

"*Maedchenheim (Girls' Home)*." The equivalent entry "*Girls' Home*. See *Maedchenheim*" also exists. Other entries, such as "*Aeltestenkomitee (Committee of Elders)*" for example, do not have English equivalents. Titles of newspapers such as *Der Bote* are not translated, thus requiring a certain amount of prior knowledge on the part of the researcher.

With its broad range of information on Mennonite history, a volume such as *Resources for Canadian Mennonite Studies* should appeal to both novice and experienced researcher alike. It will undoubtedly become a valued addition to many Canadian archives' reference libraries. Copies of the inventory are available from the Mennonite Heritage Centre, 600 Shaftesbury Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4.

**Marie-Louise Perron**  
Saskatchewan Archives Board

**Planting the Garden: An Annotated Archival Bibliography of the History of Women in Manitoba.** MARY KINNEAR and VERA FAST, compilers. Winnipeg: The University of Manitoba Press. 1987. 314 p. ISBN 0-88755-140-8 \$35.00 (cloth).

*Planting the Garden* is an exhaustive survey of primary records relating to women's history in archival repositories in Manitoba. The introduction is well written, analytical, and readily dissects the shortcomings of traditional approaches to the history of women that have focussed on exceptional women and their activities. In an effort to redress this imbalance, compilers Mary Kinnear and Vera Fast have attempted to identify archival collections which delve into the "everyday lives" of women. In so doing, they have sought out and included new kinds of records that provide us with a wider range of women's experience. Particularly refreshing is the inclusion of a large number of oral histories which provide much needed alternative sources of information given the limited existing written documentation on women's daily lives.

The book, however, is not without problems. The criteria for inclusion of collections is not clear. Nowhere in the introduction is it explained how the compilers made their selection. Does the book cover major collections relating to women or any collection that has any reference to women? Some elaboration on how such decisions were made would have been useful.

The organization of the material is confusing. The bibliography is divided into three main categories: identity, work and activities, and mentality. Although these categories are seemingly logical, according to the compilers' explanations, they are extremely arbitrary and it soon becomes apparent that archival collections do not lend themselves well to such divisions. Given the quality of the subject index, the imposed categories become somewhat limited and unnecessary. Had the entries been listed in alphabetical order from beginning to end without these artificial groupings, the use of the bibliography would be more straightforward. As it is, the comprehensive index makes the book more purposeful and easier to use.

The annotations are brief and informative but not always consistent. In most instances the annotations provide succinct descriptions of the relevant material; in other cases, the annotations are very general and provide little useful information. This is particularly evident with the photographic collections.

The significance of this type of bibliography is that it is a convenient and valuable research tool that can facilitate researchers' searches for information. Accordingly, the use of a computer database for this project suggests that the information can be easily updated, which also enhances the usefulness of this guide.

As a final note, the appearance and readability of the book would have been significantly improved with the inclusion of a number of photographs from any of the seventeen photographic collections described in the appendix.

**Karen Teeple**  
City of Toronto Archives

**La médecine au Québec. Naissance et évolution d'une profession.** JACQUES BERNIER. Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1989. 207 p. ISBN 2-7637-7154-8 \$29.95.

La profession médicale, dit avec raison Jacques Bernier, a connu une évolution extraordinaire au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, au point de ne plus ressembler, à l'aube du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, à celle qu'elle avait pu être un siècle plus tôt. C'est cette période cruciale de l'histoire de la médecine québécoise que se propose de nous livrer l'auteur de *La médecine au Québec*.

Bernier nous propose d'emblée une analyse des principales évolutions juridiques, sociales et techniques qui permirent à la médecine d'acquiescer autonomie et hégémonie sur le monde de la santé au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, tout en replaçant ce phénomène dans le contexte historique québécois. Il s'agit, il faut bien le dire, d'un programme assez ambitieux pour un texte aussi court et par ailleurs particulièrement aéré.

L'auteur a axé son travail autour de deux thèmes principaux : la consolidation de la profession et l'évolution du savoir médical au long du siècle. La première partie du livre, qui d'ailleurs a déjà fait l'objet de publications de la part de l'auteur entre 1980 et 1983, retrace les origines du Collège des médecins et chirurgiens qui ouvrit ses portes en 1847. Il s'agit d'une étape importante, puisque l'État délivrait alors aux seuls médecins et chirurgiens le droit de définir le contenu des études et les conditions de la pratique médicale. À partir de ce moment, le Collège allait travailler à la consolidation de la profession en s'attachant, entre autres choses, à l'uniformisation de l'enseignement de la médecine, à l'unification du corps médical, à l'adoption d'un code d'éthique professionnel, et enfin, à assurer sa mainmise sur le monde de la santé en faisant la lutte aux pratiques concurrentes des sages-femmes, des guérisseurs et des autres "charlatans."

Dans un second temps, Jacques Bernier explore les changements qui marquèrent l'évolution des techniques et des connaissances médicales au cours du siècle. Divisant celui-ci en trois parties correspondants aux principaux tournants de l'histoire juridique de la profession, l'auteur met en rapport l'implication de la médecine dans l'hygiène publique et les fluctuations du taux de mortalité qui s'ensuivirent. Le lecteur a ensuite droit à un regard sur le développement des techniques et de la technologie médicale, de la dissection à l'anesthésie, du stéthoscope au microscope. Le livre aborde aussi la question du développement de certains domaines de