this volume, for the benefit of scholarship and politicians in the field of bilinguialism.¹

J.B. Rudnyckyj

(Dr. Jaroslav Rudnyckyj is the founder and Head of the famous Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Scholar, traveller, literary critic, and translator, he is the author of over 100 books, numerous articles in learned journals, and the founder of Onomastica, since 1951, and Slavistica, since 1958.)


This massive two-volume work is a welcome addition to the previous University of Toronto publications in the field of Canadiana. It reveals improvements in comparison with earlier volumes, regarding the arrangement of the material and the number of titles included. Their range is quite extensive, far beyond the single date indicated, 1974; we find still to be in print titles which were published in the 1960s and 1970s. One is astonished by the wealth and variety of printed output in Canada in the last decade, and one admires the tenacity and industry of the compilers, their ability to gather the extensive materials printed primarily in English, and to present them in such well-organized sections, viz. Author Index, Title Index, Publisher Index (in Book I), and in Subject Guide Index, and again, Publisher Index (in Book II).

In spite of its seemingly well-organized format, however, the book under review has shortcomings which could easily have been avoided. Thus for example, the repetition of Publisher Indexes in both parts (p. 835-878 in the first, and p. 535-558 in the second) was superfluous. Some erroneous data ought not to have appeared; for example, the address of one of the publishers, Ukrainian Free Academy, is: P. O. Box 3504, Station B., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and not as stated on p. 557 and 877 respectively. Another Publisher, Canadian Institute of Onomastic Sciences, is listed on p. 336, but is missing in the lists of publishers in both Indexes. This reviewer's book Manitoba Mosaic of Place Names (Winnipeg, 1970) was published by that Institute and not by the Academy as stated on p. 336. The heading Onomastics (Onomatology) is missing, both in the List of Subject Headings and in the Subject Guide.

In spite of its wealth of titles, the bibliography is not complete. It would take much time and space to list omitted titles still "in print" in Canada, be it works as extensive as F. Bodgan's Dictionary of Ukrainian Surnames in Canada (Vancouver-Winnipeg, 1974, 364 pages), or minor items like the author's Repertorium Bibliographicum, 1933-1963 (Winnipeg, 1964).

¹ Just before this review went to press, the reviewer learned of another such volume, under the title Bilingualism in Eastern Europe, compiled by Daniel Gunar, to be published in 1976 in Québec. (Information kindly given to me by W.F. Mackey)
Regardless of flaws, this *Books in Print* is a much-needed reference book. It is an important publication which every library and every book-dealer will need to have.

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**ONTARIO PROVINCIAL PUBLICATIONS**


Government documents librarians, social scientists and, in fact, all researchers using Ontario Government publications will welcome the appearance of the invaluable new annual catalogues of publications issued by the Ontario Government. These catalogues, which were first published by the Ministry of Government Services in 1973, are compiled by Kenneth E. Sundquist with advice and assistance from Hazel I. MacTaggart. The new catalogues are more than a cumulation of the *Ontario Government publications, monthly checklist* because they include documents which were not available for wide public distribution. Thus, while it may not be possible for an individual researcher to acquire personal copies of all items included in the catalogues, it will enable him to be aware of the total publication programme of the various departments, boards, and agencies of the Ontario Government. With the correct bibliographical details available, it is usually possible to obtain a copy of the desired publication through the inter-library loan facilities of the local library.

The catalogues are as inclusive as can be expected for government publications. The compiler notes that the catalogues do not list maps, posters, speeches, press releases, or publications of an internal nature. Also, extracts reprinted from government publications and reprints of articles written by government officials appearing in non-government documents (without the ministry’s imprint) have not been included.

The new catalogues are well-organized for easy reference use. The titles are arranged alphabetically or by series number, under the issuing agency. A relatively simple but perfectly adequate index leads the user to the title by an author and subject approach. Entries for chairmen of legislative committees and Royal Commissions add to the value of the index.

The catalogues also contain several other valuable features. There are concise notes regarding the establishment of new departments and ministries, and the transfer of responsibilities to new departments, agencies, and boards. Also, there are very useful lists of full depository libraries, including public, university, and other institutions.

It is unfortunate that these catalogues do not contain information about the availability and the prices of the publications listed. As it is necessary to prepay all orders for priced publications from the Queen’s Printer, delays caused by the absence of price information are frustrating for the users of government publications.

These catalogues fill a serious gap in the list of reference tools available for those interested in Ontario’s official publications. While it is rewarding to know