

Mr. Corbett is much the best general and special authority on this period. A comparison of Sir William Laird Clowes' *History of the Royal Navy* with the Hon. John Fortescue's *History of the British Army* will show how joint expeditions were conducted, and misconducted. The four best books on the general history of the Seven Years' War are: Herr von Ruville's *William Pitt, Graf von Chatham*; Mr. Julian Corbett's *England in the Seven Years' War: A Study in Combined Strategy*; the German Staff History, *Der Siebenjährige Krieg*, Herausgegeben vom Grossen Generalstabe; and *La Guerre de Sept Ans*, par Richard Waddington. Herr von Ruville has undoubtedly written the best life of Pitt, though with a strange personal bias against the Great Commoner. Mr. Corbett's book is the first to explain "The Maritime War" in all its bearings. It is by far the best all-round authority. The German Staff History is exceedingly thorough and the best work on the whole period from the purely military point of view. M. Waddington excels in the history of statecraft and diplomacy, without neglecting the other aspects of the war. The four works are thus complementary, each having its own *forte*—statesmanship, sea-power, Continental armies, and diplomacy. *The Correspondence of William Pitt with Colonial Governors and Military and Naval Commissioners in America*, edited by Gertrude Selwyn Kimball, is a useful compilation. But the Canadian references in the notes are full of minor mistakes.

There are many contemporary works about the seat of war. A good specimen of the pamphlet of the day is *The Importance of Cape Breton considered in a Letter to a Member of Parliament, from an Inhabitant of New England*. London: Dodsley, 1746. By Massachusettensis. The standard geography was the well-known Jefferys' *French Dominions*. It generally embodied the best information then obtainable, and its black-and-white maps and plans were the finest of the century. The fullest journal was the one kept by Captain Knox, of the 43rd. He is very painstaking and generally accurate, and he devotes a good deal of attention to naval and other matters.

The modern works are probably too well known to need much notice. Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe* is written with the author's usual skill in the handling of his materials. He was undoubtedly a writer of great power and originality; but he does not view the subject consistently as part of a universal whole, he does not base the campaigns on an omnipresent sea-power, and he never saw several documents subsequently brought to light by Dr. Doughty. Kingsford's *History of Canada* takes note of what went on at the European bases of the war, but it has most of Parkman's defects with few of his good qualities. Mr. Bradley's *Fight with France for North America* is a very good book within its self-appointed limits. But its argument is not based on universal sea-power. Neither is that of Dr. Doughty's monumental and invaluable work, which is really a collection of original documents, with a very elaborate introduction, all devoted to the details of one scene of action in a single year. Except for