Young Canada: An Index to Canadian Materials in Major British and American Juvenile Periodicals 1870-1950

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Résumé: Consacrée au dépouillement des périodiques de l‘ère victorienne et des débuts du XXe siècle, la bibliographie de Gordon Moyles nous fait (re)découvrir de très nombreux récits destinés au jeune public du Canada anglophone d’autrefois, ce qui montre bien qu’avant 1950, la littérature pour la jeunesse du Canada anglais ne se limite pas à Anne aux pignons verts.

Preface

The history of early Canadian children’s literature—from the late-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century—has been summed up, by the few who have bothered to discuss it, in a few paragraphs and largely dismissed as being inconsequential. For example, in Sheila Egoff and Judith Saltman’s otherwise admirable work, The New Republic of Childhood (1990), we are treated to a brief chronological commentary which features mainly titles by “absentee” writers (such as Ballantyne’s Snowflakes and Sunbeams) until we reach the unremarkable works of a few Canadian-born writers (such as De Mille and Oxley) and are finally confronted by the one or two genuine artistic achievements in the field, notably L.M. Montgomery’s Anne of Green Gables (1908). One generally concludes from such sparse commentary that there is little to comment on or discuss.

That may be true if, as most historians do, one examines only the evidence provided by full-length publications—by juvenile novels and books of poetry. If, however, one takes time to explore the vast wealth of children’s literature by Canadians (and about Canada) featured in the major children’s periodicals of that era, the historical commentary will necessarily be more extensive and revealing of the true state of that literature. Egoff’s history (to pursue the point) would, by virtue of such an exploration, have included two additional and necessary chapters: one on short fiction for children, which is to be found in abundance in the juvenile periodicals, and one on periodical literature itself. Further, in terms of what Egoff already includes, an examination of the periodical literature would have strengthened her discussion of the realistic animal story, of historical fiction and of poetry. The last of these, for example, cursory and superficial, omits discussion of some excellent writers of poetry for children—A.W. Eaton, Marjorie Pickthall and Ethelwyn Wetherald to name three—and of some outstanding poetry for children by other writers such as
L.M. Montgomery, E.W. Thomson, Ernest Thompson Seton, Charles G.D. Roberts and Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, all of whom published prolifically in *St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion* and other widely-read juvenile magazines. In other words, an examination of the leading children’s magazines from the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century would have revealed a body of children’s literature by Canadians—as well as an expected mass about Canada by non-Canadians—that possibly outweighs, in sheer bulk, all that Egoff has discussed for that period and equals in quality most of the best she has mentioned.

In *Youth's Companion*, for example, which is perhaps the most prestigious children’s magazine ever published, there are some five hundred “Canadian” pieces between 1882 and 1928. Most of these are by Canadian writers whose names attest to the excellence of the literature itself: A.W. Eaton, E.W. Thomson, J. Macdonald Oxley, Charles G.D. Roberts, Robert Barr, W.W. Campbell, Archibald Lampman, Bliss Carman, Sara Jeannette Duncan, Ethelwyn Wetherald, Duncan Campbell Scott, Margaret Marshall Saunders, Francis Lillie Pollock, Theodore Roberts, L.M. Montgomery, Arthur Stringer, Gilbert Parker, Norman Duncan, Marjorie Pickthall, Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, W.H. Drummond, and Ernest Thompson Seton. When one adds to this impressive list the several hundred other “Canadian” pieces—descriptive articles, poems, short stories and serialized novels—published by these and other writers in such widely-read magazines as *Boy's Own, Harper’s Young People, St. Nicholas*, and *The Captain*, one begins to realize just how prolific and influential Canadian writers of children's literature really were. They took their places next to, and had equal billing with, such well-known American and British writers as Carolyn Wells, Frank Stockton, W.H.G. Kingston, Laura Richards, and E. Nesbit. The fact that they, of necessity, published in magazines produced and chiefly circulated in Great Britain and the United States is not to be taken as a detriment, but rather as a compliment: having no outlet in their own country, they were accepted by such discerning writer-editors as Mary Mapes Dodge, and they gained an international reputation rarely accorded later writers of children’s literature.

It would be untrue to insist (nor would it be expected) that all the literature by Canadians in these juvenile magazines was written intentionally for children. In an age when children were thought to be as capable of reading “fine” literature as adults, the nature poems of Roberts, Lampman and Scott, for example, were readily accepted by editors for what they were—good, uplifting poems, appealing to all ages. But it is worth noting that even among the so-called “adult” writers there is evidence of a conscious attempt to, at times, recognize the audience for what it was: millions of young readers wanting to be entertained as well as instructed. Some writers remained oblivious to that fact, but others, like Bliss Carman, Charles G.D. Roberts and Duncan Campbell Scott, made a conscious effort to write deliberately for children, attempting to vivify the child's world, and to recreate the rhythms and images of childhood:
THE ROAD TO FAIRYLAND.

BY ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

Do you seek the road to Fairyland?
I'll tell; it's easy, quite.
Wait till a yellow moon gets up
O'er purple seas by night,
And gilds a shining pathway
That is sparkling diamond bright.
Then, if no evil power be nigh
To thwart you out of spite,
And if you know the very words
To cast a spell of night,
You get upon a thistledown,
And, if the breeze is right,
You sail away to Fairyland
Along this track of light.
RAIN AND THE ROBIN

A robin in the morning,
In the morning early,
Sang a song of warning—
"There'll be rain! There'll be rain!"
Very, very clearly
From the orchard
Came the gentle horning,
"There'll be rain!"
But the hasty farmer
Cut his hay down—
Did not heed the charmer
From the orchard—
And the mower's clatter
Ceased at noon tide,
For with drip and spatter
Down came the rain.
Then the prophet robin,
Hidden in the crab-tree,
Railed upon the farmer:
"I told you so! I told you so!"
As the rain grew stronger,
And his heart grew prouder,
Notes so full and slow
Coming blither, louder—
"I told you so! I told you so!
I told you so!"
—D.C. Scott, Youth's Companion (1893)

What is more noteworthy, however, and what the Canadian content of early juvenile magazines illustrates most clearly, is that there were in Canada writers who sought to understand the child's imagination and sympathize with the child's outlook—to write for (rather than at) the child. Poets such as Ethelwyn Wetherald (1857-1940), L.M. Montgomery (1874-1942), and Isabel Ecclestone Mackay (1875-1928) were regularly featured in such magazines as St. Nicholas and Youth's Companion, in the vanguard of a new movement towards a non-didactic and spontaneous kind of literature for children—and were proud of being known as "children's writers." These three writers alone contributed more than a hundred poems to English and American major juvenile magazines, and were ranked among the best in their field.

