

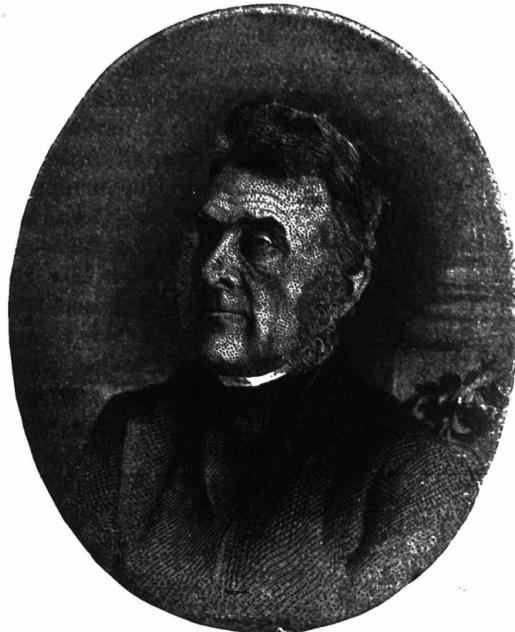
Machray—now Archbishop and Primate of all Canada—and the development of the Episcopate under him in the North-West. The bishop soon saw that the long and trying journeys by canoe and dog-sleigh could not be continued for any considerable time by one man, and used his influence, accordingly, to have a bishop appointed to take care of the far north and the territory in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay. Here, a sturdy young Englishman, John Horden, had been working for over twenty years as a missionary in that inhospitable region, and he was rightly selected to be the first to exercise the Episcopal authority there. The recital of his life is a succession of acts and deeds of true missionary heroism. He acquired languages, learned trades, worked at translations, took immense journeys under most trying circumstances, was busy in season and out of season, ever alert to advance Christ's kingdom amongst the lonely people entrusted to his care. In a book of this description one would naturally turn to the life of William Carpenter Bompas, who for over thirty years had lived among the Indians and Eskimo of the northern zone, and in all that time has come out into civilization but once, and that was in 1874, when he was recalled to England by the C.M.S. to be invested with the powers of the Episcopate. First, he was known as Bishop of Athabasca, then as Bishop of Mackenzie River, and now as Bishop of Selkirk. On each division of his See he retained the more northern part, until, as Bishop of Selkirk, he was finally lodged on the Yukon River in the neighbourhood of the Arctic Ocean. No Synod, Diocesan, Provincial or General, has ever been able to draw him from his work. He has known nothing of the outside world, but has grown gray in the Lord's service, in, perhaps, the loneliest territory to be found on earth. The plan adopted by Dr. Mockridge in the arrangement of his book, calls the reader from one part of Canada to another, and from Canada itself at times to Newfoundland, so that a history of the Church in British North America is carried on continuously, the scene shifting with each newly consecrated bishop. Beginning in Nova Scotia, we are taken to Quebec, then back to Nova Scotia with a return to Quebec, where we remain some time till called to the Upper Province and the growing town of Toronto, from which we are carried back to the far east and the beginnings of Church work in Newfoundland, and its continuation under the master hand of Bishop Feild. Then we revert to Nova Scotia again and learn of the formation of Fredericton Diocese, by which New Brunswick became a separate see under the much loved and unwearied Bishop Medley. From there a great leap is made to the far North-West, only to come back again to Quebec and learn of the Diocese of Montreal set apart under Dr. Fulford, the first Metropolitan of Canada. From here to Nova Scotia again, and from there back to Toronto and the new Diocese of Huron, from which we are carried to the furthest western point to learn of British Columbia, and the beginnings of Church history there. So the work goes on to the end, the history being traced strictly through the Episcopate with the Right Rev. Charles Inglis (1787) at one end of it and the Right Rev. Dr. DuMoulin (1896), the recently consecrated Bishop of Niagara, at the other, forty-seven biographies in all.

The Right Honourable and Right Reverend Frederick Temple, D.D., Bishop of London, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

## REVIEWS.

THE WARSHIP OF STEPCOMBE—By Charlotte M. Yonge. Author of "Under the Storm," "The Cook and the Captive," etc. Illustrated by W. S. Stacey. 12mo, pp. x + 309. \$1.25. New York: Thomas Whitaker. Toronto: Rowsell and Hutchison.

