

of events and with the principal actors in the drama. Though there is not much character drawing, we feel ourselves, none the less, in the presence of Wolfe, and Monckton, and Townshend, and Murray. Knox has many a quaint and many a pathetic story. He seems to have been a genuine soldier at heart, and, in spite of the painful scenes which he describes, he gives us a favourable idea of the military profession. We are made to feel that war is not, as some would have it, mere murder, but that in practice it hinders even more than it severs, that its friendships are more lasting than its enmities.

In point of accuracy the *Journal* must, on the whole, be commended. Errors of fact are to be found here and there, but they are few and not of great moment. Honesty seems to greet us from the face of the narrative. Moreover, the circumstances in which it was produced afford an additional guarantee of accuracy and good faith. The date of publication, 1769, was ten years after the taking of Quebec. Among the subscribers who bought the book would have been men who had taken part in the war or who, from their position in society, would have ties with the chief actors. Thus painstaking care would be demanded. To those conditions also is doubtless due the fact that the writer is very sparing of criticism. Without idealising his leading characters, he makes them all quite respectable. In one case, that of General Amherst, merit may be a little overrated. Knox has done well to incorporate in his narrative many general Orders. Apart from their historical value, which is sometimes great, they give the reader a certain thrill as of preparation for the battle and add sensibly to the dramatic force of the story.

The *Journal* opens in the month of February, 1757, when the mind of Britain's great statesman, Pitt, was turned towards America as the battle-ground upon which, he had concluded, the struggle between France and England must be decided;