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Portrait de Mgr JEAN-JOSEPH LANGUET

Auteur du *Catéchisme de Sens*

LE PREMIER LIVRE IMPRIMÉ AU CANADA

JE possède un exemplaire du fameux *Catéchisme de Sens*, dans sa reliure originale en peau de mouton, et j'avoue bien ingénument que je suis fier de le laisser savoir. Voici son titre et sa description : Catechisme | du | Diocèse | de | Sens | Par Monseigneur Jean-Joseph | Languet, Archevêque de Sens. | [Petit cul-de-lampe] | A. Québec | Chez Brown & Gilmore, Imprimeurs de la Province, M, DCC, LXV. Petit in-8, de 177 pages, titre compris ; plus trois pages non chiffrées pour la Table des matières. La matière qui compose ce volume est répartie comme suit : Titre ; verso blanc. Abrégé de la doctrine chrétienne, pp. 3 à 12. Catechisme du Diocèse de Sens, divisé en 59 chapîtres, pp. 13 à 108. Catéchisme pour les fêtes, pp. 109 à 131. Instructions pour préparer à la première communion, pp. 132 à 173. Prières du matin et du soir, pp. 174 à 177. Puis vient la Table sur 3 pages non chiffrées.

Ce cathéchisme qui a toujours joui du titre de premier-né de la presse canadienne, est peu commun et, quoique d'après les livres de compte de Brown et Gilmore, il paraîsse qu'il en a été imprimé 2000 exemplaires, je n'en connais que trois qui aient survécu aux ravages du temps ; un à la bibliothèque de l'Université-Laval, un autre dans la collection du juge Baby de Montréal, et le mien.

Le coût de publication de ce volume, imprimé pour le compte de l'évêque catholique de Québec et délivré en feuilles à son commissionnaire Germain, fut de £91-16-0. Son utilité pour la population catholique de l'époque ne doit faire de doute pour personne, car l'évêque en fit réimprimer

une seconde édition l'année suivante, en 1766. Cette seconde édition semble aussi rare que la première.

Dans quelques notes sur les origines de l'imprimerie en ce pays, que j'ai publiées en 1888, dans un journal de cette ville, je disais comme tout le monde d'ailleurs, que le premier volume imprimé au Canada, était ce Catéchisme. Dans une correspondance signée du D^r Neilson, qui parut quelques jours plus tard dans le " Mail " de Toronto, celui-ci avance, à l'aide du *Day-book* de Brown et Gilmore, dont il est le possesseur, qu'une autre publication imprimée la même année par Brown et Gilmore, aurait devancée le Catéchisme de quelques mois. Son titre serait à peu près comme suit : " Presentment of the Grand Jurors, their worship's strictures thereon, and the grand juries remarks on these strictures ".

M. Neilson m'a assuré avoir en sa possession un exemplaire de cette brochure intéressante, d'à peu près 36 pages in-4 ; mais malgré tout le zèle que j'y ai mis, je n'ai pu réussir à la voir de mes yeux pour en donner le titre exact, et en faire *de visu* une description comme j'aurais souhaité de le faire. Il n'y avait que l'heureux possesseur des livres de compte de Brown & Gilmore qui pût me fournir cette information, car c'est le seul endroit où l'on fasse mention de cette plaquette.

C'est dans ce fameux *Presentment* que les grands jurés, tous des Anglais nouvellement arrivés dans le pays, se permettaient les réflexions suivantes, à savoir : " que les nouveaux sujets devront être considérés à l'avenir comme les seuls représentants de la colonie, et que comme sujets Britanniques, on devrait les consulter sur l'à-propos de passer aucune loi qui puisse les affecter ; et représentaient en outre, que ce serait une erreur grave d'appeler des catholiques à agir comme grands ou petits jurés ". Il est bon de dire que ces remontrances intempestives reçurent une rebuffade bien

CATECHISME

D U

DIOCESE

D E

S E N S.

Par Monseigneur JEAN - JOSEPH
LANGUET, Archevêque de SENS.



A QUEBEC

Chez BROWN & GILMORE, Imprimeurs de la Pro-
vince. M, DCC, LXV

Fac-similé du titre du *Catéchisme de Sens*

méritée des juges du Conseil d'alors, ainsi que des autorités de la Grande-Bretagne.

Quand je parle du Canada dans cet article, j'en exclus les Provinces Maritimes ; car à la Nouvelle-Ecosse on y introduisit l'imprimerie quelque quatorze ans auparavant. En effet, en janvier 1751, parut à Halifax, la *The Halifax Gazette* publiée par John Bushell. Ce journal, de petit format in-4, ne paraissait qu'une fois la semaine et cessa de paraître après quelques mois d'existence. Mais on connaît une plaquette de 4 pages in-folio, imprimée à Halifax, en 1753, par ce même imprimeur. Son titre se lit comme suit : " Treaty, or, Articles of Peace and Friendship renewed, between His Excellency Peregrine Thomas Hopson, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of *Nova Scotia or Acadie*, Vice Admiral of the same, etc., and Major Jean Baptiste Cope, Chief Sachem of the Tribe of *Mickmack* Indians, inhabiting the Eastern Coast of the said Province, and Andrew Hadley Martin, and Francis Jeremiah, Members and Delegates of the said Tribe, for themselves and their said Tribes, their Heirs, and the Heirs of their Heirs forever. . . In the Council Chamber at Halifax, this 22nd day of November 1752. [A la fin] : Halifax, Printed by John Bushell, Printer to the Government, 1753. " Textes anglais et français en deux colonnes parallèles.

Ce volume (si on peut appeler ainsi une plaquette de 4 pages) est probablement le premier qui ait été imprimé, dans ce que nous appelons aujourd'hui la Puissance du Canada.

L'auteur du *Catéchisme de Sens*, Mgr J.-Joseph Languet, Archevêque de Sens, dont je donne un assez joli portrait récemment obtenu de France, naquit à Dijon, le 25 août 1677, de Denis Languet, Procureur-Général au Parlement de Bourgogne, et de Marie Robelin. Il fut reçu Docteur de Sorbonne en 1702 ; nommé à l'évêché de Soissons en 1715 et à l'arche-

vêché de Sens en 1730. Sur l'inscription du portrait, on le donne comme Primat des Gaules et de Germanie. Il fut reçu à l'Académie française en 1721, et mourut dans son palais de Sens, le 11 mai 1753. Ayant été remplacé à l'Académie par Buffon, celui-ci en fit un bel éloge. On le donne comme l'auteur d'un grand nombre de volumes traitant de matières religieuses qui parurent de 1703 à 1740.