The interest of this story does not centre in plot or character, but in the delineation of the



THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS FULFORD, D.D.,  
The first Bishop of Montreal and first Metropolitan  
of Canada.

condition of life and manners in the second half of the fourteenth century. Miss Yonge has laid hold of a very important period in English history, where the old condition of things in the Church and feudalism is breaking up, and the new has hardly begun to develop. The picture of the peasantry or *villains* is very carefully drawn, and so also is that of the young King Richard II.,



THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE J. MOUNTAIN, D.D.,  
The third Bishop of Quebec.

whose sympathies were wider than he could reach. Religious life has reached its lowest level, and the darkness has begun to be felt: all the elements are drawing together for a tempest, and then the light. There are some good men in every age, and Miss Yonge finds a fine character in William of Wykeham. But the period is a difficult one for an effective picture anywhere, and our author-

ess merits the more appreciation. She could not have noticed, however, in her composition that the only year for *Corpus Christi Day* to be upon June 4th, was that of Richard's birth, and not for more than seventy year thereafter.

HEGEL'S PHILOSOPHY OF RIGHT—Translated by Professor S. W. Dyde, D. Sc. London: George Bell & Co. 1896.

We are under a deep obligation to Professor Dyde for providing us with so excellent a translation of a book so important as Hegel's Philosophy of Right. It is, perhaps, next to his philosophy of History, that work of the great philosopher which will make the strongest appeal to the general reader. The time has gone by when Hegel was mostly derided. We now know that his influence in philosophy is greater than that of any writer of modern times except Kant; and that this influence has penetrated into every field of thought. Even when we demur to some of his processes or conclusions, we feel that we may learn more from his mistakes than from the accuracy of most men. We sincerely hope that this volume may be widely read. It will be discreditable to our Canadian intelligence if it is neglected.

MAGAZINE.—*The Expository Times* for October has its usual variety of contents. An article of considerable interest is that of Professor Davidson, of Edinburgh, on the Old Testament doctrine of Immortality. It is a very careful piece of work by an eminent scholar. The new discovery at Merenptah, mentioned in the September number, is here examined by Sir W. Dawson and Professor Hommel. These are the principal papers of any length; but we should draw the attention of Bible students and teachers to the numerous short paragraphs, many of which are of great value. Some of these are in answer to inquiries; and we may be sure that when men like Professor Gwatkin do not disdain to do this kind of work, it is well done. We have notes of great value (*e.g.*, on Melchizedek, by Professor Driver, and on Micah iv. 7, by Professor G. A. Smith), and some excellent notices of books.

## AN ENGLISH CHURCHMAN'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA.

Life in the Old Country runs within such narrowly defined limits that the existence of a world outside England is almost forgotten, and the immensity and grandness of all that lies beyond, but rarely understood. And although men really know that the great Dominion of Canada is of a certain size, containing a certain number of inhabitants, for so much he has learnt at school, the realization of the fact is not brought home to him until he visits this continent for himself. Setting foot for the first time in Canada, it was certainly a great surprise to find oneself in the midst of so large and wealthy a city as Montreal, with churches and public buildings almost equal to those in many of our European capitals, and a Sunday spent there was in every way deeply interesting; one could not but feel proud of the place to which one belongs, the piety and energy of which was there so remarkably displayed. It was, perhaps, a little disappointing to find the congregations in the churches somewhat small, but the holiday season and the consequent emptiness of the city, would, of course, partly account for that. Travelling westward on the C.P.R. express, it was, indeed, a piece of good fortune to find that the Synod of the Church was about to be held at Winnipeg, and that one's travelling companions were the delegates of the various Eastern dioceses. And then whilst we passed through that immense tract of weird and desolate country, evidently so rich in minerals and with a quaint beauty of its own, it was pleasant to be able to join with them in the morning and evening prayer of our Church. For amidst such strange surroundings we all listened to the well-known words, which surely ever bring back to the English settler so many memories of quiet England. If the life of the Church in Canada is to be judged by the earnestness of the delegates to the Synod, there can be no doubt of her energy, and influence, and the great work which she should be doing on this continent. It was interesting to notice that the same questions which have been agitating the Church at home are also troubling Churchmen here. Thus the deep desire felt across the Atlantic, to in every way make the Church follow in the Master's footsteps, by bringing her into touch, by showing her sympathy with the multitudes, is undoubtedly being felt also in Canada. Thank God that Canadian