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von Baeyer, Edwinna. *A Selected Bibliography for Garden History in Canada (Revised and Augmented)*. Ottawa: Environment Canada — Parks, 1987. Pp. 62. Also in French as *L'histoire du jardinage au Canada: bibliographie sélective (révisée et augmentée)*. Free

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price. The Conseil's attitude changed slowly, even after the fusion of the two Montreal Conseils in 1958. There were occasions when the differing Québécois national unionists worked with the CTM, particularly during the Common Front of 1972. But in most instances, the various unions went their separate ways.

Similarly, the question of politics was divisive and perplexing as the CTM grappled with functioning as a pressure group, or endorsing and/or establishing an independent workers' party. Despite the occasional success, they moved away from the latter and rebuked or ousted members who acted to the contrary. They concentrated their efforts at the municipal level, but in the 1960s encouraged support for the New Democratic Party and fluctuated in their position *vis-à-vis* the péquistes and québécois nationalism. Rank and file response, however, indicated their unwillingness to blindly follow Conseil directives.

The CTM's involvement with labour problems in the rest of the province is well documented. The broadness of their interests are documented in examples of the participation at Murdochville, the stand against federal wage controls, and the Conseil's increasing participation at the local level. The CTM became more of a community and workers' organization; not just unionist. And this remains one of the most positive aspects in its development.

There are some omissions in this study. Had they been included, they would have made the work far more useful. No attempt is made to demographically depict the Conseil's membership. Neither is there a close scrutiny of how involved the CTM was in municipal events. For example, the Conseil agitated for and organized the unemployed in the Great Depression. But what actions did the Conseil take in Montreal during the serious unemployment and housing crisis of 1913-15? And what was the CTM's relationship with the TLC and the CLC? Did the CTM uncritically adhere to all the directives of the Congresses or did they act independently? While the CTM can be justly proud of some of its labour leaders, a balanced assessment of them (warts and all), would have indicated why the CTM was not as effective as it might have been.

Although the book lacks the depth that a history of the CTM merits, it is a useful piece. It provides the reader with a quick and easy reference and thus fills a void. However, too many questions on how the Conseil affected, or was influenced by, Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa — politically and economically — still require elaboration.

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Space devoted to gardens in cities doubtless rivals that devoted to buildings and transportation, yet garden space receives much less attention than either of the others. Moreover, urban garden space has arguably increased in importance over the last century as streets have relinquished their role as social space to become largely conduits, and as creation of private space has largely been accomplished through land (and gardens) in the suburbs and landscaping in the congested core areas where land rents are high.

Apart from a history of city gardens, the more general history of gardening in Canada has yet to be written, as von Baeyer points out. In the meantime her "selected bibliography may help in answering some of the questions about how past generations gardened in Canada."

Material here has been limited to the designed garden rather than the natural, either that published before 1950 or that about gardens existing before 1950. Urban garden space is thus incidental to categories that range from Travel and Immigrant Literature and Naturalists to Railway and School gardening and Parks.

Much has been excluded, notably "the larger landscape questions of which gardening forms a part," including town planning. Local history was not canvassed, British and American horticultural literature read in Canada was omitted as its extent and impact is unknown.

This publication is available, free, in English or French, from Research Publications, Environment Canada — Parks, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa K1A 1G2.

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Petrelli, Robert, and Pierre Dubeau. *Guide bibliographique en gestion municipale*. Montreal: Ecole nationale d'administration publique, Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS-Urbanisation), and Université du Québec à Montréal, Département d'études urbaines, 1987. Pp. 278. \$10.00.

When a masters program in urban analysis and administration was launched in 1985 at the Université du Québec à Montréal, it seemed a useful first step to prepare a bibliography on the subject.