affiches, bandes dessinées, cartes de souhaits, images de piété, livres illustrés, papiers peints, timbres. Son article est accompagné d'une excellente bibliographie de la question (pp. 305-368), préparée par Lucie Dorais.

Premier recueil d'études consacrées à l'histoire de l'imprimé au Québec, l'ouvrage d'Yvan Lamonde touche à maints aspects du problème: histoire de l'édition, bibliographie descriptive, histoire des bibliothèques, commerce du livre, sociologie du public lecteur, et ainsi de suite. Seul le côté matériel est négligé, les recherches sur l'histoire de l'imprimerie et sur le livre, objet matériel, étant peu pratiqués au Québec.

DAVID M. HAYNE

The History of Emily Montague. By Frances Brooke. Edited by Mary Jane Edwards. The Centre for Editing Early Canadian Texts, CEECT, 1. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1985. 459p., paper, \$8.95 ISBN 0-88629-027-9; cloth, \$22.95 ISBN 0-88629-025-2

Scholars of Canadian literature have long lamented the absence of authoritative texts of our early, significant literary works, and have severally criticized the situation which has rendered commentaries on these works inevitably tenuous. In these contexts, the appearance of the first volume to be issued from the Centre for Editing Early Canadian Texts at Carleton University must be regarded as a signal event. And, as a physical entity, the first volume, in its paperback form, is attractive. The cover design is seductive, the print design and formatting clear and accommodating, and the arrangement of contents satisfying. I do suspect, however, that the perfect binding of the paperback in hand is insufficiently sturdy to withstand the rigours of serious scholarly use.

It is chronologically appropriate that Frances Brooke's *The History of Emily Montague* should be the first volume to be produced by Mary Jane Edwards and her group of fellow scholars, but this is not the volume which will justify the lengthy (six-year), complex, painstaking, technologically tedious, and expensive enterprise that Ms. Edwards outlines in her detailed Foreword, Editor's Preface, and Editor's Introduction. The editorial principle indicated therein is sound: the use of contemporary procedures for the scholarly editing of literary texts to suit the special circumstances of Canadian literary scholarship and the particular demands of the individual text. But the editing of *The History of Emily Montague* does not demand or demonstrate the inevitability of such a decision. The choice as copy-text of the 1769 first English edition (Bowyer / Dodsley) is obvious. The substantive variants among the six English language editions produced during Mrs. Brooke's lifetime are few in number and not especially complex – and were often identified early, as Ms. Edwards points out, probably by Brooke herself. The accidental variants, though naturally more numerous, present no special problems. The activity of providing an authoritative edition of 'Canada's first novel' should have been more straightforward, less time-consuming, and far less expensive than it evidently was.

Nor are time and cost justified by the historical research and critical commentary included in the Editor's Introduction. There is very little of the latter, and the detailed

description of the Brookes' stay in North America merely rehearses, with no advance, information already provided for scholars by Lorraine McMullen's *An Odd Attempt in a Woman. The Literary Life of Frances Brooke* (U.B.C. Press, 1983).

For all these qualifications, Ms. Edwards and the CEECT are to be thanked for providing Canadian scholars with the first of what we hope will be a rapidly continuing series of authoritative texts. And it may be that reservations about excessive time and technological overkill will be repudiated by the prompt completion of more complex and demanding textual enterprises.

CHARLES R. STEELE

(Charles R. Steele is an Associate Professor of English at the University of Calgary.)

Publications of the Province of Upper Canada and of Great Britain Relating to Upper Canada, 1791-1840. [By] Olga Bernice Bishop. Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1984. 288p., paper, \$5.00
ISBN 0-7743-8931-1

At the 1974 National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, William F.E. Morley, commenting upon Ontario government publications bibliography, stated 'now we are left only with the need for a checklist of publications of Upper Canada after 1800, where Tremaine terminates, to bring the official publications of Ontario under complete bibliographical access' (p. 88). This statement became recommendation 24(e) which formally stated the need for a checklist of Ontario government publications from 1801 to the Union of 1841. With the volume being reviewed, Bishop has completed the Upper Canada / Ontario government publications bibliography for the nineteenth century. In fact this volume goes further in that it cites the publications of Great Britain which relate to Upper Canada during the period 1791-1840.

This work is consistent in style and format with her preceding work in the same area, *Publications of the Government of Ontario, 1867-1900* (Toronto: Queen's Printer, 1976). There are the similar jurisdictional divisions which in this volume are for the Lieutenant-Governor, Executive-Council, Provincial Parliament, Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Commissions, Trade / Commerce / Duties, Transportation, and Miscellaneous. Within each of these sections there is a classification according to format, frequently employing the entries 'special publications' and 'serials.' There are sufficient and consistent details for each entry while allowing for an expanded format if appropriate. In fact Bishop has taken *Sundry Reports*, a popular miscellany for this period, and provided full descriptive content analysis, sometimes taking three to four pages to do so. She has, as well, noted, if applicable, whether the publication is hand or typewritten, made explanatory notes in a number of instances where the contents are not self-evident and noted any missing issues.

Supplementary to the above are seven appendices. These record the sessions of Parliament, number of acts passed within each session, King's / Queen's Printers, Printers of the Appendices to the Journal of the Assembly, and Publications identified but not located for examination. The existence of the last appendix which consists of