

be a successful bishop. Everything else will follow. Personal work, and the personal knowledge of the people begotten of it, of their needs and aspirations, of their virtues and of their faults, along with the strong confidence in the hearts of the people of their bishop's whole-souled interest in their welfare, must be a large factor in accomplishing a useful and successful Episcopate. We want Episcopal leaders in the Church's warfare, and the sons of the Church in Canada are crying out for such leadership. In choosing men to hold high and responsible positions it is sometimes necessary for those who have the power of choice to exercise great personal unselfishness and self-restraint. The honour belonging to the position itself, with its privileges and responsibilities, the honour of enjoying the confidence of a large body of influential electors belonging to the most respectable classes of society, and as Christian men performing not only to their own community, but to the Church at large, a heavy obligation, is worthy of any man's natural and pardonable ambition. Possibly a broad-minded care for the Church's well-being may lead some to deem it necessary to look beyond the limits of their own diocese to find a suitable man. If this should prove the better course, we have faith in the clergy and laity that they will willingly cast aside as unworthy of themselves all personal and inferior considerations. For our own part, we believe that there are men in the Diocese of Ontario whose names are entitled to be well considered. We look upon the Diocese of Ontario as a strong diocese; it is strong in its Churchmanship, strong in the learning and ability of its clergy, strong in energy and active usefulness, both amongst its priests and laity, and it would seem strange to us if from so able and devoted a class of men as the clergy of the Diocese of Ontario undoubtedly are, one could not be chosen to preside over the destinies of the new Diocese of Ottawa. It seems only right, and in the end must have a most beneficial effect upon the minds and labours of the clergy of any diocese, that years of service, sound learning, personal piety, and unselfish devotion should, when an opportunity comes, receive the recognition which we hold it is in the interests of the Church to bestow. We shall look forward with the deepest concern to the outcome of the approaching election, and it is this concern which has led us to express our admiration of the splendid liberality of the Churchmen of the Diocese of Ontario, and to suggest the thought uppermost in the minds of devoted Churchmen all over the Dominion, that by the goodness of God our brethren may be so filled with such wisdom and grace that they may elect the best man for so important a post, and that they may remember that by their action the whole Church in Canada will be largely affected.

"THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN" CATHEDRAL FUND.

The Cathedral of St. Alban's, Toronto, is in dire financial straits. The scheme was generally approved of and endorsed by the Synod of Toronto as a noble one, when it was started many years ago, and so much has been done that a handsome chancel has been finished, and is used as a parish church as well as the nucleus of the future cathedral. But the promised subscriptions have failed to come in, and it seems as if all that has been expended would be lost to the church by the apathy of the people. The honour of all of us is bound up in this matter, and the sweeping away

of this land and building would mean everlasting shame to the Diocese of Toronto. The Bishop has appealed without avail; the conscience of the people has not been impressed. A subscription equal to one dollar from each communicant would relieve the Bishop from this anxiety, but the clergy cannot be aware of this, or they would have taken action long ago. We now appeal earnestly to all. Send us what you can, and the funds received will be duly acknowledged and handed over. Stir up your clergy, your friends and neighbours, and see that their contributions are forwarded. Organize and act. Cheques and P.O. orders to be made payable to Frank Wooten, Toronto.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$155 00
H. G.....	1 00
James Luck.....	1 00
A. Clubb.....	5 00
C. J. Agar.....	5 00
A Friend, Toronto Junction.....	1 00
Rev. W. T. Lipton, Wolfe Island.....	1 00
Communicant, Church of the Ascension, Port Perry.....	1 00

THE BISHOP'S APPROVAL.

MY DEAR MR. WOOTTEN,—I have read in yesterday's issue of your paper your announcement of a CANADIAN CHURCHMAN Cathedral Fund, and write to thank you very warmly for this spontaneous and unsolicited enterprise on your part to come to the assistance of St. Alban's Cathedral in its great emergency. Your earnest appeal affords me much encouragement as a proof of loyalty and a true Churchman's interest in this anxious Diocesan undertaking.

Its completion and support would impose no heavy tax upon any one if our Church people generally, throughout the Diocese, would unite in making small contributions; and I cannot but believe that if the matter were brought before them and the opportunity given, they would gladly do this to secure to our Diocese the crown of our Church of England system—a noble Cathedral—the centre and source of the spiritual activities and unifying forces of the Church; the worthy spiritual home of all her children, the pride and glory of our ancient and historic communions.

