

habitants and fortifications, completed the history of the romantic city; the literary research involved in this work was too heavy a task for one man alone to undertake, and I, for one, was happy in being apprised by letter that a much needed rest, was granted the author, after his long official career, and that in July he was to sail per "S. Moravian" for a short tour to Europe, from which he brought back, with a re-invigorated frame, an immense fund of information, reminiscences and anecdote, which he subsequently freely used in the series of lectures he was called on to give before the *Literary and Historical Society* of Quebec, of which he had been five times re-elected president. Long before this, his writings and researches had obtained recognition on behalf of scientific societies in Canada and abroad. The *Société d'Ethnographie* of Paris conferred on him a diploma, as *Député Régional* at Quebec; he was made a member of the *Société d'Histoire Diplomatique*, presided over by the Duc de Broglie; his name was inscribed on the register of the *New England Historical Genealogical Society*, on that of the *State Wisconsin Historical Society*, of the *Société Historique* of Montreal, of the Genealogical and Biographical Society of New York, of the Institute of Ottawa. In 1882 he became a corresponding member of the *American Ornithologist Union*.

In 1875, at the instance of a distinguished French naturalist, Mr. Lescuyer, Mr. LeMoine's name was put forward to attend in Vienna the *Permanent International Committee of the European Ornithologists* organised under the auspices of His Royal Highness the archduke Rudolph and presided over by that celebrated European savant Dr. Rudolph Blasius, a similar distinction being offered to the Washington ornithologist Dr. Hart Meriam which he accepted.

However the call of duty kept Mr. LeMoine at home; he was thus deprived of participating in a most distinguished honour, tendered to very few on this continent.

Probably, the distinction he prized the most was his selection by the Marquis of Lorne to organise, with the assistance of Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice, the French section of the Royal Society of Canada and his subsequent election as its first president.

The *Transactions* of this learned association since 1882, each year, contain an elaborate essay of Mr. LeMoine on some department or other of Canadian history.

In 1887, he read, by special invitation, before the Canadian club of New York, a memoir on *Madame de Champ-lain, Madame de la Tour, Mlle de Vercheres, the Canadian heroines*.

An intimacy of many years standing and access had to his papers, &c., have furnished me with accurate data about the historian of Quebec.

I recall to memory no more pleasant episode in his literary career than the surprise prepared for him by the elite of the Quebec gentry, whose homes Mr. LeMoine had so happily and so graphically described, when they presented him in 1882, at the Garrison club, during a champagne lunch, a Dominion Flag, for the new tower of Spencer Grange, with a suitable address.

In 1887 our author found means to steal many hours from his researches on Canadian history, to write an attractive volume on Canadian sports, and, as there yet was no work in French in Canada, *Chasse et Pêche* filled a *lacuna* long felt and deplored among votaries of the gun and rod.

Mr. LeMoine's last publication is a large volume of 300 pages: *The Explorations of Jonathan Oldbuck*, in which the writer furnishes from his diary of travel a series of extracts, highly instructive, and occasionally brimful of quaint humour.—*The Land we Live in*.

The Editor's Portfolio.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE first year is always a critical one in the history of a new periodical. That year safely passed and a reasonable measure of success realised, the future is comparatively secure. In two months more CANADA will have completed its first year. We have every reason to feel encouraged and to anticipate a larger success for the magazine with its second year. We are extremely grateful for the literary assistance we have received from some of the most cultured writers in the Dominion. Without their aid we could have accomplished nothing. We are counting upon their continued help and have no doubt that we will receive it. Some new contributors will lend additional interest to the pages of the magazine throughout 1892, and we expect the volume for that year to be superior in every respect to the present one.

We want every subscriber to feel during the next three months that the success of CANADA depends in a measure upon his personal efforts. We believe that we have already in our subscribers as high-minded and patriotic a band of men and women as you will find in any country in the world. We want to add to our band very largely between now and the first of January. Every subscriber knows of two or three friends who have like tastes and sympathies with himself; let him bring CANADA to their attention, and send us their subscriptions with his own renewal. Our work is not a selfish one; it is for our country's good, *pro patria et Deo*. Let us push forward the enterprise.

We invite suggestions from our readers as to the make-up of the magazine. We do not promise to act upon them in every case, because they may conflict with one another sometimes, but they will always be carefully considered. Our list includes very many of the leading writers and thinkers in Canada, and suggestions from them would be very valuable. And, indeed, we want all of our readers to feel that the magazine is their very own, more so than any other periodical published. We want to please you, not ourselves, as far as is consistent with the aims which we have in view, and shall always welcome suggestions, especially when accompanied with new subscriptions. If you think of anything that would be an improvement in the magazine, tell us about it. We hope to have room for new features by and by. A larger subscription list will enable us to enlarge and improve the magazine.

THE people of Canada, it appears to us, ought not to be very greatly surprised at the revelations of corruption and dishonesty at Ottawa and Quebec which have shocked the moral sense of all good men and cast a blot upon the reputation of our country abroad. They have for a long time been sowing the seed of all this at the polling places and in the electoral canvass; now they are beginning to reap a little of the harvest. Men who regard their votes as marketable things have no right under heaven to demand honest rulers. How can they expect the men who buy their way into Parliament to be honest when they get there? Those who accept a recompense for their votes, whether in the form of a barrel of flour or an office, a five dollar bill or a railway, a new road or a subway, a contract or any other sort of government patronage, are not one whit better than Langevin, M'Greevy, or Pacaud, or if they are, it is an accident. The man who guards the purity of his franchise as he guards his soul has the indisputable right to demand an incorruptible administration; but the man who is ready to barter away his franchise for any consideration whatsoever has no such right at all. Corruption at the polls cannot but produce corruption in the administration. We shall have very