849, when he was at Cumberland House en route to Fort Victoria, and ends on December 16, 1852, while he was still in London and writing to Sir George Simpson on the affairs of the Company—and incidentally keeping his eye on the political situation. All these letters are interesting in themselves, particularly during the period from August, 1850, to June, 1852, when he was actually resident in Red River and reporting fully to the

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Company in London, and to Sir George, wherever he might be at the time, on the problems with which he had to deal; but their interest is greatly enhanced by the illuminating introduction of Professor Morton, which describes the Red River settlement at the time of Colville's arrival and gives the historical background of the economic, political, and religious problems which he had to solve. Professor Morton has a flair for vivid description and, without wasting any words, he gives sufficient detail to enable the reader to enter this mixed community and understand both its problems and those of the Company.

D. C. Harvey

**EARLY TRAVELLERS IN THE CANADAS, 1791-1867.** Selected and edited with an Introduction by GERALD M. CRAIG. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1955. Pp. xxxvi, 300. Eight illustrations.

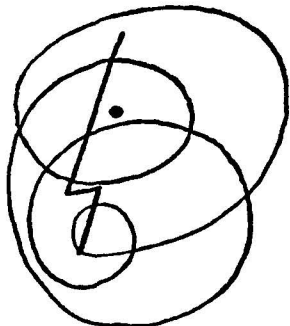
This is the fifth volume to be published in the series of Macmillan's "Pioneer Books." It contains selections from twenty-nine different authors, representing every variety of traveller and commentator who visited the Canadas between 1792 and 1865, and showing what each was interested in or prone to observe. It also contains an elaborate bibliography of travellers to British North America and the United States, compiled in two divisions: the first listing books which treat solely of the Canadian provinces or in which they receive considerable space; the second consisting of books in which the provinces receive little attention. Both lists give a total of almost one hundred more authors than the number chosen for this volume; but they might not have added any new ideas to the extracts selected.

Mr. Craig introduces each selection with some facts about the author, the extent of his stay in the Canadas, the authority with which he speaks, and the work from which the selection is made—the title and date of publication and pages extracted. In a useful introduction to the volume as a whole he discusses the different types of traveller, their approach to the Canadas, whether directly or indirectly via the United States, their purpose in coming, their prejudices or pre-conceived opinions on arrival, the nature of their special interest, whether literary, social, economic or political; and, after complimenting them generally on the clarity and vigour of their style, he concludes: "Our travellers wrote, not with amused detachment but with direct and immediate purposes: to instruct, to warn, to encourage, to criticize, and to judge. Plain speaking about this vitally important North American extension of European civilization is the leading characteristic of their writing."

D. C. Harvey

**THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.** By H. H. WALSH. Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1956. Pp. viii, 355. \$6.00.

Several useful volumes surveying important, if well-worn, areas of ecclesiastical history have appeared fairly recently, among them Professor G. B. Caird's *The Apostolic Age* and Dr. J. R. H. Moorman's



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*A History of the Church in England.* Now Dr. Caird's colleague at McGill University, Professor H. H. Walsh, has added another, *The Christian Church in Canada.* Here the similarity ends, for this book is a pioneer work, and in his desire to write an account of the church history of his country down to his own day, Dr. Walsh follows such illustrious predecessors as Bede in the eighth century and Thomas Fuller in the seventeenth. The author's purpose is to set forth as objectively as possible a survey of the total Christian religious life of Canada. A considerable portion of the book, including the first seven chapters, is devoted to Roman Catholicism, and properly so, in view of the fact of its long history in this country. Further, according to the last official census, more than forty percent of all Canadians are Roman Catholics. Treatment of other religious bodies, whether churches, cults, or sects, is also sufficiently proportionate. Chapters are devoted to such subjects as the organization of parochial life and the relation between church and state in New France, the Loyalist era, church and sect in the Maritime Provinces and the Canadas, the churches and Confederation, western expansion, church union, and some modern problems. Throughout the book the intimate association between religion and politics in Canada has been emphasized discerningly, as has the conspicuous role played by Canadian churchmen in the formation of the federal constitution and in the extension of the original four provinces westward.

For Canadians, and perhaps for others, the history of Christianity in their country is an absorbing study, and Dr. Walsh has told it well. There are, of course, inevitable imperfections. Contrary to what is said on page 15, Anabaptists had emerged in England before the Puritan regime in the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1575 two were burnt at the stake at Smithfield. Monsignor Ronald Knox's *Enthusiasm* was published in 1950, not 1905, as is stated on page 132. Readers could have been told not only that the consecration of the first bishop for Canada, Laval, took place at Paris in a church exempt from French episcopal jurisdiction, but that this church was the ancient St. Germain-des-Prés, chief burial place of the Merovingian kings, whose choir was consecrated by Pope Alexander III himself. Such expressions as "the hierarchy was not yet out of the woods" and the use of "wasn't" and "didn't" are not expected in a scholarly work. The placing of footnotes at the end of each chapter, rather than at the foot of the relevant page, tends to leave them unread. More care might have been taken in the oversight of the proofs, as such misprints as "excommunicate" (p. 63), "snyod" (p. 212), and "aproval" (p. 294) indicate. These minor matters may, however, be corrected in a second edition, and they should not be allowed to detract unduly from the real worth of this book. Natives of the Maritimes will take especial pleasure in the fact that Professor Walsh, born in Prince Edward Island, educated at the University of King's College in Halifax as well as at Columbia and Oxford, and rector of Anglican parishes in Nova Scotia for more than a decade, has added new lustre to the field of Canadian historical study.

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THE LETTERS OF EDWARD WILLIAM THOMSON TO ARCHIBALD LAMP-  
MAN (1891-1897). Ed. by ARTHUR S. BOURINOT. Pub. by  
the editor, 158 Carleton Road, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa,  
1957. \$2.50. Limited edition. Illustrated.

