pourrait même préciser, “d’expression française.” En outre, on laisse de côté certains genres de publications, comme les publications gouvernementales, les traductions et les manuels scolaires. De plus, en même temps que le “panorama de la production littéraire” devenait une “revue critique de l’année littéraire,” on décidait d’attacher dorénavant plus d’importance à la qualité qu’à la quantité des textes publiés dans la revue. En formulant leur nouvel objectif, les responsables ont peut-être reconnu que leur ouvrage faisait double emploi avec des instruments bibliographiques meilleurs que le leur, comme *Canadiana* et *Bibliographie du Québec*. “Puisque *Livres et auteurs québécois,*” écrivent-ils, “est avant tout une revue dont le but est de promouvoir la littérature d’expression française au Canada, il semble important que dans la section des essais littéraires, nous continuions à faire des comptes rendus d’ouvrages en collaboration qui analysent, critiquent ou étudient d’une façon générale la littérature qui se fait ici.”

Même si la revue manifeste un plus grand esprit critique, son rôle demeure difficile à cerner. Lorsqu’elle a commencé à paraître, le commerce du livre souffrait manifestement d’une pénurie de moyens de diffusion. Mais depuis dix ans, la situation s’est beaucoup améliorée. Il existe aujourd’hui des publications qui sont dévouées à cette tâche et qui sont bien supérieures à *Livres et auteurs ....* Dans les années à venir, la revue contribuera à promouvoir le commerce du livre dans la mesure où elle servira les buts et la politique que ses responsables ont définis et dans la mesure où elle réussira à obtenir la faveur d’un public bien déterminé.

P. E. GREIG,
Bibliothèque du Parlement


This volume, with its concern for voyages and discovery of the seascapes of the American continent, echoes almost literally the words of an eminent bibliographer of an earlier generation, namely that “bibliography is for books what Ariadne’s thread was for Theseus in the labyrinths, and what the compass is to sea travel.” A compass is indeed a valuable and indispensable guide, but it is not a chart of the route. The University of Victoria Social Sciences Research Centre was formed in 1964, and the following year undertook supervision of the preparation of a bibliography of British Columbia. Under its auspices appeared, early in 1968, *A Bibliography of British Columbia: Laying the Foundations, 1849-1899*, compiled by Barbara J. Lownthe with the assistance of Muriel Laing. The present volume complements the Lownthe com-
pilation. A third volume covering the period 1900-1960 is to follow. The best bibliographical introduction currently available to this area and its literature is probably "Northwestern Approaches: The First Century of Books," by R. D. Hilton Smith, in British Columbia Library Quarterly, vol. 32, no. 3 (January 1969), pp. 11-66 (also published as a separate by the Adelphi Book Shop Ltd., Victoria, B.C.), which was reviewed in Papers of the Bibliographical Society of Canada, viii (1969), pp. 79-80.

The present study lists works that range in coverage from the first recorded arrival of Spanish explorers in British Columbian waters to the British Government decision to colonize Vancouver Island. This includes works published through 1968 (plus two important bibliographic studies from 1969: one published, the other unpublished but identified and located), general histories of the province, and books containing chapters or sections that are relevant. While the volume is complete in itself, it does contain certain items common to the Lowerth bibliography. The geographical coverage emphasizes the area within the present provincial boundaries, but relevant material on the fur trade, Fort Astoria, Fort Vancouver, and the Oregon boundary settlement are included.

This guide comprises 631 published monographic works that could be identified, together with information on later editions and translations. General collections of voyages, general histories of exploration, collected editions, abridgments and translations of Cook's third voyage, other than official and eye-witness accounts, have been excluded. Other items not listed are purely cartographic works, newspapers, unpublished manuscripts and archival material, unpublished theses and photo reproductions. Coverage of periodicals is restricted, but the major regional historical journals and publications of the Association de la Propagation de la Foi are entered.

Each entry is supplied with references to standard bibliographies, including those that provide exact transcripts of title-pages, detailed collation and full descriptions of illustrations and maps. More extensive references are given for material that is older and more difficult to locate. Items are entered under author where known, otherwise under title. Titles of first editions are given in full to facilitate identification from inverted and abbreviated references. The arrangement of later editions is subordinated under the main entries in ways that are fully explained.

This study lists all located editions and translations of the items cited and "as far as could be ascertained, no other [comparable] study lists all known editions and translations together in such a way that their relationship to each other can be ascertained." The reference value of this volume is further enhanced by five appendices which give in turn (1) the collections and institutions cited - in itself a profile of the outstanding sources of northwestern Canadiana and Americana, (2) abbreviations used in this listing, (3) registry details of some 72 of the more important ships to visit the British Columbia coast from 1774 to 1848, (4) the
126 principal works consulted in preparing this study—a “mini” bibliography that well represents the contours of this general area, and (5) a chronological index of the first editions cited. The general index (45 pages) is thorough, carefully cross-indexed, and in a typographical dress that distinguishes subjects, persons, and titles. The endpapers reproduce that portion of John Arrowsmith’s map of British North America published in London in 1848 which reveals that this map was “By permission dedicated to the Hon. Hudsons Bay Company; Containing the latest information which their documents furnish.”

In sum this volume is an exemplar of bibliographic and typographic organization, presentation, and book production that is a pleasure to use. A copy of the octavo Navigations, Trafiques & Discoveries 1774-1848 alongside the quarto Laying the Foundations belongs in every collection, private as well as public, that is seriously concerned with the literature of the area that in 1971 observed its centennial of becoming the sixth Province of Canada.

R. C. Ellsworth,
Queen’s University Library

Rare and Unusual Canadiana: First Supplement to the Lande Bibliography, by Lawrence Lande. Montreal: Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research, McGill University, 1971. xx p., 1k., 779 p. Facsims. $35.00.

Members of the Bibliographical Society of Canada will certainly recall that Mr Lande published in 1965 The Lawrence Lande Collection of Canadiana in the Redpath Library of McGill University; the fine paper, handsome typography, and many facsimiles in original colours, made that a volume beyond comparison. Now Mr Lande has collected a further 2541 books and pamphlets to supplement the original gift to McGill, and has published a catalogue of the collection under the title Rare and Unusual Canadiana.

This reviewer would endorse the statements in the Introduction by Dr Stanley B. Frost of McGill University on the role of the collector in the preservation of man’s artistic and literary past. Though great research libraries are built up through the selection of books from the annual offerings of the world’s presses, the pride of most libraries is the special collections, and as often as not these are the result of some private collector’s purposeful acquisitiveness in a limited subject field. The reviewer saw the name of Philéas Gagnon in the selection “Bibliographical Authorities,” and thought of the many scholars who have used this earlier Quebec bibliophile’s collection, housed these past seventy years in the Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal, and of the many more scholars who have consulted the two catalogues of the collection. Likewise, Lawrence Lande’s presentation of his Canadiana collections to McGill University Library, and his printing of two catalogues, will place in his debt scholars in Canadian studies.

The form of each bibliographical entry is as follows: the author (or the short