weaving event and document. Since most of the printing was done by the newspapers in the settlement Peel includes the story of the first newspaper, the *Nor'Wester*, established in 1859 and seized by Riel in 1869, its successor the *New Nation*, and their editors.

If there is any criticism of this publication it is the awkward arrangement of the material toward the end. One questions the need to print the full text of the Laws of Assiniboia 1862 (8 pages) and the Proceedings of the Legislature of 1870 (3 pages). Because these documents were not as susceptible as the others to a single page illustration, and presumably because printing them in full in their chronological place would interfere with the flow of the narrative, they have been relegated to an appendix and are found *after* the footnotes and the List of Imprints. For convenience, the footnotes and the List should have been placed immediately before the index.

Hartwell Bowsfield

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A Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces to 1953, with biographical index, compiled by Bruce Braden Peel. Second edition. [Toronto]: University of Toronto Press [1973] xxviii, 780p. \$45.00

To be 'in Peel' or 'not in Peel' ranks as one of those seemingly-cryptic status symbols to be found as the last word in a bibliographical entry or a catalogue description of a book or a pamphlet relating to Canada's Prairie Provinces. For a number of years now, within the confines of rare bookselling, collecting, and specialist librarianship in the field of Western Canadiana, Peel's bibliography has stood unchallenged as the ultimate authority.

Here in Peel is described and recorded the reality of development in the Canadian Prairie Provinces. The period of the fur traders, the Selkirk controversy, and even the Riel rebellion, belong to its illustrious past, and the more evident evolution of the Canadian Prairies began when fur traders, Selkirk and Riel faded into historical background. The sweat of the people, the hardships of the homesteader and immigrant, the life of the Indians, the building of the railway, in sum the economic, political, and spiritual development of the region: all this and much more is described and recorded in Peel's bibliography. The birth of each settlement and town, with its numerous implicit problems, is but one subject documented in depth.

Listing events in chronological sequence, the subject index of about 120 pages is absolutely formidable. Peel's "Author Index with biographical notes", consuming 150 pages, is the only existing biographical dictionary pertaining to the makers, writers, and recorders of the history of the Canadian Prairies.

It was almost thirty years ago that Bruce Peel confronted his monumental task, and it was twenty-five years ago that I strongly advised against the inclusion of either index, but I must confess that I am extremely pleased that Mr. Peel neglected to take my advice.

The Prairie Provinces were an untraversed wilderness in terms of bibliographical documentation when Bruce Peel initiated his diligent and relentless process of accumulating relevant titles. Today, the Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces lists no fewer than 4408 items. Additional titles will come up, as they inevitably do. Ephemeral items which have eluded the thorough searching procedures of the bibliographer will, I think, be relatively few.

Perhaps the only pertinent criticism I am able to offer is in the nature of an objection to the listing of only one edition of a given title, generally the first, mentioning other editions or variants only in the notes to the entry. I cannot, however, sufficiently stress my delight in the usefulness and magnitude of Bruce Peel's inventory of the Prairie Provinces; it is a formidable contribution to Canadian bibliography and scholarship.

Bernard Amtmann

(Dr. Amtmann, the Montreal antiquarian bookseller and proprietor of Montreal Book Auctions, is not only one of the foremost authorities on Canadiana but also a prolific bibliographer, starting with his first catalogues in Montreal in the early 1950s up to the wealth of invaluable compilations he is still producing today, notably the great *STC of Canadiana*.)

Winnipeg: A Centennial Bibliography. D. Louise Sloane, Janette M. Roseneder, Marilyn J. Hernandez, editors. A centennial project of the Manitoba Library Association. Winnipeg, Armstrong Printers, 1974. xi, 140 p. Index. \$4.00.

This very useful bibliography was compiled with the cooperation of over thirty local libraries, and lists 1437 items relating to Winnipeg from the early times prior to its incorporation in 1874 through the century that followed. The editors are to be commended for their organization of this vast material into fifteen main topics. These comprise: general description; history; politics and government; city planning; economics, business, finance; transportation; communication; sports and recreation; ethnic, social, military; education; literature; the arts; religion; science; and medicine. The main topics are further divided into appropriate sub-headings. The history section, for example, contains material on the early Red River settlement, the Red River Rebellion (surely the wrong term!) of 1869-70; and on such other highlights of the City's history as the general strike of 1919 and the disastrous flood of 1950.

In addition to articles, pamphlets, books, and government publications, the bibliography also lists unpublished university theses. Each item carries an abbreviated reference which indicates in most cases where it may be found, whether in the Rare Book Room of the University of Manitoba, the Provincial Library, the Winnipeg Public Library, or wherever. The exceptions are the fairly frequent instances where the reference is to another bibliography, such as Bruce Peel's *A Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces* (1953). These other bibliographies and sources are listed in the front of the volume, but it would have been helpful if the location of the publications they cite could also have been included in the present work. One important bibliography which should