C'est aussi avec plaisir que je puis donner ici un fac-similé des signatures autographes de Brown et Gilmore, qui passent pour avoir introduit l'imprimerie en ce pays. On trouve ces

The image shows two handwritten signatures in cursive script, one above the other, which are intertwined. The top signature reads 'W. Brown' and the bottom signature reads 'Thos. Gilmore'. The lines of the two signatures overlap significantly, particularly in the middle section.

deux signatures ainsi enlacées l'une avec l'autre au pied d'un bail passé par Maître Jean-Baptiste LeBrun, notaire, à la date du 3 mars 1769, par lequel acte Dame Magdeleine Dontaile, veuve de feu sieur Hubert Lacroix, fondée de procuration du sieur Joseph Turgeon, marchand, demeurant à l'Assomption, loue pour deux ans à William Brown et Thomas Gilmore, imprimeurs, une maison scize en la haute ville de Québec, rue du Parloir, consistant en deux étages, grenier, cave et cour, appartenant au dit Turgeon. Ce bail est fait moyennant la somme de cent vingt-huit piastres espagnoles par année.

Phileas Gagnon.

THE NEW CANADIAN PATRIOTISM

LECTURE GIVEN APRIL 12th, 1898, BEFORE MORRIN COLLEGE AND
THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC, BY
LEIGH R. GREGOR, B. A., PH. D., LECTURER ON
GENERAL LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN
MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

THE good citizen loves his country in the same way as he loves his family, instinctively. His passion is irrational. The patriot, even the unaggressive patriot who bears no feelings of hostility to other countries, still gives a preference to his own which is neither due to its qualities nor lessened by its defects. Patriotism will not be in place in a perfect world, and therefore Plato made a mistake when he provided his ideal Republic with armed defenders. There will be no defenders and therefore no Patriots in the Ideal Republic, for no state can be regarded as ideal which does not include the whole of mankind. The universal republic, the federation of the world, excludes the possibility of war. When the ideal state is constituted, the army and navy will have ceased to exist and patriotism will have given way to cosmopolitanism. I do not think Patriotism will disappear unregretted, for a more powerful sentiment does not exist, a sentiment more generally intelligible, one more capable of transforming the common man, or one which in spite of its irrationality appeals more strongly to the higher type of mind. Patriotism has an immense roll of honour. The names of Epaminondas, William Wallace, Joan of Arc stand out a little more boldly than the others, but thousands of men and women, unknown to history, unknown even to their neighbouring villages, have deserved equally well of their country. In such patriots, most frequently inconspicuous, but sometimes shining on the page of fame, our country is not poor. Canadians are justly jealous of their independence. On more than one occasion they have defended themselves against great odds.

Now if such patriotism as we have always had, were sufficient for our purpose, if our conception of Canada as an

aggregate of self-sufficing, independent, bread-earning units, capable of joint action in times of need, needed no enlargement, then I should be obliged to change the title of my address or the character of it, for a New Canadian Patriotism would be unwelcome or more probably be non-existent. But I think you all agree with me that there is a New Canadian Patriotism, that we do not regard our country with the same eyes as we did twenty years ago, and that in recent times we have made veritable strides in the consciousness and pride of nationality. Her Majesty's Jubilee was a mile-stone by which to measure our progress in this respect. It was more than a mile-stone. It provoked a splendid explosion of loyalty and national solidarity. Who does not remember it with pleasure? Those were halcyon days in June. Peace and goodwill were uppermost in every mind. Old men who are now lads will one day tell of the strange lull which fell on all British lands and held them for a time enchanted by the magic of lofty womanhood. It is a good thing to have lived through the Jubilee.

The revival of nationalities is one of the characteristic features of the second half of this century. St. Simon in the forties proclaimed a message of fraternity to the proletarians of the world. In Germany too at the same time frontiers were regarded by some as temporary embarrassments. The English expected to absorb the French Canadians in this province. Those ideas are abandoned now. France and Germany have relegated fraternization to lunar politics. The French Canadians, far from being absorbed, even discuss the prospect of the peaceful recapture of this country, and in their more sanguine moments, of this continent. The map of Germany, which, as some one has said, used to look as if it had been smitten with a tetter, now includes in one broad border a united and powerful empire. Italy is re-united and has recovered its ancient capital. Austria, that fantastic and barbarous conglomeration of nationalities, is in the throes of disintegration owing to the revival of racial interests. On all sides the nations are regrouping themselves and the tie of blood is the strongest. That is the characteristic of our time. Now if a wave of national spirit were to sweep over Canada, if Canadians should decide to remember their proud lineage, and claim the duties and responsibilities of a mature people, they would at least march with the general course of contemporary history. The twentieth century is at our doors. Why should not Canada play it in to the music of a grand imperial overture?

There are several aspects to Canadian patriotism.

There is first and foremost the love of our own country, of our birth-place, *Canadian* patriotism in the narrower sense of the word, then there is love of the country from which we came, *British* patriotism, and lastly there is a still undefined, dimly perceptible emotion of sympathy with the aspirations and welfare of all sections of the British Empire, *Imperial* patriotism. A still larger political unit is possible. If the two greatest branches of the English family should ever reunite, we should have to raise our minds to the height of a patriotism which would be co-extensive with Anglo-Saxondom itself. I believe such expectations are idle dreams. History can not be rolled back. The American Union may ramify, it will never be regrafted on the parent stem. But even if such reunion be impossible, a good and cordial understanding between the two peoples is not. The American people are in the essentials English still, for a nation is rooted in its past and one or two generations add little to the accumulated stock. That the Americans are so unwilling to recognize the claim of kinship is a thing which we Canadians can not understand. Their ancestors were Englishmen when Bacon wrote and Lord Howard fought. The Americans share in the glory of the defeat of the Armada just as truly as we do. Deprive them of Shakespeare, the Englishman, their countryman as well as ours, and they would be born into a depleted intellectual inheritance. The achievements of Alfred the Great, Chaucer, the Black Prince, all Englishmen, are in every sense of the word the heritage of the Americans as well. The American people lost at Hastings and won at Crécy and Poitiers, and it is British men who are subduing nature throughout the wide territories of the United States.

Firstly, Canadian Patriotism.

Our ancestors were not driven from their homes by religious persecution, like the New England Puritans. They did not come to Canada to obtain liberty, they wished to obtain a share of the unoccupied Canadian estate and better themselves. If their ambition has been realized, we, their descendants have every cause to be satisfied; if not, to be disappointed. Let us see of what the material resources of Canada consist.

We possess the half of North America. I do not think it advisable to dwell on this fact, because certain awkward questions might be put with regard to the value of our northernmost possessions, our Mackenzie, Baffin Land, Prince Albert Land, Banks Land. There are barren lands to be omitted, but to the south of these we have the finest wheat-

growing country in the world. In one section of Canada alone, the so-called fertile belt extending between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains and between the North Branch of the Saskatchewan and the International Boundary, we possess, according to Mr. Burgess, about 250 million acres fit for agricultural and pastoral purposes, of which only a small amount has yet been taken up by settlers. The value of this land will soon be greatly increased, for the first-rate wheat lands on the other side of the Border already show signs of exhaustion.