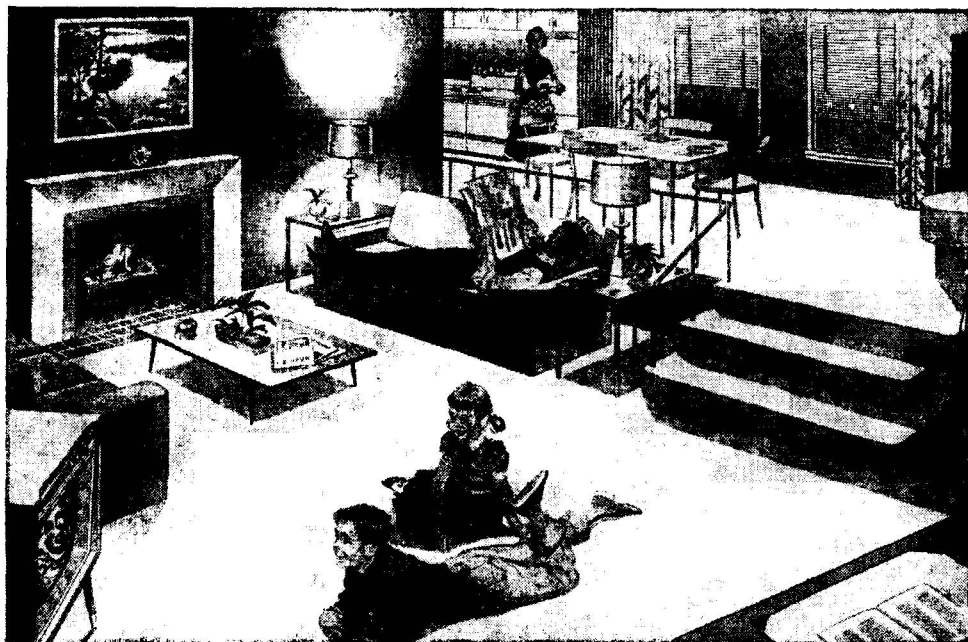
The most interesting personal letters are those which show the writer as he is—not as he wishes posterity to know him. Such letters are often far from having any intrinsic literary merit. They are often written in a hurry, slap-dash in style, faulty as to spelling. They often contain ill-considered and rash statements which the writer, in a more reflective frame of mind, would hesitate to allow the world to see. And yet one of the charms of such letters is their spontaneity, their unconscious betrayal of the frailties of humanity. Since no man is an island unto himself, we very often catch enlightening glimpses of the writer's friends; and when, as in the case of the Thomson-Lampman correspondence, both writers are literary men, their communications become an interesting adjunct to literature and are important as literary background.

Edward William Thomson (1849-1924) was a man of action who was never completely at home in the ivory tower that Lampman lived in. Thomson was a journalist, a short-story writer, and a poet who fought in the Civil War at Hatcher's Run and Petersburg, who took part in the Fenian Raid in 1866, and who joined the *Toronto Globe* as editorial writer in 1878, in which post he remained until 1891. He came to know Lampman in 1888, after the appearance of *Among the Millet*, which Thomson greatly admired and championed in the press. The extant letters of Thomson to Lampman, a Post-Office Clerk in Ottawa, begin in 1891, when the journalist became an editor for the *Youth's Companion* in Boston.

Few of the twenty-six letters are long. Most of them deserve to be called notes rather than letters, and a few of them are postcards. Many of them have been mutilated by a careless philatelist. The correspondence advances from the formal "My dear Mr. Lampman" to "My dear Archie," and throws a heart-warming light over the relationship that existed between the two men. Thomson felt that his friend was unappreciated in "that infernal hole Ottawa," and he encouraged him to come to Boston, then the literary centre in the United States. As an editor of a flourishing magazine, he placed Lampman's poems and prose sketches whenever he could, and he pulled strings to procure a better position for Lampman in Ottawa. Thomson was instrumental in the poet's visit to Boston as a lecturer. Always his tone is one of warmest affection and great admiration for the postal clerk, whose fragrance, he felt, was wasted on the Ottawa air.

The letters, however, are far from being unrelieved saccharine. Thomson, not yet a proficient poet himself, greatly enjoyed criticizing and analysing the poetry of others, and he was capable of so demolishing a poem of Lampman that it was later almost entirely re-written. Thomson's epistolatory style is colloquial and racy, always terse, never pedantic; and since his letters were intended for the eyes of Lampman alone, he says exactly what he thinks and feels. Writing of two of Lampman's poems, he gives him the following very good advice: "As an editor I say 'boil 'em down.' And as a very sincere friend of yours and admirer of your genius I'd say 'keep them back awhile'—don't send them yourself—back 'em up—take a look at them months from now." The members of parliament are "a sense-

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less, brawling, cantankerous lot." A gentleman who refuses to help Lampman is "a skunk." The letters are buoyant and cheerful. Only once does Thomson make a complaint on his own behalf: "For me—I have so many troubles, usually a squalid combination of the tragic with the ludicrous, that I can't get my head free at all, and my brains are fairly sodden with trying to think of work when the brain cells will eternally rearrange themselves in some stereotype of trouble, trouble, trouble."

Mr. Bourinot's *Letters of Thomson to Lampman* is not a lengthy book, and yet it contains the requisite materials to make it a complete unit: bibliographies of both Thomson and Lampman; an appendix giving pertinent excerpts of letters and reviews; and excerpts from notices and reviews of Lampman's poetry and lectures for which Thomson was indirectly responsible. Mr. Bourinot's edition of the Thomson-Lampman correspondence brings into relief the warm friendship between two Canadian literary figures and further illuminates the life of Archibald Lampman, whose letters to Thomson Mr. Bourinot edited in 1956.

C. L. LAMBERTSON

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ALEXANDER BEGG'S RED RIVER JOURNAL AND OTHER PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE RED RIVER RESISTANCE OF 1869-1870. Edited with an Introduction by W. L. MORTON, Professor of Canadian History at the University of Manitoba. Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1956. Pp. xxiii, 636, five illustrations and one map.

The title of this volume, by the use of the word "Resistance" instead of the words "Rebellion" or "Insurrection," which have been the words used hitherto by writers to describe the events of 1869-1870 in Red River, suggests that the editor, after a review of all material which has come to light in the intervening years, feels that the verdict of history favours the milder term. From this material, in addition to Begg's *Journal*, which covers the period from November 16, 1869, to July 23, 1870, he has selected thirty-two significant documents to give the views of the various participants in the movement and to afford a check on Begg's account. In his preface he gives a brief sketch of Begg's life and writings, notes the generally impartial tone of his *Journal*, and discusses his reasons for selecting the other documents. In his introduction he gives a comprehensive account of the various elements in the Red River settlement and their attitude throughout the period towards the transfer of the North-West to Canada, which involved a movement of immigrants into the territory as well as a change of government; and he contends that the great division of opinion in Red River was "between those who favoured the transfer and those who feared its consequences"; that the latter group, which included Riel and the *métis*, the Roman Catholic clergy, the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the American traders and residents in Winnipeg, were in different degrees and for different reasons the backbone and support of the Resistance; and that the remaining group, the English-speaking colonists, were in the main prepared to accept the transfer passively without discussion of terms—the only

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active body among the English-speaking settlers being the recently-arrived Canadians from Ontario, who, under the leadership of Dr. John Schultz, were "advocates of Canada's manifest destiny to acquire the North-West" and largely to blame for sparking the Resistance: "It is this likelihood of the small and intensely unpopular Canadian party becoming the chief power and established favourite in the new order that more than anything else explains the Resistance of the *métis* to the transfer in 1869."

