inated this situation. It is not readily apparent where the most complete run of a particular series is located. A uniform title index would have been an asset in this case. Both of these indices can be easily produced when working in a database format.

The value of this bibliography as a research tool rests in the comprehensiveness of the listing and the holdings statement. Clearly an excellent effort has been made to identify as many relevant directories as are publicly accessible. The compiler's determination to include all relevant directories means that he has rightly listed regional (western Canada or the American West) and national as well as provincial items. Ingenuity in identifying sources is evident in entries such as Alexander G. Findlay's *A Directory to the Navigation of the North Pacific Ocean* published in London in 1886 [p. 20]. The tantalizing nature and yet somewhat unclear relevance of some of these entries prompt one to wish that the project's designers had undertaken to annotate each entry by clearly identifying the scope of its British Columbia content. With respect to holdings information it is regrettable that the bibliography does not include the findings of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions, particularly in light of CIHM's mandate to create microform copies of all items listed. An online search of the University of British Columbia's version of CIHM produced forty-seven hits on the seventy-four citations in the bibliography. Since, as the compiler notes, the largest holder of directories is the British Columbia Provincial Archives with fifty items [p. 1], reference to CIHM findings would have enhanced accessibility to the directories.

The final and most lengthy section of the bibliography is the index, which runs from pp. 29-162. It is a combined single index which primarily lists place names and secondarily subject headings and corporate names. The number of discrepancies in the form of place names leads one to assume that the place names were taken exactly as shown in the directories. How else can one account for separate entries for Bella Collie, Bella Coolie and Bella Coola [pp. 36-7]? Similarly, no entry can be found in G.P.V. and Helen Akrigg's authoritative *British Columbia Place Names* (Victoria, B.C.: Sono Nis Press, 1986, 1988) for Annierville [p. 32], but Annieville is well-known to Fraser Valley residents. Queries also arise in connection with the subject headings. Looking up 'Bar,' readers are advised to see 'Lawyers, Law Society' [p. 34] but not 'Law.' The heading 'Law' directs users to 'Barristers' but not 'Lawyers,' which also exists. Should the Public History Group decide to expand its efforts to include the provincial directories published after 1900, the obvious strengths of this first publication could be enhanced by refining the index and augmenting the main listing with annotations.

LINDA L. HALE
*University of British Columbia*


Suzanne Ellison. *Historical Directory of Newfoundland and Labrador*
In the last decade of the twentieth century as a new millennium approaches, we have become more conscious that the circumstances of publishing are changing, more rapidly and more fundamentally, it seems, than at any time since the middle of the fifteenth century when Gutenberg invented movable type. In our day, scholars like Neil Postman \textit{[Amusing Ourselves to Death: Public Discourse in the Age of Show Business, 1986]} and Camille Paglia \textit{[Sexual Personae: Art and Decadence from Nefertiti to Emily Dickinson, 1990]} argue that the very habits of logic and thinking are being revolutionized by the newer communications technologies, particularly television. But no one, it seems, dismisses the view that what is available to be read shapes the opinion of individual readers and societies. Certainly, newspaper editors, publishers and particularly politicians, in earlier decades in Canada, were fully aware of the power of printed ideas.

Newspapers have had a long and honourable history. The twentieth century has witnessed the arrival of competing technologies, and newspapers have been forced to adapt (e.g., numerous mergers and closures have occurred); but still the dailies, weeklies, and monthlies continue to be produced in large quantities. Whether more recent trends of disappearing postal subsidies and new government taxes will drive more newspapers out of the communications arena and further emphasize television and the 'new' way of thinking remains to be seen.

There is no question, however, that newspapers have in the past been a significant force in Canadian society. Why else would political parties and religious groups take such great pains to ensure that their viewpoints were expressed, or, as was more likely the case, to establish and fund their own newspapers in which their own positions would naturally be expounded? Or why would newspaper editors and publishers of forceful character, like Joseph Howe, mount vigorous and successful campaigns for freedom of the press? It is clear from only a few examples that the newspaper press was seen, as one Halifax writer claimed in September 1843, as 'the Talismanic word' that should 'resound from every hill of our fair, free land.'

