

although the authors note that useful material may exist in restricted fonds, these fonds are not identified.

Neither Powell nor Williams is an archivist; *Rules for Archival Description (RAD)* is not mentioned and it did not serve as a basis for the entries. In some instances it is difficult to know if the entries refer to a single fonds. Of eight entries for “Agnes Groome,” five refer to the same finding aid, which might suggest a single fonds; but the single entry for “Campbell Innes” simply lists the pertinent files and “Violet McNaughton” has a single paragraph describing her records.

There is a name index, but a subject index would have substantially increased the usefulness of this listing as a reference tool. Even a researcher well acquainted with Saskatchewan history may not know that information on women as health care professionals can be found in the entries for Kahan, Molloy, Truesdell, Weekes, and Robinson, for example. Lack of any subject indexing can make using *Piecing the Quilt* rather like thumbing through the dictionary when a thesaurus is needed.

But it is a valuable and useful addition to references relating to women’s history. As well, it unwittingly provides an excellent glimpse into acquisition practices in a large institution over a period of years. Reading through the entries, it seems remarkable indeed that *any* women’s history could be pieced together given the level of archival documentation that has been preserved. Of 1,435 entries, each of which was defined as a separate collection, there appear to be only a dozen fonds for individual women; the majority of entries are single clippings, articles, and reminiscences, or single files found within government records. Powell and Williams should be credited with “uncovering” this material, but one is still left wondering who has been documented, and who has been left behind.

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The Canadian Military Experience 1867–1995: A Bibliography. 3rd ed. O.A. COOKE. Ottawa: Directorate of History and Heritage, Department of National Defence, 1997. xxi, 520 p. ISBN 0660601648.

The third edition of *The Canadian Military Experience* is one third larger than its 1984 edition. It is a record of published primary sources and secondary works, excluding poetry and fiction. Like the 1984 edition, it is divided into the same six sections: “Bibliography,” “Defence Policy and General Works,” “Naval Forces,” “Land Forces,” “Air Forces,” and “The Unified Canadian Forces since 1968.” There are many reasons for the increase in the number of works about Canada’s military. As W.A.B. Douglas explains in the book’s for-

ward, the Second World War fiftieth anniversary events from 1989 through to 1995 constitute one factor. As well, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the ending of the Cold War, the civil war in Yugoslavia, and events in Somalia and Rwanda, have all had major effects on the nation's military; thus, much has been added to the literature about Canada's military past and current affairs in the last ten years.

This bibliography will be helpful to archivists in two areas: arrangement and description and reference. In both areas, the bibliography can assist archivists by pointing, when needed, to a work or a number of works that can help put information into context. If the context is not already easily established for a collection of documents, a secondary source can help establish it. Moreover, the detailed index located at the back of the bibliography can make this source easier to find. For the reference archivist, the book can help answer questions about the Canadian military. If researchers want to know more about a campaign, unit, ship, or battle, to name just a few examples, then Cooke's work is a very good place to start.

Anyone interested in Canada's military history will find this bibliography useful in beginning their research.

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Articles Describing Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States: An Annotated Bibliography, DONALD L. DeWITT, comp. Westport (Connecticut): Greenwood Press, 1997. xiv, 459 p. ISBN 0-313-29598-0.

It goes without saying that most archivists are generally more than willing to discuss their collections and to assist researchers in finding the source material they require. Many of us often carry this interest one step further and publicize our collections in learned journals. We do this not just to inform a wider audience about the existence of specific records, but to provide the information necessary to help researchers formulate reference questions and decide if a collection of primary sources is relevant to their research needs. Under a single cover, DeWitt's guide collates more than 2,200 learned articles describing public archives and private manuscript collections in the United States. It has been hailed by the publishers as the first bibliographic reference to do so.

The volume is actually intended as a companion to DeWitt's earlier *Guides to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States: An Annotated Bibliography* (Westport, Conn., 1994), also published by Greenwood Press. Accordingly, the entries in this second guide are organized under the same subject headings as those used in DeWitt's earlier work: "General Collec-