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CANADIANA.

A COLLECTION OF CANADIAN NOTES.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1889.

No. 10.

THE QUEBEC SHIELD OF 1759.

I had the pleasure in recording, at pages 357-8, of *Quebec Past and Present*, published in 1876, under the heading

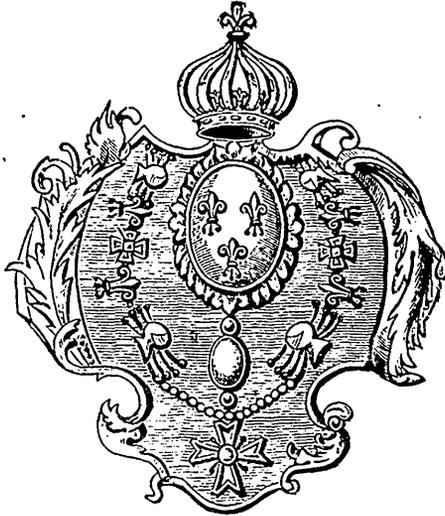
THE FRENCH SHIELD, 1759,

an antiquarian item, for which I was indebted to a young student of Canadian History, Mr. J. M. O'Leary, of the Post Office Department, Ottawa. His researches brought to light this famous old shield, which he had photographed. It is this fac-simile, reproduced in my work, which has led another student of Canadian History, Lieutenant Phillip Wolfe Murray, of H. M. Flagship "Bellerophon," recently in our port, to write a very interesting letter anent the old Quebec shield.

"On one of the three city gates existing at Quebec in 1759 (probably the most fashionable and most used under French rule, Palace Gate) was shown this trophy :

"The shield, made of oak, measures 44 by 36 inches. The cleaning and varnishing have brought out the colours of the stones in the crown, as well as the gilding and colour of the Order of *Saint Esprit*, which surrounds the *Fleur de Lis* ; the scroll is coloured green, and the inscription is in gold letters on a black ground."

In a topographical description of Hastings, in Sussex, England, published in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for 1786, is found the first mention of the shield in the following paragraph:—



“The town hall, over the market place, is a modern building erected in 1700. In a frame hung up in it, is a long list of its Mayors, the first of which was sworn as such in the year 1560, before which time a Bailiff was the Chief Magistrate; the list commences in 1500. Near it the Arms of France is fixed, largely carved in wood, and painted with proper colours, with embellishments, and was presented to the Corporation by one of the officers (a jurat of Hastings) who was at the reduction of Quebec, where it was fixed over one of the gates of that city, all of which is inscribed on a tablet under the Arms.”

In the same magazine for the year 1792, the following letter appears, bearing date the 20th January:—

“The shield represented in plate III, figure 3, was taken

from off one of the gates of Quebec, in the year 1759, and was presented by General Murray to the Corporation of Hastings. As this trophy commemorates so noble a conquest, and the inscription does honour to the General who made a present of it, the inserting of them in your magazine will oblige,

Yours, &c.,

LINCOLNENSIS.

“This shield was taken off one of the gates of Quebec at the time that a conquest was made of that city by His Majesty’s sea and land forces, in the memorable year 1759, under the commands of the Admirals Saunders and Holmes, and the Generals Wolfe, Monckton, Townshend and Murray; which latter, being appointed the first British Governor thereof, made a present of this trophy of war to the Corporation, whereof he at that time was one of the jurats.”

Since the above appeared in *Quebec, Past and Present*, nothing was heard of General Murray’s historic Quebec shield, until recently, when the subject was brought up in a conversation between myself and Lieut. Wolfe Murray, R.N., a descendant of General James Murray, the first British Governor of Quebec. Lieut. Murray kindly offered to put in writing what he knew concerning an old shield, at Portsmouth, purporting to have been taken from one of the gates of Quebec, as appears from the following extract of a recent letter of his:—

“H. M. S. ‘Bellerophon,’

“River St. Lawrence, 12th Sept., 1889.

“J. M. LE MOINE, Esq.,

“Spencer Grange,

“Quebec.