He dismisses lightly the charges that it was the conduct of Snow in exploiting the *métis* under guise of relief and the violation of existing property rights in land by Surveyor Dennis—which he denies—that provoked the Resistance, and contends that it was rather their intimate association with Schultz and his aggressive group that "seemed to confirm a growing suspicion amongst clergy and *métis* that English, Protestant, Orange Ontario, not the Dominion of Canada, was to annex the North-West and swamp its people . . ." But he charges Macdonald and Cartier with lack of political tact in the appointments made for the provisional government in anticipation of the transfer of the North West, in that those from Quebec did not balance those from Ontario, and he blames the Imperial government for not sending a commission to Red River to explain what was to happen, with the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and with land titles of the Indians and *métis* as well as their political rights.

Without this explanation the *métis* were left to form their own judgment as to what would happen if they were left to the mercy of the Canadians from Ontario, and the steps they took were designed "to safeguard their survival as a people, to perpetuate the 'new nation' within the framework of the new order in the North West." What these steps were is retailed in Begg's *Journal* and the accompanying documents.

D. C. Harvey

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GREEK GRAMMAR. By H. W. SMYTH. Revised by G. M. MESSING. Cambridge: Harvard University Press [Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders and Co. Ltd.], 1956. \$6.50

Our new textbooks of classical languages lately tend to grow thinner and skimpier in their contents and size. Short cuts seem to be the fashion. In view of the rather slight current interest in Greek, for instance, text-book writers apparently wish to convince the students that Greek is a language that requires little effort. However, experience with students shows that well-handled, stiff requirements make more enthusiastic converts than easy ones which produce half-taught and sloppy students.

Therefore, the new edition of H. W. Smyth's *Greek Grammar for Colleges* is the most welcome of Greek textbooks to appear in years. It certainly is "the most complete reference grammar of ancient Greek to appear in English," as the editor points out in his preface, and more than adequate for the student's needs. The book is not only well organized and rich in information, but also retains all the features traditionally considered useful and often necessary for quick reference (tables, charts, synopsis, etc.), which some new school-books, especially



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those for beginners, tend to omit. The avowed reason for such omissions is usually the new trend of teaching classical languages by the conversational methods of modern languages, methods which bring quick results.

There is no doubt that the best teaching method for modern languages is the conversational, but there is also no use pretending that ancient Greek and Latin are not dead languages and that they can be used for modern conversation. Such methods can, therefore, show students only the "shortcomings" not the value of ancient languages. Besides the understanding and enjoyment of classical literature, the principal value of studying ancient languages is in laying the foundations for a thorough understanding of any modern European language. This is exactly what Smyth's grammar is designed to teach. Another good feature of this book is the separation of the dialectical properties from the main body of the grammar, which treats the Attic dialect only. The usages of other dialects are placed under the line at the bottom of the page for easy reference.

In the last thirty-six years since the first edition of this book appeared, a great mass of new inscriptions has been dug out in all parts of the ancient Greek-speaking world, shedding new light on many dark points of Greek grammar. Hittite and Tocharian texts have been deciphered. Although non-Greek, they furnish some valuable data on the development of all Indo-European languages, including Greek. Hittite, for instance, still possessed the so-called laryngeal consonants now generally assumed to be Proto-Indo-European. The assumption of the laryngeal helps to explain some phenomena of vowel gradation and cases of prothesis in Greek. One would expect all these and other results of linguistical research to be incorporated in this sort of book. The editor was well aware of the need, but he shrank from his task admittedly "because of financial considerations." The Department of Classics of Harvard University acquired in 1920 the plates of Smyth's *A Greek Grammar for Colleges*, and the alterations in the plates appeared to be a costly proposition. Thus only a relatively few most important changes have been made, particularly in Smyth's original introduction and in his Part I (Letters, Sounds, Syllables, Accent).

It is difficult to argue with the finance department, but it seems that the editor has been rather frightened by the prospect that a thorough-going revision, including a revision of the texts cited by Smyth, "would run the risk of turning Smyth into a completely different book." However, no such revision is necessary. To bring the book up to date, only the pertinent grammatical points should have been revised. The classical texts are cited to prove a point of syntax, and as long as they do that well they serve their purpose in any reading. Moreover, we should not forget that many "new readings" are nothing but a matter of editorial preferences, not necessarily the best ones. It should be noted, however, that this lack of complete revision is somewhat alleviated by a Supplementary Bibliography, at the end of the Editor's Preface, which includes the best modern works on the matter. A student wishing more complete information will find it in the works cited.

For one omission no reason is given: there is no section on prosody. This is a serious omission, perhaps more serious than it was in the first

edition. There is a tendency in some new textbooks to omit the prosody and also the discussion of the Greek accent on the grounds that they are too complicated—a paradox for texts which employ some of the features of modern conversational methods of teaching languages, in which sound is of paramount importance. Thus, in this part of Canada at least, students are not required to read either Greek or Latin aloud (nor the modern languages, for that matter). What that means for quantitative poetry, so different from ours, is too obvious to mention. The omission of the prosody in such an authoritative textbook will, I am afraid, encourage the bad habit.

Nevertheless, this grammar remains the best textbook of its kind on the market today, and it should be placed in the hands of every serious student.

M. USMIANI.

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A STUDY OF HISTORY. By ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE. Abridgement of Volumes VII-X, by D. C. SOMERVELL. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1957. Pp. 414. \$5.50.

When D. C. Somervell's digest of the first six volumes of *A Study of History* appeared in 1946, its skill was at once recognized and acclaimed. Now the whole *Study* has passed through Mr. Somervell's capable hands, emerging whittled down to less than a thousand pages. Complete also is the thirty-nine page "Argument" (or abridgement of the Abridgement) which the first volume carried as far as its material went and which in the second is conveniently printed entire. The present volume shows all the virtues of its predecessor. It is useful, and it will be used.

The Somervell abridgement serves both as an introduction to the ten volumes of the *Study* for those who have not yet read them and as a supplement to them for those who have. Yet, even though Toynbee's authentic voice and style, as well as his meaning, can be appreciated from this shortened version, there can be no by-passing the original if we really want to know what the *Study* is all about. For instance, when Mr. Somervell writes (p. 350), "Among innumerable angles of vision the historian's is only one," this sentence gives us an accurate summary of about three quarters of a page in the *Study* (Vol. X, pp. 1-2). What it does *not* give us is Toynbee's characteristically expansive way of making his point clear:

Besides the historian's angle there is the astronomer's, the physicist's, the priest's, the administrator's, the lawyer's, the soldier's, the sailor's, the fisherman's, the hunter's, the shepherd's, the husbandman's, the artisan's, the engineer's, the physician's—and this roll call could be extended over many pages.

Nor does it give us—and this is more important—a full understanding of how the word "vision" is to be understood. It is true that the context of Mr. Somervell's sentence lets us understand that the vision of the historian is "a vision of God's creative activity on the move." But only with Toynbee's own words in front of us can we really appreciate what this means:



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Since 'no man hath seen God at any time' and our clearest visions are but 'broken lights' of Him, there are as many angles of vision as there are vocations, and the historian's angle is only one among a number of angles from which souls with diverse experiences obtain partial visions of God seen through diverse fractions of His 'inconceivably mighty works' . . . . but, like the others, it makes a distinctive contribution of its own to Mankind's piecemeal vision of reality.