APPLE BLOSSOM TIME

Spring time, sing time, happy bird-on-wing time,
Tripping down the orchard path while the blossoms ring time!
May dews are pearlie, May branches burlier,
And the little school-bound feet early start and earlier,
So as to have a long time, and a sunny song time
Ere we reach the schoolhouse door, nine o'clock and gong time.
Longer will the morns be and full of jubilation,
When the harvest apples drop in the glad vacation.
—Wetherald, Youth's Companion (1901)
It was in prose fiction, however, that Canadians excelled and by which they gained highest recognition. Juvenile magazines offered writers like Charles G.D. Roberts and Ernest Thompson Seton an international audience for their animal stories, popularizing them in a way printed collections never could. They helped promote such burgeoning writers as L.M. Montgomery, Sara Jeannette Duncan, T.G. Roberts, Margaret Marshall Saunders, Marjorie Pickthall and Norman Duncan. And they brought to prominence many less-talented writers, some now forgotten—writers like Emerson Hough, Francis Dickie, and Frank Lillie Pollock—who once enjoyed wide popularity and helped make the Canadian contingent a large and respected one.

Canadian prose writers, in their turn, brought to the English and American juvenile magazines new and innovative styles, subjects and approaches. One hardly needs to be told of the significant original impact that Charles G.D. Roberts had on the development of the realistic animal story: it has been well documented. It only need be said that Roberts published almost ninety of his stories in juvenile magazines, perhaps (as a study of them might show) perfecting his craft through this medium. Less well-documented is the fact that two Canadians, James Macdonald Oxley and E.W. Thomson, played an important part in popularizing the “adventure story”—a mainstay of most British and American juvenile magazines. Artfully told as “true-life” stories, nearly always in the first-person, these stories were the mainstay of most juvenile magazines, those with a Canadian setting (with such titles as “Over the Falls” or “Chased by Wolves”) being especially popular. Together, Oxley and Thomson published nearly two hundred such stories. Both were skilful and prolific.

In addition to demonstrating the prolificacy of Canadians as writers of children’s literature—how innovative and influential they were—an examination of the early juvenile magazines also reveals just how popular Canada was with non-Canadian (sometimes visiting) writers. “Canadian” stories commanded as much space, and were deemed every bit as exciting as those set in the jungles of Africa. Most supportive of this contention is the fact that, almost from the moment of commencement, the two best-known British magazines, Boy’s Own Paper (January 13, 1879) and The Captain (April 1899), regularly featured adventure stories set in “the wilds” of Canada, among the first being “The Red Man’s Revenge” and “The Rising of the Red Man,” serialized novels by R.M. Ballantyne and John Mackie. These were followed by hundreds of similar adventure stories (later to include the ubiquitous mounted policeman), by such writers as W.H.G. Kingston, Argyll Saxby, H. Mortimer Batten, T. Morris Longstreth and Philip Godsell. These stories implanted the virtues of Christian manliness, promoted British imperialism and stereotyped the Canadian wilderness as a place of perpetual excitement and romance.

Also obvious, from even a cursory look at these magazines, is the emphasis editors (no doubt taking their cue from educators) laid on practical discourse. That is, though creative literature would be their raison d’être; and though that
IN THE WATER

Ethelwyn Wetherald

COME ahead, Jim, I'll show you how to swim:

Here into a deep place and hold your head up, or

Push your arms out this way and kick back with a vim.

Keep your nose above the wave, and then away you go.

While we all shout aloud, Oh, we're a jolly crew,

As we're splashing, dashing, dashing in the water!

DON'T be afraid; Bess will tend her old,

I will hold your chest up and Marianne your chin,

Joe and Arch will follow close as farther out we wage,

And all of us will rush to you if you should stumble in.

You'd hear my orders then, "To the rescue, quick, my men!"

And we'd hear you choking, wailing from the water.

TOM, Jack and Mary, I'll tell you what to play:

Play that you are surprised and I will be a whale,

I'll move in stately grandeur while you sport about my ways,

And then I'll dash against you like a ship against a gale.

While we all raise a shout and spatter foam about,

As we're rushing, crashing, dashing in the water.

WHAT'S splendid, Jim! you'll soon learn to swim.

Isn't this by far the greatest fun you ever had?

Those fellows on the shore are running with a roar.

And kicking up the cold waves and splattering like mad.

Hey, boys, hurrah! we're singing as we go,

And laughing, chaffing, quarrelling in the water!

Youth's Companion, Vol. 75, August 22, 1901: 415
literature would, increasingly, be freed from didacticism, they nevertheless always respected the child’s right and ability to comprehend the world around him/her. Thus, one finds a great deal of informational literature about Canada—often conveyed in language appropriate to the age—describing its geography, pastimes, history and pleasures. It is not unlikely that children who read these magazines knew more about Canada than any of their counterparts would today, though much of it might have been of a stereotypical stamp. From “hurly-cutting” in Newfoundland to “breaking bronchos” on the prairies, Canada in the juvenile magazines was richly varied and eminently interesting.

There is, then, much to be learned from an examination of the Canadian content of early British and American juvenile magazines—they are veritable treasure-chests awaiting valuation. The index which follows is offered not merely to prove that point but to facilitate the valuation—to promote a greater scholarly interest in this little-known area of Canadian literature and to enable students in this field to gain a more complete and accurate awareness of Canada’s achievements in its “republic of childhood.” In it I have cited Canadian material—stories, poems, serialized novels and descriptive articles—from seven of the best-known English-language juvenile magazines published before 1950, those which contain a substantial Canadian content. If some obvious ones are missing, one may assume that they either contain little of value to Canadian specialists (cases in point being The Girl’s Own Paper and The Young Man) or that they are as yet still too inaccessible to index.

