Checklist is also the work of several hands. A number of spot-checks reveal that titles published in 1974 and 1975 are also included in the list. Incorrect dates are assigned to titles as well as incomplete publisher information. The Checklist then is misleading, and should be treated with some care. It is reasonable to assume that titles published after 1973 are also included in the statistics used to point out the expansion of poetry publishing during the period 1960-1973.

Part II of the Checklist includes "anthologies and collections by various hands" and occupies three pages. There can be no doubt that this Checklist will prove of use to librarians, collectors and to other literary historians. It should however be used with caution.

A final word on the format of the book itself. It is handsomely produced by the Golden Dog Press of Ottawa, and is available at a reasonable price.

Douglas Lochhead

(Douglas G. Lochhead is the Davidson Professor of Canadian Studies, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, and he is himself both a bibliographer and a poet.)


Grace Heggie's massive bibliography will become a standard reference work for students of Canadian politics and history. She has compiled some 8,850 titles, including books, articles, theses and collections. Brief annotations describe items "wherever there is a need to clarify the content or the nature of the item cited."

The book is unusually well organized. It is divided into two parts, the titles of which, "The Federal Political Parties of Canada" and "Government and Political Institutions," illustrate Ms. Heggie's broad and intelligent definition of politics. Under these broad headings the entries are organized both chronologically and topically. Hence we have such sub-heads as "The Twenties," "The Diefenbaker-Pearson Years," "The Constitution" and "Parliament". Themes that have received unusually intensive treatment by scholars are dealt with separately. Both Louis Riel and Manitoba Schools, for example, are treated as bibliographical units.

More important are the first-rate author and subject indices. For those who teach Canadian history (and not just political history) these indices are veritable gold mines. One example will suffice. The Canada First movement is a perennially popular essay subject amongst undergraduates. Ms. Heggie's subject index refers the reader to sixteen items, including three theses, eight nineteenth-century articles, three recent articles, and a couple of books. This is not a definitive bibliography of Canada First, because the bibliographer cannot include in her subject index a variety of items that treat the movement or one of its leaders as part of a biography or much larger theme. However, if the student wants to proceed he can check some Canada First leaders in the subject index. I arbitrarily selected Charles Mair, G.T. Denison, Goldwin Smith and W.A. Foster; the subject index led me to an additional thirty-two items. Most Canada Firsters were authors, so the author index was checked for the same four men; the result was another thirty titles. In a very few minutes over seventy-five titles related to Canada First were found. A student can easily take these as a preliminary list and work out an excellent bibliography on which to base an essay.

Ms. Heggie's bibliography should be a major aid to teachers of college courses in Canadian history. Its subject index will suggest dozens of essay topics to any careful reader. It will also be enormously useful to the researcher who, no matter how well read, will find large numbers of references to hitherto unknown works; an impressive aspect of the work is the inclusion of a great many titles published in the nineteenth century and in the early years of this century.

As with most large works of scholarship, Canadian Political Parties includes some flaws. There are technical errors. In the subject index, for example, Stuart Sinclair Garson becomes two separate individuals, Sinclair Garson and Stuart Garson. The Prime Ministers of Canada by Ondaatje and Catherwood (1967) is included, but an enlarged subsequent edition (1968) with a new co-author is missed. Slips of this sort are minor, and can easily be corrected in a new edition.

More important is the fact that the bibliography does not include articles published after 1969 or other material published after
1970. This is a considerable flaw. There has been a publishing explosion in this decade, and students and scholars must use a great deal of the excellent material published since 1969-70. It is of course true that this material is relatively easy to find. But students and academics are notoriously weak as bibliographers, and can use all the assistance that is available.

Perhaps the most serious criticism of the book concerns its price, a matter outside the compiler's control. At $75.00 this book, which should be in the hands of every serious student of Canadian politics, will be owned only by libraries and book reviewers. Bibliographies, of course, are expensive to produce. In this case no effort seems to have been made to limit costs. The book is double columned and set in regular type. The result is a very fine example of the bookmaker's art, but type-set bibliographies in Canada have for the most part been replaced by books printed photographically from typescript. This is a much cheaper technique.

In summary, it should be said that Grace Heggie has done a great service to Canadian scholarship by compiling a first-rate bibliography. The book is beautifully organized and exceptionally well produced. In a new edition, however, minor errors should be corrected and the book should include more recent material. And the price should be reduced so that the volume will receive the wide use that it deserves.

Donald Swainson

(Dr. Swainson teaches in the History Department of Queen's University, Kingston, and is the author of many books and articles on Canadian history and politics.)

Checklist of Kingston Imprints to 1867, edited by A.R. Hazelgrove. Kingston: Douglas Library, Queen's University, 1978. (Douglas Library Occasional Papers no.5.) xix, 118p., illus., card covers, $5.00 (from Special Collections, Douglas Library, cash with order)

This late comer in the Tercentenary publications from Kingston is a most useful list of material published or printed in Kingston before Confederation. It includes some items which were merely sold in Kingston where the name of the bookseller appears on the material.

H. Pearson Gundy in the Foreword gives a brief, informative capsule history of printing and publishing in Kingston. The compilers and editor have supplied descriptive notes and an index which give just the right amount of information and make subjects easy to find. The list is divided into monographs, periodicals and serials with a further division chronologically. Many of the monographs were published by the Queen's Printers, Desbarats and Derbyshire, when Kingston was the capital. Under periodicals is a rather remarkable list of early newspapers and, having used those papers, I think that notations "incomplete" or "partial" may be overstating the case.

I have only one question about this checklist. The repetition of the notation "Not seen" began to annoy me. Was the editor questioning whether these things existed or did he feel he had to see them to guarantee their existence? Surely it is sufficient that his Introduction states he has seen nothing in libraries outside of Kingston. Then he could have made some special notation about those in Kingston which, while listed in other bibliographies, could not be located.

We can hope this excellent Checklist will encourage other compilers to cover other Canadian publishing centres in like manner.

Margaret Angus

(Dr. Angus, historian and author, is a Director of the Ontario Historical Studies Series and an inveterate user of libraries.)


Volume I concerns urban structure (the city centre), historical development, and prospects, in Canada. In discussing the future, Professor Nader analyses the planning, finance, and public policy involved, as well as the institutional-governmental arena where the solutions will have to be thrashed out. Volume II presents detailed histories and descriptions of 15 Canadian cities from St. John's, Nfld. to Victoria, B.C. Economics, land use, downtown problems, municipal government, and planning, are all considered for each city.