

activity, we refer simply to the predominant aspect, the one which impresses us most. The power of thought, feeling and will, act and re-act upon each other.

That which really takes hold of a man touches all sides of his nature. It must be so for the effect to be real and deep. So it is with a community or nation, if a movement is merely a matter of feeling it will be simply a flash in the pan, if it merely ministers to the practical needs of the hour, it will be short-lived. A great movement which directly affects the religious life of several nations and exerts an indirect influence on philosophy, politics and other spheres of life, must find adequate intellectual expression. That only comes to pass through intellectual toil, the friction of controversy and the clash of competing views, but when the movement completes itself on a large scale, much of the best thought of the past is gathered up and crystallized and so made available for future service. It follows from this that a creed may in some respects get out of date, but when the time comes to criticise or reconstruct, it will give the reverent spirit that is needed, if we remember the need that gave birth to the great creeds and the rich service they have rendered. —J.

Number One.

With most men Number One is synonymous with their own personality. There are few who live up to the scriptural injunction to "love thy neighbor as thyself," and few of this small number approach the inference that there are times when we are called upon to love our neighbor better than ourselves. Number Two is, as a rule, the other man. The second place is given to the neighbor. When we are satisfied we begin to think of the need of others. The man is a fool, in the eyes of most of us, who does not provide for himself first.

It is the application of this principle that works havoc with the sophemes of the minister to do more aggressive work in the congregation and beyond it. When he calls upon his people, there is a very inadequate response. One must add a new wing to his warehouse, another has concluded to buy the adjoining property. The carriage of this one has become out of date, and that one must really visit her friend in Washington this winter. So the multitude of personal wants crowd in, and there is absolutely no room for the plea of the church.

To press an appeal is to be as unreasonable as only a minister can be, who, in the mind of the average parishoner, is the most impractical of men. Yet the real cause of irritation is not that the appeal to sometimes, at least, put God first is unreasonable, but that, in his secret heart, the man knows that his minister is right so despises himself for his selfishness.

A Pleasant Outing.

By the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Booth the members of the House of Commons Press Gallery were last week given an excursion over the Canada Atlantic Railway, from Ottawa to Depot Harbour, Parry Sound. About thirty press men took advantage of the invitation. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Booth, the secretary treasurer of the company, Mr. A. W. Fleck, discharges the duties of host in a manner that left nothing to be desired.

The Canada Atlantic Railway, for the greater part of its extent west of the Capital, traverses an almost entirely new country. For the first sixty miles the traveller passes through a rich, well-cultivated farming district. Then the train swiftly carries him across the southern portion of the far-famed Algonquin Park. From the western portion of the Park, till the terminus is reached, there is a continuous succession of rapid streams, suggestive of good fishing; placid lakes, embowered in beautiful woods; and rocky elevations clothed with verdure,—forming an aggregation of attractions to the pleasure seeker and lover of nature difficult to find elsewhere in Canada, and made easy of access from east and west by this road.

Depot Harbour is almost land-locked and possesses a great depth of water. The largest and more heavily laden steamers, at all seasons of the year, find no difficulty in coming along side the various docks; and there are large warehouses and tall elevators to take in the vast quantities of grain and freight which the Canada Atlantic Railway has already attracted to this port from Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and various points on the Canadian upper lakes. Here already may be seen the nucleus of another Buffalo! At any rate there is little doubt a prosperous town will soon be the result of the enterprise of Mr. Booth.

Across the bay from Depot Harbour is the thriving town of Parry Sound, with its numerous mills and factories; its summer hotels and shops; and its numerous comfortable homes, churches and school-houses—all picturesquely situated on the lake shore, hillside and along the deep ravines. Parry Sound has of late years become an attractive summer resort; and it well deserves its popularity in this regard. The town is having a "boom" just now, and there is a demand for a large number of dwelling houses. As mentioned in these columns a few weeks ago a new Presbyterian Church is soon to be built. It is intended to be a handsome brick structure which will give abundant accommodation to this growing congregation. When the pressmen reached Parry Sound they were given a warm welcome by Mr. Johnston, the mayor, whose efforts in this direction were ably seconded by Councillor Gladman and Town Clerk

Haight. It this connection Mr. Ireland, editor of the "North Star," was also very much in evidence, and greatly helped to make the visitors feel at home.

The Canada Atlantic Railway, altogether about 400 miles in length, is the property of Mr. J. R. Booth. Its construction and successful operation are the result of his indomitable energy and public-spirited enterprise. Commencing in a humble way many years ago, Mr. Booth now gives employment to thousands of men; pays out large sums of money weekly; is the moving spirit of vast business enterprises; is indeed a great "Captain of Industry." Such men in Britain are selected for a knighthood or some other mark of the royal favour. Indeed in this Dominion decorations and titles have been given to many thus deserving; and if in this "rough, raw Democratic country" such distinctions are awarded and accepted, why should Mr. Booth be overlooked while honours are being distributed to Canadians distinguished for eminence in politics, literature, science, etc. Surely the great captain of industry is worthy of recognition in this connection.

College of Moderators.

A correspondent writes: "Now that a College of Moderators is in the air, it might be interesting to know who the Moderators have been since the Union:

1875 Montreal,	John Cook, D.D., Quebec.
1876 Toronto,	Alexander Topp, D.D., Toronto.
1877 Halifax,	Hugh MacLeod, D.D., Sydney.
1878 Hamilton,	John Jenkins, D.D., Montreal.
1879 Ottawa,	William Reid, D.D., Toronto.
1880 Montreal,	Donald MacRae, D.D., St. John, N.E.
1881 Kingston,	Principal MacVicar, D.D., Montreal.
1882 St. John, N.B.	W. Cochrane, D.D. Brantford.
1883 London,	John M. King, D.D., Toronto.
1884 Toronto,	William McLaren, D.D. Toronto.
1885 Montreal,	Principal MacKnight, D.D., Halifax.
1886 Hamilton,	J. K. Smith, D.D., Galt.
1887 Winnipeg,	R. F. Burns, D.D., Halifax.
1888 Halifax,	W. T. MacMullen, D.D., Woodstock.
1889 Toronto,	Principal Grant, D.D., Kingston.
1890 Ottawa,	John Lang, D.D., Dundas.
1891 Kingston,	Thos. Wardrope, D.D., Guelph.
1892 Montreal,	Principal Caven, D.D., Toronto.
1893 Brantford,	Thos. Sedgwick, D.D., Tatamagouche, N.S.
1894 St. John, N.B.	Geo. L. Mackay, D.D., Formosa, China.
1895 London,	Jas. Robertson, D.D. Winnipeg.
1896 Toronto,	D. M. Gordon, D.D., Halifax.
1897 Winnipeg,	William Moore, D.D., Ottawa.
1898 Montreal,	Robert Torrance, D.D., Guelph.
1899 Hamilton	Robt. Campbell, Sc D., Kenfrew.
1900 Halifax	

Of the above names, the first five are deceased; also Dr. Cochrane, Dr. King, Dr. MacKnight and Dr. Burns. The whole number is twenty-six, including the one to be appointed in June at Halifax; so there would remain seventeen, a sufficient number to be entrusted with the duty of nominating the Moderator of Assembly. The present system is undignified, to say the least of it, besides being unjust to the nominee, who should have some time to consider the responsibilities of office."