documented and straightforwardly written, this is a welcome antidote to the overly romanticized studies of our early history. This matter is further nailed down in the Supplement, where Ryerson's book is listed and described a second time (although no longer marked as controversial). 'A reprint of a classic of Canadian history, a thorough, scholarly, Marxist view, including a chapter on Indian and Negro slavery in the colonies.' Two volumes of bibliography that allegedly emphasize the history of Manitoba ignore books about the province that are absolutely crucial, but find space for two endorsements of the half-baked Marxist interpretations of S.B. Ryerson and a listing of Bethune. On what but the crudest ideological basis can this be explained?

Compiling a list of books about Canadian and Manitoban history is not difficult. We have numerous published guides and bibliographies to draw upon. Manitoba's Department of Education can easily meet its stated objects by relying upon existing bibliographies. In Search of Canadian Materials meets no observable need. Its judgments, selections, and annotations are perverse. The bibliography should be discontinued and existing copies withdrawn from circulation.

Citizens are told that governments wish to save money. As long as publications of this type can be produced and inflicted upon the public, even the most casual observer knows that the bureaucracy yet retains substantial quantities of removable fat.

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Any work that serves to bring bibliophiles closer together is always welcome, and this new, improved directory of book collectors from the Trigon Press is no exception.

Collectors listed in the first edition were given the opportunity to bring their entries up to date. Then, a further twelve thousand known book collectors throughout the world were solicited to add 'new blood' to the directory. Altogether, the information received has provided for an extremely useful work of reference.

The directory has three principal parts of which the first, more than fifty-five percent of the work, is devoted to the United Kingdom. The second, constituting about thirty-five percent of the volume, covers Canada and the United States. Within this section, less than ten percent of the collectors are Canadian. Their diversified interests include: erotica, French theatre, Dylan Thomas, gastronomy, and, as may be expected, Canadian Literature. The third, a short section, is given over to collectors in the remainder of the world.

New to this edition are two indexes: one to subjects and the other to authors and illustrators, which definitely add to the usefulness of the work. Each entry in the main body of the directory follows a standard format that includes name, address, main and subsidiary collecting interests, and a note of memberships in bookmen's clubs and bibliographical societies.

Besides putting dealers and publishers in direct touch with the book-collecting frater-
nity, the directory allows each collector to identify those with similar interests, thus facilitating the exchange of items and information. For the new collector prepared to take the trouble, a search of the directory will reveal areas of collecting that have been 'saturated' and those where a tyro might gain a respectable foothold.

The small number of Canadian collectors is disappointing, for those included surely do not represent the total complement. Perhaps if this directory is promoted in Canada, more collectors will reveal themselves and be listed in future editions. But there is something attractive in the idea of producing a strictly Canadian directory that would be comprehensive and explore more fully the predilections of indigenous collectors. This is not to disparage the volume under review, which is tastefully produced and will undoubtedly be an important aid to those who inhabit the world of book collecting.

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The aim of this very useful annotated catalogue is to list 'the most important reference tools in Italian language and literature held by the University of Toronto's John P. Robarts Research Library' and clearly thus to ease the path to effective research by graduate students (and others) in this and related fields.

Concerning the express exclusion (prefatory note, p. [iii]) of two categories of material, that of the first — grammars — should give rise to no adverse comment. I feel, however, that the barring of certain bibliographies merely because of their being published in journals is not in the best interests of those who will use this bibliographical guide. A case in point: 'The Romantic Movement', currently published as an annual issue of English Language Notes.

The 217 items in Italian Reference Aids are arranged in four sections: the first three, 'Bibliographies', 'Reference Works', and 'Special Categories', are subdivided, while a fourth section comprises journals in Italian Studies; a combined index of authors and titles follows. While the selection of titles for this publication is, in general, excellent, possibly a little more attention could have been devoted to their arrangement under apt headings. In the 'Bibliographies' section, for instance, items 6-19 — forming the 'Italian Language and Literature (General)' subsection — would be better sorted into the three categories 'Bibliographical Introductions to the Study of Italian Literature' (6-7, 12, 16, 19), 'Bibliographies of Italian Literature' (8, 10-11, 13-15, 18, and 102, Ferrari, Onomasticon), and 'Trade and National Bibliographies' (9, 17, and all of the items 32-42, here assembled under the heading 'Italian Language and Literature — 20th Century', although none lists exclusively works dealing with Novocento language and literature). Similarly, in the 'Reference Works' section, items 92-108 ('Biography') and 109-23 ('Literary History and Criticism') would be better accommodated in three categories: 'Biography' (93, 95-96, 98, 101, 108), 'Literature' (100, 105-6, 113-14, and 89, Encyclopedia of World Literature in the 20th Century), and 'Italian Literature' (92, 94, 97, 99, 103-4).