that the bibliographical needs of current documents issued by Ontario are being taken care of, it is also encouraging to note in the Preface of the 1973 edition that a retrospective bibliography of Ontario documents, for the years 1956 to 1971, is being prepared. Thus, it appears that the day will not be too far distant when a comprehensive bibliographical record of Ontario Government publications from 1901 to the present will be available.

George F. Henderson

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The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada: an Index to Journal Appendices and Sessional Papers, 1841-1866, compiled by Patricia A. Damphouse, London: Edward Phelps, 1974, ix, 177 p., cloth, $15.00.

The Act of Union of 1841 joined the old provinces of Upper and Lower Canada into the new Province of Canada. In the period from 1841 to 1867, between the separate colonies of Upper and Lower Canada and the federal system of today, there were many changes. The government was maturing in the process of administration and in parliamentary procedures; new departments were created and assumed the functions formerly carried on by British authorities. Social and economic changes brought new demands on the government to provide assistance and controls.

From 1841 to 1859 the reports submitted to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, reflecting these changes, were published at the end of each session as Appendices to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly. Form 1860 to 1866, the reports were published as Sessional Papers to the Journals. This primary source of material was difficult to use because of the wide variety and forms of the reports, and because the only access to the Journals was a two-volume index compiled by Alfred Todd, Clerk of the Private Bills Office during that period. It is cumbersome and vague in format, and difficult for the modern user. Every historian should be indebted to Miss Damphouse for this new Index to the Appendices, with its compact, clearly set out format. It will provide major assistance in revealing the sources of the 1841 to 1866 period, one of the most complex in our history.

Specific items are presented in one name and subject index. The principle of direct entry is used wherever possible by using the precise subject of a report. In the actual indexing of a report, references are made to the year of publication and the number or letter of the report contained in that year. The use of “see” and “see also” references indicates the relation of distributed material. For example, under the subject heading of “Insurance Companies” is “see also the names of individual companies”, and the names of twenty-four insurance companies are listed. This technique brings together the individual names of banks, hospitals, roads, railways, bridges, canals, and seigneuries. All the bills and acts of the period are brought together alphabetically under the entry “Canada. Laws, Statutes, etc.”

Many entries are found under the headings for the Province of Canada, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. Governmental bodies and activities, which are consi-
dered to be governmental functions, are entered as subheadings under these appropriate headings. Although this arrangement may seem difficult to use, there are many “see” references to lead the user to the proper entry. It is not always easy to understand the heading chosen. For example, a sessional paper entitled “Bonds and Securities” is indexed under “Canada - Public Accounts”, and another sessional paper “Payments by Order in Council” is found under the heading “Canada -- Laws, Statutes, etc.”

At the beginning of the index is the bibliographic recording of the volumes in the legislative sessional series of the Province of Canada, and an alphabetical list of maps and a list of plans is at the end of the index.

The publication of this index was made possible by a research grant provided by the University of Western Ontario to Miss Damphouse, a graduate of honour history and library science. She deserves our encouragement and gratitude. Historians are desperately in need of such indexes, and the compilation is a most exacting task.

Doris E. Wagg

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A Select Bibliography of Tim Buck, compiled and annotated by Peter H. Weinrich. Progress Books: Toronto, 1974. xv, 50 p., paper, $2.95, cloth, $8.95.

This is the first published bibliography of works of the Canadian Communist Party, and as such is an important tool for the researcher in this field. It is limited to selected writings of Tim Buck who was its general secretary from 1929-1962, and contains as well two brief additional sections, one on shared works, and the other on the famous sedition trials in 1931 of Tim Buck and seven of his colleagues. A major weakness of this bibliography is that while the compiler gives exact and precise descriptions of each of the works cited, down to colour of paper used and size in centimeters, he does not give any information as to where these works could be found. It is assumed that the books which are not listed as “rare” or “scarce” are still available from the publishers, but if so, that should have been stated. There are collections at a few universities that do include some of those works which are not available from a publisher, and these also should have been identified. As it is, the bibliography tells the reader what to look for, but is of no help at all as to where.

In his introduction, Weinrich explains how he made his selection. He did not include “periodical contributions . . . because the bulk of his writing in this form is to be found in the various newspapers and periodicals connected with the Communist Party . . . [and]. . . most of the known newspapers are microfilmed, and the periodicals indexed.” Yet by following this stricture Weinrich left out, among others, an entire subject which was hotly debated in the Party from 1925-1939, when Buck in a series of articles, developed a thesis that Canada was a colony of Great Britain and that therefore the main struggle in Canada was not for socialism but for independence. This omission has an additional side effect – it leaves the impression that Tim Buck’s out-