

the logs of H.M.S.S. it is almost final. It cannot be superseded, and must always be consulted by every author writing on Wolfe's Quebec campaign. With Dr. Doughty's published and unpublished collections at his service Colonel Wood wrote *The Fight for Canada*, concentrating attention only on the most critical phases of the Conquest, basing the whole argument on sea-power, and treating the local operations as part of the world-wide "Maritime War." Two excellent works by American authors appeared in 1908, the year of the Quebec Tercentenary—Mr. Tracy's *Tercentenary History of Canada* and Dr. Avery's fourth volume of *A History of the United States and its People*. Both give a good and impartial account of "The French and Indian War," both use Dr. Doughty's documents, and both take note of the influence of sea-power on the course and issue of the struggle. But the scope of neither is quite wide enough to allow the authors to deal fully with the Canadian campaigns in connection with the "Maritime War."

There is no purely naval history entirely devoted to the Seven Years' War. Mr. Corbett's great work is something more, though it includes all the naval detail required for its purpose. Admiral Mahan's *Types of Naval Officers* contains some most informing "Remarks on the Development of Naval Warfare during the Eighteenth Century." Schomberg's *Naval Chronology* is only the dry bones of statistics. Barrow's *Naval History* was rather the work of a contemporary annalist. The retrospective parts of the old *Naval Chronicle*, begun in 1799, offer little more than odds and ends. Life in the Navy of that generation has no record exactly like the *Mémoires de Forbin*. Two first-rate volumes of the *Navy Records Society* just miss the period: *The Life of Captain Stephen Martin* stops in 1740, and *Gardner's Reminiscences* begin with 1775. A good deal of competent knowledge is pleasantly conveyed in *From Howard to Nelson: Twelve Sailors*, edited by Sir John Knox Laughton, and containing short sketches of Anson, Hawke and Boscawen. Perhaps Thompson's *Seaman's Letters* give the best personal view of life afloat, though he may have added a few heightening touches. Smollett's *Roderick Random* probably errs still less on the side of moderation. But Smollett knew what he was talking about. He was a junior Surgeon's Mate in the West Indies in 1740, and he took part in the abortive attack on Cartagena the next year. A good deal of insight into the better side of the bluejacket can be got by reading between the lines of the old "fore-bitters" in Mr. Stone's collection of *Sea-Songs and Ballads*. The "fore-bitters," so-called because the singer generally took his stand on the fore-bitts, were the genuine folklore of the sea. One has only to turn from them to Dibdin's theatrical effusions to see the world of difference between the sailor as he saw himself and the sailor as the landsman thought he ought to be seen. An excellent book, published in the present year, is *The British Tar in Fact and Fiction*, by Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N., author of a similar work called *The British Fleet*.