

diligently cultivated by the Fellows of the Royal Society. The monographs and papers in the French and English literary sections are so numerous and valuable that it has become impossible for anyone to write upon the history of the northern part of this continent without reference to the series of our "Transactions." The two sections have vied with each other in elucidating the Cartier voyages. The Cabot voyages have been placed in their true historical setting, and the movement which resulted in the erection of the Cabot tower at Bristol, England, originated here. The tracks of the early explorers have been traced, and, in short, there is scarcely any part of the history of Canada which has not been treated in scholarly monographs. Good original work has been done in the archæology of the Indian tribes and in the philology of the Indian languages. On looking over the index to the first and second series of our "Transactions," compiled by Mr. Sulte, and just issued, one is surprised at the extent and variety of the information these volumes contain.

Important as these studies have been in the past, they must be considered only as a foundation for future work. Thanks to the intelligent liberality of our Government, Ottawa is becoming a resort for serious students of American history. The Archives building and its precious contents are a monument of wisdom which, while recognizing science, is also broad enough to acknowledge the importance of literature. It stands as an evidence of patriotic pride—pride in the stainless annals of our common country—pride in Champlain and Frontenac, as well as in Brock and Carleton. Treasures of history still unworked lie there waiting for the diligent student, and in proportion as our opportunities are great so also are our obligations.

Then, again, our interests are widened by the dual origin of our people. Two languages awaken our sympathies with two distinct streams of civilization. The histories of the two