publishing is so parlous that the Ontario Royal Commission on Publishing prefaces its multiple recommendations with the remark that "Public concern should lie first with conserving a Canadian book publishing capacity." Sad indeed it would be to see these publishers gradually taken over one by one by foreign agencies. Perhaps the last to succumb would be the Ontario publisher listed on page 808 as "Corp. of the Village of Cannington."

H.P. Gundy

(After retiring as University Librarian from Queen's, Mr. Gundy became Professor of English Language and Literature, Editor of *Queen's Quarterly*, Associate Director and General Editor of McGill-Queen's University Press. Now retired and living in Toronto, he is Chairman of the Publications Committee, Bibliographical Society of Canada, and Editor of *Historic Kingston*.)

A Canadian Indian bibliography, 1960-70, by T.S. Abler, D.E. Sanders, S.M. Weaver. Toronto University of Toronto Press, 1974. xii, 732 p. maps. \$35.00

This book is a welcome addition to the bibliography of the Canadian Indian, there being few on the subject, and none so exhaustive for the period it covers. It will be of most use to anthropologists, sociologists, lawyers, and other white people working with or studying Indians and Metis. The Eskimos are not included, as they are well covered in *The Arctic Bibliography*.

For this book, a total of 3038 items were drawn from books, periodicals, theses, unpublished papers, reports and government documents. These have been furnished with three to eighteen-line abstracts, and arranged in three sections: first the subjects, such as history, demography, economics; next a section of case-law digests going back to 1st July, 1867; and finally items subdivided by the tribes of Canada. This is a subject bibliography compiled by subject specialists. The bias is toward sociology and anthropology, with special completeness in government documents, though there are many items on art, religion and literature as they fall within the cultural aspect of the compilers' criteria.

I must say the indexing is poor. There are two subject indexes, one for the case-law digest and one for the other items, and that's the only approach other than the classed arrangement of the chapters. Within the individual subject references there are no subdivisions. An item such as Folklore contains 96 references to both particular and general works. There is no author/title listing. Too bad. This limits the usefulness of the work. However, the subject of Native peoples is so important that we should be happy to have this scholarly, comprehensive work, and wade through it as best we can.

Stuart MacKinnon

(Mr. MacKinnon is the Bibliographer in Special Collections, Douglas Library, Queen's University at Kingston, and he has a special interest in the Native peoples of Canada. Mr. MacKinnon is also a noted poet, and his recent publications include *The Intervals*, Coach House Press, 1974.)