This massive volume is printed on good paper, and strongly bound in buckram; and for what one gets, it is indeed moderately priced.

Review Editor


The demise of the Douglas Library Notes (DLN) was, as the preface so aptly notes, not only “one of the first signs of the present régime of financial stringency” for the Douglas Library and many other Canadian libraries, but also a sad occasion for the journal’s loyal readers. Throughout its twenty year history DLN was a consistent model, one of the few in Canada then or now, of what a scholarly library house organ should be. DLN’s four successive editors provided its readers with reviews and short erudite studies on literary, historical and bibliographical matters connected with the library, its acquisitions, and its collection.

Mr. A.R. Hazelgrove has published other indexes on Kingston materials through the Kingston Historical Society (Agnes Maule Machar: The Story of Old Kingston: Index, 1971; and Historic Kingston: Volumes 1-20, 1952-1972: Index, 1973, for example). While the DLN index adequately reflects the diversity of subject matter in the parent journal, it does not do full justice to the compiler’s experience and skill. The addition of birth and death dates in the personal name entries is occasionally inconsistent and incomplete. The practice of using a surname as the access point for a string of forenames is to be deprecated, and may even serve to confuse future researchers. Cross references for personal names are also a possible source of puzzlement for future users; the preferred entry is given in natural order and not in the inverted order in which it will actually be found. Capitalization is unreliable (MacPhail) and inconsistent (Dalhousie Library vs. Dalhousie library). Title entries, surprisingly, are the least successful, perhaps because the indexer has attempted to use them in a key-word fashion. The recall value of finding Life in America under ‘America’ and Life in Reuters, A under ‘Life’ is dubious. Proper subject entries in either case would have provided a more useful solution. It should be noted that the entries are filed letter-by-letter (an indexer’s introduction would have been most welcome) and that ‘Mc’ and ‘Mac’ are separately filed.

Although further editing of the DLN index would have been welcome, Mr. Hazelgrove’s work will prove useful to researchers, librarians, and the DLN’s former readers. While the style and format of the publication is compatible with other works issued in the Douglas Library Occasional Papers series, it is unfortunate that the index could not have been produced to match the size and technical standards of its parent journal – perhaps this offers yet a further indication of the present conditions of ‘financial stringency’?

Peter E. Greig

(Mr. Greig is Secretary of the National Library Advisory Board’s Committee on Bibliographical Services for Canada, Indexer to the Bibliographical Society of Canada, and Chairman of the Society’s Standing Committee on “Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies.”)


The magnitude and scope of this checklist of books and articles held by the major libraries of Canada and the United States is very impressive. If one wants to play the numbers game, there are

10168 entries, arranged in double columns
536 pages of subject entries
149 pages of Author and Title index
38 pages of periodicals consulted
39 pages of an analytic table of contents with notes plus a list of 43 locations in Canada; 457 in the US and 11 libraries in other countries
3587 different authors

This work, which was prepared to foster interest in the heritage, history, and tradition of Lithuania, will be of interest and of value to serious researchers as well as to casual browsers. A glance at the broad subject headings will quickly reveal the close relationships and interaction with neighbouring countries –
and one is impressed with the ability of so small a country to maintain a national identity.

The bibliography has been arranged by broad subject areas, each of which is further subdivided into smaller and more specific headings or topics. Within each subdivision, works are listed alphabetically by author or title. Each entry presents the essential bibliographic description of the work following, wherever possible, the form of entry used by the Library of Congress. When the Library of Congress does not have the work, the entry of the holding library has been used. The entry is completed by giving the call number of the book and the location symbols of all known libraries holding this particular title. (The call number given is the one assigned by the first listed library). To assist users not familiar with the Estonian, Finnish, Latvian and Lithuanian languages, English translations of the titles have been added to the main entries for works in those languages. In addition, works in the Cyrillic alphabet have been transliterated.

This will be a very useful addition to both formal institutions and private libraries.

Beth Miller

(Ms. Miller is the Rare Books and Special Collections Librarian, at The D.B. Weldon Library, The University of Western Ontario in London.)

Northern Saskatchewan Bibliography. Mawdsley Memoir 2. Saskatoon: Institute for Northern Studies, 1975. xii, 81 p., paper, $5.00

This is the second in a series of publications by the Institute for Northern Studies at the University of Saskatchewan. It is the first bibliography that has been published about Northern Saskatchewan, and is therefore an additional tool for researchers in the growing field of Northern studies.

The bibliography is divided into two parts, and in total contains nearly 800 references. Part I is a Bibliography of Human Development in Northern Saskatchewan, while Part II is an annotated Bibliography on Ecology. Part II contains no geological references; rather the user is referred to W.O. Kupsch, Annotated Bibliography of Geology in Saskatchewan. Both Parts I and II are self-contained, and each is indexed separately. Each index comprises a subject index and a place-name index. The latter will be particularly useful for anyone interested in finding citations on a specific town or settlement. The subject index in Part I, unlike Part II, is divided into five discipline groups with subdivisions within each discipline. The disciplines used are Anthropology, Geography, and Sociology; Economics and Political Science; Education; Medicine and Health; and Psychology. A problem with the index in Part I is that for disciplines not listed as a heading, the bibliography is difficult to use. For instance, it is time-consuming to determine what references are available on the history of Northern Saskatchewan. In this example, it would be necessary for one to go through each of the five disciplines listed, and look up, each time, the references to "history."

A problem common to the subject indexes in both Parts I and II is that the subject headings are at times too wide to be precise. Since the index citations are author and date only, precision in these headings would be of definite utility. For example, under the discipline of Economics and Political Science appears the subdivision 'Economic Development', which contains nearly 200 references. Further examples from the same discipline are "Resources" and "Statistics." The same problem is encountered in Part II, two instances from which are "Birds" and "Ecology."

Despite these drawbacks, the compilers of the Northern Saskatchewan Bibliography have gathered together a large number of references, and have made a useful addition to existing bibliographies on the Canadian West and Northern Canada. A good job of cross referencing has been done, and the citations are uniform. The Editor has noted that the Institute for Northern Studies plans to publish supplements, and thus keep the bibliography up to date.

Donald Wetherell

(Donald Wetherell is a Graduate Student in History at Queen's University.)


Prepared by a Dalhousie professor (revised from a 1974 mimeographed booklet) for people interested in Nova Scotia's social history and development, its politics and eco-