

NEW BOOKS

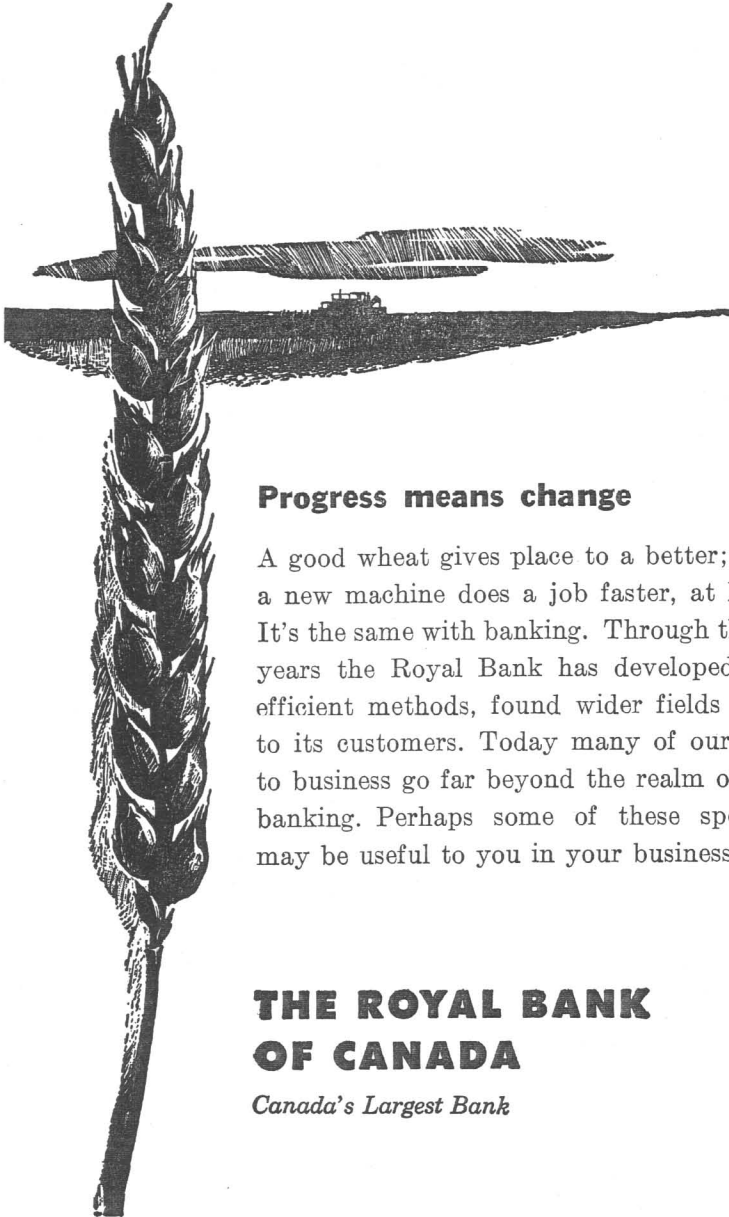
THE UNLEASHING OF EVOLUTIONARY THOUGHT. By OSCAR RIDDLE.
Vantage Press, New York. 1955. \$4.50.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the conflict between science and religion was on everybody's lips. Articles and books were written about it, sermons preached on it, clubs debated it. If less has been heard of the controversy in the last twenty years, it is not, as Dr. Riddle makes very plain, because the conflict has been resolved, but merely because both sides have politely decided to keep quiet (perhaps because they have been too busy with other things). The conflict is still as real and the gap between the two sides as wide as ever. Dr. Riddle is completely convinced that science is in the right and religion in the wrong, and he presents his case with force, system and honesty. He is never hysterical, he documents his statements, and he pulls no punches, but deals out blows with great muscularity and without fear or favour of anyone. He is an adversary both to be feared and admired.

His book is not for the tender-minded who had better leave it alone. It will either overwhelm them or quickly drive them to the shelter of some dogma, whether religious or scientific. But for anyone who feels that intellectual disputes are important, who likes the smell of powder in his nostrils, and particularly for those who think that this particular dispute should be settled if possible, this is a book to be read and enjoyed, whichever side you are on. Dr. Riddle compels thought, if not necessarily agreement.

The book is in three parts, the third of which is brief and can be left without further comment. Let us consider the second part first. It is a plain frontal attack, with all guns blazing, against organized religion. Dr. Riddle has no difficulty in showing that religion is divisive, that religious bodies keep their adherents in intellectual blinkers, that they use their power to influence the press, the radio and other means of mass communication, that they have repeatedly (and with some success) attempted to introduce religious exercises and religious teaching into the public schools of the U.S.A. despite the U. S. Constitution's separation of church and state. To Dr. Riddle all such activities are anathema. But it is clear that they may very well, and with reason, be regarded by the religiously inclined as meritorious. Much more serious is his charge that the churches have failed to study evolutionary thought, have turned their backs on it, have prevented children from learning of it and have made little attempt to understand it and its consequences for Bible study or religious faith. Whether he has proved his case or not you must read the book and judge for yourself. This reviewer believes that Dr. Riddle's criticisms are justified. However that may be, this part of the book certainly has merit. It will either invigorate or infuriate you according to the point of view you hold.

The first part of the book is entitled "What Evolutionary Thought Is", and, strangely enough, it is not, in this reviewer's opinion, worthy of the second part. For it displays a rather naive confidence that the doctrine of evolution provides the answers to all human problems and it makes certain assumptions which would certainly not be agreed to by all biologists. For example, Dr. Riddle appears to believe that the first living creatures arose spontaneously "by evolution" from inorganic substances and that evolution is always, in the long run,



Progress means change

A good wheat gives place to a better; a new machine does a job faster, at less cost. It's the same with banking. Through the years the Royal Bank has developed more efficient methods, found wider fields of usefulness to its customers. Today many of our services to business go far beyond the realm of routine banking. Perhaps some of these special services may be useful to you in your business.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Canada's Largest Bank

towards the more complex. He also slurs over the fact that there are some biological phenomena (for example, the very close mimicry of some species of insects by insects of a very diverse species) which are difficult to explain by purely evolutionary theory, that is, by a process of natural selection. But the chief limitation of Dr. Riddle's thought is his apparently complete ignorance of those baffling metaphysical problems which must be faced and understood before any satisfactory intellectual attitude to the world is possible. Dr. Riddle is an intellectual. He distrusts emotion. Yet he seems without knowing it himself to be setting up a biological or evolutionary orthodoxy of a sort not unlike the religious orthodoxies he so much dislikes.

One welcomes Dr. Riddle's forthrightness and honesty of purpose. One would equally welcome an extended reply by a philosopher or theologian willing to accept without reservation all that is demonstrably sound in evolutionary thought.

