

generous acknowledgment may be due to what it has actually accomplished, is nevertheless incapable of furnishing a preparation for academic studies equal to that offered by the Gymnasium; that the Realschule lacks a central point,—about which all other branches may group themselves, while the Gymnasium possesses such a point in the classical languages; that all efforts to find a substitute for the classical languages, whether in the Mathematics, in the Modern Languages, or in the Natural Sciences, have been hitherto unsuccessful; that after long and vain search we must always come back finally to the result of centuries of experience that the surest instrument that can be used in training the mind of youth is given us in the study of the languages, the literature and the works of art of classical antiquity.

According to the unanimous judgement of experienced teachers in the departments of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, graduates of the Realschule are, almost without exception, overtaken in the later semesters by students from the Gymnasia however much they may excel them in the same branches in the first semester. Such evidence needs no comment." This pamphlet forms a very valuable addition to the literature on this subject, and should be read by all teachers interested in this question.

MANUSCRIPTS OF NEW FRANCE.—A very valuable collection of manuscripts referring to the early history of this country has just been published under the direction of the Legislature of this Province. It contains letters, memoirs, and other historical documents from the close of the fifteenth century down to the end of the French Regime, the sources from which Parkman and others have derived the materials for their fascinating historical works. By causing these manuscripts to be published the Legislature has not only preserved valuable historical remains from loss and decay but has also placed within the reach of the ordinary students of history privileges and opportunities which have hitherto been confined to those who were able to visit the old libraries of Quebec and Boston, and to examine the original documents to be found therein. Now the student of Canadian history may examine the letters and other documents of Jacques Cartier, Champlain, and their successors, if not in his own study at least in the public library, and have before him the materials which Parkman has used to so great advantage. The first volume of this work, the only one issued so far, is well printed and contains 625 pages and a copious table of contents.