Here we can see that God according to Toynbee is *reality discovered in the accumulated experience of Mankind*, and we notice also that Toynbee has used Tennyson in order to contradict the New Testament and assert that every man does, in fact, see God (though not the whole of God). Since the most important change in outlook shown in the last four volumes of the *Study* is Toynbee's changed estimate of the role of religion in history, such points are of more than casual interest; they are really central to an understanding of the author's way of thought.

The Somervell abridgement is authentic Toynbee. But it is Toynbee at a distance. Only Toynbee himself, in his full and overflowing measure, can give us Toynbee close enough at hand to tell us all we need to know and all we want to hear.

K. M. HAMILTON

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THE TESTAMENT OF CRESSEID. Trans. by FRED COGSWELL. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1957. 24 pp. \$1.00.

Criseyde, in Chaucer's incomparable poem, *Troilus and Criseyde*, is a beautiful woman whose chief fault is that she is "sliding of courage." Her timidity forces her always to choose the line of least resistance, so that, when circumstance parts her from Troilus, her Trojan love, she soon falls prey, although unwillingly, to a forceful Greek, "sudden Diomedes." In Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*, the lady is a saucy bawd, much closer to the frankly sensuous wench, Griseida, of Boccaccio's *Filostrato*, which was Chaucer's chief source. For the tremendous difference between the two heroines we must look to the *Testament of Cresseid* by Robert Henryson, about whom little else is known than that he was a schoolmaster of Dunfermline in the fifteenth century, and that he was the author of the *Morall Fabillis of Esope the Phrygian* (best known of which is "Tail of the Uplondis Mous, and the Burges Mous," or "The Country Mouse and the City Mouse"), of *Robene and Makyne*, and the *Testament of Cresseid*, a continuation of Chaucer's *Troilus*. The *Testament* is therefore of importance to students of both Chaucer and Shakespeare, for Henryson's long poem was considered to be as valid as Chaucer's *Troilus*. By the time Shakespeare decided to treat the story in dramatic form, Criseyde was no longer a beautiful woman with a tragic flaw—that of timidity—but a wanton, a "lazar kite."

According to Henryson, Diomedes soon left Criseyde for another, whereupon the discarded mistress passed through many hands. Losing her beauty in this commerce, she reviled the gods, who retaliated by smiting her with leprosy. It was as a leper that she next saw Troilus.

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The young knight rode by one day, and, while not recognizing the leper, but feeling that he had seen her face somewhere before, flung her a purse of gold. Her recognition of what a paragon she had lost caused her to die, heart-broken and repentant.

This continuation of Chaucer's tenderly-told tale is not long. It is written in a northern dialect of Middle English, which offers difficulties to readers not versed in what is now called Middle Scots. This point is most easily illustrated by quoting a stanza of Henryson and a parallel stanza in Mr. Cogswell's translation. Here is Cresseid's reaction to the news that the generous knight was her erstwhile lover:

Queen scho ouircome, with siching sair & sad,  
With mony cairfull cry and cald ochane:  
'Now is my breist with stormie stoundis stad,  
Wrappit in wo, ane wretch full will of wane.'  
Than swounit scho oft or scho culd refrane,  
And ever in hir swouning cryit scho thus:  
'O fals Cresseid and trew Kniicht Troylus.'

(Henryson, *Testament of Cresseid*, st. 76)

There overcome with sighing, sad, forlorn,  
With many a care-filled cry and bitter "O,"  
She said: "Now I with stormy wounds am torn,  
A wilful, witless wretch, wrapped round with woe."  
And then she swooned a dozen times or so,  
And ever in her swooning cried she thus:  
"O false Cresseid, and true Knight Troilus."

(Cogswell, *Testament of Cresseid*, st. 76)

Mr. Cogswell has given a very close paraphrase, though in natural, colloquial language which is quite in accord with the spirit of the original.

C. L. LAMBERTSON

**THE DIARY OF CLARA CROWNINSHIELD: A EUROPEAN TOUR WITH LONGFELLOW 1835-1836.** Edited by ANDREW HILEN. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1956. Pp. xxxv, 304. \$5.00.

The place of Longfellow in American literature has yet to be judiciously defined. Until the numerous journals and letters by him and pertaining to him are edited as conscientiously as Clara Crowninshield's diary, his true position in the literary canon will remain obscure or, what is quite as bad, improperly delineated. In presenting the journal of the critical years 1835-1836, Professor Hilen makes a worthy contribution towards a full and unbiased elucidation of Longfellow as man and poet.

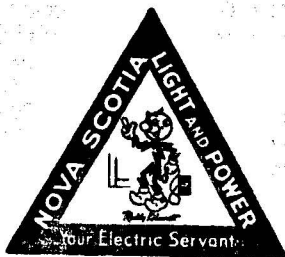
In 1834, when Longfellow was offered the nomination of Smith Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard, he determined on further study abroad in order to fit himself for this position. Thus, the following year, he went accompanied by his first wife, who was to die so tragically in Rotterdam, and by two ladies, Mary Goddard and Clara Crowninshield. The latter kept a detailed diary from the commence-





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ment of this odyssey on April 10, 1835, until September 26, 1836, a mere fortnight before she sailed home with the bereaved poet.

Clara Crowninshield's diary is that of a perceptive and enthusiastic young woman of cultural interests; it is not the carefully shaped work of the conscious artist. As a result, the entries are direct, unpretentious, and informative. As the little party progresses through England, Scandinavia, the low Countries, and Germany, one is offered glimpses here and there which, in a remarkably artless and refreshing manner, recreate the ways of nineteenth-century European life. But more important, perhaps, is the sympathetic revelation of Longfellow during these months—months which, as Professor Hilen notes in his introduction, were critical in the life of the poet because of his bereavement, his meeting with Frances Appleton, and because, during this time, the slow turning of his paramount interest from scholarship to poetry becomes apparent. Few journals could be more important in clarifying Longfellow's artistic career.

Depending upon the editor's being American or English, contemporary editing of nineteenth-century manuscripts invariably tends toward excessive annotation or to inadequate elucidation of persons and places. It is rare indeed that one finds an explicator as discreet as Professor Hilen, whose scholarly treatment of Clara Crowninshield's journals treads the hallowed ground between the intrusive and the unintrusive edition. His work is a salutary example of decorum in editing and his introduction a comprehensive piece of scholarship which places the diary itself in an accurate and scholarly perspective.

JOHN LEWIS BRADLEY.

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THE COPERNICAN REVOLUTION. By THOMAS S. KUHN. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1957. Pp. xiii, 297. \$7.25.

