

he belonged, Sir John Moore's, was marched to the Helder. It will be seen that the hero of the book was early in good military company. Who amongst us does not know by heart "The Burial of Sir John Moore;" or, has not heard of that grand old war song, "We'll follow Abercrombie on the banks of the Nile."

After the Holland campaign, we follow Fitz-Gibbon back to Horsham barracks. The Grenadier company to which he belonged was detailed for active marine service, and he soon found himself on board the *St. George*, a three-decker of ninety-four guns, bearing the colors of Lord Nelson. The fleet was anchored below Elsinore, March 29th, 1801. On the 1st of April, we find him on board the *Monarch*, which did the lion's share of the fighting in the battle of the Baltic, in front of Copenhagen.

On his return from this scene of action, we find him in great distress over £2 of an error in his accounts as pay sergeant. He wrote the Duke of York at once. The matter was looked into, and it was found that the error arose out of his poor knowledge of book-keeping. All the while, Fitz-Gibbon knew he had not appropriated the money.

In 1802, he and his company were sent to Canada. On the way, he mastered every one of the new rules prepared for the army by Sir John Moore. In 1806, Colonel Brock obtained an ensign's commission for his "favorite sergeant-major," for he had not been forgotten by the Duke of York, who remembered the lad, and his application for protection. He succeeded to the adjutancy a little later.

When, in 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain and her colonies, Fitz-Gibbon resigned his adjutancy in order to take command of one of the companies of the 49th. Then began his real work. In charge of forts, supply parties, companies, and on the battlefield, our hero was ever active.

After the close of the war, we find him several times, with much tact, quelling the riots that troubled so many parts of Upper Canada for years prior to 1837.

Then came again a memorable period. The rumblings of discontent in the two provinces were keenly noted by Fitz-Gibbon. He gave much valuable advice to Sir Francis Bond Head, but it was not heeded. The rebellion of 1837, under Mackenzie and Papineau, followed. We now find Fitz-Gibbon in charge of the forces for the defence of Toronto.

After this, he filled several important positions—one of these, that of judge in the military court. His case was freely discussed, and finally a grant of £1,000, with £300 a year as a pension, was made in 1845-46.

He retired to England in 1847, and became one of the "Military Knights of Windsor." He took much interest in public affairs, and his extensive knowledge of Canada made his opinions of great value. He gave valued aid in promoting the welfare of soldiers and sailors, and in the education of children. With the views of Sir Charles Napier he sympathized, and thought that, had Napier's advice been taken, the great Indian Mutiny might have been averted. But the relationship between Sir Charles and the

directors of the East India Company recalled his own with Sir Francis Head prior to the Rebellion of 1837.

The volume is a handsome one. The publishers have done excellent work on it. We heartily commend this volume to the Canadian reader. The authoress deserves the thanks of all interested in the country, for giving them so much valuable historical matter in a way which, if lacking somewhat in clearness and in felicity of expression, is yet very pleasing in the abundance of its interesting details. There is not a young man in the country but would be the better for reading it. J. F.

*Canadian Independence, Annexation, and British Imperial Federation.* By James Douglas. G. B. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. 1894. Price, 75 cents.

This little volume of 114 pp. is No. 78 of the "questions of the day" series. It is written by a Canadian who has been for about twenty years in the United States and has travelled much and investigated thoroughly their business life.

We say at the outset that the work is a masterpiece. It is not the hasty product of a little spare time, but the mature judgment, after long years of study, of a careful observer and a clear thinker.

The author is of the decided opinion that the future of Canada is hardly to be found in the present condition of things. He does not think that the present relationship to the Mother Country can always continue. He thinks the parental control stage of Canadian history has ended, and remarks, "Now that this period has passed, it will be as ignominious to remain dependent and accept support from the parent state, as it is on the part of a full-grown man to look to his sire, not only for counsel, but for assistance." The author is strongly of opinion that as Canada does not support an army and navy of her own, and depends upon Britain for defence, that she should be denied the power of compromising the parent state. Most people will concur in this view. Serious complications might arise and create a crisis.

While the author thinks it is clear that some remedy will have to be applied ere long to the body politic in Canada, the relationships towards Britain being of a friendly character, it is difficult to see in what direction the change may tend. The present "circumstances do not point out any conspicuous goal as that toward which Canada should steer."

Imperial Federation is calmly discussed. The author contends that to bring about federation, Canada must first become independent before she can federate. The colonies could not be federated states, if subject even to a nominal control. The many difficulties in the way of Imperial Federation are clearly stated, such as the balance of power of the executive, legislative and judicial branches; to define the functions of the elective representatives of the Federal Council; to apportion representation to it. All these, and many other problems could only be solved where all the contracting