mises à la disposition des communautés locales dans le cadre des politiques scolaires. Dès 1882, l'Ontario est la première province à promouvoir les bibliothèques publiques en votant une loi « to Provide for the establishment of Free Libraries ». Au début du 20^e siècle, en 1904, à l'instigation de son bibliothécaire, Charles Henry Gould, l'Université McGill dispense ses premiers cours de bibliothéconomie, et l'Université de Toronto lui emboîtera le pas en 1911.

À la fin du volume, on retrouve les données quantitatives disponibles au Canada pour la période. Au Québec, la bibliographie rétrospective de la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec a colligé 12 564 titres publiés entre 1840 et 1920; de ce nombre, 5 148 sont des brochures de moins de 50 pages et 7 174 titres sont publiés à Montréal et 3 155 à Québec. Ces publications sont issues des trois plus grands « éditeurs » que sont Beauchemin, Lovell et Darveau. La *Peel's Bibliography of the Canada Prairies to 1953* permet d'estimer l'état de la production des provinces de l'Ouest, entre 1880 et 1920, avec un total de 7 429 titres répertoriés.

Compte tenu de la grande richesse du contenu de ce volume qui traite de l'imprimé de Terre-Neuve à la Colombie britannique pendant près d'un siècle d'une période cruciale pour l'histoire du Canada, et compte tenu aussi de l'ampleur des résultats de la recherche, souvent originale, il est difficile de rendre compte d'un tel volume. En tout cas, il est indéniable que le volume II de l'Histoire du livre et de l'imprimé au Canada est une pièce d'érudition remarquable. Avec maintenant deux volumes publiés de grande qualité, nous sommes assurés que les attentes élevées, soulevées lors du démarrage de ce grand projet collectif, seront rencontrées.

MARCEL LAJEUNESSE

Université de Montréal

Thomas B. Vincent, comp. *Arthur Stringer: A Bibliography of the Fiction*. Bibliofiles Series No. 5. Kingston: Loyal Colonies Press, 2005. [230] pp. ISBN 0920832180.

—. *C.G.D. Roberts: A Bibliography of the Fiction: Volume Two: Titles H–I*. Bibliofiles Series No. 6. Kingston: Loyal Colonies Press, 2005. [216] pp. \$50.00. ISBN 0920832199.

In the introduction to his Bibliofiles series of Canadian bibliography, Thomas B. Vincent points out that the aim of the Bibliofiles project

is to expand on Reginald Watters's landmark work of Canadian bibliography, *A Checklist of Canadian Literature* (1958, 1972), "but to do so selectively, focusing on authors who gained wide public acceptance and whose titles were frequently republished in the English-speaking world." So far, Vincent's Loyal Colonies Press has succeeded in its mandate by publishing bibliographies of the fiction of H.A. Cody (2002), Basil King (2002), W.A. Fraser (2004), Charles G.D. Roberts (2004-05), and Arthur Stringer (2005). Although the Bibliofiles project is primarily an internet resource (the bibliographies also appear on the Bibliofiles website, at www.bibliofiles.ca, along with several others), Vincent writes that the limited-run print versions have been produced in response to requests from various individuals and institutions for "hard copies of the information on the major writers covered by the project."

The Bibliofiles series will be particularly useful to a wide range of users because it provides both an annotated enumerative bibliography and a descriptive bibliography of each author. In each volume of the series Vincent devotes the first several pages (21 in the Stringer volume; 14 in the Roberts volume) to providing an alphabetically arranged list of sources, complete with publication data; information about editions, impressions, and variants; as well as descriptions of the various physical features of the works. This section of the bibliography, Vincent writes, is designed to help collectors, dealers, librarians, archivists, scholars, and other types of users to identify particular editions they may have at hand and to pinpoint where those editions belong in that title's individual publishing history. Vincent devotes the balance of each volume to providing a much more detailed descriptive bibliography of the same works, including complete transcriptions of title pages, dedication pages, and flyleaves; descriptions of illustrations, covers, and dust jackets; detailed data about page numbers, dimensions, and editions; and other pertinent descriptive information about the works under examination. For each individual work, the compiler has provided a unique index code so that users may easily cross-reference an entry in the first section of the bibliography to its corresponding entry in the second section.

