

at home. A leaf out of his lordship's book may well be taken by those who are inclined to turn their vacation into a period of intense activity and excitement.

The influence of Chautauqua must be good and lasting. There the various denominations meet on a common platform. They dwell together in brotherly love. The foremost scholars are brought together to exchange their thoughts upon Christian work. The methods of instruction which are exemplified must have a reflex influence upon Sabbath Schools everywhere. Many a teacher, superintendent or pastor returns like the bee to his home laden with the material which is to be turned into honey. The social influence of Chautauqua fills the heart with delightful remembrances of the friendships which have been made. The meeting of so many Christians to study the word of God is suggestive of the occupations of heaven. Above all such a gathering presents a noble protest against the infidelity and vice and worldliness of the age. Any one who has not been privileged to go to Chautauqua has a rich feast provided for him in the Chautauqua "Herald" which furnishes verbatim reports of the proceedings of the Parliament.

FOREIGN SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THIS is an association which is founded for the purpose of establishing Sunday schools all over the world. It is a Yankee notion of great practical value. The idea is to make the Sunday school self-propagating, in much the same way as Churches extend themselves. A Church gives forth an offshoot which takes root in some necessitous locality, and grows till it attains independence. Of course, a Church in doing so may be said to propagate everything connected with a Church, and therefore a Sunday school to the bargain. But what is to hinder a Sunday school doing the same thing? Let one of our schools resolve upon establishing a new school in some place that really requires it, and say that this is done under the general superintendence of an association, then what will be accomplished? A new Sabbath school will be set going. This will by-and-by become a mission field. Then the organization of a congregation will follow. Then the buildings necessary for such will be put up. It is very evident that were this done to any extent, the world would soon be covered with Sabbath schools.

What is to hinder? Well, it is a question of money? Rev. Dr. Rufus Clark, of Albany, states that there are close upon seven millions attending the Sabbath schools of the United States alone. It is prodigious to think of it, and more than Dominie Sampson would say so. Well, supposing that every person attending the Sabbath schools in the United States gave but one cent in the year for the propagation of Sabbath schools, it would yield an income of \$75,000 and upwards, and that, mark, for only one year. At the rate of one cent per week there would be an annual income of upwards of three and a half millions of dollars. With a contribution of one cent per annum from every person throughout the world, the income of a few years would make the national debt of Great Bri-

tain or the United States appear as a mere cipher. Such is the power of littles. Such proved to be the power of the penny in the hands of Dr. Chalmers. It was the penny a week that made the Sustentation Fund.

The Foreign Sabbath School Society referred to is doing its work at present upon four thousand dollars per annum. If it has done good in the past, what a work could be accomplished upon the basis we have named! Why, it could take the whole foreign work of the Church into its hands, and never feel it. It could plant Sunday schools everywhere in a few months. We are glad to learn that the suggestion of Dr. Clark has been quickly followed up in Albany. It is worthy of being followed up everywhere.

PROVINCIAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

WE were much pleased and instructed to peruse with exceeding care the proceedings of the late Provincial Teachers' Association. The addresses and discussions did credit to those gentlemen who took part in them. The speeches of Inspector Hughes and Professor Goldwin Smith at the close were well worthy of the place assigned to them in the programme.

It appears to us to be a hopeful sign of the progress of the teaching profession that it is organizing into associations. This is in keeping with the age. In Toronto during this summer we have been favoured with the annual meetings of medical men, of dentists, and other professions. In the United States there is a proposal to form a national Bar Association, and already there every possible profession and work have their conventions, their conferences, or their parliaments, as they are variously called. And thus we need not wonder that the teachers have begun to assert themselves, and that in their county and provincial associations they are taking shape as a separate and independent profession. The Church, the Bar, the medical profession were not long since considered the only three estates or professions that existed. The Press has risen to be a fourth estate, and now we shall have the teachers as the fifth. But whether first or fifth, there is no body of men who deserve better of their country than our teachers. They are well educated, intelligent, hard-working, and actuated as a rule by the highest motives, and their influence upon society in general, and upon the young and rising generation in particular, is incalculable.