Next to agriculture comes lumbering. The annual product of lumber is estimated at over one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. The destruction of our forests, it is true, is proceeding at an alarming rate. Fires, which cut off vast numbers of young trees, do even more harm than the lumbermen. The end of the white pine is considered to be within measurable distance. Mr. Macoun, of the Geological Survey states that twenty-five years ago two hundred thousand square miles of the Algoma district were a solid coniferous forest. To-day this block is completely denuded. The same tale must be told of the Rockies and the Selkirks. The loss and waste have been enormous. Nevertheless Mr. Macoun estimates that we still possess a forest belt which extends from the watershed of Labrador to the mouth of the Mackenzie, a belt which, although comparatively narrow near the Atlantic coast, stretches in the meridian of Lake Winnipeg from Lat. 50 to Lat. 58 and at the base of the Rocky Mountains from Lat. 53 to Lat. 67. In round numbers this belt contains one million, five hundred thousand square miles of pine, spruce, tamarack, and aspen poplar, and the value of these woods is greatly enhanced by the fact that the forests of the United States, of Maine, and the Saginaw valley, for instance, are diminishing rapidly, and that the only natural and available source of supply for certain sections of our neighbour's territory, for the treeless prairies of the West, will in a short time be on our side of the line.

The growth of mining has until recent years been very slow in Canada, owing to the lack of population, and to the fact that the centres of population do not lie in the mining country, but in recent years it has been rapid, the total output having almost trebled in twelve years. We have plenty of gold. According to Mr. Ogilvie, the Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks alone contain 75 millions worth, and, as for nickel, our only competitor is the French penal colony of New Caledonia, which produces less than we do. The Sudbury mines contain enough nickel ore to supply the world.

Steel is so much improved for purposes of armour and for propeller shafts by an addition of four or five per cent of nickel, that the future of this industry will be enormous. Iron mining is not yet extensive, but vast deposits of iron ore are said to exist in Labrador. Nova Scotia and British Columbia have coal. Between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains there are estimated to be sixty thousand square miles of coal deposits. In the foot-hills of the Rockies this coal is of good quality. The Province of Quebec produces nearly all the asbestos used in the world. Prof. Coleman, of the School of Practical Science in Toronto, says that there is no reason to suppose that the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia will prove less rich in metals than similar areas in the country to the south.

Prof. Prince, the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, claims that the Canadian fisheries are the most vast and most varied in the world. The fishing waters include a coast line of eighteen thousand miles on the Atlantic and Pacific, and an area of more than seventy thousand square miles within the British boundary line on the great lakes. To these enormous superficies must be added great rivers like the Saint Lawrence, the Mackenzie, the Saskatchewan, each at least two thousand miles long, and many others of the rank of the Ottawa. I can not refrain from quoting from Prof. Prince's tables the wonderful and succulent list of the occupants of our waters. In the Atlantic divisions we have cod, mackerel, haddock, halibut, herring, lobster, oyster, seal and white whale; in the estuarine and inland waters of the Maritime Provinces, salmon, shad, gaspereaux, striped bass, smelt, ouinanie, lake-trout, maskinongé, etc; in the Great Lakes and tributaries, whitefish, great-lake trout, lake herring, sturgeon, pike-perch, black bass, brook-trout, maskinongé, etc; in the western waters, in addition to many of those already mentioned, we have tullibee, pike, gold-eye, a number of species of salmon, skill, oolachan, anchovy, shark, dogfish, walrus, the "inconu", suckers, and lastly a animals which we are glad to see that our Statesmen are not forgetting, the fur-bearing seal.

Our country produces very beautiful and valuable furs as well. The furs of the Hudson's Bay Company realize a large sum annually in London at the auction sales, and we all know how much they contribute to a winter scene in Montreal and Quebec.

All the provinces of Canada are in parts well adapted for stock-raising. The Province of Quebec leads the continent in

dairying, and, according to Dr. McEachran, Chief Inspector of stock for Canada, Southern Alberta (that is to say the foothills of the Rockies), is a veritable cattle's paradise, where the sunshine is bright, the vegetation abundant, the climate temperate both during summer and winter, and the air dry and exhilarating. Furthermore, according to the same authority, there is no stock in the world so healthy as the Canadian.

The climates of Canada are suited to European peoples. In British Columbia we have moisture and a moderate temperature. To the east of the Rockies there are extremes of heat and cold, but the atmosphere is dry, bracing, and healthy. The Great Lakes temper the rigour of the winters in their neighbourhood. In this Province our climate is in the main pleasant, even although our mean temperature for January, as Mr. Stewart states, is five degrees lower than in St. Petersburg, for August six higher. In the Maritime Provinces the thermometer has a smaller range than with us in Quebec. The Great Lakes do not freeze over, although the most of the harbours freeze. In the Bay of Fundy and on the Nova Scotia coast, harbours are open all the year round. Canada is a country of clear skies. We have more sunshine than the English people, or the German, in short, than the peoples to whom we look for immigrants.

These are roughly speaking our material assets. Some of them are already available, an incomparably larger part remains to be developed. Canada has a great future. It will one day be wealthy and powerful.

Our assets of the higher character are less imposing. Canada has, it is true, a very admirable and picturesque history, a double history. The French régime furnishes records of black-browed explorers and fearless missionaries, of bold *coureurs du bois*, and gallant *fleur-de-lis* officers, of dignified, courtly *seigneurs* and self-sacrificing, well-born ladies, of wards of the "far-flung" forts (to use a word of Rudyard's) and a *levée en masse* to save the fatherland in danger long before Danton had familiarized Frenchmen with the idea. The history of English Canadians shows less colour and romance, but is worthy of the Imperial ruling stock from which they came. They have transformed disaffection into loyalty. They have occupied, united, and administered in a manner which promises peace with permanence, the great provinces and territories which have been transferred to them by the British Crown. They have held all that they received and they have started it on a course of prodigious development. They have founded about a dozen.

universities, small and great. Both the French and the English sections of the Canadian people have a literature. French *littérateurs* have been crowned by the French Academy. English speaking authors have won fame and reputation in England and the United States. Indeed it is claimed in the Canadian Review that no country has produced proportionately so many volumes of verse as Canada, so that if Mr. John Cooper's statement is correct, Canada has produced a greater *quantity* of poetry, (I will not compare the *quality*) than the England of Shakspeare. Another enthusiast, probably an Ontarian, claims that Canada possesses the "grandest system of education in the world." Furthermore Canadians have twice defended this country successfully against overwhelming odds. They have shown that a people of military qualities and peaceful instincts, when aroused by the invasion of its land and hearths, is practically invincible. And lastly, if we look away from institutions and achievements and turn our attention to the living man, the source of all activity, we find a population which without exaggeration may be described as healthy, right-minded, laborious, brave and intelligent, purer in strain than that of our neighbours to the South, because drawn almost entirely from two great kingdoms which for centuries have stood in the van of European civilization.