“The trophy which you requested me to give you particulars of is at the Royal Naval College in Portsmouth Dockyard, and is the same as is shown in your work, except that on each side of the escutcheon project numerous representations of various weapons—guns, swords, pikes, flags,

and a thing I believe to be a powder scoop, but which I could never quite explain to my satisfaction. It has also at the bottom an inscription, the lettering of which indicate that it is at least 100 years old, stating that the trophy was taken from one of the gates of Quebec, giving the date, etc.

"I cannot help thinking that this is a different trophy to the one you have already given a representation of, for the following reasons: It is unlikely that the copy of a trophy would leave out such an essential part of it as the inscription and the arms I have described. No mention of Murray's name in the trophy, as there would probably be had he given it, and the legend on it been written afterwards.

"There were three gates, I believe, in old Quebec, and there is every reason to suppose that each would have the Arms of France over it. The fact of this one being in a naval building, which is 160 years old, and there not being any tradition of the reason of its appearance there, makes me think that this trophy must have been taken by some naval officer who was with the fleet in 1759, brought by him to Portsmouth and presented to the Naval College there, at which he may have studied, as it was used by naval officers as early as 1720. Your more acute criticism will enable you to judge if these suggestions of mine are worth anything. In the meanwhile I hope to get you a photograph of this soon. It would be interesting to know if there is a similar trophy still at Hastings, and to which town General Murray sent the one you have the copy of.

"PHILLIP WOLFE MURRAY, R.N."

This interesting extract suggests several queries. By whom and when was the Portsmouth shield taken? From which city gate? Were there more than one shield sent to England? Was there a trophy or shield hung to each city gate of Quebec, under French rule?

More anon,

J. M. LE MOINE, F.R.S.C.

*LORD VISCOUNT HOWE'S LAST RESTING
PLACE.*

(By *Mr. John Reade.*)

A dispatch from Ticonderoga, dated October 10, gave the following account of the finding at that place of certain human remains alleged to be those of Lord Viscount (George Augustus) Howe:—

“While laborers were engaged in digging a sewer in one of the principal streets of this village to-day they struck a tombstone. At the bottom of it was found a coffin, containing the bones of a human being. The stone was washed off and found to contain the inscription and date of death of Lord Howe. The skull was intact, but the rest of the bones were disjointed and considerably decayed. As soon as it had been learned about the village an immense crowd of people assembled, and many made desperate efforts to procure pieces of the bones. The coffin, which was of oak, was in a fairly good state of preservation, and it was with great difficulty that people were prevented from cutting it to pieces for relics. Several years ago the street where the remains were found was filled in several feet, which accounts for the depth of the coffin's location. The remains will probably be re-interred at once in the village cemetery.”

A later telegram (October 15) from Ticonderoga gave the following additional particulars:

“On Thursday, October 3, while some men were digging a sewer near the Academy, one of the workmen discovered some bones and thought nothing of it at first, but upon digging further he came upon some old wood, which looked as though it might have been a coffin. He very soon afterwards noticed a large piece of plumbago with a large stone attached, near the head of the coffin. He took the stone home and the bones were gathered by different people as curiosities, little thinking that they were the remains of any such person as Lord Howe. The stone was washed, and upon close inspection there were some letters seen. The

loose clay was taken out and finally the words 'In Mem. of Lo' Howe, killed Trout Brook.' These words were very likely cut in with some pointed instrument like a bayonet. The bones are partially decayed, and some are entirely gone. The spot where he was buried is a slightly elevated one, and about a quarter of a mile from where the old saw mill is supposed to have been. History says he was buried about a quarter of a mile from an old French saw mill, and by calculating distances this place where the remains were found would correspond about with that statement. Those who think that they are not the remains of Lord Howe say that if he was killed at Trout Brook, which is quite a distance from where the remains were found, that they would not have carried him so far away from where he was killed for burial, and they claim the remains were not buried so deep. Since that time a road has been cut through there, and as it has been worked upon several times, that would partially account for their being found so deep. It was first claimed that records were in possession of some people proving that the remains had been taken up and transferred to Albany by a barge the day after the battle and buried in St. Peter's, the old English church in that place. It has been stated that the church was rebuilt in 1859, and in 1802 that no remains were found where they were said to have been buried. That goes to show that the remains were never taken there. It is thought that the body was hastily buried the night before the great battle, and the stone was cut and buried as an identification after the battle. The battle resulted in a victory for the French, and so the English never returned for their great general."