The sun does not rise nor does it set. It seems to rise and to set. It seems to rise and set because the earth, from which we see it, turns on its axis. This theory is believed to-day by millions of children on the authority of their grade-school teachers. Most of the teachers base their belief in the theory on authority. The number of those who are convinced of its truth by experimental evidence is relatively few. In the sixteenth century, when Copernicus expounded his novel doctrine, there were few teachers ready to accept it. Indeed, there were few who understood it. The revolution from amazement to acceptance is Professor Kuhn's story. It is not an isolated story. It is one of the stories of the impact of science on the development of western thought.

Professor Kuhn's book has grown out of a series of lectures delivered in one of the science General Education courses at Harvard University. In four chapters it tells of man's concept of the universe prior to the time of Copernicus. Then there is a chapter on Copernicus' *De Revolutionibus Orbium Caelestium* followed by two chapters on its effects down to the time of Newton. More technical details are relegated to an appendix, so that the flow of the story is not interrupted.



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M. W. BURKE-GAFFNEY,

SCOTTISH STUDIES. Published for the School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh, by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh. Twice a year. £1.

In recent years the School of Scottish Studies in Edinburgh University has been the most significant in the study of Scots history and literature. Unfortunately, as in all fields, there have not been sufficient outlets for the results of the abundant research. We may, then, consider this new periodical to be a partial solution to the problem. It runs to 150 pages and is under the general editorship of Professor J. Wreford Watson, who was for some years in Canada. If future issues can keep to the high level of No. I, the future of the new journal is assured. The range of subjects is wide, the scholarship seems thorough, and the articles are readable, even by the person who is not a specialist in the particular topic under discussion. There is an introductory essay on the School itself, and another on its work. "The Significance of Scottish Estate Plans and Associated Documents," "Am Ministear agus an Claban," "The Plough in Scotland" and "The Classification of Gaelic Folk-Song" show that almost all phases of Scots life are touched upon. New learned journals depend, however, not merely on the quality of the articles, but on the generous support of scholars and others. May *Scottish Studies* quickly get the long list of subscribers that it rightly deserves.

Burns Martin

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MORALS. Edited by VERGILIUS FERM. New York: Philosophical Library, 1956. Pp. 682. \$10.00.

Included in this volume are essays on past and present ethical thinkers, historical essays of a general kind ("Puritan Morals," "Soviet Morals, Current") including a review of the moral teaching of each of the main religions of the world, and some anthropological essays.

The editor's decision to use sizeable articles together with numerous cross-reference headings instead of multiplying short entries was a wise one. Less successful, perhaps, was his attempt to cover both the practical and the theoretical aspects of morals. The contributions dealing with individual moral philosophers and questions of moral theory dominate the work. Many are of a high quality and would have formed the core of a most useful *Encyclopedia of Ethics*. Most of the other contributions, however good individually, combine somewhat awkwardly with these and leave us wondering whether the very diverse subject-matter contained here should not have been divided between two or more volumes. All the same, if this *Encyclopedia* in some respects fails to make a satisfactory whole, it can be commended for the bulk of its parts.

K. M. HAMILTON.

C. D., *THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE*. By LESLIE ROBERTS. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin, 1957. Pp. 246. \$5.00.

The life here recounted begins at fifty, and the times are those of Canadian politics from 1935 to 1957. To many readers it will be all the more interesting because the recent change in party dominance and the personal defeat of Mr. Howe supply additional interest if not a partial answer to the question of how long a dictatorship, however successful and unselfish, can endure in conjunction with a two-party system at least theoretically pledged to democracy. However much he may have contributed to the defeat of his party, Mr. Howe seems, characteristically, to be well pleased at having produced at least a definite and emphatic result in his own electorate, and to have gone out with a bang, not a whimper. He would have been alternately bored and frustrated in opposition, and a devastating critic if his bulldozing and rock-blasting techniques could be applied to destructive rather than constructive ends.

From his voluntary departure from teaching at Dalhousie to his forcible retirement from government, C. D. Howe remained the engineer and the man of business, impatient of subtleties and theories, whether philosophical or merely obstructive, for whom methods were judged by results and the measure of a man was his ability to get on with the job, get it done, and get on with the next. As a junior engineer he gave this service, in the best Kipling tradition, to his supervisors. When he earned authority he expected and received like obedience from managers and sub-contractors. Still in the Kipling tradition of Empire building, he carried the same methods, expectations, and, to the end of his career, the same success into government service that saw Canada develop, more by his efforts than by those of any other man, from a market-basket to a high-powered machine.

How far such dominance is justified except by the exigencies of war, Mr. Roberts does not attempt to say. Unlike most interpreters of Mr. Howe, he manages to avoid both flattery and abuse, and leaves us with the external question—which never left a doubt in the mind of Mr. Howe—as to whether the end can be made to justify the means. He makes it clear, however, that Mr. Howe was always confident that his ends were good and his methods the best, and that his confidence was usually justified by events.

The chapters are inevitably built around big (at least physically) and practical concerns; and the evasiveness and duplicity of political conniving, as in his following the leader in the sorry business of "con-scription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription," are introduced only incidentally and by contrast with the forthrightness of a man of action when confronted with his own responsibilities.

From the making of TCA, through the Bren Gun dispute, the Ministry of Munitions and Supply, and the uranium boom to the debate on the trans-Canada pipe-line, the story is one of action. "C.D." did not need the obvious suggestion of his second name to acquire the cognomen of "dictator," nor did it trouble him. Not until the pipe-line debate and the loss of decorum over closure did Mr. Howe give cause for serious reference to Lord Acton's well-known ratio between power and corruption. Whether by that time he had come to glory in his power for its own sake, or whether he knew that it must soon draw

to an end, Dictator Howe, being a man of action and not of words or speculation, is not likely to say. But before he went out, he followed the blueprints both of his achievement as a construction engineer and of his political life and times as here set forth, and got his own way.

This survey of a full and constructive life gives little reason to doubt that Mr. Howe's energy and ability will find a new field for active and effective service.\*

C. L. Bennet

SERIAL PUBLICATION IN ENGLAND BEFORE 1750. By R. M. WILES.  
Cambridge: C.U.P., 1957. Pp. xv, 391. 50s.

The basis of this work is necessarily bibliographical, and Dr. Wiles says frankly that by reason of inaccessibility or plain dullness he makes no pretence of having read all the "items" named in his text or listed in his appendices. Methods of publication, however, offer a revealing side-light on literature as well as on the business of publishing, and the tastes, numbers, and expenditures of the reading public in any age provide chapters rather than footnotes in educational, economic, and social history. Most readers know of the publication by "numbers" that brought the works of Dickens and his contemporaries to a wider public by inexpensive serials. Little attention has been paid, as Dr. Wiles observes in his opening chapter, to the fact that "the piecemeal publishing of books was well established a hundred years before Dickens put pen to paper."

