
In 1967 Sheila Egoff, a professor (now Professor Emerita) at the University of British Columbia's School of Librarianship, published her ground-breaking work entitled The Republic of Childhood: A Critical Guide to Canadian Children's Literature in English. A longer second edition was published in 1985. The New Republic of Childhood is not really a third edition but a complete rewriting, since seventy percent of the titles discussed have been published in the last decade. In this respect, Egoff and Saltman's guide is a reflection of the dramatic increase in the publication of Canadian children's literature in English. The authors have written chapters on the great variety of children's books - realistic fiction, the realistic animal story, historical fiction, picturebooks and picture-storybooks, native legends, fairy and folk tales, fantasy literature, science fiction, and poetry. There is a concluding chapter on the growth in the publishing of Canadian children's books, a checklist [pp. 315-48], notes to the text, and an index of authors, titles, and illustrators.


Since 1973 the Sport Information Resource Centre [SIRC] has produced the SPORT database which provides coverage of over 1,200 magazines, journals, and other published sources on sports, physical education, physical fitness, and sports medicine. In 1979 SIRC published Sport Recreation for the Disabled: An Index of Resource Materials. The bibliography was updated and published again in 1984. In view of the continuing interest in all aspects of sport and physical activity for the physically and mentally handicapped, SIRC has now issued a bibliography of 4,000 references from English and French publications for the years 1984-89. The bibliography is organized alphabetically under broad subjects [e.g. Administration, Biography, Biomechanics, Competitive Sports, etc.] which are further subdivided [e.g. Competitive Sports – Coaching and Training]. Bibliographical descriptions appear in a social sciences style of citation [document title, author, journal title, publisher, place of publication, volume number, date, and pagination]. Each citation is accompanied by a research level rating which is intended to assist the reader in determining the appropriate audience. Some citations also include an abstract. There is a subject index but no author-title index.

In 1984 the Population Studies Centre at the University of Western Ontario produced a comprehensive, annotated bibliography on Canadian demography for the years 1966-82. Prior to 1988 the Centre also issued four updates for literature that had appeared annually in the interim. This latest bibliography, arranged alphabetically by author and then chronologically in case of multiple publications by an individual author, describes 1,146 numbered publications. It incorporates all the items in the updates as well as many published works from 1988 and 1989. The format of each citation is based on the second edition of the American Psychological Association’s Publication Manual (1974). The annotations, which are in English only, are intended to convey ‘the main purpose and finding of the research and its data and method’ [p. 1]. There are separate name and subject indexes; the latter employs a controlled vocabulary with geographical headings. A foundation of the bibliography has been the collection at the Population Studies Centre, selected journals in Western’s library system, and lists of government publications from Statistics Canada and other federal departments. The compiler has also searched major indexing tools such as Population Index, Review of Population Reviews, International Bibliography of Historical Demography, Social Science Index, Canadian Periodical Index, and Canadiana on CAN/OLE.


The Blackfoot, whose population is almost equally divided between the United States and Canada, reside primarily in reservations in Montana and Alberta. This bibliography contains 1,828 entries describing books, reports, and articles in periodicals, magazines, and the native press. Included are references to published material up to the end of 1986 with a few significant more recent items. Citations are arranged alphabetically by author under twenty-four subject headings. The initial subject headings are quite general in nature – for example: General, Bibliographies, and Journals and Newspapers. Other subject headings are quite specific: Travellers and Explorers, Treaties, and Warfare. Approximately half the entries are annotated, and in a few instances the annotations comment on the significance or veracity of the work in question. There are separate author and general [i.e. subject] indexes. The search for literature has extended to numerous collections in the libraries of both countries, hand offices, and private collections. Both authors work at Calgary’s Glenbow Museum. Moir is the Assistant Chief Librarian. Author, lecturer and editor Hugh Dempsey recently retired as Glenbow’s Associate Director and Chief Curator, and has now assumed the title of Chief Curator Emeritus.

