Canadian literature, Canadian culture, and Canadian social criticism would have been highly useful. The value of the index would have been enhanced if the seven existing subjects could have been increased to include at least critical theory, myth, and science.

The title index contains titles of the ‘primary and secondary sources, titles of books reviewed by Frye, and titles referred to in the annotations’ (p. 430). Unfortunately not all of the titles (and names) referred to in the annotations are listed in the index: some explanation by the bibliographer is needed for what appears to be inconsistent indexing. A useful feature is the inclusion in parentheses of the author’s or editor’s name: Frye is the understood author or editor when a name does not follow the title.

For books and essays about Frye’s criticism in sections K and L, the appendix provides a chronological listing of the entry numbers which refer to the author arrangement of the items within the two sections. This functional aid assists the reader ‘to determine the historical contours of the reaction his work has received’ (p. x).

The University of Toronto Press is to be commended on the design and physical format of the book. The black dustwrapper is elegant. Sturdy grey cloth is used for the binding, lettering is white, and the endpapers are scarlet. Printed on acid-free paper, bound in sewn signatures, complete with headbands, it is a reference work which will withstand heavy usage.

In the Preface, Denham acknowledges his debt to ‘Frye for the profound way his essays and books have helped to shape my life over the past two decades.’ Denham then states: ‘Yet what goaded me on above everything else was my profound admiration for the subject himself. Perhaps this volume will stand as a symbol of gratitude for the instruction and delight Northrop Frye has given me, for his exemplary life as a teacher and critic, and for his providing occasional glimpses of that third order of experience about which he speaks so eloquently’ (p. xii). Denham’s bibliography is certainly a comprehensive guide which will be used extensively by Frye scholars. Through its excellent annotations, it is fascinating reading for anyone interested in twentieth-century literature, philosophy, humanism, education, culture and criticism.

LILA LAAKSO

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Students of science and technology in Canada have long welcomed the prospect of R. Alan Richardson’s and Bertrum H. MacDonald’s bibliography. The realization of this ambitious project certainly constitutes a milestone in the maturation of the history of science as a discipline in this country, and lives up to Raymond Duchesne’s
prediction in 1981 that their 'bibliographical sum of Canada’s contribution to knowledge' in science and technology will become an essential research tool. Medicine, the third original category, has been excluded except for anatomy and physiology. Richardson, Associate Professor in the Department of History of Medicine and Science at the University of Western Ontario, and MacDonald, Assistant Professor of Library Science at Dalhousie University, have successfully meshed their talents and interests to catalogue primary sources in science and technology in Canada published before 1914.

The bibliography is attractive and portable in a vinyl binder to house both the microfiche and a printed introductory catalogue. This catalogue explains the scope, structure, and arrangement of the bibliography clearly enough. However, one potential source of confusion is a list of abbreviations in which, for example, the Botanical Society of Canada receives two different short forms, and the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers no less than three. The fiche are arranged in five main divisions: Authors (15 fiche); Titles (23); Subjects, with three subdivisions: General (3), Science (13), and Technology (23); a KWOC (Key Word Out of Context) Index to Titles (25); and indices of Monograph Titles, Serials Searched, and Subject Classifications (3).

All of these permutations are computer-generated, without which capacity, the compilers agree, 'a national bibliography of wide scope could not have been produced without heroic effort.' One unfortunate consequence of the machine-readable technology is the compounding of errors which inevitably creep into such enormous masses of material. For example, the Author catalogue lists William Lyon Mackenzie King (1874-1950) as editor of the Colonial Advocate in 1824, when of course his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, is meant. This error is repeated as the computer carried out its functions in the other divisions. The KWOC Index to Titles, in particular, is a feature peculiar to the computer’s sorting capabilities. It contains some odd entries under adjectives, such as 'abandoned,' found in titles, but it has its uses. If, for example, one wished to recall a vague reference to abandoned beaches, the KWOC Index turns up 'Notes on the abandoned beaches of the north coast of Lake Superior,' and refers to Title entry #34509 for the full citation.

While the compilers make no claims of absolute completeness, their collection contains over 58,000 entries to articles and monographs published by Canadians or about Canada in the fields of science and technology from the sixteenth century to the end of 1913. Richardson and MacDonald have explained clearly the thoughtful development of their subject classification scheme in volume 24 of this journal (1985), but nowhere do they explain the rationale behind this cut-off date, except that they were looking for a sensible date around 1900. The year before World War I might be seen as an obvious historical break, and Philip Enros’s Biobibliography of Publishing Scientists in Ontario from 1914 may have added certain practical considerations. Yet in terms of the history of science and technology in Canada, some other terminal point might have been just as natural a choice – 1916, say, with the founding of the National Research Council and increased federal involvement in science policy.

Nevertheless, the compilers have cast their net widely, to include ‘all relevant
items published / printed in Canada; all relevant items published / printed outside
Canada and written by Canadians; and all relevant items of Canadian subject matter
published outside Canada' before 1914. Yet even such an inclusive selection process
poses problems, as suggested by an entry in the Author catalogue under 'Seemann,
Berthold,' referring to a communication in the Annals of the Botanical Society of
Canada in 1862. The entry notes that the item, on the Botanical Society of Canada,
was first published in Bonplandia. It would have been useful to identify the transla-
tor, John Machar, and to crosslist the original article, since Machar's version is really
an abridgement of a longer article, 'Die Botanische Gesellschaft Canada's [sic],' in
Bonplandia 9/8 (15 May 1861).

The List of Serials Searched is a helpful appendix which inspires confidence in
the impressive range of sources consulted by the compilers. One suggested addition
is the Journal of Education for Upper Canada, edited by Egerton Ryerson and J.G.
Hodgins for teachers, because it includes numerous articles on science and technol-
gy. Another might be the British American Cultivator, a short-lived agricultural
periodical that discusses scientific issues of interest to farmers. Inclusive as its cri-
teria are, perhaps the title of this bibliography should still include the description
'select,' since newspapers are excluded altogether, as are manuscript sources of all
types. Newspapers of the period generally carried many articles on scientific and
technological subjects, yet the task of searching and cataloguing them would no
doubt have delayed publication considerably. The Monograph Title Index too is use-
ful, but a quick perusal brings to mind another possible addition. Sir William E.
Logan's Geology of Canada, the cumulative report he published as provincial geolo-
gist in 1863, deserves distinction from his regular annual reports for the Geological
Survey. Readers should be aware that even after such exhaustive work, this bibliog-
raphy does not circumscribe the limits of primary sources on science and technol-
gy. It offers an elegant arrangement of signposts to the wealth of material available.

All of these minor suggestions notwithstanding, the real value of this compila-
tion will be evident to the many of us who need to use it. Richardson's and
MacDonald's bibliography will strengthen the primary basis of research on science
and technology in Canada, and offers a valuable resource for courses being offered in
these fields in increasing numbers. We owe the compilers thanks for their painstak-
ing efforts.

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Jean-René Lassonde. La Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice 1910-1931. Montréal:

Dans son histoire de la Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice Jean-René Lassonde nous la
rèvèle comme étant le produit d'une époque marquée par une évolution des idées
dominantes quant au rôle et à la nature des bibliothèques. D'une part cette