Until this find was made known, it was considered as settled that Lord Howe's body had been, in the first place, laid in the vault of the Schuyler family and subsequently removed to Albany and deposited beneath the chancel of St. Peter's Church in that city.

In one of the latest authorities, the *Narrative and Critical History of America*, edited by Justin Windsor, the death of

Lord Howe is thus described: "A skirmish ensued, Howe fell, and the army was practically without a head." (V. 522.) In a foot-note on the same page the following references is made to the disposal of the body of the deceased General:—"Hutchinson (iii. 71) represents that Howe, in the confusion, may have been killed by his own men. On Howe's burial at Albany, and the identification of his remains many years after, see Lossing's *Schuyler*, I. p. 155; Watson's *County of Essex*, 88. He was buried under St. Peter's Church. G. Lossing in *Harper's Magazine*, xiv. 453."

As Dr. Bensen Lossing is cited as an authority on the subject, it may be of interest to reproduce what he says in *Harper's Cyclopaedia of American History*, the account in which, we may suppose, is in substantial agreement with that of his *Schuyler* and the article in *Harper's Monthly*. In the work in question (I. 650, 651) he thus writes of the death of Lord Howe:—

"He led the right wing of the army in the expedition against Ticonderoga. At the head of an advanced party, he met a detachment of French troops in the forest between the foot of Lake George and Ticonderoga, and in a skirmish with them was killed at the outset. His body was taken back to the head of the lake, and thence to Albany by young Major Philip Schuyler, where it was entombed in the family vault of the Schuylers. There it remained several years. The remains were finally placed in a leaden coffin and deposited under the chancel of St. Peter's Church in Albany. When his remains were taken from the vault, his hair, which had been cut short as an example for his soldiers, had grown to long, flowing and beautiful locks. The province of Massachusetts erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. Lord Howe was elder brother of Richard and William Howe who came to fight the Americans in their war for independence. His fall was regarded as an ill-omen for the army, and produced almost universal consternation and languor. Mante says, 'With him the soul

of the expedition seemed to expire.' Abercrombie returned with his troops to Albany."

Of what followed Lord Howe's death, Parkman gives these particulars :

"The evil news was despatched to Albany, and in two or three days the messenger who bore it passed the house of Mrs. Schuyler in the meadows above the town. 'In the afternoon,' says her biographer, 'a man was seen coming from the north, galloping violently, without his hat. Pedram, as he was familiarly called, Colonel Schuyler's only surviving brother, was with her and ran instantly to enquire, well knowing that he rode express. The man galloped on, crying out that Lord Howe was killed. The mind of our good aunt had been so engrossed by her anxiety and fears for the event impending, and so impressed with the merit and magnanimity of her favorite hero, that her wonted firmness sank under the stroke, and she broke out into bitter lamentations. This had such an effect on her friends and domestics that shrieks and sobs of anguish echoed through every part of the house.'" (*Montcalm and Wolfe*, ii. 98.) Parkman does not say anything of the burial, but the passage just quoted confirms Lossing's account in so far as it makes clear the close intimacy existing between the Schuylers and the deceased hero.

Notes.