What the present index shows most clearly is that much work needs to be done in this field. While I have, for example, tried to see every item (having had to sift through all copies of the periodicals), I have not had the time to carry out a detailed assessment of the material. My first priority has been to compile. Such matters as sexism (much more boys’ literature than girls’), editorial attitudes and cultural stereotypes need to be examined. Questions concerning the actual acquaintance with Canada (how intimately did such writers as Saxby and Douthwaite know their subjects?) need to be asked. Much basic research needs to be done to find out just who were such writers as H. Mortimer Batten (who published sixty-five “Canadian” stories in these magazines) and Frank Lillie Pollock (who published almost seventy-five, as many as Charles G.D. Roberts). Why are they now unknown? Why is the whole field so little known? If just some of these questions are taken up by other scholars, this index will have served its purpose.

My basic approach has been to treat each periodical as a unit, listing the material in it chronologically, offering for each item a full bibliographical citation. Each unit is assigned a letter of the alphabet (A-G) and each item an alphanumerical designation (A1, A2, etc.). The seven units are then followed up by Author and Subject indexes, each using the alphanumerical system as the means of accessing individual citations. In the Subject index I have tried to indicate the variety of subjects treated by writers of children’s literature by, in some instances, offering sub-headings which make specific reference to the
Hark, oh, hark, the elfin laughter
All the little waves along,
As if echoes speeding after
Mocked a merry merman's song!

All the gulls are out, delighting
In a wild uncharted quest—
See the first red sunshine smiling
Silver sheen of wing and breast!

Ho, the sunrise rainbow-hearted
Steals athwart the misty brine,
And the sky where clouds have parted
Is a bowl of amber wine!

Sweet, its cradle lipt partaking,
Sounds that hover o'er the sea,
But the lyric of its wakening
Is a sweeter song to me!

Who would drowse in dull devotion
To his ease when dark is done,
And upon its breast the ocean
Like a jewel wears the sun?

"Up! forsake a lazy pillow!"
Calls the sea from cleft and cave,
Ho, for antic wind and billow
When the morn is on the wave!
content of a story or article. This is, of course, a very idiosyncratic approach and one with which some users will find fault—wishing it were something other than it is. My main aims were to anticipate the research needs of other scholars, and to achieve comprehensiveness and offer an accessible means of finding out more about the material. Any failure to achieve those aims, as well as errors in the documentation, is solely attributable to compiler, who welcomes comments.

LIST OF PERIODICALS INDEXED

St. Nicholas 1870-1943
Boy’s Own Paper 1879-1950
Harper’s Young People 1879-1899
Golden Days for Boys and Girls 1880-1907
Young England 1881-1937
Youth’s Companion 1882-1928
The Captain 1899-1924

HOW HE STRUCK THE TOWN.

I.—“Lost in the snow’s wilds of Canada,” signed the travelling tenderfoot, as he sat, exhausted, beside what he took to be a forest-post. “I wonder how many weary miles I still have from the thriving city of Bonnetville?”

II.—Then in the night a rapid flame blowin’ from over the Rockies, and when the morning sun arose, in glory the auroral tenderfoot found himself “jilted down” in a couple of senses.

Boy’s Own Paper, Vol. XLV, 1922

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A Snowdrop lay in the sweet, dark ground.
"Come out," said the Sun, "come out!"
But she lay quite still and she heard no sound;
"Asleep!" said the Sun. "No doubt!"

The Snowdrop heard, for she raised her head.
"Look spry," said the Sun, "look spry!"
"It's warm," said the Snowdrop, "here in bed."
"O fie!" said the Sun, "O fie!"

"You call too soon, Mr. Sun, you do!"
"No, no," said the Sun, "Oh, no!"
"There's something above and I can't see through."
"It's snow," said the Sun, "just snow."

"But I say, Mr. Sun, are the Robins here?"
"Maybe," said the Sun, "maybe;"
"There was n't a bird when you called last year."
"Come out," said the Sun, "and see!"

The Snowdrop sighed, for she liked her nap.
And there was n't a bird in sight,
But she popped out of bed in her white night-cap;
"That's right," said the Sun, "that's right!"

And, soon as that small night-cap was seen,
A Robin began to sing.
The air grew warm, and the grass turned green.
"'Tis Spring!" laughed the Sun. "'Tis Spring!"
This famous children's magazine, always beautifully printed, lavishly illustrated and of very high quality, has entertained children ever since its inception in 1870. It was first edited by Mary Mapes Dodge, the author of <i>Hans Brinker</i>, who made sure it did not become condescending or trite. It therefore offered a more refined fare than did most of its competitors, skilfully blending educational pieces with high-toned poetry and fiction. Its contributors have included many of the best writers of juvenile literature—Frank Stockton, Robert Louis Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling and Mark Twain—but also included were many writers usually considered adult writers who tried their hand at poems and stories for children. Among these were Bret Harte, William Dean Howells and Ring Lardner. Canadian writers also received encouragement from <i>St. Nicholas</i>, and such names as Isabella Valancy Crawford, Ernest Thompson Seton, Charles G.D. Roberts, Bliss Carman, Isabel Ecclestone Mackay and L.M. Montgomery were frequent contributors. It was also in <i>St. Nicholas</i> that the much-loved "Mountie" stories of T. Morris Longstreth were published.

<i>St. Nicholas</i>, from 1873 to 1907, has been filmed as part of the American Periodicals series (APS III) by University Microfilms of Ann Arbor, Michigan (reels 591-599). Though few libraries (apart from the Library of Congress) have full runs of the remaining issues, most will have some volumes. Apart from the first couple of years, the annual volumes generally run from November to October of the following year; and they are usually bound in two parts. Thus, Volume 31, for example, will be as follows: Part I, Nov. 1903-April 1904; Part II, May 1904-Oct. 1904. Since each volume is paginated consecutively, in the following citations only the volume number and years are given.

