

phrase here made of them and their collection, in an inexpensive form, for popular use. The work at least has this advantage, that it enables the student to pick up his reading of Canadian history without having to wade through uninteresting and interminable details, though, on the other hand, in many of the stories he may have a surfeit of horrors and more than he cares for of rapine and bloodshed. The chronological order is preserved in the stories, which cover the period of French Dominion in Canada, or, to be more precise, from the period of Cartier's discovery of the St. Lawrence to that of the fall of Quebec. The subjects chiefly dealt with are French discovery, colonization, and missionary enterprise, with the tragic story of the incessant wars with the Iroquois. Among the prominent personages introduced are Cartier, De Roberval, De La Roche, Champlain, Frontenac, Maisonneuve, La Salle and the two heroes, Montcalm and Wolfe, whose deaths on the Plains of Abraham brought the long struggle for empire to a close. The theatre of strife is now the rugged Acadian peninsula, and, anon, the narrow strip, wrested from nature and savagery, of the ill-starred French colony on the St. Lawrence. The stories are told with spirit and, on the whole, with a close adherence to facts. Apart from the native histories, there is a place for the book, and our young people, especially, will find it instructive as well as entertaining reading.

—Mr. Joseph Pope's interesting monograph on Jacques Cartier (Ottawa: A. S. Woodburn) has since come to hand to supplement Miss Machar's contribution to native letters. The little work indicates minute and painstaking research, especially in those portions of the book which the ordinary reader will deem less historical than antiquarian. Antiquarian, rather than historical, are discussions as to the actual sites of Stadacona and Hochelaga, and the questions where and by whom Mass was first celebrated in Canada, and whether