Mr. David Denne has received the following letter from Sheriff Ivory, of Inverness, Scotland, to whom he applied for information as to the Sergeant McLeod in whose plaid General Wolfe was carried from the Plains of Abraham, after he had received his fatal wound. The letter is interesting in view of the correspondence which has recently appeared in the *Montreal Daily Star* :—

TO SHERIFF IVORY,

6 White House Terrace, Edinburgh.

PORTREE, 26th August, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR,

I was duly favored with yours of the 18th inst., with

Mr. David Denne's letter of the 20th ult. It so happens that I am able to give the information about the Sergeant Donald MacLeod referred to, as he was a cousin of my mother, and his history, being a somewhat extraordinary one, attracted my attention. His father was a grandson of Sir Roderick MacLeod, of MacLeod, of Dunnegan. Sergeant MacLeod's uncle was Alexander MacLeod, who was sheriff of Skye, in 1773. His (Sheriff MacLeod's) brother John eloped with his wife, Isabella Macdonald, of Sleat, from a public school at Inverness, when they were sixteen and seventeen years of age respectively. As can easily be understood, Sergeant MacLeod's father's fortunes after this were not very bright, and he and his family fell into poverty. Donald, his son, the sergeant, on attaining his majority, enlisted, and turned out a good soldier, and skilled swordsman. His regiment was the Royal Scots, then commanded by the Earl of Orkney. Fought under the Duke of Marlborough, between 1704 and 1712, having been engaged at Blenheim and Ramillies. He was also at Sheriffmuir in 1720. He left the Royal Scots and became recruiting, and afterwards drill sergeant to Simon, Lord Lovat, in the raising of the independent companies, subsequently formed into the 42nd Regiment. He afterwards fought at Fontenoy, at Louisburg in America, and at the siege of Quebec, under General Wolfe, though then in his seventy-first year. At Quebec he was sorely wounded, and was invalided home in charge of the body of General Wolfe to Britain, in November, 1759. Twelve of his sons, he having been married three times, joined the army and navy. Donald's father John had two older sons, one of whom became a Captain of Marines, and was killed at Belleisle, in 1761. Donald was born at Uillinisi, Skye, on 20th June, 1688, as appears from the parish register of Bracadale. There was a memoir published of Donald's career, but it is difficult to get. A sister of John, Donald's father, married a Mackinnon of

Mackinnon, and her daughter again married Ronald Macdonald of Clanronald. If I can be of any further service to Mr. Denne I shall be very glad.

I remain, yours very truly,

ALEC MACDONALD.

Donald was most probably buried at Bracadale, in Skye, but I am not aware that any gravestone marks his place of rest.

I am indebted to an antiquarian friend for the following, taken from the Quebec archives. It contains many well-known signatures in the past.

Quebec, October, 1889.

J. M. LE MOINE.

DECLARATION AGAINST TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

I, A. B., Do declare that I do believe there is not any Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's supper, or in the Elements of Bread and Wine, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever.

(Signed)

" JNO. PAINTER, J.P.,

"

" I. BLACKWOOD, J.P.,

"

" GEO. WATERS ALLSOP, J.P."

Sworn before me the 3rd April, 1794, by virtue of Dedimus potestatem.

(Signed)

DAVID LYND,

"

MATHEW MACNIDER, J.P.

Sworn before me the twenty-first April, 1794, by virtue of a dedimus potestatem.

(Signed)

DANID LYND,

"

JOHN LEES.

Taken before me the 16th June, 1794, by virtue of a Dedimus potestatem.

(Signed)

DAVID LYND,

"

LEWIS CHAPERON.

Taken before me the 16th September, 1794, by Lewis Chaperon, by virtue of a Dedimus potestatem.

(Signed)

DAVID LYND,

"

PETER FRASER.

Taken before me the 18th May, 1795, by Peter Fraser, by virtue of a Dedimus potestatem.

(Signed)

DAVID LYND,

"

THOMAS ALLISON,

"

RALPH ROSS LEWIN.

Taken before me the 4th June, 1799, by virtue of a Dedimus potestatem, by above named Thomas Allison and Ralph Ross Lewin.

(Signed)

DAVID LYND,
GEO. J. ALLSOPP.

Taken before me the 6th July, 1799, by virtue of a Dedimus potestatem by the above named George Allsopp.

(Signed)

DAVID LYND,
JAMES IRVINE.

Taken before me the tenth day of July, 1799, by virtue of a Dedimus potestatem.

