

from their pockets, he retains the place. The qualities needed for this work are those found more generally in young men. Physical energy, elasticity of mind, pleasing manners—these are youthful characteristics. In the characteristic and expressive vernacular of business, the modern preacher must be a "hustler," and young men can hustle far better than old men. Instead of the minister being the hand, of which the members of the church are the fingers, both together gripping the community and lifting it upward and forward, the minister is often, of course with honorable exceptions, expected to be both hand and fingers."

This picture is not one to be proud of, but alas, it is too true to be ignored. What laymen and ministers ought to set before themselves as a prime duty in the case, is to educate the Church to the importance of an experienced ministry—experienced in ecclesiastical and religious matters, experienced so as to deal faithfully with saints and sinners. The young, energetic minister is not to be suppressed, but if the Church is to be built up, and kept in the love of God, if her spiritual life is to grow, if her mission in the world is to be fulfilled, it must be done more largely by the old than by the young men. Age need not mean exhaustion of energy or of mental vigor; it may mean quite the reverse. A member of the Ministerial Association put it well by saying that some exhausted their energies in their prime while others, by careful living, retained them to a great age; mentally, a man is young so long as his mind is growing, so long as there is no hardening of the sympathies; and spiritually a man is young while he is growing in grace. It is well that the question should be constantly discussed so that by discussion right views may be promulgated far and near.

REV. DR. GREGG.

THE reception to Emeritus Professor Gregg was a well merited tribute to one of the most faithful, able and useful men who have served the Canadian church. When a year or two ago he retired from active work at Knox College, the voice of the church was heard in his praise in a manner which must have brought joy to the aged veteran's heart, and now that fifty years have been completed in his ministry it was fitting that the event should have been marked, quietly and unostentatiously by the congregation with which he worships. He and his erstwhile colleague, Rev. Professor MacLaren, preached at Belleville last Sabbath the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of John street church there. Fifty years ago Dr. Gregg held his first communion in that same church, having been its first pastor. Rev. Dr. MacLaren was minister of the same charge from 1859 until 1870, Dr. Gregg's incumbency having been from 1847 to 1857. From 1857 to 1872 he was was pastor of Cooke's church and then was appointed professor in Knox College. He has been Convener of the Hymnal Committee and the able historian of the Canadian Church.

Personally he exemplifies the Christian life to a high degree, showing humility, modesty, charity and an amiable, upright spirit in all his dealings and conduct. He possesses scholarship without its pride or pedantry, and has maintained sound doctrine without the prejudices of the schools. Altogether his has been a beautiful life, attractive in its sincerity and in its genuine sympathies, and its gloaming is made radiant with the loving homage of many friends.

The reception was held in Bloor street church and

was an informal social gathering at which members of the Presbytery, of the congregation, and other friends had an opportunity of felicitating Dr. Gregg on his Jubilee. Addresses were presented on behalf of the Presbytery and congregation and many bright, happy speeches were made.

NATIONAL IDEALS.

AS indicated in our last issue, the Sunday afternoon lectures at Queen's University, are to deal this year with national topics. Rev. Principal Grant delivered the first in the series, last Sabbath. His subject was "national ideals" dealing with the race question, Canada's relations with the mother country and with the United States. In the course of his address he said:

"We are beginning to see that nothing but evil comes of suspicion or antagonism, and that if we are unjust to one another we dishonor ourselves and weaken the common cause. The policy of organized proselytism is dying out, as it has died out completely between Protestant churches; these are now at peace with each other and drawing nigh to outward union because they are acting on the principle of live and let live. Men have not ceased to be sincere Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, because they do not attempt to proselytize from each other. We now recognize that such attempts would be not faithfulness to conviction but a breach of civic and social morality, a greater injury to Christianity than could be atoned for by the gain of any number of converts, and that we witness best to the excellence of our own doctrines and orders by letting their light shine naturally instead of flashing it offensively into the eyes of our neighbors. This principle is now acted on also between Protestants and Roman Catholics who live in this Province. Their relations are consequently better than ever they were before. Before long it will be acted on between Protestants and Roman Catholics who live in the one Dominion. To their martyr missionaries and devoted sisters of mercy we shall pay honor next to that which we pay to our own, and we shall shrink from giving offence to the religious convictions of fellow-citizens as from a sin against the love which is the fulfilling of the law. This development of charity has come about largely from our long struggle to attain national unity. French-speaking Canadians have been our friends, comrades, brothers-in-arms. We have seen that their faith is essentially ours, that their aims are as high and their readiness to make sacrifices for the country as genuine . . . In reply to the question that if important religious differences are ignored, is that not tantamount to saying that these are unimportant? the Principal answered that if our religion is worth anything it would teach us to love our fellow-citizens respect their convictions, believe that if there is anything good in us they would be able to see it without our pharisaically pointing it out, and to trust that God will yet bring us to a higher point of view, where we shall see eye to eye."

Our responsibilities to the empire were admirably developed in the address and all will endorse his view that an ideal to be kept before Canadians is the moral unity of the peoples on the northern part of this continent—"our Kinsfolk to the South" as the Principal calls them, for Christian civilization requires amicable national relations with them.

Rev. Norman H. Russell's appointments are as follows: Norwood, Oct. 21st; Springvale, 22nd; St. Paul's, Peterboro, Omamee, St. Andrews' Peterboro, 24th; Lakefield, 25th; South Monaghan, 26th; Millbrook, 27th; Harwood, 28th; Graton, 29th; First church Port Hope, Cobourg, 31st; St. James square Toronto, Nov. 3rd; Chalmers' church Mission Band Toronto, 4th. Mr. Russell has been having a busy time in Montreal Presbytery, two meetings every day. Much interest has been shown by large audiences. The magic lantern views add considerably to the interest of the evening addresses.