

numbers of books, which cultivates the habit of sifting and correlating evidence to the formation of more correct judgments. Proper bibliographies show to all where original sources of information lie.

Fifth. In no way can so good a bird's eye view of the position of a country in science, art, literature, etc., be gained as is given by a good general bibliography of the works relating to that country and of the works of the authors it has produced.

Sixth. People may, through bibliographies, come to know the historic or other value of books they possess, and to make good use of them.

Seventh. Bibliographies are guides to the most delightful of hobbies—book collecting. Blessed is the man who hath a hobby, who, in his hours of leisure, or when his business goes not well, can turn for pleasure and rest to some subject which never palls. As there are many men, so there are many hobbies, and of these the greatest is book-collecting in some limited field. There are charms in musty bindings, yellow paper, f's like s's and grotesque cuts, in quaint style and in projection of oneself into other times where he can walk superior like a prophet, for being in one age he yet knows the future. Book-collectors often are bibliographers, and bibliographers generally are collectors.

Thus far the uses of bibliographies; let us next examine what kinds there are. They fall at once into two sorts; first, the description, and second the critical. Of these naturally the first is by far the more common. Its aim is simply to give a descriptive list of works, without attempting to estimate their value. Under description it gives author's full name, full title of the work, place and date of publication, and name of publisher, number of pages, size, number and kind of illustrations, to which may be added any interesting or important facts about its rarity, cost, etc. The ideal of such a bibliography is completeness, which may go so far as to include in it not only everything printed, but even all known manuscripts relating to that subject. Conspicuous and altogether admirable models of this kind of work are Pilling's Bibliographies of the Indian Languages, published by the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, all of which are in the highest style of bibliographical art, and one of which, the Algonquian, includes all works relating to our own Indians. Another good example is Gagnon's "Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne," recently published at Quebec. Critical bibliographies aim not only to describe works, but to estimate their value. They can be made only for special subjects by specialists, who alone are capable of estimating the value of each work. The bibliographical notes in

Winsor's "America" and in Bourinot's "Cape Breton" are conspicuous examples.

As to range and limits, these naturally vary with the subject, which may be a country, a science, the works of some man, or any particular topic whatever. Then they are of all degrees of completeness, from those which aim to include every publication upon a subject down to those which are only lists of the principal works consulted during some study. Often they aim to include only books and pamphlets, excluding articles in periodicals, since these latter are much less likely to be overlooked or lost. Another sort will include only those publications which contain original matter, and so through a variety of plans: but in all the ideal is completeness and impartiality.

Passing now from generalities to our particular subject, we have to examine what bibliographies there are for New Brunswick. They are as follows:

- (1) *Bibliotheca Canadensis*. By Henry J. Morgan. Ottawa, 1867. A fairly complete list, alphabetically arranged by authors, of works of Canadians, from which those of each province must be picked out.
- (2) Notes upon New Brunswick Books. The *St. John Sun* at intervals in 1885.
- (3) Bibliographies of works relating to the Mollusca and Echinodermata of New Brunswick. Bulletins of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, Nos. 6 (1887), 7 (1888).
- (4) Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages. By James C. Pilling, Washington, 1891. Under the words Micmac, Maliseet, Passamaquoddy, Abnaki, may be found complete references to bibliography of the languages of our Indians.
- (5) New Brunswick Bibliography, the Books and Writers of the Province. By W. G. MacFarlane, St. John, 1895. Re-printed from the *St. John Sun*.* Up to the present this is the only attempt to produce a complete bibliography of New Brunswick, and forms an excellent foundation for progress towards a final satisfactory work. It is fairly complete, but is marred by great unevenness of treatment, too scanty description of works, misprints, citation of anonymous works under names of their authors when known, without hint that they were published anonymously, and lack of repetition or cross references in cases of joint authorship. Despite these faults, however, it is a welcome and valuable work.
- (6) Bibliography of the Members of the Royal Society of Canada. By John G. Bourinot. Trans. Royal Society of Canada, Vol. XII, 1895. Under the names of Bailey, Dawson, Ells and Matthew will be found lists of publications, many of which relate to New Brunswick.
- (7) *Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne*. By Phileas Gagnou, Quebec, 1895. Most excellent, but very incomplete for New Brunswick.