ALEX. S. MOWAT.

MOOSE FORT JOURNALS, 1783-85. Edited by E. E. RICH, M.A. Assisted by A. M. JOHNSON, Archivist, Hudson's Bay Company. With an Introduction by G. P. DeT. GLAZEBROOK. The Hudson's Bay Record Society, London, 1954. Pp. XXX, 392.

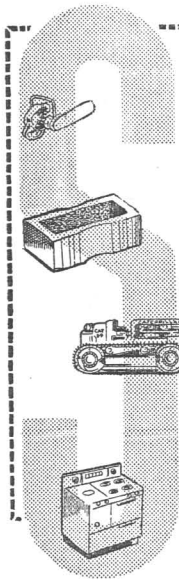
This volume contains the Journal kept by John Thomas, Chief at Moose Fort, from October 2, 1783, to September 22, 1875, and his correspondence with other officers of the Hudson's Bay Company in posts at the south of the Bay or inland, during that period. It is perhaps the most interesting of the volumes yet published by the Hudson's transactions and occurrences of the period, it actually gives a complete record of the weather and living conditions, the sources of food supplies, the occupations of the men at the various posts, and the trading operations at these posts for almost two years during which practically all possible vicissitudes of the Company's officers and men at these outposts have been experienced, while the accompanying correspondence, in Appendix A, shows the officers working in harmony, sharing the common difficulties of providing food and shelter for their men and exchanging skilled labour for the construction or repair of buildings and boats.

Appendix B gives an account of the various posts mentioned in the Journal, Appendix C the usual biographical notices, and Appendix D "The Standard of Trade or a comparison of the values of other furs and commodities with beaver.

No better antidote than this Journal and its appendices can be found for the romantic writers on the fur-trade or for those who picture the officers and men sitting in comfort at the Bay waiting for the Indians to bring in their furs.

The following entry of January 17, 1785, illustrates some of their activities:—

wind S. Erly. sharp weather with a little snow. Shipwright, Andrew Linklater, and Magnes Platt getting crooks for finishing the large Boat, Cooper McFerlin and Halcro planeing boards for the inside work of the new Flanker, Armourer cleaning Trading Guns, Andrew



WHOLESALE
 HARDWARE
 |
 PAINT, APPLIANCES
 |
 PLUMBING &
 HEATING SUPPLIES
 |
 INDUSTRIAL
 SUPPLIES
 |
 CONSTRUCTION
 MACHINERY
STAIRS

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, LTD.
 HALIFAX, N. S.

F. Meade Cornell H. Darroch Macgillivray

Cornell, Macgillivray Limited

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

HALIFAX, N. S.
 CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING
 TEL. 3-1253

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
 BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.
 TEL. 4163

Members of the Investment Dealers' Association
 of Canada.

Never have property owners been so underinsured against the risk of fire as at the present time.

For example most dwellings in Nova Scotia before the last war were insured for \$5,000 to \$10,000.00. To-day such dwellings should be insured for \$10,000.00 to \$20,000.00.

The cost of additional insurance for dwellings is small, for instance in Halifax the rate for fire insurance on dwellings is \$6.00 per thousand for 3 years.

The above remarks also apply to household furniture and personal effects. Quotations on other types of risks given on request.

Don't take a chance, telephone us to-day.

McDERMAID AGENCIES LTD.

Insurance Agents and Brokers

156 Hollis Street

Halifax, N. S.

Telephone 3-7271

D. K. McDermaid, Managing Director

W. A. Camp, Treasurer

Beckin making Trading coats, John Laughton taking up Methy hooks, as we dont find them worth attending, two cross cutting firewood, one Cook one Cattle keeper E. clouston acts as steward and is occasionally otherwise employed, four men at Hannah Bay hunting, two up the River fishing, Mr. Maugenest and one Man at Maidmans Creek fishing &c. Anthony King and two Men away trapping.

Other entries tell of accidents—crushed hands, broken limbs and ruptures, of scurvy from salted provisions owing to scarcity of game—one season they got only 700 geese as compared with 4700 the previous year; and of the frequent necessity of putting their men on short rations. These of course are exceptional entries. Most entries have to do with the coming and going of the Indians, the number of furs obtained, the game shot, the fish got,—the provisioning of outposts and the returns from these and always the weather. Despite the brevity and monotony of the daily entries, they paint a vivid picture of one type of the builders of Canada too often misunderstood.

D. C. H.

BERGSONIAN PHILOSOPHY AND THOMISM. By JACQUES MARITAIN.
Translated by Mabelle L. Andison in collaboration with J.
Gordon Andison. Philosophical Library, New York. 1955.
Pp. 383. \$6.00.

This book is not entirely new. The First Part (and by far the greater) is a translation of the second edition of *La Philosophie Bergsonienne*, Maritain's first book, published in 1913. Some changes have been made in the titles of the sections; also a few cuts in the text. The Second Part of the volume, an *Essay of Appreciation*, is taken from *Ransoming the Time*. The translation of these two chapters is the work of Mr. Harry Lorin Binsse.

This review would do a disservice to the genius of Professor Maritain if it pretended that this is the author at his mature best. He himself takes issue, not with the doctrinal substance, but with the "general tone" of his original work, which, in retrospect, he finds "excessively severe and often unjust." The briefer Second Part he considers important "because it represents the later stage of my thought on the subject, and thus makes up for the harshness of my former criticism." In the mind of this reviewer, the volume's chief defects stem from the nature of its growth, which was crystalline rather than organic. Composed as it is from an early series of lectures and articles, plus the later addition from *Ransoming the Time*, the volume consequently suffers from a certain diffuseness, repetition, and lack of systematic organization. Nevertheless, even in the First Part, the touch of Maritain, the the artist, is at times apparent, and the reader can never be mistaken about his earnest devotion to the pursuit of truth. These qualities the onetime pupil shares with his former teacher, Bergson.

In a lecture given at the Philosophical Congress in Bologna in 1911, Bergson stated, perhaps with some exaggeration, "A philosopher worthy of the name has never said more than a single thing. . . . And he has said only one thing because he has seen only one point." (*The Creative Mind*, Andison, P. 132). No philosopher better illustrates his maxim than Bergson himself. The "one point" of his philo-



Monthly Review •

Each month The Bank of Nova Scotia prepares an authoritative report on some important phase of Canadian business or finance. A copy is yours for the asking. Simply ask the manager of any branch for a copy of the "Review", or write to the General Office of the Bank in Toronto.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

sophy is his *intuition of duration*. While aware of the dangers of oversimplification, we can safely say this point was the cornerstone on which Bergson built his theories in psychology, cosmology, metaphysics, ethics, religion. Most basic of all is the theory of knowledge. A sound criticism, then, should begin by examining, not the theory of duration, nor the theory of the intuition of duration, but the theory of intuition itself.

