

this material for the purpose of fiction. In 1841 Mrs. Catharine Williams published at Providence a novel called "The Neutral French, or the Exiles of Nova Scotia," the preface to which states that the work is based on Haliburton. "It has been confidently stated," we are informed, "that Longfellow used this novel in the composition of *Evangeline*." Thus is the sequence from Raynal through Judge Haliburton and Mrs. Williams to Longfellow pointed out.

In the second portion of his very able article, Professor MacMechan directs attention to the different methods pursued by Parkman in his *Montcalm and Wolfe*, how the latter made use of the valuable original material, an excellent selection from which, edited by Akins, was published at Halifax in 1869.

In the paragraphs which follow, the writer touches caressingly and lovingly upon the exquisiteness of Nova Scotia "that ill-thriven, hard-visaged and ill-favoured brat," as Burke called her, but which country we are assured is largely composed of beauty spots, not the least lovely of which is the "long fertile valley of the Annapolis, lying between the North and South Mountains; * * * * And of all the valley—the Happy Valley, with its thrifty orchards and fruit-farms—the most beautiful part is the old town of Annapolis Royal and its 'banlieue.'"

Lack of space will not permit of an exhaustive review of the remainder of this important article, one of the most important yet penned upon a much-written-about subject. In closing, however, reference cannot justly be omitted to the able manner in which the connection of the New Englanders in this affair is traced, how the idea of the "removal" originated with Shirley, a New England man, and was urged repeatedly by him. It was a New England man, Colonel Edward Winslow, who actually carried out the undertaking, the firm which chartered the ships to carry off the Acadians was the well-known Boston house of Apthorpe & Hancock.

"The expulsion was not a local measure; it was for the defense of New England and all the other British colonies in America, as well as of Nova Scotia. The actual work of removing the unfortunate people was not harshly done. They were protected from the soldiers. As far as possible, families and villages were kept together on the transports."

The expulsion can be understood only in relation to the larger events of which it was a part. All the world was at war, and "In Nova Scotia, one corner of the world-wide battle-