Any deficiency is admirably made good by the present study. Costs, subject-matter, press-runs, profits, numbers of readers in an age still close to general illiteracy, are all set forth in accurate and interesting detail, often more entertainingly than the subject would seem to allow. One example must suffice: Mrs. Teresia Constantia Phillips, who emulated Defoe in journalistic effrontery and his notorious Moll Flanders in personal life and character, endeavoured to cash in on a scandalous marriage by publishing an eighteenth-century prototype of "True Confessions" for the warning and instruction of young ladies. Having encountered difficulty in distributing and advertising her *Apology*, she printed in her second number the following announcement:

Mrs. Phillips begs leave to inform the Publick, that as the House she lives in was Yesterday surrounded with 13 Constables, in order to seize upon and carry her to Newgate.... she hopes, when any Gentleman calls for her *Apology*, they will not take it amiss if the Door is not open'd to them, but that her Servant is oblig'd to give it through the Window...!

Among the facsimile plates is the title-page of Mrs. Phillips' *Apology*, with a note that "to prevent imposition, each book will be signed with her own hand."

An interesting reason for the publication of "number books," which has its counterparts today, was to induce purchasers, under the pretence of economy, to subscribe for early numbers and then keep on paying after interest had lapsed in order to complete an investment or continue an established rhythm.

Then as now, mass media served as a useful if not inspiring indication of the tastes and habits of the masses.

C. L. Bennet

\*Since this review was written, Mr. Howe has been named as the first Chancellor of Dalhousie University.—Ed.

ON THE DESIGN OF SHAKESPERIAN TRAGEDY. By HAROLD S. WILSON.  
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957. Pp. vi, 256.  
\$5.00.

Dr. Wilson's approach to the interpretation of Shakespeare's tragedies is at once systematic and sensitive. He is modest about the inevitability of his distinction between the "Christian" plays—*Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*—and the non-Christian, i.e. pre-Christian or (in the original sense) pagan plays—*Julius Caesar*, *Coriolanus*, *Timon*, *Troilus*, and *Lear*. Almost any reasonably intelligent and methodical approach to Shakespeare is certain to be enlightening but the logical yet unforced operation of the traditional sequence of thesis, antithesis, synthesis, and the force and essential rightness of the conclusions that follow so naturally and cogently from this "argument from design" are a tribute as much to the wisdom, knowledge, and insight of the critic as to the universality of Shakespeare. The author's approach is more vital and organic than the mechanical framework of chronological order, closer to the dramatist's thought and intention than a comparison of sources and analogues, more substantial and secure than an examination of character and motive through the often warped and coloured lenses of psychology. Dr. Wilson does not make Shakespeare a theologian; but he does remind us that he was a layman with a deep religious faith speaking to other laymen to whom a Christian faith was an accepted and essential part of life. The basic implications of *Romeo and Juliet* and of *Hamlet*, which are there for all to see, are the laws and tenets of the Christian church; and whatever his professed adherence, Shakespeare's assumptions in these plays were those of the old religion rather than of the new; in other words and in the broadest sense, he was catholic rather than protestant, and therefore even more strongly opposed to paganism than were the Puritans. The contrast is more clearly marked if we consider, instead of their two gentle but tragic "heroes" the ruthless but still "Christian" Macbeth and the more "sympathetic" but still pagan nobility and grandeur of King Lear, who belongs to the "realm of chaos and old Night": in Macbeth's own words "ere human(e) statute purged the gentle weal." As many critics have pointed out, the recurrent theme in *King Lear* is Nature—in disorder through the breach of every natural and supernatural pattern, but a Nature that when restored to balance still lacks the redeeming love and mercy of Christianity. The distinction between "nature" in this sense and the "grace" of Christianity is the basis of Dr. Wilson's polar separation of the two groups of plays. The effectiveness of the division is established by compact exposition and precise and satisfying judgments. Dr. Wilson knows his authorities, both ancient and modern, and can cite the scriptures for his purpose; but he quotes only to the purpose, and his study, which should be of equal value and interest to the scholar and to the general reader, is to be praised as much for its omission of the irrelevant and the otiose as for the clarity of its insight.

There are judicious appendices on the limited application of the Aristotelian "error-or-frailty" to Shakespeare's tragic heroes and on the relevance to his dramatic technique of contemporary principles of "imitation" and "decorum." Notes and references at the end of the book are easily accessible, and there is an index of proper names, authorities, and a few important terms.

C. L. Bennet

CANADA'S CRISIS IN HIGHER EDUCATION. Ed. C. T. BISSELL. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957. Pp. 251. \$2.50.

This volume contains the papers that were presented to a conference held by the National Conference of Canadian Universities at Ottawa from November 12 to 14, 1956. The "crisis" arises from statistical projections showing that the number of students attending Canadian Universities may be expected to increase two-fold in approximately ten years. By the nature of such conferences, more attention was paid to finance and administration than to teaching, concern for which among presidents and deans may presumably be taken for granted. Concern for the less mundane aspects of higher education was evident from the choice and treatment of some of the papers, notably those by Dean Burchard of M.I.T. on the role of the Humanities in the training of scientists and by Professor Woodhouse on problems of securing staff in the Humanities, as well as in the encouraging address by Mr. St. Laurent.

Following the full text of the papers in English is a resumé in French and a summary of discussion. The study and thinking that were brought together were worthy of preservation and of wider distribution than could be attained through the scattered recollections and imperfectly assembled dossiers of the delegates, and President Bissell, who was chairman of the organizing committee of the Conference, has well performed a task for which all University administrators, and indeed all who are concerned for the future of higher education in Canada, should be grateful.

The problem is not confined to Canada, and it is worth noting that among universities in the United States, those both large and small that are accepted as leaders intend to maintain their position rather by improving standards than by increasing enrolment. This would seem to be the obvious answer to the complaints, already frequent, that of the many students applying for admission, too few have the necessary training and ability. A solution frequently advocated in the States is an increase in the number of junior colleges. Past experience suggests that these might only add to the numbers who have "been through college" without doing much to justify the time, money, and energy for which the universities are asserting an ever-increasing need. Rather than stopping half-way in a junior college, or with the present wastage after one or two years in universities, a better solution would be to provide more variety in higher education by diverting those students whose abilities and ambitions they can best develop and put to the general good. Democracy in education does not mean that everyone should be encouraged to attend a university, or feel underprivileged if he does not. Those who do should justify a privilege which, as this report clearly shows, is more and more dependent upon the sacrifice of others.

C. L. Bennet

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SEVEN CENTURIES OF VERSE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN. Selected and edited by A. J. M. SMITH. Second edition, revised and enlarged. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1957. Pp. 778. \$3.75.

