ized to provide easy access to items dealing with everything from armies, corps, and brigades to individual field ambulances. This may be appropriate in view of the fact that so many entries belong to the genre of conventional regimental history. However, a more sophisticated, analytical brand of military history is now being written in Canada — represented by such eminent practitioners as Desmond Morton, C.P. Stacey, and J.L. Granatstein — and the index should provide more numerous access points to this material.

The index of unit names may also present problems for the uninitiated. Many Canadian battalions and regiments have gone through a bewildering series of name changes and reorganizations. Mr. Cooke might have used the introduction to apprise the reader of this fact, as well he might have inserted additional cross-references to take account of the different designations of a given unit over time. The logic behind the ordering of headings in this section of the index is not always readily apparent, and a brief explanatory note would have been welcome. In addition, since entries are not individually numbered, one must rely on page references in the index to find the corresponding item in the main body of the text. With as many as twenty entries to a page it is often difficult to determine to which entry a given heading refers.

I do not wish to appear overly critical. One may cavil at various sins of omission and commission. The fact remains that Mr. Cooke's bibliography is a valuable source because of its scope and uniqueness. No other comparable bibliographical guide exists to this important, hitherto neglected body of Canadian historical literature. The author has set himself a daunting task. But it is also an ongoing one. Necessary revision, additions, and corrections will, it is hoped, be incorporated into succeeding versions. Meanwhile, this much improved, large format, second edition of The Canadian Military Experience, will serve us well.

R.V. Cupido

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This useful book is comprised of the papers presented at a conference on Canadian studies in Great Britain held at the British Library in 1983. The first group of papers presents a perspective on and rationale for Canadian studies in the United Kingdom. The second surveys the resources available in Britain for the study of Canada, particularly those collections at the British Library. The third and final group is composed of a number of reports on bibliographical and historical projects in progress, including the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, RETRO, the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions' project, and the Centre for the Editing of Early Canadian Texts at Carleton University.

From the Canadian point of view the rationale for Canadian studies (upper or lower case 's' as the case may be) may seem to require little argument at this point, it
being now almost ten years since the publication of *To Know Ourselves*. That there are rich resources in Great Britain for the study of Canadian history, literature, and society will also surprise no one, and it is useful to have the summary descriptions of the British Library collections provided by Daniel P. Waley, Helen Wallis, Geoffrey Hamilton, Lawrence Le R. Dethan, and Stephen P. Green. From the British point of view the specialized study of Canada must ultimately seem just that – a specialization attractive to only a small number of scholars. [Dr. Ged Martin remarks on how difficult it is to persuade graduate students to enter the field.]

From the bibliographical point of view the most valuable part of this book is the last third, in which several large-scale bibliographical projects are described. Most germane of all to the general topic at hand are the reports of Professors O’Neill and Ettlinger on their work on the copyright deposits at the British Museum during the period from 1895-1924, when one of the three copies which Canadian publishers had by law to deposit with the government was sent to London. The cavalier destruction of one of the Canadian sets and the loss by fire of part of the second set has made the discovery of the British copies a major bibliographical find. Richard Landon’s very brief report on resources in the United Kingdom for the study of Canadian publishing history merely lights for a moment on a subject which, it seems to me, is a vast one worthy of in-depth research by bibliographers and scholars of the Canadian book-trade.

*Canadian Studies* presents a tremendously useful overview of its subject, in terms both of what work is in progress and what work might be done with the wealth of material in Britain that is still largely unexplored. It is apparent from Guy Sylvestre’s concluding remarks that the conference was fruitful in concrete ways as well, as various cooperative projects were undertaken and mooted. We can be grateful to the British Library for publishing the proceedings of this important conference, and hope that some of the opportunities for future scholarly endeavour noted by its participants will be followed up by researchers in Canada and Great Britain alike.

BRUCE WHITEMAN

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This union catalogue is a cooperative effort of twelve libraries in the province of Quebec, under the direction of the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, to provide a complete inventory of Quebec imprints from 1764 to 1820. The libraries involved in the project are: Montreal Public Library, Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, Concordia University, McGill University, McGill University Law Library, Université de Montréal, Université du Québec at Montreal, at Chicoutimi, and at Trois-Rivières, Université Laval, Séminaire de Québec, and Université de Sherbrooke. Included and described in the catalogue are documents produced by the printing press, that is, books, pamphlets, government documents, annual reports, broadsides, and