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## Recent Publications Publications récentes

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interest groups such as the industrial archaeologist, the historical geographer, those interested in village tradesmen and the Sunday afternoon driver. Brown has written a popular yet useful book which takes a different perspective from most other histories and provides a new way of viewing and appreciating the past.

--Larry McNally

RECENT PUBLICATIONS RECENTES

Agriculture:

2nd Annual Agricultural History of Ontario Seminar: Proceedings, Saturday October 22, 1977 (Guelph: University of Guelph, 1978).

Astronomy/Astronomie:

Brooks, R.C., "M. de Chabert and the 1750 Louisbourg Observatory," Journal Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 73 (Dec. 1979), 333-48.

Calnen, William J., "Astronomy at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia," Ibid. 74 (April 1980), 57-63.

Crafts/Arts

Boily, Lise and Jean-François Blanchette, The Bread Ovens of Quebec (Ottawa: National Museums, 1979).

Ingolfsrud, Elizabeth, All About Ontario Cupboards (Don Mills: House of Grant, 1978).

Webster, Donald B., English-Canadian Furniture of the Georgian Period (Toronto: McGraw-Hill-Ryerson, 1979)

Exploration:

Poissonnault, Réal, "Etude sur la vie et l'oeuvre de Jacques Cartier (1491-1557)," Histoire et archéologie 10 (1977), 3-135.

Stamp, Tom and Correlia Stamp, James Cook: Maritime Scientist (Whitby, England: Caedmon, 1978).

Industry/Industrie:

Agricultural Historians, History and Development of the Dairy Industry in Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown: New Horizons, 1978).

Centre Documentaire de Civilisation Traditionnelle, Le travail du chaume dans la région du lac St-Pierre (Trois-Rivières: Les Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1978).

Durand, Georgette, "Un rappel de certains techniques traditionnelles textiles," Revue de l'Université de Moncton 10:2 (Sept 1977). 85-97.

Marine Retirees Association, A History of Shipbuilding in British Columbia: As Told by the Shipyard Workers (Vancouver: College Printers, 1977)

Natural History/Histoire naturelle:

Judd, W.W., Early Naturalists and Natural History Societies of London, Ontario (London: Phelps)

Physics/Physique:

Jarrell, Richard A., "The Reception of Einstein's Theory of Relativity in Canada," Journal Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 73 (Dec. 1979), 358-69.

Transport:

Angus, Fred F. and R.J. Sandusky, Loyalist City Streetcars: The Story of Street Railway Transit in Saint John, New Brunswick (Toronto: Railfare, 1979).

Beaumont, Ralph, Steam Trains to the Bruce (Cheltenham, Ont.: Boston Mills, 1977).

Ferris, Theodore, "The Griffon Tercentenary," Inland Seas 35:3 (Fall, 1979), 192-5.

The Carleton Lecture Series: "The Scientific Tradition in Canada"

If the present state of the history of Canadian science in the universities is taken into account, any lecture series that gives recognition to the fact that Canada has a scientific tradition should be applauded. The series owed its existence to the personal initiative of Carleton biology professor Margaret McCulley. There was obviously a significant audience in the capital for such a series: attendance at the first lectures was more than 250 but dwindled steadily to fewer than 75 at the end. As with most first attempts, there were both strengths and weaknesses and these should be recognized by any who might emulate this series in future.

RABKIN, Yakov, Institut d'histoire et sociopolitique des sciences, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Montréal, Québec; Engineering education.

ROLAND, Charles G., Faculty of Medicine, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.; History of Canadian medicine.

RUSSELL, Loris S., Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen;s Park Cr., Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C6; History of Canadian invention.

SHEETS-PYENSON, Susan, Dept. Science and Human Affairs, Concordia University, Montréal, Québec; J.W. Dawson and 19th century Canadian science.

The Carleton Lecture Series  
(continued from page 9)

The majority of speakers, being scientists, have spent most of their lives in working within the scientific tradition of Canada whether they realize it or not, and could speak from first-hand experiences. This factor gave the series its strength. Unfortunately, the nominal theme--the scientific tradition in Canada--was addressed by only a couple of the speakers. If the series demonstrated anything, it was that Canada does not have a scientific tradition or at least if it does, that tradition is irrelevant to most of the lecturers. It was very obvious that most of the speakers had little if any training in history and their attempts to convey the historic basis of their specialty to the audience was, for the most part, totally inadequate. Like many other gallant forays by scientific groups into the history of science, the Carleton series seems to manifest two hidden assumptions: (1) that because scientists often achieve consensus in scientific matters, they are likely to agree on other subjects like history, and (2) that someone who is a genuine expert in a scientific subject X is also likely to be a competent historian of X.

The Carleton lecture series, if continued under much stricter guidelines, could prove to be highly successful and not alienate a large proportion of its audience. The point must be made that the history of science has two components, history and science. This will mean that humanities and science departments must work in conjunction with one another and not in isolation.

--Donald Phillipson and Arnold Roos