

ing the glories of Ossian in the original, or making a syllabus of a year's work for the Burns Club; whether dilating on hardships of the founders of Ontario or estimating the value of a rare print or pamphlet, Mr. Fraser brings to the question of the moment all that Celtic sense and sensibility that Matthew Arnold attributes to the race; and the problem takes form in a clear analysis.

In his public duties he has established the Bureau of Archives on a sound basis, he has overcome opposition by his enthusiasm, he has won the hearty co-operation of a large body of workers both in the historical field and in the ranks of the teachers of Ontario. He has already published three very valuable reports, for which the demand among libraries and booksellers is increasing. The first was introductory; it laid down a plan of work, and gathered in the loose ends of the history of the government of Ontario since Confederation. The second gave to the world for the first time the proceedings of the "United Empire Loyalist" commission that attempted to adjust the losses of those heroes of a lost and beaten cause that established British institutions amid the forests and lakes of our Ontario. The third gives us the concrete details of how those heroes made their settlement here—the reports of the Land Boards of two of the first four districts into which this province was originally divided.

In these few years Mr. Fraser with his keen intelligence, has made a wonderful collection of the raw material of the history of the province; through his power of analysis and organization, it is being rapidly classified and arranged; and by his ready pen, historical students will be kept thoroughly informed of this wealth of historical material that is accumulating.

J. S. C.