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 indention 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 BURTONIAK,
Brock University Library

Pen, Paper and Printing Ink, by Andrew King. Preface by Douglas Lochhead. Saskatoon: Western Producer Prairie Books, 1970. 234 p. Illus. \$6.95

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

generally with the developing rural society on the prairies. It also tells the story of printing and newspaper publishing in the small urban centres that grew out of and served the farming frontier.

In the Preface to the book Professor Douglas Lochhead makes mention of the gaps in our knowledge of printing and publishing in Canada. Quite rightly he emphasizes the importance of such books as *Pen, Paper and Printing Ink*, written as it was by a printer, a publisher and a writer. The book fills some of the gaps, certainly. King took up the art of engraving and the work of printing posters in 1914, because there was no one else to do this. Quite by accident he was first commissioned to produce circus posters by a Chicago agent, when the agent found himself without the usual publicity materials. King's posters filled the need and launched him on the road to fame. Rouleau, Saskatchewan, became the home of such printing, and orders came in from the length and breadth of Canada and from such distant states as California and Kentucky.

King's book will be of absorbing interest to printers, publishers and engravers. His description of the typical printing shop in a small town, and the average equipment needed to produce a weekly newspaper, is lively, detailed and accurate. His explanation of printing terms and his comment on printing "jargon" is lucid and colourful. He is ever aware of the importance of the local newspaper to the community it serves. Indeed, it was a matter of prestige for a town to have its own newspaper. King's book is a fund of newspaper lore, and his description of the office of the country editor is a genuine vignette of prairie life.

Pen, Paper and Printing Ink, however, is much more than a commentary on prairie newspaper publishing. It is even more than an autobiography of a prairie publisher. King's appraisal of the influence of the local newspaper on rural society is revealing and important. His shrewd comments on the fabric of rural society, and on the human elements that together made up that society, are worth recording. Indeed, this book is a remarkable story of the quality of life in the West in the early years of the century. King describes the hey-day of the Chautauqua movement. He tells of the use of coloured confetti as a defence against wheat stealing. He tells of Edna Jacques' poetry. He writes of the depression decade of the thirties. He writes of country publishers, his colleagues, and their failures and successes. His book is a mine of information on the manners and mores of a developing society in the prairie West.

Pen, Paper and Printing Ink may disappoint the reader expecting an intimate autobiography of a publisher. It may disturb the literary purist who seeks "a smooth tale tinklingly told." It will not disappoint the student, the social scientist, the printer who seeks the genuine taste of the real world. This book portrays the texture of life in a very real and a very important period of our development as a nation.

J. H. ARCHER,
University of Saskatchewan, Regina