Throughout his book, indeed, Maritain returns repeatedly to the notions of intuition, concept, analysis, intellect,—as interpreted by Bergson, as subject to criticism, as understood by the Scholastics. He traces the genesis of Bergson's misunderstanding and distrust of "intellect," his confusion of intelligence and imagination, his basic nominalism and empiricism. For Bergson, "an existence can be given only in an experience," whether it is one of interior intuition or of exterior perception. (*The Creative Mind*, Andison, P. 57). But his existence is subordinated to duration which is the measure of the real. Bergson's intuition substitutes change for being, feeling reality for the intellectual grasp of it. Logically, his philosophy ends in a philosophy of pure becoming.

Though Maritain gives a penetrating evaluation of Bergson's theories, his presentation of the Thomist position leaves much to be desired. The common *scholastic* analysis of intellectual operations which he gives is not necessarily identical with that of St. Thomas. A theory of knowledge must satisfy not merely the demands of metaphysics, but experienced psychological facts as well. This short review, however, is not the place for an explanation of what St. Thomas actually taught. Recent articles in *Theological Studies* by Bernard J. F. Lonergan, S.J. have done this task with consummate skill.

Maritain's book still remains a fundamental scholastic critique of Bergsonism. As such, it belongs in the libraries of historians of philosophy and of all interested in Bergson and the movement of thought in the early part of this century.

Although there is an index of names, the addition of a subject index would have increased the value of the book. A printer's confusion of the text mars page 149.

WILLIAM A. STEWART, S.J.

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES: *ECONOMIST AND POLICY MAKER*. By SEYMOUR E. HARRIS. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons (Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders and Company, Limited). 1955. Pp. xiv, 234. \$3.85.

The book under review is part of The Twentieth Century Library, a series whose purpose, according to the dustcover, is 'to give the intelligent layman a basic understanding of those thinkers of the last hundred years who have most influenced the intellectual currents of our time.' That Lord Keynes deserves inclusion in such a series no one will doubt who is familiar with his contributions to economic theory and with his influence upon public policy, to say nothing of his other accomplishments.

Over the twenty odd years since its publication, *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*, Keynes's magnum



A scene in the Company's new Works at Guelph, Ontario... the largest power transformer plant in Canada. Here, transformers are built for the country's great electric power projects. Many thousands of mathematical calculations are involved in designing transformers, and the wide variety of other electrical equipment manufactured at Canadian General Electric's fifteen plants.

"That's why you should study maths, son"

A close look at Canada today will quickly convince any young man that mathematics will play an important part in his future. Everywhere about him he will see the handiwork of the professional engineer whose training, based on mathematics, is contributing so much to this country's vast expansion.

The demand for engineers grows as Canada grows. Just 15 years ago, only one in 660 workers was a graduate engineer. Now there is one to every 180 and the need continues to increase. For wherever big things are going on, there you will find the engineer . . . whose vision and initiative make him a key man in Canada's progress.

Nearly a thousand engineers are employed by this Company alone . . . one to about every 15 employees. They design, develop, manufacture, sell and service complex electrical equipment . . . equipment that generates power, transmits it and puts it to work in homes, farms and industry.



By the time many young Canadians have completed their education the use of electricity will again have doubled. The more abundantly electric power is produced and put to work in industry and homes, the higher will go our standard of living and the lower will go the costs of producing goods of every variety.

In the coming years Canada's continuing development will offer the challenge and reward of engineering careers to thousands of young Canadians. For them there will be the satisfaction of participating in an important and skilful profession and the deeper satisfaction of contributing to the strength and prosperity of our nation.

For over 60 years, Canadian General Electric has engineered and manufactured much of the electrical equipment that has played such a vital role in making this country one of the most highly electrified in the world. Today the Company continues to expand its facilities, not only for present requirements, but also to meet the needs of the Canada of tomorrow.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

**CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
LIMITED**

opus, has been sifted by some highly critical evaluation and the best of it has gradually been integrated with the general body of economic theory. It is, therefore, an appropriate time for a succinct appraisal of Keynes's role as an economist and policy maker, for the benefit of the non-economist. Such an appraisal could have been a valuable companion piece to R. F. Harrod's long and comprehensive work, 'The Life of John Maynard Keynes', published in 1951. Unfortunately, this book does not measure up to Harrod's excellent, moving and elegant, if somewhat over-eulogistic, biography. This is surprising as well as disappointing; for Dr. Harris, a professor of economics at Harvard, is well steeped in the Keynesian literature, and has, indeed, contributed considerably to it.

This book is not well suited to its purpose, although undoubtedly the intelligent layman who skimmed through it, skipping the technical passages, would get substantial returns for his effort, as would the economist who read it carefully; for Dr. Harris has drawn upon good material from many sources, even if he has not made the best use of it.

A book of this type calls for lucid exposition with the minimum of economic jargon. This test is not met here. It is difficult to see, to take only one example, how the layman, however intelligent, can be expected to understand the meaning and significance of the brief discussion of *ex post* saving and investment on page 53. The paragraph in question is obscure throughout. And economists who read it may well have doubts that the author himself understands clearly the reason for the equality of *ex post* saving and investment. He seems to be confusing it with the explanation of the equality in equilibrium of *ex ante* saving and investment. Professor Harris does warn that Part III of the book, which deals with some of the apparatus of Keynesian theory, is the most difficult section and so might be left to the last; but should Part III, in its present form, even be included in such a book?

Esoteric or obscure terms and passages are frequently followed by simplified explanations in brackets. These 'guide-posts' are a useful, if inelegant, device, but tiresome to the reader and inferior to using plain language to begin with. A useful chronology of major events in Keynes's life, appears at the end of the book. The system of handling footnotes, though ingenious, and compact from the author's and publishers' points of view, is cumbersome from the reader's point of view.

The quality of the book is further impaired by weakness of style and carelessness in editing and proof reading.

This book gives the impression of being a hastily prepared 'scissors and paste job' that fails to do justice to its author, its publishers, and its subject. This is a pity, as it is important for the intelligent citizen to have some knowledge of the theoretical underpinning of public policy and of the thought of the men who shape it, and as it contains excellent material for the compact, lucid sketch that should have been written.

JOHN F. GRAHAM.

Burchell, Smith, Jost, Willis & Burchell

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

Canadian Pacific Building

HALIFAX, N. S.

HON. C. J. BURCHELL, Q.C.
F. D. SMITH, Q.C.
W. H. JOST, Q.C.

JOHN WILLIS
C. W. BURCHELL
S. P. CHISHOLM
G. H. FITZGERALD

Compliments of

Maritime Photo Engravers Ltd.