While newspapers have had a respected history, their very format of production has meant a less venerable record of preservation. Hundreds of issues of newspapers have been lost entirely (it is very unlikely that copies of some will ever be found), and over time millions of pages more have crumbled because of the cheap paper on which they were printed. Over the last decade Canadian librarians and archivists have combined endeavours to deal with the problem. Hundreds of newspapers have been microfilmed, and extensive efforts have been taken both to locate missing copies and to document the publishing record of newspapers. The Decentralized Program for Canadian Newspapers of the National Library of Canada and financial
support from that institution as well as from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (Canadian Studies Research Tools programme) have led over the last few years to the publication of several provincial newspaper directories, three of which are reviewed here.

Helen Craig’s *New Brunswick Newspaper Directory, 1783-1988* continues and extends J. Russell Harper’s *Historical Directory of New Brunswick Newspapers and Periodicals* (1961). Her *Directory* consists of Introductory Material (in English and French on facing pages), the Directory or listing of newspapers (each title having a unique numeric identifier and organized alphabetically according to place of publication) which forms the bulk of the text, an Addenda of several newspapers discovered too late to be integrated into the main body of the directory (made up mostly of student newspapers published in Saint John), and two appendices. Appendix A contains brief publishing histories of many of the newspapers listed earlier in the *Directory*. Since some newspapers underwent a myriad of title changes, mergers, and other variations, the publishing histories are a valuable addition to this *Directory* and by themselves represent considerable research. Appendix B contains three indexes: a chronological index which lists newspapers by the year in which they were first published, a publishers index, and a title index. Interspersed throughout the text are a number of illustrations well chosen to represent various activities and periods of New Brunswick newspaper history.

Suzanne Ellison’s *Directory*, the first published directory of Newfoundland newspapers, is organized along lines similar to those of the New Brunswick *Directory*. The Introductory Matter is followed by the Historical Directory (entries are organized alphabetically by the name of the newspaper), which comprises the major section of the book. Three lists follow: a chronological list of major newspapers grouped cumulatively by decade; a list of all the papers being published in 1987; and a list of all the daily papers published in Newfoundland and Labrador. Finally, three indexes complete the volume: a subject and audience index (very broad subject headings); an index of newspapers published outside the major urban centre, St. John’s; and an index of editors and publishers.

In an introductory note to Gertrude E.N. Tratt’s 1979 *Survey and Listing of Nova Scotia Newspapers, 1752-1957 with Particular Reference to the Period Before 1867*, Norman Horrocks stated that ‘it is probably unlikely that a complete record of Nova Scotian newspapers for the period 1752-1957 can ever be compiled.’ The new Nova Scotia *Directory*, however, goes a long way to extend Tratt’s work. The first volume of the *Directory* consists of Introductory Matter and the Newspaper Listings organized alphabetically by geographic area (county followed by place). Vol. 2 contains a repetition of part of the Introductory Matter and three indexes: a title index; a type of newspaper index (very broad subject headings); and a publisher and editor index.

Each of these directories has drawn on different resources in the compilation process, and each has unique features. In Newfoundland, for example, legislation required that anyone intending to publish a newspaper register this intention (title of the paper and publication location) with the Minister of Provincial Affairs. These affidavits, now housed in the Provincial Archives, formed a very valuable resource from which to draw information about actual or intended newspapers. But other sources were needed to ferret out information concerning older newspapers. Fre-
quently, of course, copies of the newspapers themselves were the main source of information, not only for cataloguing purposes but also for advertisements and stories of other newspapers, rival or otherwise. The newspapers themselves, therefore, were a primary source of information in the preparation of all three directories.

A more or less standard record structure was adopted for the newspaper descriptions in each directory. The Newfoundland and New Brunswick directories combine the description of the original and microform editions (where applicable) of newspapers into one entry per title. In the Nova Scotia Directory, however, cataloguing rules were rigidly followed, and separate entries were created for descriptions of original and microform editions. Unfortunately, the adoption of this standard has resulted in considerable duplication of information and will probably confuse an unsophisticated reader. The entries in the Nova Scotia Directory are organized by place of publication and are repeated when there was more than one place of publication. The excessive duplication brought about by the dual entry cataloguing standard becomes all the more conspicuous for a newspaper like Church Work, which, over the course of its approximately fifty-year history, was published in nine different Nova Scotia communities.

The newspaper descriptions in all three directories impart essentially the same sorts of information. Since the Nova Scotia Directory followed firm cataloguing standards, the information for individual entries is more complete than that found in the other two directories. In the Newfoundland Directory Suzanne Ellison also included informative discursive notes (varying in length from a few sentences to over a page). All three directories provide holdings statements, and in all three cases this information is confined largely to repositories in each province. Unusually, Ellison created and used her own codes for repositories rather than the National Library of Canada's standard codes.

