advantages and limitations of specific works to be considered in determining those best suited to a particular topic. The text provides a built-in but painless introduction to the methods of literary research in the "How to Use" paragraphs — a step-by-step approach with explanation and examples — that begin the two main divisions (general references and individual authors) of the text. Headnotes and cross references provide direction to appropriate library catalogue subject headings and other sources of information. Of the more than 250 authors indexed, 140 authors emphasized in undergraduate courses are listed with the location of the best secondary bibliographies for each, and 122 authors, for whom comprehensive bibliographies do not exist, are cited with references to general sources. A brief glossary of terms concludes the volume, and the 569 entries are given in one or both of the indexes (contributors and subjects).

While the undergraduate organization and emphasis of *A Reference Guide to English, American, and Canadian Literature* is apparent from the first sentence, use of this handsomely designed and produced volume shows it to be a well-rounded guide that will facilitate the search for background information and critical comment that may be outside the special field of interest of anyone concerned with the whys, whats, and hows of investigating the literature of Canada, Britain, and the U.S.A.

R.C. Ellsworth
Queen's University Library

New Brunswick History: A Checklist of Secondary Sources, compiled by Hugh A. Taylor. Fredericton, N.B.: Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Historical Resources Administration, 1971 [i.e. 1972] xii, 254 p. \$10.00, paper; \$14.00, buckram

This work was originally produced in mimeographed form to meet the daily needs of the New Brunswick Archives (where the compiler was until recently the Provincial Archivist), by listing and locating secondary sources available not only within the Archives but elsewhere too. The author is at pains to advise users that the work has no pretensions to being a bibliography, for it offers only sufficient information to identify a title and locate a copy. The entries are indeed brief, and one misses a statement of publisher and place of publication, but the work admirably serves its stated purpose as a guide.

The Introduction explains that printed books, journal and newspaper articles, some government publications, and unpublished theses are included, and details the exclusions. The plan of the work may cause difficulties for some users, the individual entries being arranged in no discernible order under no fewer than seventy different subject classifications, with no list of these class headings provided; but the arguments for and against classed arrangements are as old as booklists themselves, and the author has anticipated them by supplying two excellent indexes. The author index and the general index (persons, places, subjects) occupy between them over fifty pages, or one fifth of the entire work.

Preceding the indexes are an *addenda* section, and two useful appendices: an invaluable index to a series of newspaper articles on Charlotte County preserved in the New Brunswick Museum, and a list of dissertations in progress, extracted from the *PAC Register*.

Each entry in the check list comprises an item number (made up from the class number and the number of the title within the class, separated by a decimal point), the author or responsible body (initials only for personal forenames), a curtailed title from the work described, the number of pages, publication date, and a single location, mostly in a New Brunswick collection but including the Public Archives of Canada and the Toronto Public Library. Some titles have not been located at all, but these are indicated. For periodicals, page references are given, and the form of unpublished works is identified: typescript, manuscript, etc. This is certainly the minimum of information, but by saving the time that would be needed for bibliographical descriptions and the identification of successive editions of a work, the compiler has been able to bring together an impressive number of titles — a task which might otherwise have occupied a lifetime.

The preliminary matter appears in both French and English, but it would be misleading to describe the work as bilingual; headings are in English throughout, and where there are notes to French-language titles, these too are in English.

Nowhere else has such a wealth of New Brunswick material of this kind appeared in a single volume, not excluding MacFarlane's bio-bibliography, and one hopes that the compiler will be able to fulfil his promise of annual supplements to keep the work updated.

Review Editor

La Province de Québec, par André Beaulieu et William F.E. Morley, avec la collaboration de Benoît Bernier et Agathe Garon. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971. xxvii, 408 p. \$15.00. ISBN 0-8020-1733-9. (Canadian Local Histories to 1950: A Bibliography, vol. II)

About ten years ago, when William F.E. Morley first told me of his intention to work on a bibliography of Canadian local histories, I warned him that it would be a gargantuan, next to impossible task. Undaunted none the less, he set to work. In 1967 he published Volume I, *The Atlantic Provinces*, and last year Volume II, *La Province de Québec*, appeared under the joint authorship of André Beaulieu and William F.E. Morley, with the collaboration of Benoît Bernier and Agathe Garon.

Among Canadian bibliographers, I would rank Morley at the top, and he is, in my estimation, the best bibliographer currently practising his art in Canada. His years as a bibliographer at the John Carter Brown Library have doubtless contributed to the fact that "il a gagné ses épaulettes." After Marie Tremaine, who has been the beloved teacher and idol of so many Canadian bibliographers, it is Morley whom we should regard today with admiring awe.