Herald Building

Halifax, N. S.

Compliments of

S. CUNARD & COMPANY, LIMITED

Heat Merchants Since 1827

COAL

COKE

FUEL OIL

Domestic and Industrial
Oil Burners Installed and Serviced

Wholesale

Retail

COLERIDGE AND SARA HUTCHINSON AND THE ASRA POEMS. By GEORGE WHALLEY. University of Toronto Press. 1955. \$4.50.

Coleridge's friendship with Sara Hutchinson is a stimulating subject. It beckons a reader along alluring ways where guideposts are rare. Mr. Whalley has studied and collated all available sources and presents them, rounded out to completeness, in this book.

A new source that he quotes entire is *Sara Hutchinson's Poets*. The original, a manuscript book in Sara's hand written, it would seem, before 1803, contains poems by Coleridge and Wordsworth. The most revealing of them are *The Picture* and *The Keep-Sake*, both charming; in the one Sara appears disguised as Isabel, in the other as Emmeline. In later poems Coleridge uses her own name or his pet name for her, the anagram Asra.

Mr. Whalley's list of more than fifty titles brings the collection of known or probable Asra poems or fragments quite up-to-date. He merely names the more familiar but quotes the less well-known. Of the latter, the most important is *A Letter to Asra*, which he received permission to publish in full. It closes with this telling apostrophe:

"O dear! O innocent! O full of Love!
A very Friend! A Sister of my Choice—
O dear, as Light and Impulse from above,
Thus may'st thou ever, evermore rejoice."

The *Letter* became in its final form the lofty Asra ode, *Dejection*.

Of Coleridge's love for Sara, the Asra poems and his Notebooks bear eloquent witness. His love for her is imaginative, glowing, and sincerely religious. Sara is 'his Conscience.' (Page 85). She is 'the Guardian Angel of his innocence and peace of mind.' (Page 137) Her influence and inspiration run through the texture of his life like a golden thread from the time he first met her in 1799 till his death in 1834. Wordsworth's quarrel with him in 1810 overclouded, though it did not destroy his friendship with Sara.

This quarrel, this broken friendship, is the tragedy of the whole complex situation. In their generous youth ten years before, Coleridge had described a mortal quarrel between friends. The passage, one of the most unforgettable in English poetry, stands out in the magical atmosphere of *Christabel* as real as a round tower in a glimmering fairy landscape. By what strange perversity of circumstances did it become a reality in Coleridge's own life?

"Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny; and youth is vain;
And to be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain
And thus it chanced, as I divine,
With Roland and Sir Leoline
Each spake words of high didan
And insult to his heart's best brother:
They parted—ne'er to meet again!
But never either found another
To free the hollow heart from paining—
They stood aloof, the scars remaining,

In All Walks Of Life...

...more and more men and women in many lands are availing themselves of the benefits of the unique international service of Canada's leading life insurance company. From key centers in more than twenty countries around the globe, highly qualified members of the Sun Life organization look after the interests of the owners of over two million policies and group certificates. Furthermore, thousands of beneficiaries the world over are being safeguarded by Sun Life policy proceeds administered by the Company in accordance with the wishes of those who foresightedly planned for their protection.

*Over \$2½ billions paid to policyholders
and beneficiaries since 1871*

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

Like cliffs which had been rent asunder:

A dreary sea now flows between."

Sara's life was bound up with the Wordsworths. Naturally, she cast in her lot with them. Her sister was William's wife; Coleridge himself had hoped that she might marry William's brother John, who was lost at sea. In Kathleen Coburn's collection of all her letters that have survived, Sara says no word of what the quarrel cost her personally. She continued her cheerful, busy life, active in helping others, living with zest. What her heart held for Coleridge, none can know.

SISTER MAURA.

CONCEPTS OF SPACE. BY MAX JAMMER. Harvard University Press.

This book is a record of the various ideas that have been held about the nature of space. It describes the many attempts to understand this aspect of nature, from Heriod's "chaos" to Einstein's "space-time." So many authors are mentioned that it seems unlikely that any notable contributions have been overlooked. An impressive feature is the degree of emphasis given to studies made in Ancient times and the Middle Ages. The author has apparently made a special study of theological influences on the development of the concept of space and this is the subject of an interesting chapter.

The task of the historian of ideas is not an easy one when he is confronted with the necessity of answering questions about the general conclusions reached in any particular period or the consensus of opinion of the ablest scholars. It is relatively easy to summarize the work of a single individual, if he is a clear and consistent thinker, but it is not so simple to answer when asked, for example, "What, after all, was the status of the concept of Space in Ancient times and the Middle Ages?," In a "Foreward", Albert Einstein says that he thinks Dr. Jammer has arrived at the wrong answer to this question. To one who reads the first half of the book, it is not surprising that there should be this difference of opinion. The history seems to be clearly and fairly presented but it is difficult to see many strong common convictions among the various writers of these periods and their net achievement in something on which there can be only limited agreement.

The last half of this book describes the gradual change from Newton's theory of absolute space to the views which seem to be implicit in the modern theory of Relativity. The authority of Newton was apparently sufficient to cause many physicists since his time to look upon the question as settled by him. But the problem was kept alive in a most rewarding fashion by the mathematicians who invented non-Euclidian Geometry and by the philosophers, Leibniz and Kant in particular.

The book contains so much information in its hundred and ninety pages that it must be regarded primarily as a text book for the very serious student. Nevertheless it can be read with pleasure at a fairly rapid rate if one is content with a general impression of what has been achieved by man in his efforts to understand the nature of space.

W. J. ARCHIBALD.

Stewart, Smith, MacKeen, Covert, Rogers, Sperry & Cowan

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

319 ROY BUILDING, HALIFAX, CANADA

P. O. BOX 997

HENRY P. MACKEEN, Q.C.	FRANK M. COVERT, Q.C.	CLYDE W. SPERRY, Q.C.
GORDON S. COWAN, Q.C.	J. WILLIAM E. MINGO	HENRY B. RHUDE
ANGUS L. MACDONALD	DONALD A. KERR	DAVID R. CHIPMAN

COUNSEL

CHARLES B. SMITH, Q.C.

MARITIME DENTAL SUPPLY CO., LIMITED

*Service to the Dental Profession in
the Maritime Provinces.*

Halifax, N. S. and Saint John, N. B.

RAINNIE & COMPANY, LIMITED

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

178 HOLLIS STREET

HALIFAX, N. S.



THE SIGN OF QUALITY!