A14. Annie Howells Fréchette, "Bingo was His Name," 16 (1888-89): 613-17. [Fictional animal story]
A36. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, "I Do! Don't You?" 34 (1906-07): 111. [Poem]
A44. Isabel E. Mackay, "Naughty Johnnie Frost," 35 (1907-08): 1070. [Poem]
A47. Isabel E. Mackay, "While Getting Well," 36 (1908-09): 999. [Poem]
   III. "The Little Furry Ones that Slide Downhill," 397-401.
[Fictional animal stories]


A74. Isabel E. Mackay, "When I Come Singing," 54 (My 1927): 513. [Poem]


A79. Isabel E. Mackay, "I Wonder at the Wind," 55 (Mr 1929): 371. [Poem]


A81. T. Morris Longstreth, "The Example," 56 (Ag 1929): 801-05. [Short story]

A82. Hubert Evans, "His Third Evening," 57 (Ag 1930), 737-40. [Fictional animal story: rainbow trout]


A86. Hubert Evans, "The Broken Trail" (1930-1931): 434-35 + 467. [Short story]


A88. Hubert Evans, "Rory Follows On," 59 (F 1932), 200-03. [Short story]


A90. T. Morris Longstreth, "Blamed Little Nuisance," 60 (Ag 1933): 463-65. [Short story]

A91. Francis Dickie, "Wild Babes of Woods Have Two Mountain Lions for House Cats," 65 (Ja 1938): 22. [Descriptive essay: British Columbia]


St. Nicholas, vol. 19, 1892: 294
ARCHIE MCKENZIE, THE YOUNG NOR'-WESTER.

BY J. MACDONALD OXLEY,

Author of "Up Among the Ice Flows,"
"The Vanishing of Camp Ruppers,"
"et al. etc.

"A single report awakes the echoes of the valley."
B: THE BOY'S OWN PAPER (1879-1950)

The Boy's Own Paper was perhaps the most popular British juvenile magazine ever published, and the most influential in its promulgation of muscular Christianity and imperial duty. Commenced by the Religious Tract Society, it gave boys wholesome adventures which, to some degree, counteracted the "suspense thrillers" in such baneful sources as Chums. Canada was, of course, a rich source of adventure—and stories by Ballantyne, Argyll Saxby, H. Mortimer Batten and others, set in the "wild and woolly west," with heroes who espoused the "British" way of life, found a very ready audience in its readers. The magazine has not been filmed, but exists in annual cumulations in its entirety at the British Library and in parts in many libraries in Canada. The following listing is based on the Boy's Own Annual, the annual cumulation of the monthly issues (October to September) of the Boy's Own Paper. Brief references to Canada are omitted.

B3. William H.G. Kingston, "Coals of Fire; Or, Palefaces and Redskins. A Tale of the Far West," 2 (Je 5, 1880): 569-70; (Je 12, 1880): 583-84. [Short story]
B6. Anon, "How We Went Hurly-Cutting," 3 (Ja 1, 1881): 229-30. [Newfoundland pastime: playing hurly on winter ice]
B7. Anon, "Incidents of Forest Life in British Columbia," 3 (Ja 15, 1881): 252-53. [Illustrated sketch]
B8. Anon, "Told by Torchlight: A Backwoods Story in Two Chapters," 3 (Mr 12, 1881): 386-90. [Adventure: a "remote part of Canada"]
B14. Marquis of Lorne, "With the Indians of the North-West," 7 (Ja 17, 1885): 251-54; (Ja 24, 1885): 264-66. [Illustrated sketch]
B31. W.A. Buchanan, "Old Sol’s Tomahawk," 23 (J 27, 1901): 679-80. [Short story]


B64. Ernest B. Nottingham, "'Sugaring' in Canada," 27 (Mr 4, 1905): 359-60. [Adventure: Sugar maple]


B73. Algernon Blackwood, "The Vanishing Redskins," 29 (Ag 10, 1907): 715-16; (Ag 24, 1907): 750-51; (Ag 31, 1907): 762-63. [Supposedly factual account: North-West]


B75. Anon, "My First Bear-Hunt," 29 (S 14, 1907): 785-86. [New Brunswick hunting adventure]


B78. Reginald Gourlay, "A Quick Recapture," 31 (N 14, 1908): 105-06. [Short story]

B79. Harold J. Shepstone, "With the Newfoundland Sealers," 31 (D 19, 1908): 183-84.


B82. St. Michael-Podmore, "The Home of Big Game," 31 (S 4, 1909): 776-78. [Lake Timigami hunting adventure]


B87. W. Arnot Craick, "Canada's Famous Long-Distance Trains," 34 (Mr 16, 1912): 379-82. [article with photos]

B88. Lincoln Wilbar, "Wolf-Hunting," 34 (Mr 16, 1912): 376-77. [article with photos]


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B96. C.M.C., “The Indian’s Magic Craft: How a Birch Bark Canoe is Built,” 36 (1913-14): 331-34. [Fictional adventure]
B156. Philip H. Godsell, “Redmen Greet the ‘Great White Father’,” 61 (1938-39), 400-01. [Royal visit: George VI]


B174. Michael Forrest, "Treasure Valley" (N 1942): 7-10. [Short story]

B175. P.H. Godsell, "Mystery of the Icefields," 65 (Mr 1943): 14-18. [Short story]


B180. P.H. Godsell, "Meet the 'Mountie'," 67 (O 1944): 9-11. [Cover illustration]


B182. Michael Forrest, "Clipped Wings," 67 (Mr 1945): 14-16. [Short story]


B188. Algernon Blackwood, "Kuloskap," 71 (Ag 1949): 46-47. [Native legend]


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Illustration “An Indian Squaw with Papoose” [sic] from “With the Indians of the North-West,” by the Marquis of Lorne, Boy’s Own Paper, Vol. 7, January 17, 1885: 251-54. In his discussion of the work of the North-West Mounted Police, the Marquis of Lorne remarks:

The secret of his [the officer’s] power is—that the Indians know that the red-jackets mete out equal justice to white man and to red man, that a white settler would be punished in exactly the same way as the redskin for any crime he may commit, and that to set the Canadian authorities against the Indians will be for the Indians the cutting off of the only chance they possess of living in a country where they are treated with equal justice.

In this article by the Marquis of Lorne (founder of the Royal Society of Canada), readers are also given Sitting Bull’s own account of the day General Custer “impetuously ordered an attack” on the Uncapapa Sioux.

The Marquis of Lorne’s words about “equal justice” can be placed on a time-line beside the death of Louis Riel, who was hanged November, 1885 in Regina. Later in this time-line, the last battle between whites and Indians in North America was fought near Batoche in 1897, resulting in the death of 23-year-old Almighty Voice, a Cree who had stolen and butchered a cow. According to The Canadian Encyclopedia, after stealing the cow, Almighty Voice for 19 months evaded the RCMP, but was cornered in a poplar bluff in May, 1897, and in a fight between three Cree (Almighty Voice and two relatives) and some 100 police and volunteers, the three Natives were killed. Studying materials in nineteenth century periodicals (such as the widely read Boy’s Own Paper) alongside contemporary revisionist histories and twentieth century fictionalized accounts of Native-White encounters makes very informative reading indeed. (See, for example, Rudy Wiebe’s short story entitled “Where is the Voice Coming From?” about Almighty Voice.)