Two great kingdoms. Two peoples, speaking different languages, reading different literatures, professing one may say different religions, cherishing with equal tenacity their rival traditions. I must pause here for a moment, and perhaps even retrace my steps, for the first element of strength is union, and at the very threshold of this subject I am confronted with a formidable dualism. Let us try to understand it.

In the national situation of the French Canadian as reflected in his literature, we find all the elements of a highly complex state of feeling, and that it is possible to survey this field intelligently is due to the fact that one of these elements has obtained complete preponderance over the others.

The French Canadian loves (when he makes an effort of memory) the France of Champlain, Marie de l'Incarnation, Marguerite Bourgeoys, Brebœuf, Lallemand, Frontenac, Montcalm, Lévis; he hates (likewise when he makes an effort of memory) the corrupt and dissolute court which traded him off like a cheap article of commerce, which betrayed him after his long and heroic struggle for independence; he is bewildered by modern France with its atheism and its

"literature of desperation"; he looks askance on the intruding Saxon who dwells on the hill of commercial prosperity, while he the pioneer dwells in the vale but he recognizes that under no other flag and in no possible situation could he enjoy the peace, security and liberty which he possesses under British rule; he is profoundly attached to his own people and his Church; he gives his heart to them alone. England and France are both far away. The French Canadians are loyal British subjects, but they felt no thrill of pride when they read the story of the charge of Dargai ridge. The French Canadians are proud of their Gallic blood and lineage, but they will never shed a drop of blood for France. French Canada has their love. French Canada is almost the only subject of their very prolific authors, and this is so true that without much exaggeration French Canadian literature, which reflects so faithfully the varying moods of the French Canadian people, might be called a literature of one idea. The *Répertoire National*, for instance, which contains the poetry produced in French Canada prior to 1848, has only one important characteristic, Patriotism. The poets, the novelists, the historians of a later period, Lemay, Sulte, Fréchette in his fiery, aggressive style, Crémazie in long-drawn plaint and graceful refrain, Gérin-Lajoie, de Gaspié, Taché, Bourassa, in their narratives of French Canadian life, manners, heroism and virtues, Garneau with eloquence and a commendable frankness in his History, announce but one message. At the National Festivities held for many years on the 24th of June in Eastern, Western and Southern centres there was only one theme. I look through Chouinard's *Fête Nationale des Canadiens-Français, célébrée à Québec, de 1881 à 1889*, and I find five hundred pages of manifestoes, letters and speeches. Many of these appeals are really eloquent. They are all in earnest. From cover to cover the same few capital ideas are inculcated, union, fidelity to the French language, to French institutions, to the Church. The fundamental conception of a Catholic French nationality in North America is never forgotten. I do not suppose there is another example to be found of a like concentration of national energy on the conservation of national characteristics.

With the national aspirations of the French Canadian people the English Canadians no longer have any quarrel. There was a time when they hoped that the two races might be welded into one and that the French language might disappear from Canada. No sane man dreams of such a thing now. When sixty thousand people grow in five generations to more than two millions and advance from timid reclamations

to a bold stand on the basis of equal rights, it is quite evident that the time to talk of absorption has gone and gone for ever. The French language has won for itself *droit de cité*. There are still some (they used to be heard through the Toronto Mail) who view with apprehension the rise of a nationality in imperfect sympathy with British institutions, but the more thoughtful Canadians, those who have studied French Canadian history, would be loth to see a people disappear which did the rough work of pioneering in such a noble fashion. They would even recognize that the clergy, at the price of their blood freely shed in Indian villages, has purchased certain prescriptive rights to the possession of the Canadian flock. On the other hand it is apparent and it is freely admitted by the better class of the French, that their political development was possible and their privileges obtainable under British rule alone, not certainly in the United States where their laws and the official status of their language would disappear in a night, not under Germany which drags the sons of Frenchmen to German schools and into German ranks, nor even under old France where priests and nuns are hunted from their own doors, where according to Montalembert there never was the liberty which French Canadians have acquired under another flag.

This then is the situation of which the new Canadian patriotism must take account. Two great peoples, each representing high traditions, jealous of their dignity and their nationality, are citizens of a common country. They have fought in the field, in councils, and by their votes. The great questions which divided them in the past are no longer living issues. Both feel that the old system is insufficient, the old methods are antiquated, the old lines of demarcation obliterated. They are endeavouring to adjust themselves to the new conditions, they are seeking for new conceptions of their country, and when the solution is found they will be well on their way towards the New Canadian Patriotism. It is not for me to say here just what form the New Canadian Patriotism towards which we are tending, will assume, but I may say with certainty and without presumption that it will rest on the corner-stone of concord and honorable emulation between the French and English sections of our people, upon common devotion to a common country. The English in the new time will realize more clearly and more sympathetically that the French people were placed in a cruel position by the Treaty of Paris, which robbed them of their army, nobility, merchants, lawyers, and mother-country, which cut them off from the intellectual centre of their race,

that the French are entitled by their success in an unequal battle to our respect, and that national sentiment is an almost indestructible thing. The French on the other hand may be fairly called on to enlarge their ideas of country.

What are the boundaries of the French Canadian's country and who are its citizens? Does Canada lie between the Ottawa river and the Gulf? No! the fatherland must be larger than that. We call on the French Canadian to abandon his provincial patriotism, his village pride, to rise to the conception of a Canada which extends from the rock-bound shores of Cape Breton to the land of primroses and larks and open harbours by the far Pacific. The waters, the mines, the forests, the soil of this great land call for the toil and skill of all Canadians. Let the Frenchman establish himself in it with his arts and his matchless fecundity. Let him take along with him his language, his religion, and his patriotism, not however the patriotism which excludes and estranges, but the patriotism which quickens, not the patriotism which calls English Canadians, as "certain of their poets have fabled," aliens and foreigners, but the patriotism which sees in every Canadian a fellow countryman. The English are not strangers in Canada. Our fathers won the land honourably. The British flag flies over it and we are no aliens. We are *Canadians*. We recognize no monopoly of this name. It is by this honoured name that we insist on being called.

A free self-governing Canada, a Canada in the service of which all Canadians may feel themselves one, exists, but Canada is something more. It is an important part of the British Empire. This aspect of our national existence implies a widening of the outlook. We are firstly Canadian patriots, and I would like to add that nothing in the international relations of Canada on which I am about to touch, invalidates the claim which it makes on all its citizens to join hands in enthusiastic union for the common good. We are also British patriots and British patriotism implies Imperial patriotism. For if the other British colonies follow the lead of Canada (I say follow the lead of Canada, not only because Canada has in recent times led the way in inaugurating the Imperial period, but because as a confederation it is admitted by the British people to rank above the isolated Australian colonies), then the bond which attaches them to the mother-country will also attach us all to one another.