(Signed)

DAVID LYND,
JOHN MURE.

Taken before me the nineteenth day of July, 1799, by virtue of a Dedimus potestatem.

(Signed)

DAVID LYND.

NOTE.—The original is written on parchment.

*THE FIRST STATUTE OF THE PARLIAMENT
OF LOWER CANADA.*

Anno Regni Georgiæ III., Tricesimo Tertio.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester,
Governor.

“At the Provincial Parliament, began and holden at Quebec, the seventeenth day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the faith, etc.

“Being the first session of the first Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada.”

CHAPTER I.

An Act to prevent the bringing of Gunpowder in ships or other vessels into the harbour of Montreal, and to guard against the careless transporting of the same into the Powder Magazines.

WHEREAS the bringing of gunpowder on board Preamble.
of ships or other vessels into the harbour of Mont-

real is attended with great risk and danger to the town and alarming to the inhabitants thereof, by reason of the proximity of the buildings to the harbour or usual place of unloading at the Market Gate: And whereas the landing of gunpowder from on board of ships or other vessels, and the carting thereof into the Powder Magazines may, if not carefully attended to, be productive of the most fatal effects; Be it so enacted by the Kings Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Assembly of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled an Act for making some effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provisions for the Government of the said Province."

No vessel to enter the harbour of Montreal with more than five pounds of gunpowder under penalty of ten pounds.

That from and after the publication of this Act it shall not be lawful for the master or masters of any ship or other vessel to enter into the harbour of Montreal, which shall be considered for this purpose to extend to the channel on the off-side of the little island near the town, with more than five pounds of gunpowder on board any such ship or other vessel, under the penalty of ten pounds current money of this Province; Provided always that it shall be lawful to all and every master or masters of ships or other vessels on arriving at the Cross or foot of the current near the town of Montreal, there to unload the gunpowder he or they shall have on board of their respective ships or other vessels.

Permission to unload gunpowder at the cross near Montreal.

II. And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, ^{On landing gunpowder boats to be covered with tarpaulings under penalty of 40s.} that all and every master or masters of ships or other vessels, in the landing of gunpowder at Montreal, aforesaid, shall employ boats or battoes every and each of which, shall have sufficient tarpaulings or oilcloths to cover the said gunpowder, under the penalty of forty shillings, for each boat or battoe which shall not be so provided and covered.

III. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all gunpowder coming from ^{Manner of landing gunpowder under penalty of 40s.} on board of any ship or other vessel, in boats or battoes as aforesaid, shall be landed by the master of such ship or other vessel at the gate of the town, commonly called the Barrack Gate, if such gunpowder is to be stored in the powder magazine in the barrack yard, and on the beach above the wharf or quay, commonly called Franchère's, if to be stored in the powder magazine near to the English burying ground, or by entering into the little river in battoe land such powder at the Grey Sisters' Bridge, under the penalty of four pounds currency of this Province.

IV. And be it enacted, by the same authority, ^{Manner of transporting gunpowder after landed to the magazines under penalty of 40s.} that in the carting or transporting of gunpowder in carts, trucks or other carriages, each shall be provided with an oilcloth or tarpauling sufficient for covering such gunpowder, and all gunpowder landed near to the powder magazine to the barrack yard, shall be transported through the barrack gate direct to said magazine, and all gunpowder to be stored in the powder magazine, near to the English burying ground, shall be transported to the said magazine by the Recollets Gate, and thence along the Ramparts behind the houses of that part of the town of Montreal aforesaid, under the penalty of

Penalties
how
recovered
and fines
applied,

forty shillings for every cart or truck transporting gunpowder contrary to this Act. And all penalties and forfeitures incurred under this Act shall be sued for within eight days after the offence committed, before any two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal in their weekly sittings; one-half thereof to belong to the informer and the other half to the King. And the said Justices of the Peace are hereby authorized and required, to hear and determine the same on oath of one credible witness, other than the informer, and to levy the same with costs of suit by warrant of distress and sale of the guns, boats, tackle, and apparel and furniture of such ship or other vessel, or of the goods and chattels of other persons offending in these premises, under the hands and seals of such Justices of the Peace, directed to any constable rendering the surplus, if any, after deducting the costs and charges of distress and sale to the master or person having command of such ship or other vessel, or to other persons to whom of right it may appertain. And the fines, for forfeitures and penalties hereby granted and reserved for the Crown, are to be for the public uses of this Province, and for the support of the Government thereof, and shall be accounted for to the Crown through the commissioners of the Royal Treasury for the time being, as the Crown shall direct.