With the publication of these latest two volumes on Arthur Stringer (1874-1950) and Charles G.D. Roberts (1860-1943), Vincent fills a not inconsiderable gap in late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century Canadian bibliography. The versatile Stringer, born in Chatham, Ontario, is perhaps best known for his popular sentimental novels such as the autobiographical *Lonely O'Malley* (1905) and his touching

Prairie trilogy (1915-21). Stringer eventually made a name for himself in the United States as a writer of film scripts. The large number of American editions and imprints attests to Stringer's popularity south of the border. Roberts, born in Douglas, New Brunswick, is chiefly remembered for his poetry – especially the much anthologised Wordsworthian return poem, "The Tantramar Revisited" from his collection *In Divers Tones* (1886) – but he became renowned in other countries for his voluminous animal stories and historical romances. The sheer volume of Roberts's fictional material (the second edition of Watters's *Checklist* devotes almost three full pages to listing the first editions alone) presents a distinct challenge to any bibliographer who wishes to locate and catalogue it, and Vincent has done a very thorough job so far in rising to that challenge.

The strict alphabetical arrangement of the bibliographies enables users to locate specific titles quickly and easily, but it also renders invisible the chronological publication history of the authors' works. For example, Stringer's *Cristina and I* (1929) and *The Woman Who Couldn't Die* (1929) were both published in the same year – a fact that may prove important to some researchers – yet because of their titles their entries are separated by about 20 pages in the enumerative bibliography section and about 200 pages in the descriptive bibliography section of the Stringer volume. This problem may have been overcome had one section of the bibliography been arranged chronologically (not unlike the entries in ECW's indispensable *Annotated Bibliography of Canada's Major Authors* series) and the other section left arranged alphabetically. The cross-reference codes would still link the two sections together quite effectively. It is also unfortunate that the bibliographies do not include editions of works in languages other than English. The inclusion of at least French-language editions would have been particularly useful and welcome, and many Canadianists working on translation scholarship will hope that Vincent will reconsider the English-language-only policy in future volumes.

Certain of the volumes' typographical and proofreading errors will annoy even the most patient and forgiving user. The introduction to the Roberts volume, for example, refers to itself as "Volume One of the fiction written by Charles G. D. Roberts," when in actuality it is volume two (titles H-I). Volume one (titles A-F) was published in 2004. Even more mystifying, the introduction to the Stringer volume refers to itself as a "bibliographical study of the fiction written by William Alexander Fraser." Fraser is the subject

of a completely different volume of the series. Even "Loyal Colonies Press" is partially misspelled on the publication information page of the Stringer volume. The format and layout of the volumes are also rather primitive and somewhat aesthetically unappealing, and some users may find themselves wishing that Loyal Colonies Press would exploit more thoroughly the possibilities of its desktop publishing software. A two-column layout, for example, might have used the page more effectively, with more information and less wasted white space per page. The volumes lack headers, footers, and page numbers, which in some cases can make bibliographies and other technical materials of this sort more user-friendly and inviting to the eye. And fonts other than 12-point Times New Roman do exist.

Niggling cavils aside, these two new additions to the Bibliofiles series represent an important and worthwhile contribution to nineteenth- and twentieth-century Canadian bibliography. Canadianists will no doubt look forward to further instalments in the series.

ROBERT G. MAY

Queen's University

Michel Brisebois. *L'imprimerie à Québec au XVIII^e siècle : les feuilles volantes et affiches, 1764-1800*, Québec, Les Éditions de la Huit, 2005, 323 p. 30\$. ISBN : 2-921707-19-5.

Spécialiste reconnu dans le domaine du livrer ancien, Michel Brisebois a d'abord été libraire, avant d'occuper le poste de conservateur des livres rares de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada. Depuis quelques années, il est en charge des livres anciens à la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

Fruit d'un travail de recherche mené à l'Université McGill dans le cadre de la maîtrise en bibliothéconomie et sciences de l'information, ce livre est un inventaire des affiches et feuilles volantes imprimées à Québec entre 1764 et 1800, donc entre le moment de l'arrivée de l'imprimerie à Québec avec Brown et Gilmore et la fin de la période des incunables canadiens. En préface, l'auteur précise que son travail constitue un supplément à l'ouvrage de Marie Tremaine, *A Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1751-1800* (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1952) et à celui de Milada Vlach et Yolande Buono, *Catalogue collectif des impressions québécoises 1764-1820* (Montréal,