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The Dominion Presbyterian has, hap- pily, for many readers who are either directly or indirectly connected with Scotland, and consequently with all that is now done to reproduce and intensify the feelings of Gael, and Lowlander, in the past, as well as in favour of reviving all that is best and most elevating in the lore and traditions of the Gael. It is not perhaps commonly known that, some thirteen years ago, a few influential and intelligent Gaels and lovers of Gaelic ap- preciation, and of infusing fresh life and enthusiasm into the language and tradi- tions of the Highlands of Scotland, and thereby to gain new affection for the poem of Ossian and for the traditions which ought to be very dear to every Gaelic heart, inseparably associated as they are with all that is best and most heroic in the history of the Gael as well in peace as in war. To the late Professor Blackie, at one time professor of Greek in the Uni- versity of Edinburgh, great praise is due for his large affection for Gael and Gaelic, and for his indomitable perseverance to impart to Gaelic freshness of beauty and of reverence and intelligent study. He had his Highland home in the neighbour- hood of Oban and, from that home among the heather, he was wont to send forth fearless and eloquent appeals to Gaels at home and abroad to be faithful to them- selves and to the language and traditions of their forefathers. He was success- ful in raising a sufficient amount of money to found a chair of Gaelic and Celtic Literature in the University of Edin- burgh "Co nach cuiread clach na charn" (who would not put a stone in his cairn) is a question which must needs evoke an instant response in the heart of every in- genious Gael. Doubtless he had much to do in his day with advocating the prop- erty of establishing a Gaelic Association, liberal and comprehensive, for the excellent purpose of putting the language and the facts and traditions of the Gael on a sensible and truthful footing, and for enabling the Gaels of our day to un-

derstand what their splendid heritage is, and to gain their active co-operation in imparting to the Gaels of our time and every land where their home may be commendable pride as they contemplate their race, and all that the Gaels have done in the quiet domain of learning as well as in the strife of arms. Some thir- teen years ago, what is known as the Highland Association was formed, the object of which is certainly very patriotic, and comprehensive and laudable. Sir Archibald Campbell of Argyll, the Mar- quis of Tullibardine and other Scottish noblemen have had much to do, to their credit be it said, in giving the Associ- ation life and dignity and attractiveness. An annual meeting has been held during those thirteen years to which the name *Mod has been given. It was in common use in the days of old in Scotland. It may be taken to represent the Eisteddfods of Wales, those annual gatherings of Welsh- men which tend materially to deepen the affection of every Welshman for his native principality, and for the language and traditions of the Welsh. The High- land Association of Scotland has in con- templation the correct writing of Gaelic prose and verse, the cultivation of sacred Gaelic music, the reproduction of the music of the Harp, the ready and efficient rendering of Gaelic into English and of English into Gaelic in connection with the Holy Scriptures, and of, generally speaking, stemming the tide of Gaelic de- cay and of adorning with fresh lustre the Gaelic language and all that belongs to it.

*Mod properly means a County Justice.

THE LICK OF SALT.

A new man comes into a city or neigh- borhood, begins to preach, and draws a crowd, at all events for a time; the resi- dent pastors wonder why it is so. There may be several reasons, such for exam- ple as the natural relish for a new voice, or a new way of putting things. The tran- sient speaker may have no new message, and perhaps he would not wear as well in the long run as the permanent preacher. But while he lasts he is a pinch of vari- ety. As to the regular services, there seems to be common consent in practice to adhere pretty closely to one order; this must have many advantages, other- wise it would not be so nearly universal. But may it not be possible to overdo the stereotyped methods? A preacher tak- ing his "course of mobs" on a street cor- ner has no stereotyped method, he is guided by the circumstance, and that is a good deal as it was with His earthly teach- ing by Christ.

This, then, is the problem; how to reap the advantage of use and wont; and how also to furnish that lick of salt in the way of variety which is one element of the strangers success. Many ministers ad- here more closely to the customary in the morning service than in the evening. It may be there are greater possibilities in the way of rational variety in at least one service than have yet been developed.

THE PHILIPPIAN GOSPEL.

Under the above title we have an in- teresting and stimulating series of stud- ies of Pauline Ideals from the pen of the Professor of Old Testament Exegesis in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. The book is in no sense a critical com- mentary, although underlying the ex- positions are signs of a perfect acquain- tance with the historical and critical questions that emerge in the connec- tion with this letter. Dr. Jordan showed us in his former book, "Prophetic Ideas and Ideals," that he has, in a unique de- gree, the faculty of making the Old Testament speak to us in a language of modern life, and so as to meet present day needs. The same faculty is obvious in his new book. In a series of short chap- ers, dealing chiefly with religious teach- ing and moral influence of Paul's Epistle to the Philippians he blends happily the exhibition of the personal element—the revelation of Paul's inward life—with the exposition of the doctrine. It is well that whilst we have constantly with us the minute critical investigation of the Scriptures which is in danger of being too subjec- tive and speculative we should also have a vivid presentation of the personality and the spiritual life that throb beneath it. And this we have here, so far as the Philippiian gospel is concerned. Dr. Jer- dan attempts, with marvellous success, to expand some of Paul's great thoughts to clothe them in the language of our present life of thought and conduct. It is a book for the pulpit and pew alike. The young preacher will find here what intelligent expository preaching ought to be, and may become in the hands of one who is at the same time a close student of the ancient literature, and in full sympathy with the needs of modern life. It will teach him how to bring home the truth to the hearts of men and women of to-day who are seeking to be loyal to their Christian vocation, and who are looking for inspiration and guidance. And all readers of this charmingly written book—for the style is singularly lucid and forceful—will learn how to face their own problems and fight their own battles while feeling vividly that the gospel of yesterday is the only real and everlasting message.

W. A. Wain British Weekly,

A church may have a good choir, it may be liberal in giving; but it may at the same time be full of wordliness, and lacking in spirituality. Is this the case with the congregation to which you be- long? And if so whose fault is it? For example, is it yours?

The Japanese have again been defeat- ing the Russians. The Japs are evidently good generals and good soldiers. It is doubtful if any troops in the world could be certain to vanquish them. Japan must be counted hereafter a factor of no small importance.