The teachers seem to be modelling their associations upon the system of the Presbyterian Church, their county associations corresponding with presbyteries, and their provincial with synods. And now Inspector Hughes proposes to add what would answer to the description of the General Assembly, viz., an association for the Dominion. It may be an unconscious imitation, or perhaps it is because our Presbyterian system is so much the exponent of common-sense principles, that others seeking organization cannot help following in its wake. But there is one thing which the teachers want and which the ministers have, and that makes all the difference in the world between them. We refer to the right of independent action—of executing existing laws or initiating and perfecting new

ones. As yet the Teachers' Associations are not much more than mutual improving societies. They are highly literary. They are eminently wise. But all they can do is to edify and comfort themselves. They have no executive. They do not rule the schools as ministers do the churches. Possibly the existing associations may develop into self-governing bodies. But whether or not, let us not forget that as advisory bodies these associations of teachers cannot but exercise a wholesome influence; while upon public opinion and questions affecting the interests of education their deliberations cannot but be felt. It is a valuable sign of a respectable hearing being given to them by the public, that so much attention was shown to them by the secular press.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

THE accounts we have of the ravages of the yellow fever in the southern cities are harrowing to read. The victims are to be numbered by thousands. Many places have been depopulated, the people flying in fear and awe before the enemy. The strong have fled from the weak. Those who could not go have been left to do battle with the terrible foe. It is doubtless owing to the extreme heat that this plague has come to destroy. What a record of which this year can now boast! a record of lightning storms, of destructive hail, of deluging rain, of fierce hurricanes; and human life and property have been as a breath before their approach. But of all these surely such a plague as this is most to be dreaded.

We are glad to see that the people of America are being roused into active benevolence for the relief of the suffering. That is the grand offset to such calamities in our age. Lancashire, Chicago, Avondale, St. John, China, remind us of the munificent gifts of the world for the help of the distressed. The yellow fever may quickly be followed by the footsteps of the angel of mercy. Relief will go out from those who feel for the suffering and are praying on their behalf.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

BRUCE.—In Knox Church, Kincardine, on last Tuesday of September, at 2.30 p.m.

HURON.—Presbytery of Huron will meet at Wingham, on last Tuesday of October, at 11 a.m.

PETERBORO'.—At Cobourg, on the last Tuesday of September, at 11 o'clock a.m.

TORONTO.—In the usual place, on the first Tuesday of September, at 11 a.m.

WHITBY.—At Whitby, on the 3rd September, at 11 o'clock a.m.

CHATHAM.—The Presbytery of Chatham meets at Thamesville on Tuesday, the 17th Sept., at 1 o'clock p.m.

PARIS.—Presbytery of Paris meets in Zion Church, Brantford, on Tuesday, 17th September, at 2 p.m.

KINGSTON.—Next quarterly meeting of this Presbytery will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Kingston, on Tuesday, 24th September, at 3 p.m.

OTTAWA.—In Bank street Church, Ottawa, on the first Tuesday of November.

STRATFORD.—In Knox Church, Stratford, on 24th September, at 9.30 a.m.

LONDON.—Next regular meeting in St. Andrew's, Sarnia, on last Tuesday in September, at 7 p.m.

BARRIE.—At Barrie, on Tuesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SAUGEEN.—At Palmerston, on Tuesday, 17th September, at 2 o'clock p.m.

HAMILTON.—This Presbytery will hold an adjourned meeting at Beamsville, on Tuesday, Sept 3rd, at 10 o'clock a.m.

HAMILTON.—Next ordinary meeting in Central Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday, Sept 17th, at 11 o'clock a.m.

MONTREAL.—In St Paul's, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 1st of Oct., at 11 a.m.

GLENGARRY.—At St Andrew's Church, Martintown, on Tuesday, Sept 17th, at 1 o'clock p.m.