

when he at last arrived at Paris his silver coin lay untouched in his pocket. The meeting with his elder brother—the Jacques of the tale—who was waiting for him, and the way in which his hunger was appeased, may be read elsewhere.<sup>1</sup>

*Le Petit Chose* is interesting for English boys and girls, as it affords an opportunity for comparison between the English and French school systems.

The following time-table of a French *lycée* may lend an added interest to the story.

5 A.M., Rise. 5.20, Preparation. 7.15, Breakfast. 7.30–7.55, Recreation. 8–10, In school. 10–10.15, Recreation. 10.15–12, Preparation. 12–12.25, Dinner. 12.25–1.55, Preparation. 2–4, In school. 4, "Tea." 4.15–5.0, Recreation. 5–7 (or 7.30), Preparation. 7.30–8, Supper. 8, Bed.

Among Daudet's best-known works are *Lettres de mon moulin* (1869), *Contes du lundi* (1873), *Fromont jeune et Risler aîné* (1874), *Le Nabab* (1877), *Sapho* (1884), *Jack* (1876), *Rois en exil* (1879), and the *Tartarin* suite.

F. W. M. D.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Le Petit Chose vient à Paris* (Blackie's Little French Classics, 4d.).

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