Grove’s letters one finds a willingness – even a necessity – to express and explain his opinions to his correspondents; in Carman’s letters one finds too much taken for granted. Despite Gundy’s well-researched background material, presented variously in one main introduction, fifteen section introductions, appendixes, and many detailed notes, a reader is kept at a distance from Carman’s intellectual process. And one begins to wonder how profound that process was.

Thus, while this book presents a fine overall view of the poet’s life, it does not greatly enrich its readers on specific subjects (with the exception of Carman’s politics), and this is a weakness that is certain to be lamented by academics interested in pinning Carman down on certain themes. This weakness results both from Carman’s shallow, chatty letters and from the autobiographical criterion. Thankful for the 630 letters that are here, I wonder how many of the 1900 others are specific enough to be of academic value. But to identify this as a weakness in a book that indicates its strength to be autobiography might seem to be missing Gundy’s point; it is rather a weakness in Carman criticism and one that survives this selection of letters. It might even survive the publication of all Carman’s letters. However, I hope, and I expect Professor Gundy hopes, that this book will encourage the publication of more, shorter selections on specific literary, philosophical, and aesthetic topics. The very valuable alphabetical and chronological cross references to Carman’s publications and interests that Gundy supplies in the index do as much as could be expected to make these letters useful and accessible in this way. Still, I would have liked to know more about the contents of those other letters – at least enough to know whether I am asking for more than Carman provided, or for more than Gundy and McGill-Queen’s provided. This seems a fair request when the score is 1900 to 630, but I recognize that the expansion of the Appendix to provide these details would have been at the expense of some letters.

With this functional criticism out of the way, I must say that this volume achieves its purpose, not only with pleasing taste, but with considerable scholarship. This is without doubt the best technical presentation of letters yet published in Canada, and it will provide a standard of quality that future editors and publishers will have difficulty surpassing. It brings a poet to life at a time when his poetry too is showing signs of being resuscitated. Finally, the editorial and literary expertise brought to bear on the letters by Professor Gundy confirms that Carman has certainly been well served by his literary executors.

**TERRENCE L. CRAIG**

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A Scottish minister’s son who became the popular Governor General of Canada during the Depression, John Buchan pursued a varied career with prodigious energy. Barrister, editor, administrator, and politician, Buchan wrote more than one hundred and twenty books and roughly twelve hundred articles and introductions to books.
With subjects ranging from history and politics to biography and romantic adventure, he found a large audience that has kept as many as thirty-one titles in print forty years after his death.

Robert Blanchard's *The First Editions of John Buchan* is a descriptive bibliography that supplants two earlier checklists. While Archibald Hanna's *John Buchan, 1875-1940: A Bibliography* (Shoe String, 1954) is useful for its inclusion of later editions and forty secondary sources, Blanchard's bibliography is essential to the collector, book dealer, librarian, and researcher for its detailed descriptions and additional titles. Blanchard adds 10 titles to Hanna's list of books and pamphlets authored by Buchan and adds 845 titles (800 from the *Spectator* alone) to Hanna's list of contributions to books and periodicals. The Douglas Library's *Checklist of Works by and about John Buchan in the John Buchan Collection* (G.K. Hall, 1961) is limited to the manuscripts, letters, books, and articles in the John Buchan Collection at Queen's University.

Robert Blanchard's descriptive bibliography is divided into five sections: A) Books and Pamphlets, B) Edited Works, C) Contributions to Books, D) Uncollected Contributions to Periodicals and Public Documents, and E) Contributions to the *Spectator*. For each book in section 'A,' Blanchard describes the wording and design of the recto and verso of the title page, dedications, quotations, pagination, chapter headings, running and half-titles, printer's devices, illustrations, size, binding, and publication dates with added notes about manuscripts at Queen's, periodical editions, and selected later book editions. Six pamphlets (each four pages or less) are not described. Blanchard explains in his Preface that 'in a few instances no copy of an item has been found, even though its existence has been verified by other means.' For *New Year's Hymn* (1887) he notes that Janet Adam Smith quotes from it in her 1965 biography of Buchan but adds that 'no copy has been available for examination.' Questions spring to mind: Where did Janet Adam Smith see a copy? Did Blanchard contact Smith? If the pamphlet is in private hands, why not say so?

The Preface explains that Buchan's periodical contributions were so numerous that many 'have not been and [particularly in the case of unsigned articles] may never be identified.' Checking *Reader's Guide, The Wellesley Index, International Index, and the Index to the Times*, I found the coverage of indexed periodicals was thorough. But I found through other important indexes four omissions. The *Canadian Periodical Index* lists two uncollected speeches Buchan made as Governor General, published in the *Canadian Congress Journal*, February and April 1938. The *Cumulative Author Index for Poole's* lists Buchan's early attempt to define the romance genre in literature, 'The Apologetics of Romance,' in the *Academy*, September 11, 1897. The *Subject Index to Periodicals* lists a two-part article, 'The Winter Battles of Verdun,' which appeared in the *Field*, April 7 and 14, 1917. It was reprinted five years later under the chapter heading 'The French Advance at Verdun' in volume III of Buchan's *History of the Great War*.

The bibliography has a clear format and a minimum of typographical errors. The index is excellent in scope, but difficult to use because it has seven separate alphabetical sequences (for Dedications, Illustrators, Periodicals, etc.) within the main sequence. But quibbles aside, *The First Editions of John Buchan* can be recommended
as the most useful bibliography to date for the collector, librarian, and researcher. By identifying the first editions, Blanchard has laid the groundwork for much-needed primary research into the writings of John Buchan. And for the researcher studying the development of Buchan's interest in Canada, the bibliography shows that his first article about Canada appeared in the *Spectator* as early as July 14, 1900, thirty-five years before his appointment as Governor General. John Buchan went on to publish ten books and pamphlets and more than fifty articles, speeches, and prefaces on Canadian themes.

Sheila Latham
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In the current literary vogue, interest in the Bloomsbury Group is at an all-time high. It is not surprising, consequently, to find new bibliographical projects being devoted to the prolific output of the Group's members. Michael Edmond's descriptive bibliography of the critic and biographer Lytton Strachey is one of the latest efforts in this direction. His bibliography supersedes the pioneering work contained in Percy H. Muir's two classics, *Points, 1874-1950,* and *Points: Second Series, 1866-1934,* and the checklist, primarily of periodical publications, in Charles Richard Sander's *Lytton Strachey: His Mind and Art.*

Edmonds's bibliography is clearly organized. Descriptions of the English and American editions of each of Strachey's separately published books are presented first (section A); then, similarly, those works to which Strachey contributed (section B). Other sections include lists or descriptions of the following: periodical contributions, collected editions, translations and foreign English-language editions, manuscripts and correspondence, a selection of annotated secondary literature, and sources for the general notes. In addition to providing a brief biography and illustrations of various title pages and bindings, Edmonds has compiled three indexes - to the titles of Strachey's writings (published and unpublished), to works reviewed by him, and to names of relevant archival repositories.

The major strength of Edmonds's bibliography lies in the descriptions and in the important publishing information of sections A and B. Muir, for example, alleged that there are three issues of Strachey's first book, *Landmarks in French Literature,* in the first English edition published by Williams and Norgate (A1a in Edmonds). Edmonds, on the other hand, identifies six different issues (referred to as 'variants' by Edmonds) of A1a, and he records fourteen issues of A1b, the American first edition. This kind of bibliographical richness has resulted in part from Edmonds's examination of multiple copies. The use of Michael Holroyd's monumental biography and access to Strachey's publishers (the ledgers of Chatto & Windus and information supplied by