—CCL Editors
CANOEMATES:
A STORY OF THE EVERGLADES.

BY KIRK MONROE.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CANOE ARE AGAIN LOST, AND AGAIN FOUND.

In that snug harbor there was no little chance of danger that no watch was kept, and after a pleasant evening spent in smoking and questioning about all hands turned in, and slept soundly until morning. Although the sun had gone down in a blaze of ominous glory the evening before, and the breeze had died out in an absolute calm, no one was prepared for the wonderful change of

* Seen in Harper's Young People 35, 646
C: HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE (1879-1899)

Very much a juvenile version of Harper’s Magazine, this, like its adult counterpart, was an illustrated weekly devoted to “amusement and information,” dispensing information in descriptive articles and amusement in the form of adventure stories and poetry. The magazine was edited by Kirk Munroe, some of whose fiction is included, and he obviously catered to his own tastes by featuring a great deal of “true-life” adventures—but not exclusively, for there also are many other good writers represented: George Macdonald, Howard Pyle, Margaret Sangster, and W.D. Howells. The last, of course, and others like him, gives an indication that the magazine was aimed primarily at older children, although, as the magazine gained in popularity, more “nursery” pages were included. Perhaps the most enticing aspect of the magazine was its excellent illustrations which, even today, excite admiration. Among its most prominent Canadian contributors were J. Macdonald Oxley (who was a regular) and Charles G.D. Roberts. Harper’s Young People (re-titled Harper’s Round Table in 1895) was published weekly until 1897 and monthly thereafter. It exists in a complete run on microfilm from Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut.

C1. D. Ker, “Through the Rapids with Indians,” 2 (N 2, 1880): 8-10. [Adventure]
C9. J. Mcdonald [perhaps J.M. Oxley], “ARiver-Drivers’ Camp in Canada,” 10 (Mr 26, 1889): 365. [Illustration]
C26. J. Macdonald Oxley, “Face to Face with an 'Indian Devil','” 14 (N 29, 1892): 81-82. [Natural history and adventure]
D: GOLDEN DAYS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS 1880-1907

The owner, publisher and editor of this fascinating magazine was James Elverson, a magazine entrepreneur. And, if he knew very little about juvenile literature (save what children wanted), he knew a lot about selling. His decision to distribute three million copies of the initial issue “free to all” secured him fifty thousand annual subscriptions at $3 each. To maintain that success Elverson offered what he called “warm, interesting, and vivid narratives” in a “hightoned, unobjectionable paper.” That is, he combined sensational fiction (where good always won out) and informational adventure with a fair dose of Sunday School philosophy. The writers he chose to provide the entertainment were among the best known of the “sensationalists”—Edward Ellis, Oliver Optic, Horatio Alger, Frank Converse; and, when money became scarce, Elverson simply recycled the stories so that every ten years or so a new generation of readers were offered repeats of almost whole issues.

Elverson featured quite a few Canadian writers, especially those who, like E.W. Thomson, J. Macdonald Oxley, and Charles G.D. Roberts, could offer “outdoor adventures.” These are what this magazine’s readers (perhaps mostly boys) seemed to enjoy most and a majority of the stories are of the “true-life adventure” kind set usually in the woods of Maine or Michigan. Narrow escapes from wolves, or savages, or swamps were the staple ingredient, and these Canadian writers could provide them with greater authenticity than most. *Golden Days* has been microfilmed by Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut.
LOST ON THE LIMITS.

BY J. RAYMOND SMYTHE.

"I wish you had taken my advice and spent at the steamer, Harry!"

This was the advice of a very wise man, and he had spent a good deal of money in the purchase of a horse and buggy, which he had paid for at the rate of a dollar per mile. His friends had a great deal of faith in his advice, which he had given at the rate of a dollar per mile, and it was not for the taking of his advice that he had been paid for at the rate of a dollar per mile.

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The horse was a splendid animal, and he had been paid for at the rate of a dollar per mile, and it was not for the taking of his advice that he had been paid for at the rate of a dollar per mile. His friends had a great deal of faith in his advice, which he had given at the rate of a dollar per mile, and it was not for the taking of his advice that he had been paid for at the rate of a dollar per mile.

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D7. William P. Chipman, "In the Cliffs of Labrador," 8 (Mr 5, 1887): 217-18; rpt. 22 (D 8, 1900): 49-50. [Descriptive sketch]


D32. E.W. Thomson, "My First Puma," 13 (Ja 23, 1892): 141-42. [Fictional adventure]


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D34. E.W. Thomson, "A Chivalrous Revenge," 13 (F 13, 1892): 189-90. [Short story]
D41. E.W. Thomson, "Over the Ledge," 13 (S 3, 1892): 641-42. [Fictional adventure]
D42. E.W. Thomson, "Tim Terry's Beacon Light," 13 (S 17, 1892): 685-86. [Short story]
D46. W.S. Macfarlane, "Our Christmas Barring-In," 14 (D 24, 1892): 74-75. [True story]
D60. E.W. Thomson, "In the Home of the Jungle King," 15 (S 22, 1894): 693-94; rpt. (Mr 17, 1906): 283. [Fictional adventure]
D64. E.W. Thomson, "An American 'Tiger' and Two Brave Boys," 16 (Mr 9, 1895): 253-54; rpt. (Mr 10, 1906): 277. [Fictional adventure]
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D84. L.M. Montgomery, “A New-Fashioned Flavoring,” 19 (Ag 27, 1898): 641-42. [Short story]  
D89. R. André, “A Bee-Line Ascent,” 22 (Ag 24, 1901): 651. [Belle Isle adventure]  
D103. L.M. Montgomery, “When Mother Tucked Us In,” 29 (F 2, 1907): 197. [Poem]  
D104. W. Bert Foster, “Squeezed in Ice;” 29 (Mr 9, 1907): 273-74. [Fictional adventure]

E: YOUNG ENGLAND (1881-1937)

