'l'abstraction' des gravures d'André Bergeron, la perspective lumineuse?) et de lacunes dans l'interprétation iconologique: une simple vérification de l'iconographie d'un 'des grands mythes de l'histoire païenne' aurait fourni une description plus juste de la *Naissance de Vénus*, accueillie, plutôt que par 'une jeune femme' et des 'anges,' par une des Heures et le dieu des vents enlaçant Chloris.

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Freda Farrell Waldon. *Bibliography of Canadiana Published in Great Britain, 1519-1763 / Bibliographie des ouvrages sur le Canada publiés en Grande-Bretagne entre 1519 et 1763*. Rev. and ed. by William F.E. Morley. Toronto: ECW Press in cooperation with the National Library of Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1990. [8], vii-ixv, [3], 535, [1] pp.; \$ 170.00 (cloth). ISBN 1-55022-087-X.

This comprehensive bibliography of printed works published in Great Britain down to 1763 includes books, maps, broadsides and broadsheets, pamphlets, the odd sermon, and treaties and declarations of war, which in some way concern Canada as presently constituted. There are 865 entires in all, 600 of them contributed by Dr. Waldon. The work is precisely what its title indicates: a bibliography, not a calendar of documents, yet it does allow the knowledgeable scholar to garner much from little. It will bring to his / her attention works the existence of which he / she would otherwise have been unaware. It could also spare the researcher the expenditure of precious time searching for printed sources that are not to be found in the main depositories. Dr. Waldon several times notes that no copy of a work, once extant, could be found. Yet someday, somewhere, a copy may turn up.

The bibliography had an uneasy and extended genesis. Freda Farrell Waldon began its compilation in 1931-32 whilst working as head of the Cataloguing Department at the Hamilton Public Library. In October 1940 she was appointed Chief Librarian. She had become very active in the drive to have a National Library of Canada established, a vital part of which had to be a National Union Catalogue. In the wartime 1940s Dr. Waldon was unable to interest a Canadian publisher in her manuscript. Eventually, in 1950, the Canadian Bibliographic Centre came into being as an essential step towards the establishment of the National Library. Thereupon Dr. Waldon presented to it her bibliography, the work of two decades, which the Centre promptly lost.

Meanwhile William F.E. Morley, head of Special Collections at Queen's University, learned of the existence of the bibliography; and shortly after Waldon's death her sister, with the aid of Katherine Greenfield, the Special Collections Librarian at the Hamilton Public Library, discovered a carbon copy among Dr. Waldon's papers. When, eventually, the Ottawa fonctionnaires stumbled on the misplaced original copy, a comparison of the two revealed that Dr. Waldon had continued to work on her massive project after 1950, making additions and corrections. Forty years were to pass before the work, after much assiduous revision and editing under the guid-

If a critical note has to be sounded it is that it was a very expensive exercise in futility to translate the editorial comments into French. They appear in two columns, English and French side by side, beneath the titles. What is the point? The work will be useless to any scholar who cannot read English. Surely, in this country, scholars, and most certainly historians, should be able to work with equal competence in both languages; hence they could have no need for a translation of the editor's comments.

That aside, the fact remains that this work is truly a monument to scholarship and, belatedly, to the scholar who, over a lifetime, compiled the bulk of it, Dr. Freda Farrell Waldon.

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Dictionary of Canadian Biography. Vol. 12: 1891 to 1900. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990. xxix, [1], 1305, [1] pp.; \$75.00 (hardbound). ISBN 0-8020-3460-8.

What can one say about the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* that hasn't already been said? From the publication in 1966 of Vol. 1: 1000 to 1700 which Max Savelle deemed 'a resounding success' (*Canadian Historical Review*, 48, no. 1: 60) to the present volume that concludes the first phase of 'this prestigious and authoritative series' (Roger Hall, *Globe and Mail*, 23 June 1990, p. C17), the DCB has been almost universally eulogized by a wide variety of reviewers. Michael Gordon cited Vol. 2: 1701 to 1740 as 'the most important and one of the most interesting books of 1969' (*Atlantic Advocate*, 60, no. 6: 67); Gordon T. Stewart called Vol. 3: 1741 to 1770 'a treasure for both the historian and the general reader' (*Canadian Historical Review*, 56, no. 4: 445); despite concerns about the coverage of the West, F. Pannekoek lauded the biographies in Vol. 4: 1771 to 1800 as 'rich in detail and thoroughly reliable' (*Saskatchewan History*, 34, no. 1: 36); Wayne Grady, writing in *Books in Canada* (13, no. 2: 6), commented that the value of Vol. 5: 1801 to 1820 'lies in the fascinating insights it provides into the lives of people who have never been written about before'; reviewing Vol. 6: 1821 to 1850 for this journal (*Papers / Cahiers* 26: 159), Ramsay Cook stated that it 'demonstrates that good scholarship and good reading are entirely compatible'; Vol. 7: 1836 to 1850 'attests to the thoroughness of the DCB in its mission to record the lives of the peripheral as well as conspicuous contributors to Canadian history and culture' (M.G. Parks, *Canadian Literature*, 127: 154-5); Richard Landon praised Vol. 8: 1851 to 1860 as 'a revelation' and a 'remarkable achievement' (*Papers / Cahiers* 24: 117); Michael Brunet observed that Vol. 9: 1861 to 1870 'maintient la qualité de ses prédécesseurs' and 'Le Dictionnaire biographique du Canada possède une qualité et un privilège que n'ont pas les dictionnaires biographiques des principaux pays' (*Canadian Historical Review* 59, no. 1: 63); Margaret Prang found that Vol. 10: 1871 to 1880 'displays the same meticulous research and literary excellence that have already established this enterprise as a tribute to Canadian scholarship and publishing' (*BC Studies*, 15: 90); and to complete this litany, Donald Swainson confirmed in his review of Vol. 11: 1881 to 1890