

Students should read the article entitled "Carolingian Mathematicians," which appears in the December number of *The Rosary Magazine*, because of the wealth of information it contains concerning the state of education in France during the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries. It should, moreover, interest students of mathematics to learn the origin of some of their problems. The mathematicians of those days had few works of reference to guide them. Much of their science was perforce original. Under the Carolingian monarchs considerable progress was made in mathematics and its kindred science, astronomy. These rulers, besides fostering these sciences themselves, secured the best teachers for their schools. The Catholic monasteries furnished the most noted of these teachers. If we can credit the account of "A Rosary Festival in Constantinople," given in the same number of *The Rosary*, then the Turk is not such a savage and fanatical oppressor of Christians after all, at least not in Constantinople. According to the writer, a German, all religions are readily tolerated in the Sublime Porte, and the Catholic religion especially stands in high esteem amongst the thoughtful Mussulmen. We would deem this aspect of the Mussulman the true one did we not remember his sanguinary treatment of the Christians in Albania and in Macedonia where, unlike in the Porte, Turkish rule is not subject to the immediate surveillance of the numerous embassies of Christian powers.

A recent number of *The Arc Maria* contains an excellent sketch of François Xavier Garneau from the pen of Anna T. Sadlier. Garneau is termed the national historian of French Canada, and the title is well deserved. He himself tells us that his earliest memories are interwoven with war and with travel. After completing his primary school education he studied in the law office of Joseph Perrault, Quebec. At the age of nineteen he travelled through the United States and parts of Canada. A couple of years later he made a long-anticipated visit to Europe. There he met many of the leading orators and literary men of the day. It was in 1840 that he began his monumental History of Canada. The French people of Canada had been misunderstood and, often times, maliciously misrepresented by former historians. In his three volumes Garneau tells the truth about his people. Indeed, he is quoted as an authority by most authors treating Canadian historical topics. And he tells the truth with such a style and skill that his work reads like a romance. He died in 1866 in a manner truly Christian. Recently an admirer of his erected in his memory a