

to England, an event which was not only full of consequence to this Dominion, but may, perhaps, be called, as Mr. Bradley calls it, indirectly at least, the founding of the American Republic. Wolfe saw quite well the importance of the work he was engaged in. Writing to his mother he "breaks out in a singular vein of prophecy," as follows: "North America will some time hence be a vast empire—the seat of power and learning. There will grow a people, out of our little spot, England, that will fill this vast space and divide this great portion of the Globe with the Spaniard [with the lion's share!], who is possessed of the other half. It is my humble opinion that the French name may be rooted out, if our Government will follow the blows they have given, and prosecute the war with the vigour it requires."

This was after the taking of Louisburg—a truly wonderful campaign, the principal credit of which must be assigned to Wolfe. But this, great as it was, was only a prelude to his still greater and greatest achievement, the conquest of Quebec. This fortress was regarded as impregnable, and capable of being held, in the face of any force that could be arrayed before it, by 4,000 men. As a matter of fact, the French forces, under Montcalm and Vaudreuil, were four times as numerous as those under Wolfe. If Montcalm had held the sole command, Wolfe's work would, undoubtedly, have been a good deal more difficult. We cannot even be sure that he would have succeeded without further reinforcements. As it was, his success was almost miraculous. We have no mind to tell again that story so well known to Canadians, so honourable to the victors and the vanquished. It is admirably told in these pages, graphically and vivaciously; and, we rejoice to add, with full concession to Montcalm of all the great qualities which he possessed. We are glad to see that Mr. Bradley discredits the absurd story of the boastfulness of Wolfe, by which he is said to have disgusted Pitt. It is either an invention or an exaggeration, and is utterly unlike what we know of Wolfe. More to the point is the story of Newcastle telling the King that Wolfe was mad. "Then," said His Majesty, "I wish he would bite some of my generals."

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

*The Bible Doctrine of Man.* By John Laidlaw, D.D. New edition, revised and rearranged. Price 7s. 6d. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark: Toronto: Revell Co., 1895).—It must be about 15 years since the first edition of Dr. Laidlaw's work appeared as the seventh series of Cunningham Lectures. We think he has done well to recast his book and put it forth in the form of a continuous treatise, rather than of a series of lectures, with their cumbrous notes and appendices. The present form of the work will make it decidedly more easy and pleasant reading than it was before. It may be well to inform some of our readers, at least, of the peculiar position which Dr. Laidlaw holds in the matter of Biblical Psychology. This science, which, to all intents, is a new one, received its principal impulse among English-speaking people, by the introduction of the contents of Delitzsch's *Biblische Psychologie*, chiefly through the instrumentality of Bishop Ellicott and Dean Alford, and afterwards by the translation of this work, and of Beck's *Seelenlehre*. Delitzsch and Beck were followed by the scholars just mentioned, by Bishop Lightfoot and others, until their teaching might almost be called the orthodox doctrine. According to this teaching, spirit and soul, although not separate, were distinct, the soul, generally speaking, being regarded as the seat of animal life and of the lower impulses, as well as the mediating principle between spirit and body, whilst the spirit was regarded as the sphere of the higher intelligence and will, and the organ of the Holy Spirit of God. This theory derived support from the history of the creation of man, and the trichotomy of St. Paul. It is very well worked out by Delitzsch, Beck, Olshausen, and others. But Dr. Laidlaw opposes its fundamental position regarding soul and spirit as merely different aspects of the same mind, and declaring that we have no more right to form a psychological science out of the statements of a religiously sacred volume than we have to form a geological or other natural science from similar data. Apart from this theoretic difference, there is not a great deal in Dr. Laidlaw's book which will not harmonize with Delitzsch. We cannot here argue the question on which they separate; but we can sincerely recommend both works to the attention of all

biblical students, assuring them that, if they have not got up to the study of Biblical Psychology, they will find it full of interest. Here and there we think that Dr. Laidlaw does not quite accurately represent his predecessors, e.g., at p. 70, when he says they hold spirit and soul to be of one nature and yet of distinct substance. Great care must be used in employing terms like these. Delitzsch certainly does not teach the independence of the soul. On the contrary, he represents it as the product of the descent of the spirit upon the body. First is the body of the dust, then the breath (spirit) of life, then man becomes a living soul. But, perhaps, we have said enough to induce our teachers and students to give some attention to this study and to the volume now before us.

*The Catalogue of the Citizens' Free Library, Halifax, Nova Scotia.* Prepared by Mr. Harry Piers. This work does great credit to Mr. Piers for he has evidently taken considerable pains in preparing it. The preface does justice to the public spirit of the Hon. Sir William Young, the late Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, who practically founded the original library in 1864. He afterwards largely added to it, and bequeathed \$4,000 to put up a building. Such men deserve to be held in honour. Mr. Piers has added numerous notes, etc., which, to "bookish" men, double the value of the index. The library contains many very valuable and some rare works, and we would suggest that these latter should—as in the case of the Toronto Free Library—be kept apart as a reference library, and not allowed to circulate. There are some that practically could not be replaced if lost; such should not be allowed to be borrowed—for instance the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle with translation and notes—one of our most valuable historical works. [See Gardiner and Mullingar's "Introduction to English History," p. 237.] "No other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in antiquity, truthfulness, and extent." We congratulate the citizens of Halifax upon (1) the general get-up of the index, and (2) the literary treasures contained in the library. We wish we had copies of some of the rarer works in our Toronto library.

*The Land of Evangeline and the Gateways Thither.* By Charles G. D. Roberts, Professor of English Literature in King's College, Windsor, N.S. This brochure, written for The Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, is, as one would expect on seeing the author's name, vastly superior to most of the literature of its kind. Professor Roberts is eminently qualified to write of the attractions of Nova Scotia as a resort for tourists and sportsmen, and the reading public, as well as those for whose especial edification the little book was written, may be grateful that the task was placed in competent hands, for it is delightful reading. Little touches of the early history of the Province are delicately mingled with the descriptions of its natural beauties—poetic yet not strained—so as to appeal to all classes of readers. The practical information as to the leading hotels and their charges, the railways and boats and their connections, will be most useful to visitors and tourists, while the chapters and appendices describing the best shooting and fishing districts and their means of access, and giving also the game laws of Nova Scotia, will make the book a very valuable one to sportsmen visiting the Province. The paper and letter press are good. It would have been better, we think, had the illustrations been omitted, but readers of the book will bear in mind that Mr. Roberts' descriptions are more to be relied on than the pictures, which were no doubt intended to, but do not, illustrate them.

#### Letters to the Editor.

##### MR. HEATON'S ARTICLE ON DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION.

SIR,—The readers of THE WEEK are under an obligation to Mr. Ernest Heaton for several articles, eminently thoughtful and suggestive, that he has recently contributed to your columns, notably a late one on "Summer Colonies." On subjects other than education Mr. Heaton writes with the confidence of a man who knows what he is talking about; and it is a pity that he did not allow his self-confessed ignorance of the working of the details of the Ontario