Although this juvenile magazine, like most others, claimed to be an “Illustrated Magazine for Recreation and Instruction,” its primary emphasis (unlike most others) was on “instruction.” That is, the tone is much loftier than even Boy’s Own (which is considerably more refined than Chums) and, instead of a superabundance of sensational fiction (though there is much of it), the reader is treated to educational articles, though nearly always with an imperial aim. The magazine also seems to have been aimed at older “young” men. Its Canadian content, therefore, apart from adventure stories, was nearly all of the descriptive kind, depicting aspects of life in the Dominion and offering enticements to young emigrants. Young England has not been filmed, and one finds only occasional copies in Canadian libraries. The British Library has a complete run.
From "Pictures from the Book of Empire: Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Newfoundland,"
*Young England*, Vol. 34, 1912-13: 17
E1. Anon, "A Dark Day in Canada" (1885): 165. ["Phenomenon of 1819"]
E2. Mable MacTier, "Acting Scout in the Louis Riel Rebellion of 1885" (1887): 320-23. [Fictional historical adventure]
E6. Ella J. Fraser, "In the Acadian Land," 13 (1892): 5-7. [Description]
E64. Anon, “Canada’s Grand Old Man,” 33 (1911-12): 43-44. [Lord Strathcona]
E65. Bertram Gilbert, “Getting His Man,” 33 (1911-12): 49. [Illustration of the NWMP]
E79. Anon, “Bringing Home the Wapiti Heads: A Canadian Hunter’s Christmas Spoils,” 37 (1915-16): 100. [Illustration]
E89. H. Vicars Lobb, “Canada’s Oldest Railway,” 42 (1921): 152-54. [Grand Trunk]
E100. W.J. Banks, “Dog Heroes of the Arctic,” 57 (1936): 81-83. [Short story: NWMP]


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F: YOUTH’S COMPANION (1882-1928)

Youth’s Companion was begun in 1827 as a very parochial religious magazine for children sponsored by the Congregational Church. It was, in fact, little more than a good Sunday School magazine, very heavily inclined towards “cautionary” tales and poetry: deaths of fathers and mothers, commentary on Hell and damnation, rewards and punishment were the order of the day. That began to change in the 1850s until, by the 1880s, Youth’s Companion had become (though still slightly moralistic) one of the most delightful non-parochial children’s magazines ever published. Its contributors included not only the remarkable children’s poet, Laura Richards, but such writers as Jack London, Edith Wharton, Hamlin Garland, William Dean Howells and Frances Hodgson Burnett. Such a list obviously indicates that Youth’s Companion, for a while, catered to a juvenile audience. That eventually changed, and the magazine by virtue of a special page for very young children and beautiful illustrations, seemed to reach a wide audience of young people of all ages. Its Canadian content was, in its early years, very sparse indeed; for that reason, and because the magazine is initially so parochial, there is little to index before the 1880s. After the magazine widened its scope, and became non-religious, it featured among its best writers several Canadians. Indeed, one of the most frequent contributors was E.W. Thomson, followed by Ethelwyn Wetherald a close second. Other major Canadian contributors included Arthur Wentworth Eaton, J. Macdonald Oxley, Norman Duncan, Charles G.D. Roberts, W.W. Campbell, Archibald Lampman, D.C. Scott, Sara Jeannette Duncan, Marjorie Pickthall and L.M. Montgomery. In 1929 Youth’s Companion was merged with American Boy; this, according to most literary historians, effectively ended the magazine’s career. The magazine is included in the American Periodicals microfilm series (APS III) by University Microfilms of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

F1. Annie Howells Fréchette, “Poor Little Bobby,” 51 (My 30, 1878): 171. [Short story]
F7. A.W. Eaton, “Gems that are Rarest,” 56 (S 6, 1883): 356. [Poem]
F8. Veasie Rowe, “Adrift on an Ice-Field,” 56 (S 27, 1883): 380-81; 51 (O 4, 1883): 392; 51 (O 11, 1883): 400-01. [Newfoundland sealing adventure]
F30. A.W. Eaton, "The Roots of the Roses," 59 (Mr 18, 1886): 100. [Poem]
F33. E.W. Thomson, "In Full Flood," 59 (Je 17, 1886): 229-30. [Short story]
F36. Annie Howells Prichette, "How She Saved the Captain," 59 (S 16, 1886): 346-47. [Adventure story]
F43. S.E. McDonald, "An Adventure," 60 (N 24, 1887): 524-25. [British Columbia adventure]
F44. Anon, "Canadian Politics," 60 (D 8, 1887): 548.

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F64. Hezekiah Butterworth, "The Canadian National Park," 63 (Ja 9, 1890): 30. [Banff]
F65. J. Macdonald Oxley, "A Lumber Camp," 63 (F 6, 1890): 78. [Ottawa River]
F67. "A Historic Canal," 63 (Mr 13, 1890): 135. [Rideau]
F70. Charles G.D. Roberts, "In Apia Bay," 63 (My 15, 1890): 266. [Poem]
F72. Anon, "Newfoundland," 63 (Je 26, 1890): 348. [French-Nfld. fishing disputes]
F74. Charles G.D. Roberts, "Caught by the Tide," 63 (JI 24, 1890): 405-06. [Adventure]
F76. Grace Dean McLeod, "The Hunchback of Port Royal," 63 (D 4, 1890): 657-58; 63 (D 11): 673-74. [Short story]
F77. E.W. Thomson, "Senator Jim's First Potlatch," 63 (D 11, 1890): 674-75. [Short story]
F78. W.W. Campbell, "In the Winter Woods," 63 (D 11, 1890): 678. [Poem]
F79. Charles G.D. Roberts, "In the the 'Ferrard' Bulkhead," 63 (D 11, 1890): 681. [Short story]
F82. E.W. Thomson, "Pickering's Pool," 64 (F 12, 1891): 97. [Fictional adventure]
F83. Palmer F. Jadwin, "A Prairie Catamaran: The Winter Recollections of a Settler in the Far Northwest," 64 (F 12, 1891): 91; 64 (Feb. 12): 103; (F 26): 119. [Assiniboia]
F88. A.C. Stephens, "Nepigon," 64 (Ag 6, 1891): 427 to 64 (S 8): 443. [Adventure stories in five consecutive issues]
F89. A.W. Eaton, "Purple Asters," 64 (S 10, 1891): 488. [Poem]
F90. W.W. Campbell, "Harvest-Days," 64 (S 24, 1891): 512. [Poem]
F92. Anon, "Canadian Scandals," 64 (N 5, 1891): 572. [Politics]
F96. C.H. Lugrin, "Their Perilous Journey: A Story of the Canadian Northwest," 65 (Ja 7, 1892): 7; (Ja 14): 19; (Ja 21): 31; (Ja 28): 43. [Short story: fur-trade, York Factory setting; in four issues]
F98. Anon, "Reciprocity with Canada," 65 (Mr 17, 1892): 136.
F100. Archibald Lampman, "God-Speed to the Snow," 65 (Mr 31, 1892): 164. [Poem]
F105. E.W. Thomson, "Smoky Days," 65 (Ag 4, 1892): 387 to 65 (S 8): 443. [Serialized novel in five consecutive issues]
F106. Archibald Lampman, "By the Sea," 65 (Ag 11, 1892): 404. [Poem]
F107. Duncan Campbell Scott, "Above the St. Irenée," 65 (Ag 18, 1892): 414. [Poem]
F111. Charles G.D. Roberts, "The Hole in the Vault," 65 (S 29, 1892): 482. [Short story]
F112. Duncan Campbell Scott, "To the Hills," 65 (N 6, 1892): 491. [Poem]
between the lines.

