would add a good deal to this otherwise exhaustive and impressive piece of scholarship.

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These two plump bibliographies update the original volume of James R. Lotz (now out of print, but itself to be revised and amplified for its period), published by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, in 1964 (Preliminary Edition), as no. 1 in the Yukon Research Project Series. Although the publishers have changed, the Updates continue to receive official sponsorship, now from the Government of the Yukon Territory. Of the compilers, Ms Cooke is the Boreal Institute’s Librarian and she has supervised the project, while Ms Hemstock has been the principal researcher for both volumes, gathering materials from major libraries and other sources in several provinces, and the Yukon and Alaska. One measure of her success is the number of titles captured: about 1260 entries for 1963-70, and 655 for 1971-73, plus cross references. Under the classified arrangement, it is not surprising that the Economic Development and Geology classes comprise the largest number of entries, but I did not expect to find History to be the third largest category, outstripping even Transportation and Communications.

The scheme is arrayed in the Table of Contents, and each broad class, in the natural and social sciences, is marked by a capital letter of the alphabet. Subdivisions are denoted by lower-case letters. Individual titles are arranged alphabetically by author or other entry and then by title under each class or subclass, and identified by the class capital letter and a number, the numeration being continuous within each class. This makes for simplicity in citing, but the Update year-span must be given with the letter-number notation. (The Lotz bibliography has to be cited by page number.) Each entry gives brief author, title, imprint, pagination, and illustration statement (or, for periodicals, the journal title, volume and page numbers, and date), and usually an annotation and subject headings, as well as a single location symbol. The work includes government and industrial reports, and theses, as well as books and journal articles. Unpublished materials are included only (the Preface tells us) when the present owner has agreed to give access to researchers, but I noticed a great number of such items (perhaps 10% of the total), many of them in private hands where owner-
ship changes. This attempt to expand usefulness, therefore, could (as it has already for me) result in researcher frustration.

Each volume concludes with author and subject indexes, and also provided are lists of sources searched (three times as many in the earlier work as in the later) and, in the earlier work, an index to placenames. I thought it a pity this index could not have been continued in the latest volume. The 1971-73 Update suffers by one more comparison: it is a computer-assisted compilation, and the text is photographed from a computer print-out; while remaining usable enough, the typeface and general appearance of the pages are aesthetically displeasing, especially when contrasted with the neatness and legibility of the earlier volume. The glued spines and the card covers are the same for both volumes, however.

One certainly has the unmistakable impression, examining these volumes, that there is a great deal going on in the Yukon, not only in geographical, environmental, and wildlife studies, but even in public health, recreation, and urban research - not to mention literary creation. It is comforting to know that these activities in Canada's vigorous frontier are being recorded with such thoroughness, and especially to learn that the expectation is for the bibliography to be updated in perpetuity.

Review Editor


This is the third and final volume in the magnificent Centennial project of the University of Victoria, begun in 1965. (The others are *Laying the Foundations, 1849-1899*, by Barbara Lowther, 1968, and *Navigations, Traffic and Discoveries, 1774-1848*, by Gloria Strathern 1970.) The present volume was started by Mr. Lort, assisted by Margaret Edwards (who had helped Ms Strathern with her volume), but compilation of the publications relating to this rich period required double the time of either of the other two volumes, and when Mr. Lort retired Ms Edwards assumed the responsibility, with the help of Ms Wendy Carmichael. All are to be congratulated on their skill, and on their persistence in bringing together 4125 titles relating to British Columbia; and the Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Victoria must also be applauded for its faith in supporting this great project over the ten-year period to its completion.

Because of the huge number of publications relating to the period of this volume, the criteria adopted for inclusion or exclusion had to be somewhat different from those used in the earlier volumes. In general, monographs in English published to 1974 are included; manuscripts, serials, directories, juvenile and technical books, government publications, maps and ephemera, are the main exclusions. Ms. Edwards' Introduction also states that the entries are designed to serve the two main types of intended user: the historical researcher and the librarian. For the first, a descriptive annotation is provided where titles are not sufficiently informative; and for the librarian, there is a sufficiently full bibliographic description of each work and any later editions