- ESSO and ESSO EXTRA GASOLINES
- MARVELUBE MOTOR OIL
- SERVICE and SATISFACTION

For "TOPS" in Motoring Pleasure

Visit Your Nearby ESSO Dealer

Always LOOK TO IMPERIAL For The Best

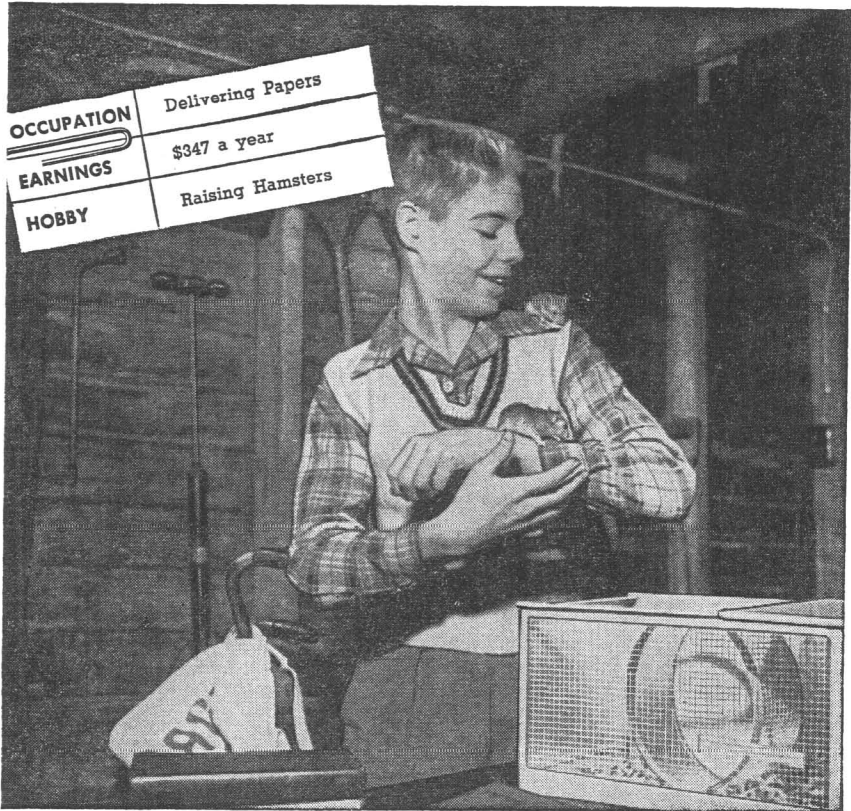
RYERSON POETRY CHAP-BOOKS: ARTHUR S. BOURINOT, TOM THOMSON AND OTHER POEMS; W. SHERWOOD FOX, ON FRIENDSHIP; I. SUTHERLAND GROOM, QUEENS AND OTHERS; GOODRIDGE MACDONALD, COMPASS READING AND OTHERS; ALFRED W. PURDY, PRESSED ON SAND. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. \$1.00.

In these five chap-books, the older tradition of Canadian poetry and the new experimental movement are strikingly illustrated. Probably no one would object to the statement that Arthur Bourinot, Sherwood Fox, and Sutherland Groom represent the tradition. Sherwood Fox has tried, in his own words, "to map in verse, the outward form of poetry, the sinuous course of the element of poetry that interpenetrates" Cicero's dialogue, *On Friendship*. This is a worthy purpose, but the question arises whether the form, the *In Memoriam* stanza and the poetic diction of the Victorians, is the most effective way of re-creating for the modern reader a notable work of antiquity.

Arthur S. Bourinot has written a number of small descriptive pieces, some of them apt and vivid. Of the two more pretentious poems in the book, one is an elegy in memory of Tom Thomson. The poet tries to stir the emotions by means of a short breathless line, and by much repetition of words and lines. The effect is a simplicity so striven for, so artificial, that it loses its purpose. The other poem of serious attempt, "Question", is more elaborate in form. It represents the contrast between man's search for the sources of life, and his apparent determination to destroy all life. In the Victorian manner, the philosophical questions are stated directly, but ornamented with imagery drawn from science and history, and the moral is placed clearly and firmly at the end.

I. Sutherland Groom has written several sketches of famous women from history and the Bible, attempting to give the essence of their lives through vivid and romantic imagery. Such miniatures are rare in Canadian poetry. Only in "Emily Bronte" is there a confusion of images, a failure to fuse them into an imaginative whole. The dialogue, "Halfway to Emmaus", is less successful than the other poems: it is weighted down with abstract terms, and suffers from over-elaborate imagery which destroys rather than illuminates the emotional experience of grief.

The other two poets, Goodridge MacDonald and Alfred Purdy, have much in common—their experiments in a variety of different forms show the influence of modern English and American verse techniques, and yet reveal their search for a style that is original and personal. Mr. MacDonald's brief poems are records of personal experiences, impressions of landscapes and seascapes, often lyrical in their movement and sound. In the best of them, the image becomes the comment without further addition. Mr. Purdy's experiments are more violent and searching. He shows that he is capable of a variety of styles, from the witty to the solemn, from the most simple and direct to the most difficult and complex. Sometimes he is guilty of pretentiousness, of striving for effect ("Seasonal Malady", "As a Young Man"), yet in other poems, in "Barriers" for example, the style is exactly matched to the needs of the poem itself. His use of imagery



Where does he bank?

This young teen-ager is a man of property. Among his assets he counts a 3-speed bicycle, a perfectly broken-in catcher's mitt, a hutch full of hamsters and a good-sized savings account, steadily-growing with interest, at our local branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Our enterprising young account holder will turn a job into a

career, one day. He will still be saving with us, and we will be able to help him with all his banking problems. He's one of the many people destined for success who like to deal with The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Stop by and open a savings account soon — anyone in any of our branches will be glad to help you.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

MORE THAN 700 BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA

M-46D

from the sea, land, and life of the West Coast is most effective and fertile of promise. With so much variety, it will be interesting to note which style he chooses for his own when he finds a subject larger than the fleeting impressions of his present poems.

JOHN MARGESON.

MUSIC IN CANADA: SIR ERNEST MACMILLAN, editor. Published by the University of Toronto Press in co-operation with the Canadian Music Council 1955. Pp. 232. \$5.00.


Music in Canada consists of the editor's introduction, a chapter on the historical background, and seventeen essays by different writers on various aspects of the Canadian musical scene today.

It must be said at the outset that the editor and his "contributors" (this in the strictest sense) are in all cases excellent and even obvious choices. But this, paradoxically, introduces a major if inevitable shortcoming of the book. Sir Ernest MacMillan ranks among the greatest musicians of our age, and among the greatest Canadians in our history; it would be impossible to say for how much music in Canada his career is directly responsible. This book distorts the picture by minimizing, as understandably it must, his own achievement. In other ways the same is true of several essays where the author is himself a most significant figure in the field on which he writes: Wilfred Pelletier on orchestras, Geoffrey Waddington on music in radio, and Arnold Walter on education in music are conspicuous examples.