"American" in this anthology means poetry written by citizens of the United States with the careful exclusion of anything Canadian;



"English" means poetry written by natives of England, but with the seemingly casual borrowing of such well-known "Englishmen" as Burns and those Scottish Anons of the Popular Ballads. Perhaps there is some justification for avoiding north-of-the-border "American" in a selection of poetry designed to challenge college students south-of-the-border; but the wilful use of Burns in a selection of "English" poetry with no sign of such names as Dunbar, Douglas, Henryson, Ramsay, Ferguson, and MacDiarmid, is disappointing in this otherwise excellent anthology. Scottish writers have been complaining about this situation for some time, but the avoidance by anthologists of a great body of literature continues. It may be that the inclusion of poems in the vernacular of north of *that* border, entire or in part, would mean that the reader might have to do a bit of work with the help of a glossary. But a book carrying the title *Seven Centuries of Verse, English and American*, in which the editor hopes "the reader will find a number of fresh and unfamiliar poems to place beside poems that are better known but no better," is not covering the ground adequately if Scottish poetry is omitted. If Burns and the Popular Ballads of Scottish origin are to be enlisted under the English banner, and they are here, then why not the Scottish poets, rather than, or as well as, William Cornish, Samuel Daniel, James Shirley, and Matthew Prior?

This "complaynt" is not directed at what has been included in this book, but at the neglect of a substantial body of literature, not without its own brand of surprise and pleasure, that has contributed greatly to the seven centuries under examination by Professor Smith. But there is a poem in Scots in addition to one or two by Burns! One sonnet by Mark Alexander Boyd (1563-1601), and as C. S. Lewis points out, the one by which Boyd is remembered, is included, and with a glossary too! So it is the intention to include the Scot. Where then, in all fairness, are the others?

Now in its second revised and enlarged edition, this anthology includes 527 poems in all. Its popularity as a university text-book is understandable. It is well selected, except for the grave omissions mentioned above, and with its helpful appendices on the nature and criticism of poetry (a selection of statements by the poets themselves) constitutes a sympathetic and informative introduction to poetry.

D. G. Lochhead

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GERMAN-FRENCH UNITY. By HERMANN LUTZ. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company. (In Canada, S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto), 1957. Pp. 257. \$6.50.

Since the time of Ranke it has been the dream of historians that some day they might be able to study the past and describe what actually happened—*wie es eigentlich gewesen*. But to separate the study of the past from the feelings of today has always been difficult. Much unreliable history has been written, and though a book may not be false, it may contain much of the author's opinions and sentiments that have been introduced quite unconsciously. Since the last war there has been a thoroughly commendable movement to remove some of this bias from certain national histories. The object has been to revise text-books through co-operation and consultation in order that the minds of German and French youths may be free from some national prejudices. Beginning in 1952, American, German, French, Belgian, and British historians have met for mutual discussions of cen-

tral historical issues. It is obviously praiseworthy that scholars try to reach an understanding of one another's point of view, but it is disturbing to think that they subsequently draw up statements of what should be taught in the schools. Recently some British historians, in making recommendations to text-book authors, stated flatly that "in 1914 German policy was not directed at bringing about war." A goodly number of British historians would qualify that assertion, thus illustrating the perils of making such recommendations on matters of extreme moral and political complexity.

Dr. Lutz devotes a large part of this book to the need for a representative commission of this sort. The book is short, making necessary the adoption of the debater's technique, in which the argument is sketched out and then substantiated by a number of quotations from a bewildering variety of sources. Dr. Lutz first goes over much old ground in "refuting" once again the charge that the Germans were responsible for World War I. Here the classic defence is presented, but practically to ignore the questions of Austria-Hungary's national problem (war was one solution of it) or the support that Germany gave to Austria-Hungary is surely inexcusable in a discussion of "war guilt."

Dr. Lutz then goes on to consider the post-war settlement. No doubt the Versailles treaty was partially the product of the "war guilt" complex of the Allies, and certainly it was unwisely severe, but could it not be more usefully criticised on grounds of *realpolitik* rather than morality? In order to preserve some balance one should refer to the Brest-Litovsk treaty in order to illustrate the German attitude to treaty-making about the same time.

In his discussion of the rise of Hitler and the factors which made the Nazi seizure of power possible, Dr. Lutz curiously devotes twenty-five pages to the examination of financial contributions to the Nazi Party from abroad, while leaving only nine for inflation, depression, disarmament, the communist threat, the "stab in the back" myth, and propaganda. The finances of the Nazis in the early days is a subject that has intrigued many, and this book contains some interesting information. However, the evidence to support the thesis that there were large-scale contributions from foreign armaments manufacturers and from the French government would appear to be quite inconclusive. For example, it is doubtful that the French would have supported the Nazis who were opposing the Bavarian separatist movement which the French were fostering generously. Documentary evidence is lacking, but rumours cannot be accepted as proof.

Guy R. MacLean

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EUROPE SINCE NAPOLEON. By DAVID THOMSON. New York: Knopf, 1957. (In Canada, McLelland & Stewart). Pp. 909. \$7.25.

The years since the Second World War have seen a series of new attempts to understand the eternal problem of 'Europe'—the meaning of the term, its influence on international affairs, its place in Western civilization. Most of these have been lengthy essays seeking interpretations of historical, geographic, and racial circumstances presumed to be familiar to the reader. Now, however, David Thomson has sought to combine the virtues of an interpretative account of this sort with the more mundane uses of a general university text.

Despite its title, the volume begins with a brief but provocative review and appraisal of the French revolutionary years. More than a third of its length is devoted to the period since 1914. There lie in the pages from preface to epilogue many interesting observations on the meaning and uses of history and on the important relationship between the writing of contemporary history and the progress of social studies in assisting us to understand the nature of current social thought.

The author stresses in his preface the need to "rethink the recent story of European civilization," while both jacket and preface seem to suggest that the present volume presents a new synthesis. However, the book does not appear as revolutionary in concept or technique as these suggestions would promise. The conventional distinctions between national and international history, for example, are branded as "artificial," but the author is not prevented from continuing to employ them in his treatment of the period from 1871 to 1914 and in setting them apart as major divisions of the book.

Certain focal ideas (Europe as a Phoenix; the connection traced between revolution and war throughout the whole period; the impact of public opinion on politics from the Ems telegram to the propagation of the modern ideologies, whether Marxist, nationalist, or racialist) provide the reader with a reasonable basis for understanding and evaluating the author's position. Whether one agrees with Mr. Thomson's analysis or not, his is a welcome text that presents a recognizable point of view—both substance *and* idea—and not merely a mechanically contrived chronicle. He is entitled to his claim that it is not just "one damn country after another." Where he approaches closest to this synthesis of general European movements is in his treatment of technical, cultural, and intellectual patterns in particular periods, although the relationships between European labor movements and the development of socialism are equally well handled at reasonable lengths. These are the best handled themes in the book.

For the general reader the appearance of this book will be of interest; for the teacher it should be of considerable use. It is informative, lucid, and, despite its length, highly readable—a judicious perspective of European development in the last one hundred and fifty years.