Thus, 1894 becomes “The 68th year,” but, if any confusion occurs for the reader, the date (month and day) will clarify the situation.


E.W. Thomson, “Frazil,” 66 (F 19, 1893): 71-72. [St. Lawrence: spring breakup]


E.W. Thompson, “Tom’s Fearful Adventure,” 66 (D 20, 1893): 363. [Short story]

Duncan Campbell Scott, “A Flock of Sheep,” 66 (D 29, 1892): 692. [Poem]


F164. Peter McArthur, "On the Farm," 68 (Ja 18, 1894): 32. [Poem]
F167. C.H. Lugrin, "A Sledge Adventure," 68 (Mr 8, 1894): 106. [Fort Dunvegan]
F171. Ethelwyn Wetherald, "At the Window," 68 (My 17, 1894): 228. [Poem]
F183. E.W. Thomson, "Ordeal of Oliver James," 68 (S 13, 1894): 402-03. [Short story]
F195. Charles G.D. Roberts, "Twilight on Sixth Avenue," 69 (F 14, 1895): 80. [Poem]
F197. E.W. McTavish [E.W. Thomson], "Points for Young Canoeists," 69 (Mr 21, 1895): 139. [Instructional article]
F222. E.W. Thomson, "Sammy Amm's Cure," 70 (F 20, 1896): 91-92. [Short story]
F224. E.W. McTavish [E.W. Thomson], "Bill McKee's Tent," 70 (Mr 12, 1896): 133. [Instructional article]
F237. "Church and State in Canada," 71 (Ja 28, 1897): 42. [Manitoba School Question]
F244. Ethelwyn Wetherald, "The Nightingale and the Thorn," 71 (Je 24, 1897): 300. [Poem]
F246. Ethelwyn Wetherald, "Clarissa's Speculations," 71 (Ag 5, 1897): 362-63. [Short story]
F250. E.W. Thomson, "Mrs Brent's Strange Story," 71 (O 7, 1897): 463-64. [Short story]
F253. E.W. Thomson, "The Eagle of Tuscarora," 72 (Mr 17, 1897): 126. [Short story]
F259. Peter McArthur, "Birds of Passage," 72 (S 8, 1898): 416. [Poem]
F261. Frank Lillie Pollock, "My Indian Guest," 72 (O 15, 1898): 424. [Descriptive sketch]
F265. Archibald Lampman, "To the Robin," 73 (F 9, 1899): 68. [Poem]
F319. Ethelwyn Wetherald, “In Falling Snow,” 76 (Ja 16, 1902): 33. [Poem]
F321. Ethelwyn Wetherald, “The House We Used to Live In,” 76 (Ja 23, 1902): 44. [Poem]
F322. Arthur E. McFarlane, “Tales of a Deep-Sea Diver,” 76 (Ja 30, 1902): 49-50; (F 13): 77; (Mr 13): 125-26; (Mr 20): 155. [Short story]
F324. Francis Lillie Pollock, “A Coast on the Big Smoky,” 76 (F 6, 1902): 65. [Short story]
F325. Ethelwyn Wetherald, “When Dimplefeet was Cupid,” 76 (F 13, 1902): 81. [Poem]
F327. Norman Duncan, “Astray in the Night,” 76 (F 27, 1902): 105. [Short story]
F329. Ethelwyn Wetherald, “Tree-Top Mornings,” 76 (Mr 20, 1902): 159. [Poem]
F333. A.E. McFarlane, “Sissy Make-Believe,” 76 (My 8, 1902): 233-34. [Short story]
F336. Francis Lillie Pollock, “‘Subchlor’ or ‘Bichlor’?” 76 (My 22, 1902): 261. [Short story]
F337. Ethelwyn Wetherald, “In June,” 76 (Je 5, 1902): 292. [Poem]
F343. Ethelwyn Wetherald, “Doll’s Slumber Song,” 76 (S 8, 1902): 453. [Poem]
F348. A.E. McFarlane, “Mr Donnelly and the ‘Carniolans’”, 76 (D 11, 1902): 637-38. [Short story]
F357. Norman Duncan, “The Longest Way Home,” 77 (F 19): 88-89; (Mr 5): 109-11; (Mr 19): 133-34. [Short story]
F359. Anon, “Rediscovery of Canada,” 77 (Mr 26, 1903): 150. [Emigration from US]
F368. Norman Duncan, “The Furs Trader’s Story,” 77 (Ag 20, 1903): 389. [Short story]
F371. Ethelwyn Wetherald, "Responsiveness," 77 (O 1, 1903): 460. [Poem]
F373. Norman Duncan, "The Yarn of the Old 'Can't Help It,'" 77 (O 29, 1903): 541. [Short story]
F381. Ethelwyn Wetherald, "Tastes Differ," 78 (F 18, 1904): 87. [Poem]
F382. Francis Lillie Pollock, "To the Gold-Seekers of Forty-Nine," 78 (Mr 3, 1904): 112. [Poem]
F384. Ethelwyn Wetherald, "When Father is 'It'," 78 (Mr 24, 1904): 149. [Poem]
F389. Norman Duncan, "In the Offshore Gale," 78 (Je 9, 1904): 277-78. [Short story]
F392. Norman Duncan, "The Giant Squid of Chain Tickle," 78 (S 1, 1904): 404-05. [Short story]
F402. Mrs Everard Cotes [S.J. Duncan], "The Elephant and His Job," 79 (D 1, 1904): 607.
F404. Charles G.D. Roberts, "From Buck to Bear and Back," 79 (F 23, 1905): 89. [Short story]
F421. Theodore Roberts, "Out of the Fog," 80 (Ag 9, 1906): 382-83. [Short story]
F483. Francis Lillie Pollock, "Dangerous Cargo," 84 (My 26, 1910): 273. [Short story]
F484. Peter McArthur, "Berry Picking," 84 (Je 9, 1910): 304. [Poem]
F487. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, "The Outpost," 84 (Ag 25, 1910): 444. [Poem]
F495. Francis Lillie Pollock, "The Outlaw Colony," 85 (Je 29, 1911): 333. [Short story]
F496. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, "To the Mother," 85 (Ag 3, 1911): 394. [Poem]
F500. Francis Lillie Pollock, "The Honey-Burglar," 86 (Ja 25, 1912): 45. [Short story]
F503. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, "The Captives," 86 (Ag 15, 1912): 424. [Poem]
F506. Francis Lillie Pollock, "Indian Slough," 86 (O 17, 1912): 537. [Short story]
F507. Dillon Wallace, "The Wilderness Castaways," 87 (F 6, 1913): 69 to 87 (Mr 27): 165. [Hudson Bay adventure in seven issues]
F508. Ethelwyn Wetherald, "In March," 87 (Mr 6, 1913): 124. [Poem]
F518. Francis Lillie Pollock, "Northern Diamonds," 88 (F 5, 1914): 69 to 88 (Mr 26): 161. [Serialized novel in eight issues]
F533. Frank Lillie Pollock, "The Crystal Hunters," 91 (F 22, 1917): 105. [Short story; continued in seven consecutive issues]
F536. Ethelwyn Wetherald, "The Adventures of Figure One," 91 (Ag 2, 1917): 437. [Poem]
F537. Frank Lillie Pollock, "The Woods-Rider," 92 (Ja 24, 1918): 41. [Short story; continued in seven consecutive issues]
F539. Frank Lillie Pollock, "Blackwater Bayou," 93 (Ag 21, 1919): 449. [Short story; continued in seven consecutive issues]
F542. Francis Lillie Pollock, "The Silver Ridge," 95 (Ja 27, 1921): 53-54 to 95 (Mr 17): 165-66. [Serialized novel in eight issues]
F544. Francis Lillie Pollock, "Fur Fortunes," 96 (F 9, 1922): 74-75 to 96 (Mr 30, 1922): 182-83. [Serialized novel in nine issues]
F546. Frank Lillie Pollock, "In Darkness," 98 (Ja 3, 1924): 6-7. [Temiskaming adventure]
F549. Frank Lillie Pollock, "Treasure Swamp," 98 (Ag 21, 1924): 555-56 to 98 (O 9): 662-63. [Serialized novel in seven issues]
F553. Charles G.D. Roberts, "The Steam Driver's Revenge," 100 (Mr 25, 1926): 231-32. [Short story]
G: THE CAPTAIN (1899-1924)

