and one is impressed with the ability of so small a country to maintain a national identity.

The bibliography has been arranged by broad subject areas, each of which is further subdivided into smaller and more specific headings or topics. Within each subdivision, works are listed alphabetically by author or title. Each entry presents the essential bibliographic description of the work following, wherever possible, the form of entry used by the Library of Congress. When the Library of Congress does not have the work, the entry of the holding library has been used. The entry is completed by giving the call number of the book and the location symbols of all known libraries holding this particular title. (The call number given is the one assigned by the first listed library). To assist users not familiar with the Estonian, Finnish, Latvian and Lithuanian languages, English translations of the titles have been added to the main entries for works in those languages. In addition, works in the Cyrillic alphabet have been transliterated.

This will be a very useful addition to both formal institutions and private libraries.

Beth Miller

(Ms. Miller is the Rare Books and Special Collections Librarian, at The D.B. Weldon Library, The University of Western Ontario in London.)

Northern Saskatchewan Bibliography. Mawdsley Memoir 2. Saskatoon: Institute for Northern Studies, 1975. xii, 81 p., paper, $5.00

This is the second in a series of publications by the Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Saskatchewan. It is the first bibliography that has been published about Northern Saskatchewan, and is therefore an additional tool for researchers in the growing field of Northern studies.

The bibliography is divided into two parts, and in total contains nearly 800 references. Part I is a Bibliography of Human Development in Northern Saskatchewan, while Part II is an annotated Bibliography on Ecology. Part II contains no geological references; rather the user is referred to W.O. Kupsch, Annotated Bibliography of Geology in Saskatchewan. Both Parts I and II are self-contained, and each is indexed separately. Each index comprises a subject index and a place-name index. The latter will be particularly useful for anyone interested in finding citations on a specific town or settlement. The subject index in Part I, unlike Part II, is divided into five discipline groups with subdivisions within each discipline. The disciplines used are Anthropology, Geography, and Sociology; Economics and Political Science; Education; Medicine and Health; and Psychology. A problem with the index in Part I is that for disciplines not listed as a heading, the bibliography is difficult to use. For instance, it is time-consuming to determine what references are available on the history of Northern Saskatchewan. In this example, it would be necessary for one to go through each of the five disciplines listed, and look up, each time, the references to 'history'.

A problem common to the subject indexes in both Parts I and II is that the subject headings are at times too wide to be precise. Since the index citations are author and date only, precision in these headings would be of definite utility. For example, under the discipline of Economics and Political Science appears the subdivision 'Economic Development', which contains nearly 200 references. Further examples from the same discipline are "Resources" and "Statistics." The same problem is encountered in Part II, two instances from which are "Birds" and "Ecology."

Despite these drawbacks, the compilers of the Northern Saskatchewan Bibliography have gathered together a large number of references, and have made a useful addition to existing bibliographies on the Canadian West and Northern Canada. A good job of cross-referencing has been done, and the citations are uniform. The Editor has noted that the Institute for Northern Studies plans to publish supplements, and thus keep the bibliography up to date.

Donald Wetherell

(Donald Wetherell is a Graduate Student in History at Queen's University.)


Prepared by a Dalhousie professor (revised from a 1974 mimeographed booklet) for people interested in Nova Scotia's social history and development, its politics and eco-
Le supplément contient un index des auteurs, un index des titres et un index des sujets. L'intégration de ces trois index faciliterait sans doute la consultation, d'autant plus que chacun nous renvoie au numéro des notices.

Malgré son envergure, ce supplément n'est pas une mise à jour de la première édition "Ouvrages de référence du Québec" puisqu'il s'en tient d'abord à la compilation et à l'analyse des ouvrages publiés entre 1967 et 1974. Un fusionnement du Bosa (édition 1969) et des données réunis dans le supplément serait certes une contribution valable à cet effort de contrôle et d'organisation de la bibliographie québécoise.

Jean-Marie Brière

(P. Brière est Bibliothécaire de référence, Section des publications officielles canadiennes, Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, Ottawa.)


The work under review is the first publication in a planned series dealing with specific aspects of the history of the Chateauguay Valley by the area's Historical Society. The author, currently chairman of the Department of History, Economics and Political Science at Sir John Abbott College (Ste Anne de Belleville, Que.), wrote unpublished MA and PhD theses dealing with journalism in the Chateauguay Valley and the role of the English minority in the Province of Quebec, in addition to a number of published articles on the same subjects. Dr. Hill recently edited a reprint of Robert Sellar's The Tragedy of Quebec: The Expulsion of Its Protestant Farmers: 1916.

The work is an excellent study of regional journalism, the individuals and factors that created an "era of personal journalism" in the late nineteenth century. Despite a seemingly limited scope, both geographically and chronologically, the subject reflects in miniature the social, political and economic factors which marked Canadian journalism of that day and still have meaning in Canada today. The Chateauguay Valley was somewhat unusual, not only as an area which was settled in relatively recent times, but also as an enclave of minority Protestant English-speaking emigrants in a Roman Catholic French-speaking province. The earliest newspaper