Alan Wilson

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### BOOKS IN BRIEF

**ONE UNIVERSITY: A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, 1887-1952.** By W. L. MORTON. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1957. Pp. 200. \$4.00.

A carefully written study by the Chairman of the Department of History at the University of Manitoba. Professor Morton indicates one aspect of this history that will interest most readers when he says that "the special character of the University of Manitoba arose from a considered and continued endeavour to blend differing traditions and to reconcile conflicting purposes." This side of his subject, the discussion of unity in variety within the Canadian university, is of interest to those who, inside or outside the universities, are concerned about the pressing problems of standards, rivalry for students, and similar matters. Graduates of the University of Manitoba, of course, will enjoy the book for more personal reasons as well.

GUIDE TO CANADIAN MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION. Ed. M. R. MACKENZIE. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1957. Pp. 103. \$1.00.

A very useful reference book containing much factual information about ministerial posts in the Canadian parliament from 1867 to 1957. The lists of ministers, their portfolios, and their periods of office are supplemented by numerous and detailed footnotes. A long index lists the posts (with dates of appointments and resignations) of all the ministers.

STUDIA VARIA; ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PAPERS. Ed. E. G. D. MURRAY. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957. Pp. 127. \$4.00.

Papers presented at an annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada are here, for the first time, made available to the general public instead of undergoing undeserved obscurity in the journal of the Society. A list of the authors and articles will serve to indicate the scope and varied appeal of the articles, most of which were presented at the annual meeting in 1956: Pierre Daviault, "Français et anglais du Canada"; Desmond Pacey, "The Canadian Writer and his Public, 1882-1952"; Northrop Frye, "Preface to an Uncollected Anthology"; Jacques Rousseau, "L'Indien de la forêt boréale, élément de la formation écologique"; W. H. Watson, "Perspectives towards the Future in Physics"; Vincent Bladen, "Some Reflections on the Classical Literature of Political Economy"; T. A. Goudge, "Progress and Evolution"; James S. Thomson, "The Existential Philosophy"; Pierre Dansereau, "Language, Communication, and Culture"; Henry Alexander, "Breaking the Language Barrier"; Jean-Charles Falardeau, "L'Importance des langues secondes et les sciences de l'homme."

EXTINCT LANGUAGES. By JOHANNES FRIEDRICH. Trans. FRANK GAYNOR. New York: Philosophical Library, 1957. Pp. x, 182. \$5.00.

An authoritative account of the methods used and problems encountered in the deciphering of extinct languages and scripts such as the Egyptian, Hittite, Babylonian, Sumerian, and Etruscan. The author, an archaeologist and linguist, and a professor at the Free University of Berlin, presents his difficult subject for educated readers in general. He does not oversimplify; in fact, he makes demands on the reader's concentration. Numerous illustrations supplement and illuminate the text.

A DICTIONARY OF LINGUISTICS. By MARIO A. PEI and FRANK GAYNOR. New York: Philosophical Library, 1954. Pp. 238. \$6.00.

A useful brief reference book that lists terms used in modern linguistics—traditional grammatical terms, the terminology of historical linguistics and of modern descriptive linguistics, and names of past and present languages and dialects.

THE PAGEANT OF MAN. By STANTON A. COBLENTZ. Mill Valley, Calif.: The Wings Press, 1956. Pp. 317. \$3.00.

A reprinting of a long narrative poem first published in 1936. This edition is only slightly revised by the addition of a few references to happenings of the last two decades.

CRESTWOOD HEIGHTS. By JOHN R. SEELEY, R. ALEXANDER SIM, and ELIZABETH W. LOOSLEY. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1956. Pp. vi, 505. \$6.50.

A serious and significant study, published a year ago, of a representative North American metropolitan community with the advantages and possible dangers of upper-bracket incomes and the social prestige of executive or professional employment. Crestwood Heights, rather than Forest Hill, Toronto, is the name given to the area that is examined, because the conclusions based on first-hand research—social, psychological, educational, economic, religious, and medical—apply with smaller modifications to similar Canadian communities from Halifax to Vancouver, and with greater ones to corresponding suburbs from New York to San Francisco.

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### BOOKS RECEIVED

- McCarthy, Pearl. *Leo Smith, A Biographical Sketch*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Pp. 53. \$2.50.
- Underhill, F. H. *Canadian Political Parties*. Ottawa: Canadian Historical Association. Pp. 19. 25c.
- Soward, F. H. *The Department of External Affairs and Canadian Autonomy, 1889-1939*. Ottawa: Canadian Historical Association. Pp. 18. 25c.
- Beck, Robert N. *The Meaning of Americanism*. New York: Philosophical Library. Pp. 180. \$4.75.
- Bamford, Paul Walden. *Forests and French Sea Power, 1660-1789*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Pp. 240. \$5.00.
- Waldo, Dwight. *Perspectives on Administration*. University of Alabama Press. Pp. 143. \$2.50.
- Thomson, James S. *The Divine Mission*. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1957. Pp. 81. \$1.00.
- Lippmann, Walter. *America in the World Today*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1957. Pp. 16. (No. 4 of the Gideon D. Seymour Lecture Series).
- Leckie, Neil MacMillan. *Any Well That Springs*. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1956. Pp. 89. \$2.50.
- The Hungarian Situation and the Rule of Law*. The Hague: International Commission of Jurists, 1957. Pp. 144.
- Canada, 1957*. Ottawa: The Queen's Printer, 1957. Pp. 313. \$1.00.
- Financial Research and the Problems of the Day: 37th Annual Report*. New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1957. Pp. 101.
- McConnell, Stanley. *And Deliver Us From Inflation*. Toronto: Burns & MacEachern, 1957. Pp. 111. \$1.00.

Anouilh, Jean. *The Waltz of the Toreadors*. Trans. Lucienne Hill. London: Elek Books [In Canada, Ryerson Press], 1953. \$2.25.

Arsenault, Jean. *A Stranger in Our Town*. Lake Como, Florida: New Athenaeum Press, 1956. (No price listed.)

Bunner, Freda Newton. *Orphan and Other Poems*. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1956. \$1.00.

Hoffman, George Edward. *God of God, Light of Light*. Paris, Ill.: The Author (c/o St. Andrew's Church), 1956. \$1.00.

Nichols, Ruby. *Symphony*. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1956. \$1.00.

Pillin, William. *Dance Without Shoes*. Frankestown, N.H.: The Golden Quill Press, 1956. \$2.50.

Van Doren, Mark. *Nathaniel Hawthorne*. \$1.45.

Turgenev, Ivan. *A Sportsman's Notebook*. \$1.69.

Joyce, James. *Collected Poems*. \$1.25.  
Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada, 1957.

(Numbers C23, C24, and C25 in a Macmillan series of paper-backs).

*The St. Lawrence Seaway Under Construction*. Ottawa: The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, 1957.