a été touché que l'institution cléricale a commencé de s'effriter, que son pouvoir s'est écroulé. Par contre, il y a grand mérite à rester fidèle à soi-même. Dominique Marquis, en conclusion ultime, nous signale que la presse d'information ne doit pas nécessairement toujours adorer le veau d'or. *L'Action catholique* donne l'exemple d'un journal qui, à vouloir conquérir l'univers, n'en perd pas pour autant son âme. Voilà bien une pensée rassurante.

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Joseph Jones. *Reference Sources for Canadian Literary Studies*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2005. xiv, 464 pp; \$128.00. ISBN 080208740 x.

According to the introduction, this book started as "a 1990 three-page library handout," which led Joseph Jones to realize "what a bibliographic wilderness the area was, and to a desire to map the terrain." Jones is now a University of British Columbia librarian emeritus, and the handout has grown to 464 pages of about a thousand annotated entries. His task has been complicated by the change from printed to electronic forms over the last decade and a half, but he handles that problem with his usual pragmatism: "Although databases and Web sites pose problems for description, I have made an effort to include parallel versions and to cover significant resources that are only electronic." He shows similar flexibility in his broad interpretations of "Canadian" and "literature": "The boundaries of content are defined but not rigid, with a tendency towards inclusion of anything relevant to the subject that can be construed as reference material." Focussing on English-Canadian literature, Jones "also offers a selection of sources for Quebec, for French literature in Canada, and for writing in languages other than English and French." The entries are lucidly arranged into reference and literary genres, from "Reference Guides" and "Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Handbooks" to "Other Sources." At this price and with this kind of detail, the book is intended "as a means for scholars to evaluate the reference materials that are either readily available or awaiting discovery elsewhere." Those new to the field may be frustrated by the descriptive basis of Jones's annotations, but if they lose their bearings they can turn to the helpful name,

title, subject, and chronological indexes. There is also an appendix of "Subject Headings and Classifications."

Because the entries within each section are usually arranged in reverse chronological order, the most useful entries often come first. In an odd tactic that may reflect the need for a sense of irony about such things, the first of the reference guides listed is this book, incorrectly dated 2004! As Jones notes, "older and more limited guides have needed to be supplemented by more general and up-to-date guides for Canadian sources and for literary sources," but even the older items that Jones lists may have their use. In the section on "Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Handbooks," he is uncharacteristically evaluative when he writes that "a first choice for any type of topic is *Encyclopedia of Literature in Canada*," ed. W.H. New, 2002. Since that opinion is supported by Germaine Warkentin's review in this journal, the evaluation is both fair and helpful, especially since it is followed by this qualification: "The latest Oxford companions (2001, 1997) and their predecessors (1983, 1967) may provide complementary information." He includes subsequent sections on "Serial Bibliographies," "Single Bibliographies, Literature," "Single Bibliographies, General Canadian," "Catalogues," "Special Collections and Archives," "Indexes," "Periodicals," "Dissertations and Theses," "Anthologies," "Histories and Surveys," "Biography," "Directories," "Children's Literature," "Translation," and "Language." Throughout Jones's emphasis is on prose, poetry, and drama, but he includes such items as Blaine Allan's "Directory of CBC Television Series, 1952-58" and Loren R. Lerner's *Canadian Film and Video*, though not the *NFB Film Guide* nor Peter Morris's *Film Companion*.

The section on children's literature offers a comprehensive set of reference sources. Researchers will appreciate the identification of bibliographies on topics that include picture books, books for young adults, multicultural books, and books by authors from various provinces. The inclusion of notes on biographical texts and websites extends the audience of this section to teachers and teacher librarians. Jones confirms that there is a dearth of current information in print about Canadian children's authors and illustrators.

We hope that, as he wishes, Jones gets "more credit for what is included and right than condemnation for what is left out and wrong," but here are some problems that might be corrected. In an effort to keep the book from growing even larger, Jones keeps his annotations brief, sometimes frustratingly so. He notes that there are 24 volumes in the *Canadian Writers and Their Works* series edited

by Robert Lecker, Jack David, and Ellen Quigley, but does not indicate which writers are covered. He notes that Lecker and David have also edited a series of annotated bibliographies for 37 "major authors," but they are not identified. In these cases, the additional information could have been provided concisely. In a sub-section on histories of Canadian poetry, he lists only E.K. Brown's *On Canadian Poetry* (1944) and W.E. Collin's *The White Savannahs* (1936). Jones excludes works "regarded as mainly criticism," but such recent books as D.M.R. Bentley's *The Gay/Grey Moose: Essays on the Ecologies and Mythologies of Canadian Poetry 1690-1990* (1992) and Susan Glickman's *The Picturesque and the Sublime: A Poetics of the Canadian Landscape* (1998) are histories by any measure. Perhaps the least reliable section is the one on periodicals. After good sub-sections on periodical reference sources, Jones somewhat half-heartedly adds a list of "little magazines, academic journals, and review periodicals [with] a bias towards longevity and current publication." He lists such long-defunct journals as *Journal of Canadian Fiction* and *White Pelican* as if they were still running, and he omits such important journals as *Preview*, *TISH*, and *Journal of Canadian Poetry*, which under David Staines's editorship has been reviewing almost all books of Canadian poetry for the last two decades. A note indicating the difference between this journal and the earlier one of the same name would have been especially helpful. In the section on children's literature, the review journal *CM: Canadian Review of Materials* is included under "Periodicals," not "Reviews," whereas *Resource Links*, also a review journal, is included under the latter rubric.

The integration of the National Library and the Public Archives of Canada has changed the paths researchers take when searching for information formerly available via the Canadian Library Gateway that Jones highlights in "Other Sources." The instability of websites is something that Jones cannot control, of course, but it does suggest the limited usefulness of providing universal resource locators (urls) at all. His decision to provide a list without urls of "Web sites freely available on the Internet" makes sense and will prevent frustration with out-of-date urls.

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