

nection with these railways. But when the C. P. R. brings tourists to Bala, the "Cherokee" is there waiting for them; and the "Segamo" meets the C. N. R. trains at Barnesdale, on Lake Joseph, and takes charge of Muskoka passengers and freight. The old company was equal to the emergency and nothing is now heard about new lines of steamers.

Some philosopher has said "there is nothing the world misses so little as a man." Some cynical bachelor has added "unless it be a woman." After all some men are missed. Old Muskoka tourists still miss the late Mr. A. P. Cockburn. He was nearly always on the wharf when the Muskoka G. T. express came in, and had a kindly welcome for everybody. "A. P.," as his friends called him, was a marvel of good nature. Not even a tourist tearing around after baggage supposed to be lost could ruffle him. His place is well filled by Mr. W. F. Wasley, a young man trained in his own office.

People who want to be on the run all the time during their holidays often ask: "What do you do in Muskoka for a whole month? How do you put in the time?"

The right thing to do is to do nothing. Sleeping is a very important part of the programme. The man who cannot sleep in Muskoka has no capacity for using "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." The air quiets the nerves and is as soporific as a dull sermon. Eating is a considerable item, as the hotelmen know to their cost. For the rest of the time the right thing to do is nothing. One feels drowsy and wants to be quiet. If about a dozen of those politicians who make midnight hideous in Ottawa would take a long holiday in Muskoka, parliamentary government would be a great gainer.

There is plenty of preaching in Muskoka during the holiday season, and the Presbyterian church does its full share. The Presbytery of Barrie, through its Home Mission Committee, holds service in most of the large hotels. As a rule the services are well attended and the collections liberal. In any of these summer congregations you find representative people of all creeds from all parts of the continent. For the time being they unite with the aid of any union committee.

Our esteemed contributor writes in fitting terms of the steamboat service on the lakes, contributing as it does in so large measure to the enjoyment of the tourist. We may be permitted to add a word as to the excellent facilities afforded by the Grand Trunk and C. N. Railways for reaching this summer resort. The service provided by both companies leaves nothing to be desired, and, as a result the rush of visitors into the Muskoka Lake regions promises to be as large, notwithstanding the financial depression in the United States, as in any previous year. Muskoka has by no means lost its power to attract and charm! As the writer of these lines was present by invitation at the laying of the keel of the first steamer to ply the Muskoka waters, he can supply the name, forgotten by our contributor. She was appropriately named the "Wenonah" (eldest daughter), by Mrs. Cockburn, after one of the characters in Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

God's Need of Men.

When God would do anything among men. He chooses and uses a man. When He wanted to grow a nation that would stand for the highest ideals of revealed religion, even as later Greece stood for letters, and Rome for the power of organization, He chose a man up in the Euphrates Valley. And about this man, Abraham, He began slowly to build up that strange people which has had the greatest influence of any upon the nations of the earth. When that nation, not yet fully born as a nation, was in sore danger of being throttled in its birth, He took a man, Moses, chosen from his birth, graduate in the highest learning of Earth's best schools, with a postgraduate course from the University of Arabia, and who has left the indelible marks of his native gifts and special training upon that people, and upon the life of the whole race.

With deepest reverence be it said, when God would redeem a world He sent a Man. That Man was as true a man as though not infinitely more. Yet his character clearly marks Him off from all other men. When He would awaken the life of the whole earth by awakening its head, He chose Luther. One cannot think of the vast moral and mental upheaval of Europe which took so long to reach its flood tide without having his vision filled by the figure of the German giant, and about him grouped, through the years of that movement of staggering regenerating power, such men as scholarly Wycliff in England, brave Huss in Bohemia, eloquent Savonarola in Italy, the keen and logical statesman, Calvin, in Geneva, and rugged Knox in Scotland.

But one must never let the leaders make him forget the faithful common folk without whom no leader could do his work. The common every day life, not told by the history writer, is dependent even more than the individual man, whether it be the manning of a ship, or the running of a railroad, or the weaving of life's common web anywhere. Success and happiness depend upon the one man, in the thick of things, quietly doing the common place things, with an uncommon, faithful steadiness.

