My only quarrel with this excellent collection is the intermittent temptation its writers feel to lapse into theory jargon. This does not happen enough to obscure any of the articles' meanings, but it needs watching, for of course, such language is incomprehensible to a reading public which, in the interests of life-writing, is expanding daily. Among a group of writers who are keenly aware of their responsibilities to their subjects, a concomitant responsibility to potential readers, both academic and general, must surely also be a prime concern.

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This enumerative bibliography started out almost fifty years ago as a labour of love by a physician intent on developing the study of the history of Canadian medicine. Its first edition in 1984 capped a flurry of activity on the subject for Charles G. Roland after he burst onto the scene on his return to Canada in the early eighties as a full-time, tenured, well-supported chair in history of medicine at McMaster University. During this time, he organized the first scholarly conference in Canada devoted to the history of Canadian medicine (still an invisible topic internationally), then published a collection of essays from it. He led the preparation of an annotated bibliography of Canadian medical periodicals to 1975 and was instrumental in having these journals up to 1910 preserved on microfiche for future historians (they now form part of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions collection). For three years, he took over the editorship of the only scholarly journal in the field in Canada, bringing to it a professional look. As revellers at a recent conference in honour of his retirement rightly pointed out, the field is indebted to Dr. Roland for his pioneering efforts.

This volume continues the work he first published in 1984. That bibliography was preceded by three tables of classification headings, era and place divisions, then was arranged by biographical, subject,
and author listings. The diligent researcher could find there many items of use and worth—along with some surprises. Unfortunately, the bibliography was not as widely used as it might have been, and often seemed ignored by those who later entered the field. If its review in *Papers / Cahiers*, 26 (1987): 184-85 is any guide, numerous problems with correctness, completeness, and classification may have interfered with its usefulness.

Herein lies this bibliography’s main drawback: its value rests primarily within the narrow specialty field of history of medicine. Historians might quibble with its anti-elitist approach to history—meant to include anything on the subject: good, bad, or downright ugly (vii). They might also question the defensive inclusion of obituaries as histories rather than as primary sources (viii). But bibliographers will worry most about its construction. Roland chose as his model the *Bibliography of the History of Medicine* published by the National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, Maryland), which arranged publications by all chronological periods (for example, 500-1450, 1450-1700, 1700-present) and by all nationalities (Australia, Austria, Belgium, and so on alphabetically through to the United States and the USSR). In Roland’s bibliography, these arrangements transform into short time frames relevant to Canada and geographical arrangement by province. So, for instance, in Volume 2 the user must examine four double-column pages to locate all the items pertaining to the medicine of native peoples in Quebec, finding them under eight, often single-entry, sections: “Pre-1500,” “1500-1699,” “1700-1759,” “1760-1815,” “1816-1867,” “1868-1918,” “1946-1979,” and “All-Embracing.” Publications appearing in such chronological sections throughout the bibliography do not always fall neatly into them, evidently having required the compiler to make a decision on where best to place them—a decision perhaps not always in accord with the researcher’s thinking on the topic. Though laudable, the idea of using the NLM’s millennium-spanning, multinational approach as a template is thus too problematic for the bibliography of a single place—especially one young enough to be considered part of the “New World.”

Such problems in original conception have been compounded by the creation of a second volume that does not incorporate the first but adds to it. The last chronological sequence in entries is “1990-1999”—misleading users who are not likely to read the introduction to learn that the end point for the bibliography is actually “1998” (which means the end of 1997). More confusingly, Volume 2 includes
pre-1984 sources discovered since publication of “volume 1” (which itself was not identified as a first volume). Researchers, in other words, must now use both volumes to begin to cover the field in their topic. It is to be hoped that they have access to the first volume and that libraries can keep the two together.

It would be invidious to list examples of bibliographical infelicities in both volumes—especially when I confess to have personally pointed out many of these things for consideration at the outset of the revision half a dozen years ago. Suffice it to say that there is no authority control for individual authors’ names; author entries for multiple-authored items may use “et al.” after the primary name but index other names separately; subject classification of items, like their chronological arrangement, is often idiosyncratic; major errors exist in citations; occasionally primary sources mingle with secondary; hack writers frequently mingle with scholars; duplicate entries exist across the two volumes; there is spotty coverage of recent graduate theses in the field; some older references still do not appear in Volume 2; some subject headings are still out of date; and so on. In addition to my own observations, none of the specific problems identified by the earlier reviewer in Papers/Cahiers has been corrected.

It is unfortunate that the grants obtained to publish the second work could not have been used to hire a bibliographically-trained assistant—how much better the fruit of this sustained amount of labour would have been!

Volume 2, nonetheless, has been greatly enhanced with the addition of Quebec historian Jacques Bernier to compile French-language sources—which had been scantily covered in the first volume. Typography for Volume 2 also has improved with the addition of French accents (though the cloth cover is not nearly as elegant as in the first volume). As the compilers point out, entries on nursing have been considerably expanded. And, though they do not point this out, a couple of subject headings are no longer embarrassingly anachronistic (i.e., “primitive medicine” or “negroes,”); they have been updated, but not to the present and still within the American context (the above example of Canadian native peoples actually appears here as “Amerindian and Inuit Medicine” whereas the medicine of Black Canadians appears as “African-American”).

This volume will definitely be used by a coterie of knowledgeable medical historians as a quick reference guide to more recent work. The fact that it will also be maintained in future at the Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto—presumably in an
 electronic format—will make it easier for researchers to search and for compilers to update. More importantly, I expect, the legacy begun by Dr. Roland will be continued in a manner that will do his work proud. It deserves to be combined, refined, corrected, and updated into one work entitled, in the biomedical tradition, Roland's Bibliography.

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Little has been published on the antiquarian book trade in Canada, so we are twice-blessed in this tribute to a distinguished icon of the trade; it not only honours a bookseller who is known and trusted from sea to shining sea, it also gives insights into the far-ranging and lasting influence of a good bookman.

Hugh Anson-Cartwright is one of this country's most prominent booksellers, and it is meek and right that his family, friends, and colleagues, as well as dedicated book collectors and collection builders, should mark his seventieth birthday with a princely tribute. With admiration, respect, and affection in every line, this is not, however, a sentimental document; it is a sincere, sometimes witty, and even salty, homage to the generous and delightful man who has for so many years graced the antiquarian book trade.

Every part of Canada is represented in this festschrift, with contributions in song and story from "visual artists, poets, librarians, scholars, [and] writers" (10) from all across the country, as well as from England and the United States. As they clearly attest, Hugh Anson-Cartwright's diversity of interests is reflected in an astonishing breadth of knowledge coupled with a phenomenal memory, not to mention endless patience and perseverance in seeking out treasures for patrons who invariably become friends. Most of the poetry is wonderful. The two tributes from fellow booksellers are both from Toronto dealers, and it is a pity that there are no 'tales of the trade' written by a bookseller from outside that city giving an indication of Hugh Anson-Cartwright's importance within the national network