Earnestly hoping that you will receive such a response as shall be the best reward of your disinterested effort, I am, yours very truly,

ARTHUR TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 8th, 1895.

REVIEWS.

KINGSFORD'S HISTORY OF CANADA—The History of Canada: By William Kingsford, LL.D., F.R.S.C. Vol. viii., 1808-1815. Price \$8. Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison. 1895.

We sincerely congratulate Dr. Kingsford on the appearance of his new volume (the last but one) of his great History of Canada. Beyond all question, this is the most interesting volume of the whole series; and many who felt but little interest in some of the earlier epochs of our history, will have their deepest emotions stirred by the contents of the present volume. The volume begins with a sketch of European affairs from the beginning of the nineteenth century onwards, after which the connection is shown between the embarrassments of England with her neighbours and the opportunity taken by the United States. In this respect and in other ways, we must confess that we have read this volume with a measure of pain. No doubt, allowances are to be made for the politicians of the United States. Yet the British Government had not behaved altogether badly to them, and the British people not at all. Moreover, the States had drawn their increase

from the mother country largely after all the troubles were past, so that we almost think there must have been something in the climate or in the institutions of the United States which would help to account for the evil temper of the people towards their neighbours who were under the British Crown. It would, indeed, be difficult to find a better commentary on Colonel Denison's recent pamphlet than that which is supplied by a considerable portion of this present volume. There is much in these pages which is of deep interest apart from the story of the war; but it is to the year 1812 that we turn most eagerly for a history of the events which took place in this most uncalled for and unprovoked struggle between two divisions of the same great family. It can hardly be said that any part of the war was creditable to the United States; and the taking of Detroit was properly appreciated by the authorities on both sides. But it was not the American officers alone who were sometimes found wanting. If we had had more Brocks, or if Brock had been preserved longer, our successes would have been greater. The story of Queenston Heights is excellently told by Dr. Kingsford. Among the incidents which are of peculiar interest to ourselves is the attack on York, now Toronto, which was surrendered by Major Allan and Bishop Strachan. The mention of this sturdy prelate brings to our remembrance the letter (appended to the present volume) which he wrote to Thomas Jefferson, ex-President of the United States, in reference to the reprisals effected by the British in the burning of Washington, which the ex-President had politely compared to the devastations committed by the barbarians in the middle ages. Here is the Bishop's reply: "As you are not ignorant of the mode of carrying on the war adopted by your friends, you must have known that it was a small retaliation after redress had been refused for burnings and depredations, not only of public but private property, committed by them in Canada; but we are too well acquainted with your hatred to Great Britain to look for truth or candour in any statement of yours where she is concerned. It is not for your information, therefore, that I relate in this letter those acts of the army of the United States in the Canadas which provoked the conflagration of the public buildings at Washington, because you are well acquainted with them already; but to show the world that to the United States and not to Great Britain must be charged all the miseries attending a mode of warfare originating with them, and unprecedented in modern times." We have no great pleasure in recalling these things; but there are some present reasons for not altogether forgetting them; and the whole of Dr. Kingsford's volume may be recommended to the attention of Canadians of the day in which we live.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF IMMORTALITY—By Professor S. D. F. Salmond: Price 14s. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. Toronto: Revell Co. 1895.

The subject of this volume is of unquestionable importance and interest, and it has probably never been so copiously debated as in this century. It would be interesting to compare the statements respecting a future life with the general trend of theological thought at any particular time. This, however, is not the work of the present volume, which takes up the subject in the most comprehensive manner, dealing with it historically and doctrinally. The first book is devoted to what the author calls the ethnic preparation, in other words, to the belief in immortality held by Gentile nations. The second book deals with the Old Testament preparation; and here the author has to notice the objection that the Hebrew religion did not make prominent, the doctrine of a future life. There were two main reasons for this. In the first place the doctrine was really implied in much of their teaching; and in the second place it was not clearly brought to light until the revelation of Jesus Christ. The treatment of this part of the subject is excellent and satisfactory. In Book III. the author takes up the Teaching of Christ respecting the Sacred Advent, the Judgment, the Resurrection, the Intermediate State, and Final Doctrines. In the fourth book the