

services could be commenced. Religion was not a secondary consideration. The religion of God was sought first. It was kept uppermost. I leave my readers to judge whether or not there is a coming up, in these respects, to the ancient land-marks. If there is any fear as to the permanent and increasing usefulness of Methodism, it arises from the danger of ignoring individual effort, and trusting too much to organization. As sure as we leave all for ministers, and officers, and machinery, and denude ourselves of personal responsibility, and refuse to work individually for God, and for souls, "Ichabod" may be written on our altars—the glory has departed. May a double portion of the spirit of our fathers fall upon us, their sons and successors.

MILTON, Ontario.

THE LAND OF MOAB.*

BY GERVAS HOLMES, ESQ.

Where each old poetic mountain
Inspiration breathed around ;
Every shade and hallowed fountain
Murmured deep a solemn sound.—Gray.

RITTER has finely remarked that "History does not lie in an adjoining nature, so to speak, but actually within the bosom of nature. History and nature are at one as God looks down upon them from his canopy of stars." Hence the necessity, now generally admitted, of studying history in immediate connection with physical geography. But the philosophic historian at once discovers that other subjects are so intermingled with the study of geography in its bearing upon the history of mankind that they cannot well be separated. The various branches of the tree of knowledge are so "inveterately convolved"—their lines are so continually intersecting, that he who would fully inform himself

* THE LAND OF MOAB: Travels and Discoveries on the Eastside of the Dead Sea and the Jordan. By H. B. Tristram, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon. Canon of Durham. With map and illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.