Our musical growth is not yet so healthy that we have established a responsible and intelligent literature of music criticism, either in the popular press or in the form of a musical journal. Therefore, in order to avoid the pointless babble of half-baked aesthetes, many of whom would have risen gracefully to accept an invitation to take a share in such a book, it was evidently necessary to solicit articles from men actually engaged at the forefront of the activities discussed. Among the articles on the contemporary situation, two do not share in this shortcoming of modest distortion. The first is that of Marius Barbeau, whose energetic chapter on folk music is written with a charming lack of false modesty. The second is "Opera and Ballet" by Colin Sabiston in collaboration with his wife, Pearl McCarthy. Sabiston is an experienced and excellent music critic, among other achievements, and Pearl McCarthy is a wise and sensitive art critic, colleague to her husband in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*. They write with enthusiasm and absence of fanaticism on the two theatrical musical arts, for both of which there has been an immoderate and perhaps dangerous rage of cheap fashion in recent years. This essay has the advantages of detachment and professional authorship.

The book is a factual survey, not an assessment, of Canadian musical life. There is no discrimination between the good and the less good, so that orchestras, choirs, and music schools of little or no merit stand cheek-by-jowl with others of the greatest excellence. This will be misleading to outsiders and to the incautiously patriotic.

Helmuth Kallman's survey of the historical background of Canadian music is a difficult task well and judiciously executed. There is no garnishing of facts, and only a moderately but satisfyingly optimistic




The wise man does not delay in making his will. He plans it carefully, so that his estate will be disposed of according to his wishes.

For forty-one years The Nova Scotia Trust Company has been acting as Executor of estates large and small. The broad experience and training of our Trust Officers assures efficient administration, yet the cost of trust company service, being fixed by law, is the same as that of an inexperienced person.

We welcome your inquiries.

The
NOVA SCOTIA TRUST
 COMPANY HALIFAX

Branches at:
 SYDNEY · YARMOUTH · KENTVILLE TRURO



Compliments of

Maritime - National Fish

Division of National Sea Products, Limited



BOUTILIER'S LTD

SEAFOODS - MEATS AND POULTRY

30 BEDFORD ROW - 12 PHONES - 3-6361

view of the present and future situations. This chapter at least is required reading for every Canadian interested in music.

Throughout *Music in Canada* is an entirely commendable lack of self-consciousness about the extensive participation of non-native Canadian musicians. This in itself is surely a sign of maturity in our cultural outlook. The coverage of the book is truly nation-wide in those aspects of our music for which space allowed treatment, and there are grounds for satisfaction in what has been done and guidance for what we have yet to do.

GEOFFREY B. PAYZANT.

DAYS OF LORNE: IMPRESSIONS OF A GOVERNOR GENERAL. By W. STEWART MACNUTT. Fredericton: Brunswick Press. 1955. Pp. x, 262. \$4.75.

In the past few years the interest of Canadian historians has turned increasingly to the post-Confederation era. A generation ago the explorers, soldiers and fur traders of the 17th and 18th centuries were in the limelight, and since then exhaustive studies of the periods of Responsible Government and Confederation have been made. Major recent works such as Creighton's second volume on Macdonald and Wade's *The French Canadians* point to the beginning of a new and comprehensive interpretation of Canada since 1867. Hitherto individual hilltops in these later years have stood out almost unrelated to one another or to any general theme—the Washington Treaty, the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Riel Rebellions, the Alaska Boundary, etc. Now the mist is being cleared from the valleys and the whole landscape is beginning to take shape. The pattern is emerging of a small, dangerously divided nation, heir suddenly at its birth to the sparsely settled half of a continent, and with almost superhuman effort held and drawn together until it gradually became sufficiently strong and mature to maintain its existence, separate both from a Mother Country grown indifferent, and a powerful neighbor inclined to be aggressive. The story of how the internal and external obstacles in the way of its development were overcome by leaders like Macdonald and Laurier, Stephen and Sifton, is proving as heroic and enthralling as the earlier accounts of Champlain, LaSalle and Brébeuf.

The days when Lorne was governor general were among the few bright and prosperous days in the midst of this generally bleak, austere and anxious period in Canadian history. Macdonald, newly returned to office after recovering from the effects of the Pacific Scandal, was at the height of his powers and seemed able to carry all before him by his peculiar combination of reckless daring and skillful procrastination, by his unrivalled ability in political management and the clarity of his vision regarding Canada's future. It was pleasantly fitting that in these good days the vice-regal powers should be exercised by a young man of noble birth whose consort was a beautiful and talented daughter of the Queen herself. Nor did it matter that Lorne had little in the way of other qualifications for the office apart from an amiable disposition and good intentions. The governor-generalship no longer required the talents of a Sydenham or an Elgin. Its power under normal circumstances was largely nominal—more so perhaps than Lorne and even

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

STATION - TO - STATION - CHEAPER - FASTER

It's cheaper and faster to use Station-to-Station Service on your Long Distance Telephone calls. A Station-to-Station Call is one where you ask for a telephone number, and not a particular person.

The saving through using this class of service amounts to as much as thirty per cent on calls during the day. On calls after six p.m. the average saving is larger still. Besides, your call goes through much more quickly—usually while you hold the line.

Save yourself money and get quicker service by using Station-to-Station Service whenever possible. Remember it especially on Sundays, as Night Rates are effective all day then and your saving is still greater.



MARITIME TELEGRAPH AND

TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

Professor MacNutt have cared to acknowledge. Its duties were therefore well suited to a man of Lorne's attractive but rather weak and dillitante personality.

Professor MacNutt's treatment of what is beginning to be recognized as one of the most important and fascinating periods in Canadian history is lively and authoritative. It is not essentially biographical nor does it aim at comprehensiveness. It attempts merely to give certain impressions of Canada and Canadian events as they appeared to Lord Lorne. The latter's private papers and some printed material were used as sources. Splendidly printed and illustrated, the book makes enjoyable reading. It is handicapped, however, by the fact that Lorne's role in most of the events described was not sufficiently important to create a unifying core for the narrative as a whole. Possibly a more thorough-going biographical approach, if available information made this possible, would have been more satisfactory. Lorne was not a great personality but he was prepossessing and there is a hint of real tragedy in his mediocre achievement as compared with his greater father and exalted family tradition and in his childless marriage to a royal princess.

