

*Valley in British Politics*, 2 vols. (1917) should be consulted for an interpretation of the Quebec Act. For the general reader, W. S. Wallace's *The United Empire Loyalists* (*Chronicles of Canada*, 1914) supersedes the earlier Canadian compilations; C. H. Van Tyne's *The Loyalists in the American Revolution* (1902) and A. C. Flick's *Loyalism in New York during the American Revolution* (1901) embody careful researches by two American scholars. The War of 1812 is most competently treated by William Wood in *The War with the United States* (*Chronicles of Canada*, 1915); the naval aspects are sketched in Theodore Roosevelt's *The Naval War of 1812* (1882) and analyzed scientifically in A. T. Mahan's *Sea Power in its Relations to the War of 1812* (1905).

For the period, 1815-1841, W. S. Wallace's *The Family Compact* (*Chronicles of Canada*, 1915) and A. D. De Celles's *The Patriots of '37* (*Chronicles of Canada*, 1916) are the most concise summaries. J. C. Dent's *The Story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion* (1885) is biased but careful and readable. William Lyon Mackenzie, by Charles Lindsey, revised by G. G. S. Lindsey (1908), is a sober defense of Mackenzie by his son-in-law and grandson. Robert Christie's *A History of the Late Province of Lower Canada*, 6 vols. (1848-1866) preserves much contemporary material. There are few secondary books taking the anti-popular side: T. C. Haliburton's *The Bubbles of Canada* (1839) records Sam Slick's opposition to reform; C. W. Robinson's *Life of Sir John Beverley Robinson* (1904) is a lifeless record of the greatest Compact leader. Lord Durham's *Report on the Affairs of British North America* (1839; available in Methuen reprint, 1902, or with introduction and notes by Sir Charles Lucas, 3 vols., 1912) is indispensable.