"A Magazine for Boys and 'Old Boys'" was The Captain's subtitle and it neatly sums up its aim and intention—to keep alive the spirit of adventure that made Britain a great empire. Nearly all its stories are of the "true-life adventure" kind and its articles are about great men and Empire builders. Its main Canadian contributors were John Mackie, an ex-Northwest Mounted Policeman who became famous for his hair-raising adventures set in the "far West," and H. Mortimer Batten, a British naturalist who came to Canada and wrote hundreds of animal stories and adventures set in the West.

G40. H. Mortimer Batten, "Bruin's Breakfast," 34 (O-Mr 1915-16): 24-29. [Short story]
G42. H. Mortimer Batten, "The Man Who Made Good," 36 (O-Mr 1916-17): 7-78. [Short story]
G55. H. Mortimer Batten, "Whitefoot the Wolf," 42 (O-Mr 1919-20): 182-88. [Short story]
G57. H. Mortimer Batten, "Fireflank's Leap," 42 (O-Mr 1919-20): 332-38. [Short story]
G65. H. Mortimer Batten, "A Deal in Dust," 44 (O-Mr 1920-21): 136-42. [Short story]
G74. E. Brandon, "Over the Snow," 46 (O-Mr 1921-22): 144-53. [Short story]
R. Gordon Moyles, PhD., FRSC, is Professor of English Literature at the University of Alberta, specializing in Canadian Literature, Children’s Literature, and Textual Studies. He has published extensively in all three areas, his most recent publication being an anthology of Canadian prose, “Improved by Cultivation”: English-Canadian Prose to 1914 (Broadview, 1994). With Patricia Demers he has published From Instruction to Delight: An Anthology of Children’s Literature to 1850 (Oxford, 1982), as well as three articles (and several book reviews) in Canadian Children’s Literature. The present index is a by-product of a larger on-going data-base which has been cumulating for more than a decade in connection with his research into nineteenth-century Canadian literature.
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“Just as day was breaking they rushed the French guard at the top,” drawn by John F. Campbell, in “Pictures from the Book of Empire: Wolfe, and the Winning of Canada,” *Young England*, 1912/13, vol. 34: 200-204. The following excerpts are from the same article:

...it is to the crowning victory won by ... James Wolfe, that she [Britain] is indebted for the triumph of the Union Jack in Canada. To-day no section of the Canadian people are less inclined to ask for that flag to be lowered than those of French descent, so happily and comfortably do they live beneath it, and such ample liberty do they enjoy. (200)

'Seldom,' says one historian, 'had England sent out a body of men so perfect in discipline, spirit, and the material of war, and assuredly none so well commanded since the days of Marlborough. It was well it was so, seeing they were destined to attack one of the strongest posts in the world, defended by an army nearly twice as numerous as themselves, and fighting, moreover, in defence of its home and country, and, as it fully believed, of its religion.' (200)