Sir John Seeley in his *Expansion of England*, an epoch-making work in Imperial matters, shows that the modern

state necessarily colonizes in a different way from the Greek state. To the Greek mind State and City were identical terms. The city was the unit. He who left the City left the State, and helped to form a new state. But the modern usage is to consider emigrants as carrying the State along with them. Where Frenchmen go, France goes. Where Englishmen go, there is England. According to this view, Canada would be as integral a part of England as the County of Kent, and the question of its severance from the British Crown would be as little entertained as the proclamation of the independence of Kent. If this idea had prevailed, there would be no Canadian question, no Imperial Federation. Canadians would simply be Britishers over seas. This idea, however, says Seeley, became mixed up with another idea drawn from the practice of the most harsh and despotic of colonizing powers, the Spanish Monarchy. The Colony in the New World, which according to the one view, was merely an extension of the motherland, an immense shire added to its territory, was, according to the other and more Spanish view of it (and the distance of the colonies from the central point of government gave the preponderance to this latter conception, for it was evidently impossible to govern North America by the same methods as an English county), was, I say according to the other, Spanish view of it a dependency, a possession, a something therefore to be used for the benefit of the possessor. The colonies, the American colonies for instance, were regarded as a source of wealth and valued as such. The colonies found a profitable market in England as well. Mutual interest united each to the other, and in spite of the natural bonds of blood and religion, the lack or imagined lack of such mutual interest caused them in time to separate. Interests insisted on being considered. On account of the transition stage through which we are passing the same question of interest must also be considered to-day. Does the British connection pay, is the vulgar way to put it. The question in itself is not a vulgar one. Will the maintenance of English rule conduce to the happiness, the true interests, the intellectual and moral, as well as the material interests of the great people which is destined to occupy this continent? This question is usually, I am glad to see, answered unhesitatingly in the affirmative. There are some, however, who do not answer it in the affirmative, for instance, Mr. Goldwin Smith. Now it is the fashion to abuse Mr. Smith for his opinions, and it is hard to deny that he is a poor Britisher and an unfair disputant, but even the devil, as some one has said, has his good points, (we might all imitate his perseverance) and this persistent *advocatus diaboli* and

troublesome annexationist is entitled to some credit for having insisted that the interests of the Canadian people should come up for discussion, and that no decision should be reached until all the arguments for and against had been heard. For the future of a great country is too large a matter to be trifled with. In one hundred years we may have a population as great as that of the American Republic at the present time. The welfare of these seventy millions of people must take precedence of all other questions. Even loyalty must bow before such might issues as these. They are enormous, inconceivably vast, compared with them a few high-sounding titles and lucrative positions for hungry politicians are of small moment. There is a certain class of men who are incapable of seeing anything from any other than a personal stand point. There are men for instance who in their anxiety to make money out of a rapidly increasing population would throw open our doors to the riff-raff of the gorged centres of older lands. It is a matter of indifference to them that these incapables will become the fathers of the Canadians of the future, and that the character of the Canadian people for all time will be determined by the class of emigrants whom we entice in the two next decades to our shores. They do not care for the greatness of this nation. They care only for themselves. Now I repeat, not the interests of certain individuals possessed by a pardonable desire to get on in the world, but the welfare of the whole Canadian people shall be considered in the settlement of these questions. Canadians will insist that the right to join the Canadian ranks be treated as if it were a privilege, and be granted only to those who are worthy of it, and Canadians looking back over past years may readily admit that the momentous question of our political relations to the United States was entitled to the fullest discussion and that every side light which could be thrown upon it, was worthy of attention. The question of annexation is settled now. It has not been settled by argument alone. Events have marched over the heads of the annexationists. They are submerged by the practical unanimity of Canadians. We are not to be Americans, but Britishers, and this conclusion of the Canadian people finds itself to be in accordance with those principles which Seeley laid down, the principle of the nation's best and highest interests. Our interests are drawing us steadily towards our political head-quarters, our interests of the higher as well as of the lower order, on the one hand increase of trade and on the other, for instance the rise of a star of the first magnitude above the horizon, Rudyard Kipling, the Anglo-Indian, and yet a countryman of our own.

Let me touch very briefly, for this is a subject which I would rather leave to the practical business man, on the main interests which bind us to Great Britain. Trade follows the flag. This law is not always admitted, but the fact that in Jubilee year our exports to England have increased by many millions seems to prove that it applies to Canada, and it is more than probable that if Britain should ever adopt a protective tariff, we, as colonists (no, not as colonists, but to use the words of Lord Rosebery, as parts of the British Empire), should receive preferential treatment. Furthermore the flag will bring us population. The validity of this law is likewise disputed. It is pointed out that there were in 1890 three times as many natives of the United Kingdom living in the United States as in the whole of the British colonies together and that from 1852 up to comparatively recent times emigration from the United Kingdom to the whole of British North America was about ten per cent of the total British emigration, whilst nearly seventy per cent went to the United States. On the other hand the British emigration to Canada up to a period between 1830 and 1840 actually exceeded the emigration to the territories of our neighbours, and is it forgotten that one hundred thousand United Empire Loyalists, the very best blood of the old American colonies, and a very large fraction of their total population, made great sacrifices in order to be once more in a British country? Finally, let any man examine himself, let him remember his conversations with friends, and it will be seen that patriotic considerations have been and are especially at the present time acting as a strong deterrent to emigration. Again the British connection by increasing the security of investments, lowers, (does it not?) the rate at which capital can be obtained. There are minor advantages such as the commissions offered by the British army to our young men with the fighting instinct, but I will come at once to the major interest of the British-Canadian union, defence. Among sea-faring peoples, Canada occupies the fifth place. Our ships go to all quarters of the globe. The Canadian Shipmaster, says Dr. Parkin, knows that at Malta or Melbourne, at the Cape or Auckland, he can claim the protection of the national flag, he has a right to apply to the British consul and can rely on the prestige of the British name. In the last few years Canadian trade with Japan and Australia has been quadrupled. What protection could the Canadian navy furnish in Oriental waters or even in our own inland waters? The fact is that we Canadians have enjoyed so long a period of peace that we have ceased to believe in the possibility of war. Lulling ourselves to rest in the con-

sciousness of pacific intentions, we have come to consider Canada as exempt from danger. But, as Sir Charles Dilke has pointed out in his little volume on Imperial Defence, war is not always unjust, on the contrary war is imposed on states by an irreconcilable opposition of purposes. Peace cannot be secured by a policy which adopts it as a supreme end. If a government is not prepared to fight, there can be no limit to the concessions which must be made to avoid a quarrel, for whenever the point comes at which concession is refused, the quarrel will be there. It is certain that pacific intentions are a poor protection against aggression, and it is a delusion for us to expect to escape the universal lot. No nation can exist except by enforcing respect for its power. At any time questions might arise embroiling us with European nations. Canadian citizens may need protection in South America, or the Mediterranean. In particular we have bold and determined neighbours who are difficult enough to deal with, and whom the exigencies of party politics might compel to undertake a campaign aiming at the absorption of Canada. To oppose them we have our Canadian militia of less than forty thousand men and our few hundreds of Canadian regulars. For every adult man of our country the Americans possess twelve capable of bearing arms. In presence of a people so powerful, composed of such heterogeneous elements, so uncertain of its own future, what do you think would be the lot of our unsupported country of less than one twelfth of the American numerical strength? We should be like the proud but weak Spaniards, condemned to choose between submission with or without a battle.

