

David Thompson on the stretch of the Columbia River from Blae-berry Creek to the Boat Encampment. For many years it has been quite unobtainable. Very rarely did it appear in the old book catalogues. Students are indebted to the enterprise of Mr. Douglas of the Geographic Board of Canada for its reissue. It is to be regretted that of the four cuts only one has been reproduced. The pagination of the original edition has been preserved through about three-quarters of the volume.

Mr. Moberley died in the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, in May, 1915.

F. W. HOWAY.

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*Way Sketches, Containing Incidents of Travel Across the Plains.*

By LORENZO SAWYER. With Historical Notes Compiled from Rare Sources and an Introduction by Edward Eberstadt. (New York: Edward Eberstadt, 1926. Pp. 125. \$5.00.)

The publication in book form of Lorenzo Sawyer's *Way Sketches* is a welcome addition to the literature of the West. The position and importance of this narrative is indicated by the following annotation drawn from Mr. H. R. Wagner's *The Plains and the Rockies*, page 96: "These sketches appeared in the *Family Visitor* of Cleveland, probably copied from the *Ohio Statesman*, during the fall of 1850 and the winter of 1850-51. They were written by Lorenzo Sawyer, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, in the form of a day by day journal and form one of the most readable of all the overland narratives of gold rush days that I have read."

The journal covers a trip from St. Joseph, Missouri, to California, dating from May 6 to July 20, 1850. It is followed by a selection of letters written by Sawyer during the first few months of his life in the mines. The work is furnished with ample historical notes by the editor. These have been drawn from rare printed sources and manuscript diaries and add greatly to the usefulness of the volume. The book is attractively printed and bound and contains a biography and a portrait of the author.

CHARLES W. SMITH.

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*Twenty Years of York Factory, 1694-1714: Jeremie's Account of Hudson Strait and Bay.* Translated from the French edition of 1720, with notes and introduction by R. DOUGLAS and J. N. WALLACE. (Ottawa: Thorburn and Abbott, 1926. Pp. 42. \$2.00.)

York Factory means so much to the student of the fur trade that this first translation of Jeremie's little book will be more than welcome. It takes the reader back to the struggle between England and France for the northern part of North America, and describes Hudson Bay and the life of its people in the days when the French had temporary possession. Its account of the musk ox is stated to be the first information given to Europe of the existence of this animal.

The editors have added a scholarly introduction, placing the work and its author in their proper positions and reminding the reader that Jeremie is the best first-hand record of events on Hudson Bay more than two hundred years ago. The earliest account by an English resident of the bay—Robson—did not appear until thirty years later. Many enlightening notes, a map, and a half a dozen informative illustrations increase greatly the value of the original text. This portion of the work has been done in excellent fashion and with well considered restraint.

F. W. HOWAY.

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*The Northcliffe Collection.* (Ottawa: Canadian Government, 1926. Pp. 464.)

*Canadian Currency, Exchange, and Finance During the French Period.* Edited by ADAM SHORTT. (Ottawa: Canadian Government, 1925-1926. Pp. 1127. \$3.00 for the two volumes.)

Both of these collections of documents deal with the period of French rule in Canada. The Northcliffe collection, presented by Sir Leicester Harmsworth to the Canadian government in memory of his brother, is comparatively narrow in scope, although it deals with a period of supreme importance in Canadian History—the struggle between England and France during the Seven Years War. The papers of General Robert Monckton form a large portion of the book. Monckton held a number of very important posts in the colonies and his testimony, therefore, is worthy of some consideration. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia and for a time commanded the British forces there. Later he became governour of New York, played an important part in the fight with France for control of the Middle West, and commanded the expedition which captured Martinique, an episode on which light is thrown by a considerable number of documents in this collection. The rest of the volume consists of the papers of George Townshend, who was Master of the Ord-