Current Items.

HALIFAX, October 6.—Rev. Dr. Rand, the famous Micmac missionary, is dead, aged 79. He was the greatest living authority on the Micmac language. He was a famous Latin scholar and master of many Indian and dead languages. He was self-taught.

Mr. Philéas Gagnon, of Quebec, the industrious Canadian bibliophile, is editing a column in "L'Union Libérale," under the heading "Antiquités Canadiennes," the last number of which relates to the first Canadian railway.

Miss Annie Robertson Macfarlane, who was married on the 30th ult. to Mr. J. E. Logan (Barry Dane), is a well known contributor to the press of the United States, and came to Montreal last summer to collect material for "The Story of Canada," which she is writing for Messrs. Putnam & Sons' "Stories of the Nations" Series. Thanks to this happy combination of circumstances, "The Story of Canada" will be written by a Montrealer.

The Society for Historical Studies will resume its meetings early next month. A series of papers on the cities of the Dominion will be read, in which special attention is to be devoted to the civil progress as distinguished from the military events which marked the growth of the centres of population in Canada. The other papers will deal with special points in our history.

Mrs. S. A. Curzon, best known as the writer of "Laura Secord and Other Poems," is announced to contribute a story to the *Dominion Illustrated*, under the title "In the Thick of It," dealing with the Rebellion in Upper Canada. The field of historical romance is in this country a fertile and as yet almost unbroken one, vast as our prairies, and without their apparent monotony. The *Dominion Illustrated* can do much for Canada, and we feel sure that under the present management our history will not be lost sight of in its editorial department.

Publications Received.

LES BOURGEOIS DE LA COMPAGNIE DU NORD-OUEST, récits de voyages, lettres et rapports inédits relatifs au Nord-Ouest Canadien, publiés avec une esquisse historique et des annotations par L. R. MASSON, Première Serie, Québec, de L'Imprimerie Générale. A. Coté et Cie., 1889.

We have received from the author this interesting publication, which appears in small quarto form with paper covers, somewhat similar in style to the "Collection de Documents" recently published by the Quebec Government.

The opening of the C. P. R. and the familiarity thus acquired with the territory which was formerly the jealously guarded preserve of the great fur trading companies, has lent a new interest to the lives of the old Nor'-Westers whose names are still familiar in our midst, perpetuated by their descendants.

Crossing the vast prairies in a comfortable railway carriage, it is still difficult to realize the courage and endurance needed by the *voyageurs* who made that journey on foot or in their bark canoes. The story of their adventures is one of the most thrilling and picturesque which our history affords. Added to the personal interest in the individual members of the company is the conflict between the two great competitors of the fur trade—the Hudson Bay and North-West Companies. Mr. Masson's narrative of the rise and fall of the North-West Company occupies about 150 pages, and is followed by over 400 pages of appendix, containing a mass of hitherto unpublished letters and other documents of great value. The large clear type adds much to the appearance of the book and greatly to the reader's comfort. We are glad to learn that this is the first series, and is to be followed by other similar volumes. The second volume is already announced and will probably contain Letters by George Keith, Samuel Wilcox, James McKenzie, Duncan Cameron, John Johnston of Sault Ste. Marie, Peter Grant and others, all relating more or less to the North-West and the Fur Trade.

LE DRAPEAU. Vol. I, No. 1, September, 1889. This is a monthly political review, published in the interest of the Liberal-Conservative party. The Editorial Secretary is Mr. L. A. Chauvin, 1598 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Subscription \$3.00 a year in advance.