That we cannot become the sport of ambitious politicians, that we are conscious of strength and national dignity, which implies individual manhood, that we are not despised but that we can hold our heads erect, we owe to that ubiquitous agent of civilization and enlightenment, that mighty protecting hand of justice in all the world, that screen and defence of all British subjects and all British colonies, the British navy. "To be weak is miserable, doing or suffering" says Milton. "It is excellent", says Shakspeare, "to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant". We rejoice in the strong man's strength and our strength is the strength of the sea-power of Britain, our protector is the mother of nations in the little isles girt by the silver sea. But that is not all. This island kingdom which waged more than one great war for the possession of the Canadian landed estate, spending blood and treasure like water, has transferred to us the whole of this estate without encumbrance, thus making a concession unheard of in the

affairs of nations. It gave us our various forms of religion. It was the home of those great British-Canadians, Shakespeare, Bacon, Elizabeth, Sidney, Raleigh, Drake, Howard, Cromwell, Milton, Bunyan, John Knox, Burns, Scott and Carlyle. To our own political and literary and social life, which I am far from wishing to depreciate, it adds that of the greatest empire the world has ever seen. It makes us share in the glory of taming the savagery of the dark places of the earth, it enables us to participate in all the renown of English letters with their mighty traditions and their splendid future.

In presence of such an array of moral and material interests, what is to be the attitude of the new Canadian patriot? There are four possible plans to choose from—Annexation, Independence, a continuance of the present Status, and a closer union to Great Britain which might possibly result in Imperial Federation. Annexation is as extinct as the dodo. Independence at the present time is to say the least impracticable. Independence would involve the surrender of the enormous advantages of which I have just spoken. Canada would have to forego her aspirations as a commercial, maritime power, or imitate the example of Chili, and organize at vast expense a naval force which for want of naval bases would be practically powerless 2000 miles away from Canadian shores. Reason and experience, says De Tocqueville, prove that no commercial prosperity can be durable, if it cannot be united in case of need to naval force. Independence would combine the extreme of political insignificance with the extreme of political peril.

Between the third and fourth alternatives, the minds of a great many men are fluctuating. The advantages of the present system are so numerous and so great that it is perhaps true to say that the majority of Canadians desire no changes made. A closer identification with Imperial interests might increase the already existing danger of being drawn into Imperial wars in which Canada has no concern. The Venezuelan question is too recent to be forgotten. If you question these contented patriots, they will reply with a shrug of the shoulders which signifies that having made an extravagantly good bargain they would be fools to draw attention to it. The New Canadian Patriot however—young Canada—rather than await calls such as have not been altogether wanting from the other side of the water, to proportion our contributions to our growing resources, will go to meet our manifestly inevitable destiny. The New Canadian Patriot does not wish to leave any longer unac-

knowledged the immense debt incurred by Great Britain in her long battle for the North American estate and in her long unremunerated protection. The New Canadian Patriotism will not consent to be excluded from great international questions. It will claim to be heard in the councils of Nations. It will call for closer union with Great Britain and a consolidation of Imperial strength. It will not refuse its consent to a more equitable distribution of burdens. I have no politics on this platform to-night, but I rejoice as a Canadian when I see a true British patriot like Sir Wilfrid Laurier take the initiative in Imperial legislation. I think that the success of his past departures indicates that with some education by a patriotic press, the people of Canada would approve of still further steps being taken, and that it might be even a very clever stroke of policy to announce that Canada had made a direct offer of assistance, such as Natal has done, to the British forces. I know that Canadian ministers are fond of expressing themselves on these matters in general terms, that they shrink from proposing any definite line of action. I know too that Sir Charles Tupper supports the view that Canada has already, by the construction of her railways and canals and the support of her militia, established Imperial highways which England might find to be almost essential for the maintenance of her power in the East. But the English might well reply, like Harpagon, *Je voudrais toucher quelque chose*, and nothing will convince the plain man that these laboriously accumulated contributions to British causes, liable to be lost to Britain on the assumption of Canadian independence, those services rendered without any thought of the recipient, paid for in great part with the price of lands which were themselves a British gift, are equivalent to the maintenance of ships and regiments available for service in various parts of the world. The New Canadian Patriotism, it seems to me, will go further than this. I have spoken to many Canadians on this subject and in reply to the question: Would you be willing to pay increased taxes in order to contribute to the British Navy? I have yet to receive a negative answer. The time will soon come, if indeed it be not already here, in which the policy outlined with such foresight by the Hon. Joseph Howe, materially advanced in his own way by the late Sir John Macdonald, supported too by Sir Charles Tupper, produced so brilliantly, with a master's eye to the *mise en scène* by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to mention only the most eminent of many distinguished Imperialists, will receive its grand consummation in a scheme whereby Canadians will imprint their stamp on civilization throughout the world, at the same time that

they tighten the bond which represents the higher ideas of loyalty, gratitude, filial piety. For, inspired by the New Patriotism, Canadians will work out their destiny as loyal subjects of the British crown, shaping and readjusting the precise form of the relation, to suit the needs and ambitions of the hour. Sir Wilfrid may be right in saying that if he were a young man, he would look forward to sitting as the representative of a Canadian constituency in the Parliament at Westminster. Or perhaps a reorganization of our forces under Imperial direction and a consequent military offensive and defensive union may be the first practical outcome of the new politics. Kipling in his admirable *Song of the English in the Seven Seas* says, I think, all that can be said with certainty at the present time. We, who are neither "feeble nor few" would speak to our mother. We will send our "barons and councillors," when she bids the doors to be thrown open.

BIBLIOTHECA CANADENSIS

NOTES POUR SERVIR A LA BIBLIOGRAPHIE DU CANADA (1)

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*** 8°, 26 p.

"The Compiler... has principally improved Mr. Salmon's Present State of French America. But he has... added sundry Particulars." — *Advertisement by the Printer*.

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RAOUL RENAULT.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

FRENCH CANADIAN LIFE.—Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, who has just finished *A Sister to Evangeline*, expects to complete the third volume of his romantic trilogy of French Canadian life next year.

