Preparation of the Catalogue has been the work of many members of the library staff, under Mr Spratt's editorship, and since the collection will continue to grow, the intention is to issue annual supplements. The present volume contains 647 numbered titles, arranged (not always in discernible order) through 41 main subjects, under three divisions: Canadiana, Canadian Art, and Canadian Literature. The entries are brief: author (of inconsistent fullness), title, and imprint (sometimes incomplete), but no pagination or other bibliographic details; most entries are followed by useful descriptive annotations. Appended is a comprehensive index to authors, titles, illustrators, etc., and subjects, as cited both in the entries and the annotations. The page-borders are too narrow to please the eye or for marginal glosses, but the sanserif typeface is bold and clear, and the differentiation of headings and subtitles by size and weight of type is admirably planned for ease of consultation. The title-page bears a page number, and the preliminary pages bear arabic numerals continuous with the text; one expects librarians to avoid such breaches of elementary book-mechanics. The volume is saddle-stitched (stapled), and enclosed in an attractive card cover.

In concept, this Catalogue provides an excellent example of what an enterprising library, even of moderate size, can accomplish, and it is an example of which a good many larger libraries might take notice. No catalogue, however, can be better than the collection it describes. Although a good beginning has been made in a short time, there is still some distance to go before the collection has serious research value. A substantial proportion of the titles has been published since the beginning of World War II. Many sections are still quite spotty: those on early Ontario and literature are well-selected, though thin; the section on Ontario local histories is the best-developed, and for Mississauga and Peel County it approaches research usefulness. But whatever the local reference value of the actual collection, and splendid though its example may be, the printed catalogue will be of limited service to students of Canadiana.

The publication is available from the Mississauga Public Library, Mississauga, Ontario.

Review Editor

West Indians in Canada: A Selective Annotated Bibliography, by Flora Helena Blizzard. Guelph: The Library, University of Guelph, 1970. (University of Guelph Library Bibliography Series No. 1) [ii], 41 f. $2.00

Many ethnic groups, large and small, have intermingled to produce the Canadian mosaic. One minority group, the West Indians, have been migrating to Canada since 1796 but, because of certain immigration restrictions only recently relaxed, their population has barely reached 30,000. As well, they have often been recorded simply as Negroes in statistical sources and in Negro bibliographies, or
completely excluded from sources on ethnic groups, which tend to stress the influence of European immigrants. Nevertheless, the West Indians have contributed to the Canadian way of life and this bibliography attempts "to show how successful West Indians have been in their assimilation by the Canadian society, and to record noteworthy West Indian cultural contributions to Canadian life during the last hundred years." Miss Blizzard defines West Indians as a "multi-racial ethnic group which comprises Caucasians of British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Syrian and German origin, Chinese, East Indians, and Negroes" and who are "natives of the former British Caribbean territories ... of the Greater Antilles, the Leeward and Windward Islands, and Guyana."

The bibliography is a selective listing of 99 sources of information arranged in 5 categories of monographs, serials, government documents, newspaper articles and non-book materials. Twenty-two titles, including 5 theses, which deal in whole about West Indians, or in part about them in the broader Negro studies, are listed in the monographs section. In the serials section, 36 articles, mainly from Canadian periodicals are listed, while the government documents section gives 10 sources of information, all issued by Canadian government departments and providing immigration and population statistics. The newspapers section lists 23 articles, taken mainly from Toronto and Montreal dailies, but also giving a few selections from newspapers serving West Indian and Negro Canadians. The last category describes 6 Canadian organizations which are promoting various aspects of Canadian-Caribbean relations and studies and 2 recordings of West Indian music and stories.

The citations cover such areas as discrimination, immigration policies, living and working conditions, social and economic adjustment, population and immigration statistics, contributions to Canadian society as professionals, entertainers and athletes, West Indian students on Canadian campuses, and contributions to belles-lettres and the culture of Canada.

The entries consist mainly of information published during the last ten years, as published and bibliographic sources are lacking or difficult to locate for the earlier period. The compilation was not intended to represent all available material published by or about West Indians in Canada but rather to present as objective a selection as possible of the West Indian contribution to Canadian society. Most of the citations do have a Negro West Indian bias but Miss Blizzard attributes this to the lack of information about the non-Negro West Indians as a separate element in Canada. Also, many of the entries are about residents of Toronto and Montreal as information about West Indians elsewhere in Canada was not readily available.

All the items are entered with full bibliographic details and contain full and informative annotations. Library locations of the materials cited are also given, but these are limited to the holdings of the Toronto Public Library, Toronto Education Centre, University of Toronto Library, University of Guelph Library and Documentation Centre, and the National Library of Canada. Appendices
include a listing of the bibliographic sources studied for the compilation, the subject headings consulted in the libraries holding the materials, and the names of persons who provided information and assistance in the project. An index to the 66 authors and names found in the work is also provided. The whole listing is enhanced by its judicious indentation and spacing and error-free typing.

This bibliography, though it is a selective listing only, will serve as a useful preliminary guide to information about West Indians in Canada. However, a larger study needs to be done for this important minority group. Indeed, bibliographies of the many ethnic groups in Canada, large and small, need to be done, and this study is a useful contribution to that aspect of Canadiana.

The work is available from the University of Guelph Library, Guelph, Ontario.

JOHN BURTNIAK,
Brock University Library


Andrew King, the author of *Pen, Paper and Printing Ink*, is well known in prairie Canada as a newspaperman, a publisher and a writer. His father and mother were Scottish, the father a building contractor by trade. The lure of cheap land on the Canadian frontier drew the Kings to Manitoba in the early eighties. Andrew King's account of the factors that motivated the migration is simple, moving and historically sound. Andrew was born in Winnipeg in 1885, a year of some significance to those who study the history of Western Canada. Though born and reared on a farm, he early accepted a position as apprentice or printer's devil in the printing shop of the Souris *Plaindealer*. Shortly thereafter he moved to Elgin, Manitoba, and from 1905 to 1909 he operated a weekly newspaper, the *Banner*. In 1909 he moved to Saskatchewan to establish the Rouleau *Enterprise*. He ran a small-town print shop in conjunction with this weekly newspaper. In 1914 he founded Enterprise Show Print at Rouleau, an unusual form of printing industry and the only one of its kind in Canada. In 1944 King moved to Estevan to undertake the publishing of the Estevan *Mercury*, one of the top weeklies in the province. He took with him the Enterprise Show Print business, changing the name to King Show Print. Andrew King left the newspaper business in 1958 and "retired" to a writing career. *Pen, Paper and Printing Ink* is one of the products of his self-styled retirement.

Andrew King's book is one that had to be written, for the time was ripe and the need was evident. Fortunately it was written by a man with a wealth of experience in the society of which he wrote, and in the field in which he worked. Andrew King was born on the farming frontier and grew up with the burgeoning prairie West. He is the dean-emeritus of prairie weekly publishers. His book deals