MACLEODS AND BONARS.

A contemporary states:—"The remarkable record, covering 352 years, of the Macleod family of preachers would appear after all to be eclipsed by that of the Bonar family. The history of the Bonars begins with the year 1693, when Rev. John Bonar, of Torpichen, was ordained. He was a minister for fifty-four years. His son, John Bonar, of Fetterlar, had a ministry of twenty-three. Two immediate descendants together cover a period of fifty-two years. Then we come to Dr. John Bonar, of Larbert, Aberdeen and Glasgow, thirty-seven years; Dr. John James Bonar, of Greenock, fifty-six years; Dr. Horatius Bonar, of Kelso and Edinburgh, fifty-two years; Dr. Andrew Alexander Bonar, of Collace and Glasgow, fifty-four years; Rev. Andrew R. Bonar, of Fogo and Edinburgh, twenty-four years; Rev. Horatius Ninian Bonar, of Salbourn, twelve years, making a total of 364 years, and surpassing that of the Macleods by twelve years. The Macleod record, however, remains unique in the respect that that family laboured entirely within the Church of Scotland, while the Bonars served partly in the Church of Scotland, and partly in the Free Church."

The Quebec Tercentenary celebration is attracting large numbers of people, not only from Canada and the United States, but from Britain and the continent of Europe. It promises to be a great success.

GREATEST EVANGELIZING AGENCY.

In the Chicago Interior, Rev. Dr. Henry has been making an earnest plea for greater recognition of the Sabbath School. It is universally recognized that the greatest evangelizing agency of our day is the Sabbath School. The late Henry Clay Trumbull said that the United States had practically been saved to Christianity and the religion of the Bible by the Sabbath School. To day we might as truthfully say that North America's greatest hope for purity and honesty in public and private life, for the preservation of the Christian home, as well as her pure promise of a church of spiritual power, is in the Sabbath School. The Sabbath School of to-day is the church of to-morrow. The boys and girls of to-day must be brought to Christ and trained for Christian life and service if the church would enter more fully upon its high mission of saving the world. More truly can we say than ever before in our history that the American continent for Christ means the world for Christ. To-day a little less than one-half of our population are professed followers of Christ, and a little more than one-half of the boys and girls of our country are enrolled as members of the Sabbath School. What are we, as a church, doing to reach them?

BIG DECREASE IN LIQUOR PRODUCTION.

There was a greater decrease in the production of whiskey and beer the first three months of the present year than probably ever before in the same length of time in the history of the United States Government. The shrinkage is so unprecedented that the trade cannot mistake its significance.

According to Deputy Commissioner Wheeler, of the Treasury Department, the internal revenue receipts for January, 1908, compared with January, 1907, show a loss in liquor collections of \$502,114. February this year shows a shrinkage of \$1,322,157 compared with February, 1907. The liquor receipts for March of this year, compared with the same month last year, show a decrease of \$3,035,472. The average monthly decrease in liquor revenue for the past nine months is less than one-third of the shrinkage of the month of March alone. This enormous decline in liquor revenue means a tremendous decline in the production of whiskey and beer.

According to Government officials, more than 95 per cent. of this revenue decrease is in production.

Liquor periodicals and Government statisticians agree that during the first 90 days of 1908 there was a shrinkage of nearly \$25,000,000 worth in the quantity of liquor manufactured. Of this decrease 60 per cent. is in whiskey production and 40 per cent. in the making of beer.

This decrease of nearly \$10,000,000 worth of beer production in 90 days is a new record and one which the brewer has never before faced, for while the revenue receipts from whiskey have been decreasing for some time the receipts from beer have shown an increase until during the recent months.

At this rate of decrease the present fiscal year, ending the first of July, will show a reduction of liquor production to the value of nearly \$50,000,000.

The financial flurry has no doubt been a factor in this falling off in liquor production, but there is little doubt that the country-wide temperance movement has also been a contributing cause.—Toledo Blade.

Anniversary services were held in the Ospringe Church on a recent Sunday. They were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Aoton.