All three directories use a broad definition for newspapers. The resulting compilations reveal that the Nova Scotia Directory is the largest of the three, containing records of close to 1,100 newspapers. The New Brunswick Directory describes 670, and the Newfoundland Directory accounts for 240. Neither the Nova Scotia nor the New Brunswick directories supplant earlier newspaper inventories for each province. The extensive notes in Marie Tremaine's A Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1751-1800, Gertrude E.N. Tratt's Nova Scotia Survey, and in J. Russell Harper's New Brunswick Directory complement the newer directories, which have excluded such information.

Since considerable care was taken in compiling and verifying the information that each of these directories contains, it is somewhat unfortunate that the finished products have not received the same degree of attention. The master copy of the Newfoundland Directory, for example, was produced with a dot-matrix printer (near-letter quality mode), and several of the master copy pages should simply have been reprinted before being used to produce the published copies. The introductory matter of the New Brunswick Directory could have benefited from closer editing. For example, reference to the ‘Key to Library Symbols’ (p. xvii) when a key by that name does not exist should have been detected. The intended key is headed ‘Newspaper Codes,’ which is, in fact, incorrect. The Nova Scotia Directory could also have benefited from closer editing of the master copy. Incorrectly positioned running
heads (on even numbered pages), unnecessary multiple paging of the indexes, and missing and improperly sorted repository codes could all have been prevented.

One could quibble over these and other errors in production, but that would miss the point of the usefulness of all three of the directories. Titles, like the *Boomerang* [published in Boom, Nova Scotia in 1866], the *Bullfrog* [Halifax, 1864-65], *Commentaries Upon Topics Demanding Them* [Halifax, 1878], *Eurhetoriano Argosy* [Sackville, New Brunswick, 1875], the *Icicle* [Dalhousie, New Brunswick, 1886?], and *Mosquito* [St. John’s, Newfoundland, 1881], all invite curiosity. But there are many other newspapers that uncover the communities and cultures that they represented. The subject indexes in both the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia directories demonstrate that Blacks and native peoples as well as Scots, Danes, Francophones, and others used newspapers as a means of cultural expression. The publishing histories outlined in the New Brunswick *Directory* illustrate the vagaries and complexities of newspaper publishing over the past two centuries. Chronological indexes monitor the rise and fall of newspapers right up to the present day. As new evidence is accumulated, each of the directories will need to be revised. But in the interim each directory can and will serve as a very good guide to the gold mine of information contained in hundreds of newspapers published in Atlantic Canada. Each directory will be of considerable service to amateurs and scholars alike in the years ahead.

BERTRUM H. MACDONALD  
Dalhousie University


Voici la dernière pierre à l’édifice de recension des différents organes de presse publiés au Québec depuis 1764. Entreprise d’envergure, elle compte, répartis dans dix volumes disséminés sur une période de vingt années, plus de 6 200 périodiques identifiés, 30 000 noms de journalistes, d’éditeurs et d’institutions sur deux siècles d’histoire. Les initiateurs du projet, André Beaulieu et Jean Hamelin, ont mené leur barque à bon port, terminant leur inventaire avec les parutions de 1975. Ce choix temporel possède ses motifs. 1964 voit le journal québécois ayant le tirage le plus important, *La Presse*, être paralysé par un long conflit de travail. Cette grève provoque un bouillonnement au sein du monde de l’édition. Mentionnons la naissance du *Journal de Montréal*, la création de nouveaux périodiques parfois plus spécialisés ou contestataires, etc. Pour la période couverte par cette bibliographie, 1968 constitue une date-charnière, influant sur son protocole de présentation. L’obligation du dépôt légal à la Bibliothèque nationale, institué en 1968, permet à cet organisme gouvernemental de prendre le relais. Après 1975, l’inventaire de la Bibliothèque s’avère le plus exhaustif. Cependant, la Bibliothèque nationale ne présentant malheureusement pas une liste thématique et chronologique des différents périodiques, de la même facture que celle de *La presse québécoise*, il n’est pas dit que le chercheur y trouvera entièrement son compte.

La tranche temporelle couverte s’avère intéressante parce qu’elle retrace trois