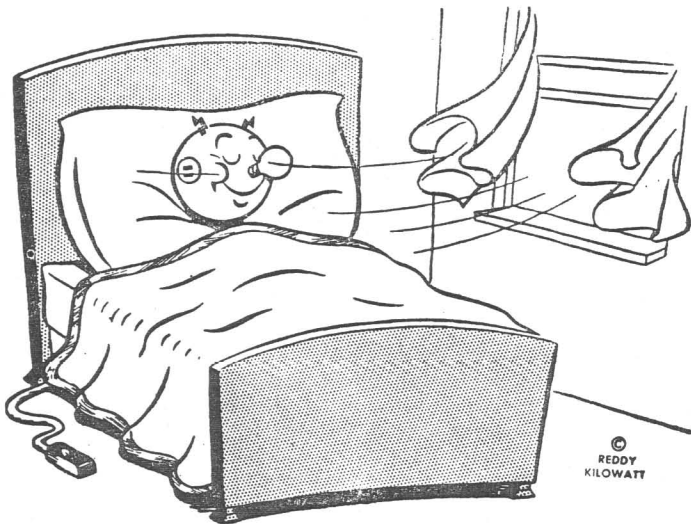
D. G. G. KERR.

THE CRIME OF GALILEO. By GIORGIO DE SANTILLANA, University of Chicago Press (Cambridge University Press, University of Toronto Press), 1955. Pp. 339, \$5.75.

"*Scripturas scrutamini*", observed John Selden, that learned champion of the English Common Law, "these two words have overthrown the world." The Renaissance insistence upon the literal as opposed to other senses of Scripture found expression not only in the Reformers but also in the Catholic Church. Nor was literalism, in the state of biblical studies then existing, always a gain. Galileo's work was condemned ostensibly because it contradicted the letter of the *Bible*. How could one have a heliocentric universe and a revolving earth, if in Holy Scripture the wise and learned Solomon had declared, "The earth abideth for ever. The sun also riseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place where he arose"? Had not Joshua made the moving sun stand still, and did not the Psalmist affirm, "The world also is established that it cannot be moved"?

More than twenty years have passed since Professor Basil Willey wrote his stimulating chapter on the importance of the problem of biblical interpretation in understanding the intellectual background of the seventeenth century. More recently Dr. G. N. Conklin has written upon scriptural exposition in Milton, and in the book now under review a further contribution is made to an interesting subject.

It is obviously appropriate that Giorgio de Santillana, the first modern editor of the great work that ultimately caused Galileo's sentence and imprisonment, the *Dialogue on the Great World Systems*, a man by birth and education intimately acquainted with Florence and Rome, and a scholar who is presently Professor of the History and Philosophy of Science in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, should write this book. His thesis is new, and it is supported by original but little known documents. Galileo was the victim of the con-



Fresh air, and sleeping comfort too, can be yours with an Electric Blanket. Once you have experienced the comfort of a new Electric Blanket, nothing else will do. . .

No blanket heap, yet perfect sleep is yours. One Electric Blanket does the work of three or more heavy covers. You can adjust the warmth to suit yourself.

Costs less than two cents a night to operate.



spiracy of a powerful faction within the Church, and this group achieved his downfall. Prominent in that notorious league were Nicolo Lorini, professor of ecclesiastical history at Florence, and Tommaso Caccini, a Dominican monk. Although Galileo was not sentenced by the Inquisitors-General of the Holy Apostolic See until June 22, 1633, as early as All Souls Day, 1613, Father Lorini had inveighed against the new theories in vehement terms, while Professor de Santillana writes,

"The Bishop of Fiesole wanted to have Copernicus jailed and had to be informed that the good man had been dead for quite some time. Father Tommaso Caccini, a Dominican monk with several acquaintances in the "League", who had already been disciplined by the Archbishop of Bologna as a scandal-maker, saw an excellent occasion for fresh scandal. On December 20, 1614, he preached a sermon in Santa Maria Novella on the text, "Ye Men of Galilee (*virii Galilaei*), why stand ye gazing up into heaven?" announcing that mathematics was of the Devil, that mathematicians should be banished from Christian states, and that these ideas about a moving Earth were very close to heresy".

In the pages that follow the reader is carried through the stirring events leading up to the decree of 1616, Galileo's years of silence, his writing of the *Dialogue*, his summons, trial and sentence, and its aftermath. Finally Galileo is left at his little farm at Arcetri to endure the concluding eight years of his life, and oncoming blindness, under perpetual house arrest. It is a moving story, and Professor de Santillana has told it well. The principal characters come alive again, and the vital issues of the time are brought before the reader with clarity and skill. Nor are there wanting parallels with modern times—the Oppenheimer case and the police state of Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

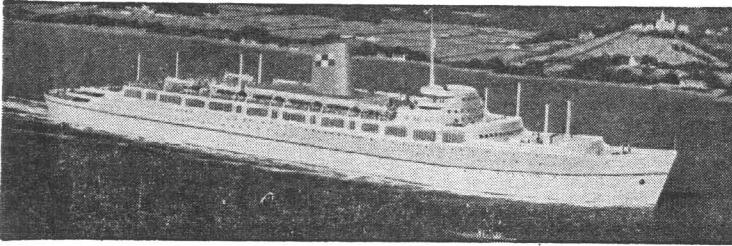
This is an interesting, instructive and well-written book, although readers may find it difficult to agree with Professor de Santillana's conclusion. Because "the tragedy was the result of a plot of which the hierarchies themselves turned out to be the victims no less than Galileo," the Church must be exonerated. No doubt the Pope had been misinformed. But authority must always take the responsibility for decision. That is the way of things. One could wish also that lengthy footnotes had not been allowed to creep up the pages, at times running over three (e.g. pp. 82-84, 93-95). One also questions the wisdom of leaving so much Italian untranslated, even in footnotes. One may expect the educated reader's command of French and German, but Italian as a modern language is not so widely known. Lastly, it would have been of invaluable assistance if a bibliography of the principal primary sources had been compiled and placed at the end of the work. The book has been well produced. Typographical errors, such as "essential" (p. 281) are rare.

J. B. HIBBITTS.

DUFFERIN-CARNARVON CORRESPONDENCE, 1874-1878. Edited by C. W. DE KIEWIET and F. H. UNDERHILL, Toronto. The Champlain Society, 1955. Pp. LV, 442.

It is not easy in a brief review to indicate the interest and value of this volume, which contains the intimate correspondence of Canada's

ENTERING SERVICE APRIL 1956 - BOOK NOW!



**Canadian Pacific presents the luxurious new
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN**

The Empress of Britain, newest of the world-famous fleet of White Empresses, with its 26,000 tons of functional beauty offers you scores of luxury liner features . . . air conditioning, swimming pool, spacious decks . . . and the gracious service that seasoned travellers have long identified with White Empresses.

See any Canadian Pacific office or your travel agent.



Canadian Pacific

**CURRENT
WHITE EMPRESS
SAILINGS**

Rates:
First Class from \$230;
Tourist from \$157
according to ship and
season

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND
From Montreal: April 24.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE
From Saint John, N.B.:
Feb. 25, Mar. 20.
From Montreal: April 17.