In the space of forty years Ogden Nash, America's celebrated versifier and comic essayist, published 'sixty-one separate works, 1,289 pieces in periodicals, and nineteen song lyrics for three musical productions' (p. ix). This descriptive bibliography fully records Nash's prolific output, and is arranged in the following sections: A separate publications; AA supplement: collections of Nash's works; B works edited by Nash; C first-appearance contributions to books and pamphlets; D magazine and newspaper publications; E sheet music; F published letters; G interviews; H dust-jacket verse; I greeting card verse; J translations; K impromptu and spurious verse; and L screenplays. Within each section publications are numbered and arranged chronologically. There is also a name-title index. For each book in the A section, Crandell provides a transcription of the title and copyright pages with detailed information on pagination, measurement of the trimmed leaf, collation, contents, typography, paper identification and thickness, binding, dust-jacket, number of copies printed, date of publication, price, and notes. Although Crandell has examined copies of Nash's books at major collections in American repositories, the basis of his bibliography is the Nash collection at the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Centre at the University of Texas at Austin. No Canadian editions of any of Nash's books have apparently been published. For a number of entries in the A section Crandell reports: 'Canadian Publication: The copyright notice includes the statement “Published simultaneously in Canada by McClelland and Stewart Limited”. This statement is a copyright formality and no Canadian printings have been located.'


This volume of the Pittsburgh Series in Bibliography, the first devoted to a non-American author, is organized according to the standard categories and rules of descriptive bibliography. There are seven main sections, two appendices, and an author-title index: A separate publications; B original contributions to books and pamphlets; C contributions to journals and newspapers; D collected works; E miscellaneous collections; F material attributed to Carlyle; G Jane Welsh Carlyle's publications; Appendix I unpublished and presumably lost writings by Carlyle through 1834; and Appendix II principal books about Carlyle. As in other volumes in this series, for first editions (first printings), photographic reproduction of title-pages with their dimensions and other pertinent information is used instead of quasi-facsimile transcription. This bibliography supersedes Isaac Watson Dyer's *A Bibliography of Thomas Carlyle's Writings and Ana* (1928) and complements Tarr's *Thomas Carlyle: A Bibliography of English-Language Criticism, 1824-1974*. 

Beginning with the publication of Hall Caine’s The Bondman in 1890, the firm of William Heinemann has grown steadily into one of the giants of British publishing. This frank, comprehensive history is divided into four chronological sections: (1) 1890-1920, the early years when Heinemann founded the company and developed an impressive stable of authors; (2) 1921-45, after Heinemann’s death till the end of the Second World War, involving Heinemann’s purchase by Doubleday, its re-sale to British interests, the building of the printing plant (the Windmill Press), Heinemann’s acquisition of Peter Davies Ltd., and the death of the joint director Charles Evans; (3) 1945-61, the post-war boom years followed by financial crises during which Secker & Warburg and Rupert Hart-Davis were acquired and Heinemann was sold to Thomas Tilling Ltd.; (4) 1961-83, expansion of the company internationally and the takeover of the Heinemann Group by BTR Ltd. Each section consists of thematic chapters in which the Heinemann saga is chronicled in terms of the firm’s publications, its negotiations with authors, the editorial staff, the corporate takeovers, and the general climate of British publishing. The book concludes with a postscript which discusses BTR Ltd.’s decision to sell the company to the Octopus Publishing Group Ltd. There are also a series of appendices containing an index of selected authors and charts of sales and profits. St. John, who worked for Heinemann for more than thirty years as an editor and director, died in December 1988, a few weeks after completing his history.


Le présent ouvrage cherche à délimiter les lois du genre littéraire que sont les ‘relations de voyage,’ dont il pose comme modèle discursif le journal de navigation. À travers l’analyse des quatre modes de récits qui composent le genre (le récit d’exploration, l’intranérate de voyage, le rapport d’expédition scientifique, et la relation missionnaire), il s’attarde à en mettre en lumière les variations, tant sur le plan de la forme, que sur le plan du contenu et de la production. La littérature de voyage y est présentée avant tout comme un travail de réécriture et de formalisation de notes prises sur le terrain, dont la production, plus que celle de tout autre genre, est sensible aux enjeux économiques et politiques que représentent les colonies. En outre, si l’écriture, dans le récit de voyage, tente de ‘doter le monde de sens,’ l’ordre qu’elle impose est largement tributaire de ces enjeux, ainsi que des besoins et des stratégies d’ordre administratif et intellectuel. – À noter la bibliographie des sources et des études qui contient près de 770 entrées.