ber of items dealing with the War of 1812, he has failed to provide the researcher with the tools required to utilize that information.

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This bibliography of 2,698 entries is published by the Eastern Townships Research Centre at Bishop's University. Its author describes it as 'the first interdisciplinary attempt to encompass the subject of English Quebec studies' and notes that its primary aim is 'to lay to rest the misconception that there is a scarcity of published source material for the study of Quebec.' Research for the bibliography was funded by the Quebec Government and publication was subsidized by Bishop's University.

Despite the fact that the volume is annotated and handsomely presented, there are major difficulties:

1. **Organization**: The short two-page introduction gives no direction as to the bibliography's organizing principles. Fifteen general sections are presented in alphabetical order (although the Eastern Townships is placed after Finance). The alphabetical structure leads to incongruous situations. The general section 'Biography,' for example, is followed by 'Clubs' which is in turn followed by 'Culture.' Other sections include Education, History, Medicine, Politics, etc. It is not clear why 'Clubs' are not included as part of 'Culture' or what parts of 'Medicine' would be included under 'Education.' And how does the user relate all of these to the section entitled 'History'? There is, for example, a section entitled 'History: 1760-1810 — Biographies.'

   It is also unclear just how material was chosen for each section. There is a specific section on the Eastern Townships but not on Anglophones in Montreal, Pontiac, or the Gaspé. And how would the reader from those regions find material in this book?

   Within the general sections there are also organizational difficulties. Why was 1920 chosen as a dividing date for the section on Finance, Commerce, and Economics? Are there only thirteen entries treating the subject in the half century since then? And why divide religion by the dates 1810 and 1867?

2. **Lack of Index**: Difficulties caused by the introduction and by the organization are fatally compounded by the lack of an index. How, for example, does the user find the work of Ron Rudin or Michel Brunet, to take two authors mentioned in the introduction? There is an interesting entry (#73) on cheesemaking in the Chateauguay Valley, but how could it be found without combing all twenty-seven pages of entries under Finance, Commerce, and Economics?
3. Language of entries: The question of language is not made clear. While intended for English-speaking Quebecers, it is not stated that only English entries are included, and in fact there are a handful of French entries. These, however, are an inadequate measure for showing the state of work in French. The bibliography might have made clear that much of the best work is in French and that serious students of Quebec society must read French.

4. Termination in 1980: The bibliography suffers another major handicap in terminating in 1980 (although supplements are promised in the future). The introduction opens with the statement that ‘English-speaking Quebec is in transition,’ and given the appropriateness of this statement, enormous work has been accomplished in the last six years. One needs only think of Gary Caldwell’s and Eric Waddell’s important works, The English of Quebec: From Majority to Minority Status (1982). In fact, several post-1980 works are included – Forsey (#62), Marsan (#161), and Pentland (#198) – although the rationale for including them is not clear.

In conclusion, there are better sources for the student of English-speaking Quebec. Claudette Cardinal’s The History of Quebec: A Bibliography of Works in English (Montreal: Concordia University, 1981) is more user-friendly with a superior organization and a useful index. However, the bibles for serious research on the history of Quebec – in French or English – are Paul Aubin and Louis-Marie Côté, Bibliographie de l’histoire du Québec et du Canada / Bibliography of the History of Quebec and Canada (1985), and the ongoing bibliographies published by the Centre de bibliographie historique de l’Amérique française in the Revue d’histoire de l’Amérique française.

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This is a revised second edition of Arora’s Louis Riel: A Selected Bibliography, first published in 1972. With 1,642 entries, this edition is about ten times as large as the first version. It deserves to be on library shelves and in researchers’ private collections, for it is an inexpensive, comprehensive, and convenient list of references. Useful features include an index of titles, editors, and joint authors, library location symbols for many items, and numerical cross-references to Bruce Peel’s Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces. From a scholarly point of view, however, this book leaves much to be desired.

First, the parameters are uncertain. The editor states: ‘This bibliography attempts to include all possible materials on Louis Riel, the Northwest Rebellion, the Red River Uprising and works of a general historical nature on the Metis’ (p. ii). Coverage of the Metis people is spotty at best. A quick check failed to turn up the important articles of D.N. Sprague or Jacqueline Peterson, the equally important book by Sawchuk, Sawchuk, and Ferguson, Metis Land Rights in Alberta, or the special issue of Canadian Ethnic Studies on the Metis published in summer 1985. [This