

Before taking leave of French-Canadian literature, brief mention must be made of the ballads, so many of which have been set to charming music. We have nothing in English-Canadian literature to equal the songs and ballads found in *Recueil des Chansons populaires Canadiennes et françaises* (1859) and *Chansons populaires du Canada*, edited by Gagnon (1865), of which latter collection there is a most excellent translation by W. McLennan under the title *Songs of Old Canada* (Montreal, 1886).

Were it the province of the historian of literature to make mention of works of history, many noble names might be added, such as those of Garneau, Ferland and Benj. Sulte; and if of books of travel and descriptive works which have a good deal of history scattered through them, then there would be no worthier name than that of Sir Jas. M. LeMoine who has averaged a book a year for the last twenty years. But all such and the hosts of sonnetteers must be passed over. The interested may be referred to *Les Soirées Canadiennes* (founded 1860), *Le Foyer Canadien* (1863), *La Revue Canadienne* (1864), *Le Canadien*, *Ruche Littéraire* and other magazines and journals of those days for the body of the earlier French-Canadian literature.

We shall glance now at the development of literature among the English-speaking Canadians. It is not very easy to make out periods of development in the French-Canadian literature, as it has all grown up since 1850, but there are rather more clearly marked lines of demarcation when we look at the English, and here we may follow political events. In each of these periods the work of the authors noted overlaps the political, because the influence of the change in governmental forms was not felt immediately. We may, then, speak of a *Provincial period* continuing to about 1850, a *Union period* running to about 1880, while the *Dominion period* is now upon us.

In the first, or Provincial period, the interest centers about two writers, Judge Haliburton, the celebrated Bluenose, and Major John Richardson. There has lately been a revival of interest in Haliburton, better known by the name of his favorite character *Sam Slick*, and I have written elsewhere concerning his work and influence. His first work, historical, was done in 1829, but his literary efforts date from 1835, when the letters from Clockmaker Sam were published in Joseph Howe's *Nova Scotian*. Major John Richardson, of Upper Canada, an officer born in the camp, was a few years his senior in literary work, and was to become the Fenimore Cooper of Canadian literature. His first and best work was *Wacousta*, an