3. **Language of entries**: The question of language is not made clear. While intended for English-speaking Quebecers, it is not stated that only English entries are included, and in fact there are a handful of French entries. These, however, are an inadequate measure for showing the state of work in French. The bibliography might have made clear that much of the best work is in French and that serious students of Quebec society must read French.

4. **Termination in 1980**: The bibliography suffers another major handicap in terminating in 1980 (although supplements are promised in the future). The introduction opens with the statement that ‘English-speaking Quebec is in transition,’ and given the appropriateness of this statement, enormous work has been accomplished in the last six years. One needs only think of Gary Caldwell’s and Eric Waddell’s important works, *The English of Quebec: From Majority to Minority Status* (1982). In fact, several post-1980 works are included – Forsey (#62), Marsan (#161), and Pentland (#198) – although the rationale for including them is not clear.

In conclusion, there are better sources for the student of English-speaking Quebec. Claudette Cardinal’s *The History of Quebec: A Bibliography of Works in English* (Montreal: Concordia University, 1981) is more user-friendly with a superior organization and a useful index. However, the bibles for serious research on the history of Quebec – in French or English – are Paul Aubin and Louis-Marie Côté, *Bibliographie de l’histoire du Québec et du Canada / Bibliography of the History of Quebec and Canada* (1985), and the ongoing bibliographies published by the Centre de bibliographie historique de l’Amérique française in the *Revue d’histoire de l’Amérique française*.

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This is a revised second edition of Arora’s *Louis Riel: A Selected Bibliography*, first published in 1972. With 1,642 entries, this edition is about ten times as large as the first version. It deserves to be on library shelves and in researchers’ private collections, for it is an inexpensive, comprehensive, and convenient list of references. Useful features include an index of titles, editors, and joint authors, library location symbols for many items, and numerical cross-references to Bruce Peel’s *Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces*. From a scholarly point of view, however, this book leaves much to be desired.

First, the parameters are uncertain. The editor states: ‘This bibliography attempts to include all possible materials on Louis Riel, the Northwest Rebellion, the Red River Uprising and works of a general historical nature on the Metis’ (p. ii). Coverage of the Metis people is spotty at best. A quick check failed to turn up the important articles of D.N. Sprague or Jacqueline Peterson, the equally important book by Sawchuk, Sawchuk, and Ferguson, *Metis Land Rights in Alberta*, or the special issue of *Canadian Ethnic Studies* on the Metis published in summer 1985. [This
last item perhaps appeared after the book was printed, but the compiler should have indicated his cut-off date. Coverage of Louis Riel is much better but still not complete; again, a quick check showed that articles by Anctil, Klooss, and Flanagan were missing.

The contents tend also to be miscellaneous. Included are not only valuable works of scholarship but ephemera such as book reviews, unpublished lectures, and audio-visual kits. Much of this material is hard to obtain and is of little value when found. Government publications are also listed, as are some manuscript collections, and newspapers. Nothing is sorted by genre; it is all in one alphabetical sequence, including fiction and history together.

Another problem is that the proof-reading is poor. Minor errors in French words are common. More seriously, authors' names and titles of works are not always free of error. Ahenakew becomes 'Akenakew,' and Champagne is transformed into 'Champagne.' Gerald Friesen's recent book, The Canadian Prairies: A History [1984] appears under two separate titles, neither of them correct. The number of these errors should not be exaggerated, for most entries are in fact error-free, but there are enough inaccuracies that anyone who consults this work will be reluctant to rely on it altogether.

In summary, this work is useful for quick reference but does not live up to the standards of academic bibliography.

THOMAS FLANAGAN

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This is the second large-scale description of Queen's University's archival collections, and it is one of the most satisfactory overviews yet issued from a major Canadian repository.

Among the material at Queen's University one will find much Ontario historical material, as could be expected: the papers of the Fairfield family who were United Empire Loyalists, the Pollicott papers relating to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and its links with the labour movement, and even anonymous account books – the kind that every archive has squirreled away – recording maple syrup sales, household expenditures, or European travels. The history of Kingston figures prominently in the collection as well, with papers representing various spheres of activity from the Chamber of Commerce, hospital archives, and the arts council, to the Hand-Loom Weavers' Club. The history of Queen's University itself is well represented, including papers from numerous administrative bodies and from many Queen's professors.

Queen's received its first archival document in 1869. The Guide includes 2,000 entries, as did the 1978 edition, which suggests there is a lot of duplication between them, although the former edition listed all aspects of the holdings, including visual