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN
From Montreal: May 1.

•
Special Sailing
of the
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND
From New York — March 24
From Halifax — March 27

STANDARD PAVING MARITIME LIMITED

Roads, Streets and General Construction

HALIFAX

NOVA SCOTIA

Compliments of
THOMPSON, ADAMS & COMPANY, LIMITED

General Insurance
(except Life)

166 Hollis St., Halifax

Phone 3-7371

most colourful governor-general with a sympathetic colonial secretary, at a crucial period in Canadian history, when the status and functions of the governor-general were being determined, as well as his relations with his cabinet, the lieutenant-governors of the provinces, and the public at large. But it is provided with an excellent introduction, which gives a sketch not only of Dufferin and Carnarvon but also of the chief Canadian ministers with whom they had to deal, together with the background of Confederation and the special problems of its first decade when the political parties of eastern and western Canada were being merged in the two central Canadian parties.

As Dufferin and Carnarvon were personal friends, though of different political parties, their letters admit the reader into the arcana of imperial decisions and public despatches in a way that is unique. Dufferin, in particular, was a conscious literary and administrative artist and wrote at length on his own personal feelings and sympathies and did not mince words in commenting on Macdonald, whom he secretly favored, and Mackenzie and Blake, with whom he had to work. More than once he admitted that he regarded life in a colony as exile, and his function as a missionary of culture and imperialism, while naively suggesting that the best qualification for his private secretary was to have a wife who would be congenial company for Lady Dufferin.

Though on one occasion he wrote, "A colonial governor is like a man riding two horses in a circus—no matter how completely he has the one beast under control, the other will be sure to play him some unhandsome trick, by flying off at a tangent on the strength of a false rumor, or some extraneous hallucination", he had a very exalted idea of his position as "Queen's Representative and Master of the Ministers" and more than once had a lively clash with Blake and Mackenzie, the latter of whom regarded those ministers as "Her Majesty's Canadian Government", who should give advice even as to when the fountain of Honours should play upon Canadians. As Dufferin alone reports these clashes to Carnarvon and claims that he rather enjoys a row because "it braces one's nerves and enlivens the tedium of exile", he generally manages to show himself in a favorable light; but in his account of the clash of November 16th and 18th, 1876, over the Pacific Railway policy he is not so successful; and the memorandum of Mackenzie on the same incident—printed by the editors in an appendix to this volume—shows that for once he was not the master of his ministers.

In addition to the Pacific Railway and the "nest of hornets in Victoria" there were other problems, such as the aftermath of the Riel insurrection, relations with the United States, the rank and status of the Imperial Officers who should command the Canadian militia and the garrison in Halifax, all of which bulk largely in the correspondence and challenge his title to master of the ministers. But all his activities were not political nor did they all pose problems. He interested himself in preserving the fortifications of Quebec, travelled widely, gave frequent addresses to appreciative audiences and kept Carnarvon informed of all. This correspondence, therefore, gives the inside story of most of the administrative problems of Lord Dufferin's administration and affords many revealing glimpses of his character.

D. C. H.



THE
HALIFAX
INSURANCE
COMPANY

Head Office
194 SPRING GARDEN ROAD
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
Phone 3-8152

Canada's Oldest
Insurance Company

Representatives
in any
CANADIAN CITY
OR TOWN

TYCOONS AND TYRANT. German Industry from Hitler to Adenauer.
By LOUIS P. LOCHNER. Henry Regnery Company, Chicago
(Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders and Company, Limited).
1954. Pp. viii, 304. \$6.50.

Before 1933 German industrialists regarded Hitler as just another party leader, distinguished from his opponents mainly by his theatricality; when they supported him it was because of his unrelenting attitude toward communism; when they contributed to the Nazi coffers they contributed much more generously to more conservative political groups; they did not give him their enthusiastic support after the famed Industrieklub speech; most of them personally despised Hitler and did not hesitate to say so even after his ascension to power; if they joined the Nazi Party it was not because they sympathized with its program but because they wished to provide an element of stability and/or to prevent the appointment of a Nazi commissar in their factories—who would impede them in disobeying party directives; almost all of them had instituted very enlightened social schemes among their workers and resisted Nazi interference in these schemes; most of them realized that because of the economic superiority of Great Britain and the United States it would be impossible for Germany to win a long war; in the interests of humanitarianism, they disregarded or disobeyed Nazi orders at great risk to themselves. These are the principal assertions made by Mr. Lochner in his attempt to dispel the very popular belief that the German industrialist class actively supported Hitler in his bid for internal and external power. Some of them are acceptable; some are not.

In his attempt it may be said that the author is successful—but by no means unreservedly so. His naivete—bewildering in view of Mr. Lochner's fourteen years pre-war service as chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press—in accepting the statements of industrialists or in interpreting their actions, coupled with the fact that his interpretations are frequently, and obviously, not as exclusive as he would have them appear, detracts from the conviction of his argument.

Mr. Lochner does the tycoons a service but he cannot wipe away their guilt. They may not have actively supported Hitler but there is no denying that almost all of them lacked the moral courage to fight substantially the evils which they saw spreading around them; they preferred to take the much more comfortable course of adapting themselves to the Nazi order.

Sins of omission are none the less sins!

L. WILLIAM CAINES

**learn
to be a leader
through R.O.T.P.**



Young Canadians, graduating from High School this year, have a wonderful opportunity to go on to exciting careers in the Navy, Army or Air Force. Through the Regular Officer Training Plan (ROTP) qualified applicants can obtain a college education, military training and ultimately, the Queen's Commission . . . all under the sponsorship of the Department of National Defence.

On acceptance, applicants become Officer Cadets and attend one of the three Services Colleges . . . Royal Military College, Royal Roads, Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean . . . or a designated Canadian University. During the summer they train with their chosen Service.

Officer Cadets receive ROTP rates of pay throughout their training. At the Services Colleges — quarters, food and all necessary equipment are provided. Cadets at Universities receive allowances for food and lodging, tuition, books and instruments.

To be eligible applicants must have Senior Matriculation or equivalent. In addition, a limited number of Junior Matriculants will be accepted at Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean for a special preparatory year to bring them to Senior Matriculation standard. Age limits for Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean are 16 to 20, for all others 16 to 21 on 1st January, 1956. Applicants must be single, physically fit and able to meet Officer selection standards.



**For full information write to: Regular Officer Training Plan
Selection Board, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa;**
or:—

Registrar, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., or

Registrar, Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C., or

**Registrar, Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean,
Saint-Jean, P.Q., or**

The nearest Navy, Army or Air Force Recruiting Station