AN APPRECIATION.—Some animadversions resulting from the successful issue of the Goncourt Academy, and the failure of a proposed English Academy of Letters, have stimulated the suggestion that if any millionaire is generously inclined to cherish literature, the income might be appropriated very wisely in two opposite directions. Part should go to reward authors like George Meredith and Israël Zangwill for having written; the rest should be used to induce Marie Corelli, Hall Caine and Company not to write.—*The Bookman.*

THE SITE OF FORT LATOUR.—A controversy is actually engaged, in the *New Brunswick Magazine*, between Dr. W. F. Ganong and Mr. James Hannay as to the site of Fort Latour, on the St. John river. Dr. Ganong places the Fort

where the heroic Madame de la Tour died while defending the place in the absence of her husband, at Portland Point; while Mr Hannay, who has made a special study of this question, locates it at the place now called "Old Fort", at Carleton, opposite St. John.

DUBERGER'S RELIEF-PLAN OF QUEBEC.—Mr. John Reade, in his *Old and New*, in the *Montreal Gazette* of October 15th, examines the study of our contributor, Mr. Benjamin Sulte, on Duberger's *Plan-relief de Québec*, published in our last issue. He quotes Lambert, and concludes, "that the late Dr. Miles, the late Senator Tassé, Sir James LeMoine and Mr. Sulte take it for granted that By was in the wrong, and Lambert's testimony and the data collected in Mr. Sulte's paper bend to confirm that view." And by way of contrast, he also quotes a laudative paragraph on By, from *The Canadas in 1841*, by Sir Richard H. Bonnycastle.

SIR JOHN. The *Times-Democrat*, of New York, related, some seven years ago, the following authentic anecdote on Sir John A. Macdonald: "Lord Dufferin delivered an address before the Greek class of the McGill University a year or two ago, about which a reporter wrote: "His lordship spoke to the class in the purest Greek without mispronouncing a word or making the slightest grammatical solecism".—"Good heavens!" remarked Sir Hector Langevin to Sir John, "how did the reporter know that"?—"I told him", was the conservative statesman's answer.—"But you don't know Greek".—"True, but I know a little about politics".

ORIGIN OF THE NAME QUEBEC.—"The origin which has been assigned to Quebec on the ground that the name occurred on an ancient seal of the Earl of Suffolk, has given rise to a good deal of argument. There is this to be said for the hypothesis that Quebec is of Norman origin, that "bec" (our "beck"—a stream) is a common termination in Norman local names. There are, for instance, "Briquebec," "Candebe," "Houlbec" and "Faulbec," signifying respectfully "Birchbrook," "Coldbrook," "Hollowbrook," and "Muddybrook." The Quebec of Lord Suffolk might be a mutilated form of "Briquebec" or "Berquebec" (Birchbrook), or of "Criquebec" (crooked or winding brook), or might be even a contraction of "Cadebec" (Coldbrook).—JOHN READE, in *Old and New*.

MR. GEO. M. FAIRCHILD, JR.—The *Canadian Home Journal* in its October issue editorially pays the following graceful

tribute to a Quebec *littérateur*:—" Among the many features of special interest in this issue will be found the completion of Geo. M. Fairchild's, jr., entertaining and well written story "Ma'm'selle Jarbeau's Burglar", which will be followed in our next issue by another sketch from the pen of the same popular writer, entitled: "The Tragedy of Anse Aux Canards". This story should be of special interest to Canadians, as the theme is Canadian, the events upon which it is founded transpired on Canadian soil, and it is written by a Canadian whose ability and popularity have caused his writings to be eagerly sought for by the best American publishers. Few of his more important works have first seen the light of day in Canada, and we consider ourselves exceedingly fortunate in being able to give to our readers these interesting sketches. Mr. Fairchild is the editor of *Canadian Leaves*, and author of "Rod and Canoe in Quebec's Adirondacks".

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MAGAZINE.—We are a little late to acquaint our readers with a recent Canadian periodical in the field of history, bibliography and folklore; but better late than never, as says the French proverb. This new monthly is the *New Brunswick Magazine*, and it is published since July last. Its scope comprehends History, Natural History, Topography, Genealogy, Bibliography, &c., of New Brunswick especially, and of the Maritime Provinces generally. It is published monthly, at St. John, N. B., by Mr. W. K. Reynolds, and the principal contributors are: Prof. W. F. Ganong, Ph. D., &c., of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Mr. Montague Chamberlain, of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University; Hon. J. W. Longley, M. A., Q. C., Attorney General of Nova Scotia; Mr. Placide P. Gaudet, of Ste. Anne College, Church Point, N. S., an authority on Acadian history; Mr. Moses Burpee, C. E., of Houlton, Me.; Dr. Philip Cox, of Chatham, N. B.; Dr. Amos Henry Chandler, of Cocagne, N. B.; Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa; Mr. John T. Bulmer, historical writer and bibliophile, Halifax, N. S.; and the following residents of St. John have promised their contributions: Mr. James Hannay, Rev. W. O. Raymond, Dr. A. A. Stockton, Dr. I. Allen Jack, Mr. Jonas Howe, Count de Bury, Rev. W. C. Gaynor, Messrs. Clarence Ward, Geo. A. Henderson, S. W. Kain, J. B. M. Baxter, S. D. Scott, W. P. Dole, and W. G. MacFarlane. The magazine is well edited, printed on nice paper, and has a fine typographical appearance. The subscription is \$1.50 per annum.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

CANADIANA ET AMERICANA

LES RIBAUD. Une idylle de 37. *Montréal, Eusèbe Senécal & Cie, 1898*
In-12, VII-354 p.

En dépit de l'indifférence de nos compatriotes pour toutes les choses de l'esprit, nos jeunes écrivains tentent quand même, avec une assurance digne d'une meilleure rétribution, de secouer l'apathie proverbiale des Canadiens-français. Toujours confiants comme on l'est généralement au seuil de la vie, ils ne s'effraient pas des déceptions qui les attendent. Hier, c'était Nérée Beauchemin qui donnait au public canadien un charmant volume de poésies; *Floraisons matutinales*; aujourd'hui c'est M. le docteur Ernest Choquette qui nous offre une délicieuse idylle: *Les Ribaud*. Le fond de ce petit roman c'est l'insurrection de 1837; le sujet, comme toujours, c'est l'amour avec ses déceptions, ses surprises, ses joies, ses transports, son dévouement. Ce qui surtout attire l'attention du lecteur, c'est la fibre du patriotisme qui vibre dans chaque page avec une sonorité envoi-rante, nous empoignant dès les premières pages pour ne nous quitter que longtemps après que nous avons fermé le volume sur la dernière page. M. le docteur Choquette est un enthousiaste; ce n'est certes pas moi qui lui en ferai un reproche. On voit dans son charmant volume toute son âme, toute son ardeur. Vous croiriez que les lignes que vous lisez s'agitent devant vous et soulignent ainsi les passages que l'auteur a tracés d'une main irénétique.

L'apparence typographique du volume est très *chic*. J'en fais mon compliment à l'auteur et aux éditeurs.

HISTOIRE DE LA SEIGNEURIE DE LAUZON, par J.-E. Immond Roy.
Deuxième volume, *Lévis, 1898*. In-8, 416-LXII v p., autographes.

Ce second volume de la volumineuse *Histoire de la Seigneurie de Lauzon*, qui comprendra quatre volumes, embrasse les années comprises entre 1700 et 1783.

Il renferme de nombreux détails intimes sur les premières familles de Saint-Nicolas, de la Pointe-de-Lévy, de Saint-Henri. La période de la conquête est surtout riche en renseignements inédits sur les agissements de la flotte anglaise devant Québec, sur son débarquement à la Pointe-de-Lévy et sur les opérations qui eurent lieu alors sur cette partie de la côte sud qui avoisine Québec.

M. Roy est un travailleur infatigable, et en dehors de ce travail de longue haleine il a publié depuis une étude intéressante sur l'ancien barreau de Québec, il doit publier incessamment l'histoire du notariat canadien, il vient de fonder une revue du notariat, et il collabore régulièrement aux *Comptes-Rendus* de la Société Royale, au *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques* et incidemment à quelques autres journaux et revues.

L'apparence typographique de ce second volume de son *Histoire de la Seigneurie de Lauzon* est infiniment supérieure à celle du premier volume et nous ne pouvons qu'en féliciter l'auteur et l'éditeur.

THE LEGENDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Told during a cruise of the yacht *Hirondelle* from Montreal to Gaspé. By Sir James McPherson LeMoine, F. R. S. C. Quebec, Printed by "La Compagnie d'Imprimerie de Québec", 1898. Svo., cloth, 203 p., ill.

The *Legends of the St. Lawrence* are embodied in the itinerary of a yatching cruise from Montreal to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in which the author has for companions *de voyage* several well known *littérateurs* and sportsmen, whose identity is but thinly cloaked under their *noms de voyage*.

The reader is first treated to a graphic and terse historical sketch of the Island of Montreal. As the good yacht *Hirondelle* pulls out from her moorings and sets sail down the river in the moonlight, the floodgates of conservation are let loose, and legend, song, and romance of the river are given in the breezy and inimitable manner peculiar to all good yachtsmen. Now it is some episodes of the Rebellion of 1837, called forth reminiscently from one of the party, an eye witness to the events described. The legend and *complainte* of Cadieux are brought out by some allusion to the old days of canoeing on the water-ways of Canada. At Sorel the *Hirondelle* drops anchor to give the sportsmen of the party a day among the wildfowl on the Islands. And this gives the historian a chance to make up his notes of the history and legends that attach to this locality. Three Rivers is next reached, and some features of its early history are fascinatingly set forth as are several of the weird legends that attach to the Forges, a few miles up the St. Maurice. Of Deschambault, Portneuf, Pointe Platon, Cap Santé, St. Augustin, many quaint stories are related by various members of the party aboard the yacht.

Favoring winds waft the staunch *Hirondelle* past Quebec and carry her rapidly towards the Gulf, but no point of historic interest is passed without bringing to light from among the party bits of forgotten lore of the past.

Sir James has again laid under obligation to him all lovers of spirited narrative, all admirers of the picturesque life within the borders of the old Province of Quebec, all students of folk-lore and folk-song. The coming writers of Canadian romance will not be slow, in availing themselves of the material for semi-historic fiction that abounds in this latest work of Sir James LeMoine. He has already been the source of inspiration of the two greatest Canadian romances yet written, Kirky's *Chien D'or*, and Parker's *Seats of the Mighty*, a fact of which even Sir James may be proud.

The book is very appropriately dedicated "to John Reade, F. R. S. C., author of the Prophecy of Merlin, Poet, Historian, Essayist, in memory of a friendship of a life-time."

The typographical appearance of the book might have been better and the proof reading looked after with more care.

MÉMOIRES ET COMPTES RENDUS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DU CANADA. Seconde série, tome III, séance de juin, 1897.— Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Second series, volume III, meeting of June, 1897. Gr. in-8, 5-CLXXVI-133-450-77-211 p., nombreuses gravures, cartes, portraits, plans et vignettes.

La partie historique de ce troisième volume est très importante, et renferme les études suivantes: *Charles-Claude Le Roy de la Potherie*, par J. Emond Roy; *La Mère Marie de l'Incarnation*, par Benjamin Sulte; *La Guerre des Iroquois, 1600-1653*, par Benjamin Sulte; *Encore le P. de Bonnécamp*, par l'abbé Gosselin; *Jacques-Cartier, Questions de Lois et Coutumes Maritimes*, par l'abbé Verreau; *Canada during the Victorian Era* (illustrated), by Sir John Bourinot; *Notes on the Cosmography and History of the Squamish Indians of British Columbia*, by C. Hill-Tout; *The Origin of the Haidahs of the Queen Charlotte*, by John Campbell; *Termination of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's Expedition* (illustrated), by Rev. George Paterson; *Supplementary Notes on Sable Island*, by Rev. George Paterson; *The Voyages of the Cabots—Latest Phases of the Controversy*, by Samuel Edward Dawson; *The Historical and Miscellaneous Literature of Quebec, 1764-1830*, by Benjamin Sulte; *The Caboteau Discovery*, by John Boyd Thacher; *Materials for Canadian History*, by Sir James M. LeMoine; *A Monograph of the Cartography of the Province of New Brunswick*, by William F. Ganong.

THE ANNUAL CANADIAN CATALOGUE OF BOOKS. (1896), by W. R. Haight. Toronto: Haight & Company, 1898. Svo., 8 p. n. c., 48 p. Edition of 500 copies.

A PROPOS DE LA GUERRE HISPANO-AMÉRICAINE, par W. Chapman. Québec: Léger Brousseau, 1898. Petit in-4, X-14 p., imprimé sur papier de luxe.

PUBLICATIONS DIVERSES

LA SICILE, L'AFRIQUE DU NORD ET LES CALABRES.—Autrefois et aujourd'hui, par le chanoine Dehon. *Tournai, H. & L. Casterman, s. d. Gr. in-4, 296 p., photographures hors texte.*

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“La Sicile est la sœur de la Grèce par ses grandes ruines d'un art si pur et si harmonieux. Elle a des monuments arabes et bysantins qui le disputent à ceux du Caire et de Constantinople.

“Aux légendes païennes ont succédé dans ces régions les traditions chrétiennes”.—*Extrait de la Préface.*

Ce volume est superbement édité par la maison Casterman, et il a sa place dans la bibliothèque de tout homme sérieux.

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Contents: London Life in Shakspeare's Time; Pepys and his Diary; Two Novelists of the English Revolution; A Glimpse of Bohemia.

BARBACK-ROOM BALLADS. Recessional, etc., by Rudyard Kipling. *San Francisco. William Doxey, n. d. 16mo., cloth, 150 p.*

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Translated into English Verse by Edward Fitzgerald. *San Francisco, William Doxey, n. d., 16mo., cloth, 113 p.*

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