

removed to Buffalo, hence our citizens know him only as an old man. That he was active and clear headed in business may be inferred from his eminent success in it; the broadness of his views and the goodness of his heart are attested abundantly by the manner and extent of his charities. He was tenacious of his ideas, but this mainly because they were right, it being no hard task to convince him of an error. It is a pity that such noble men as he could not live always, were it for nought else than the benefit of example. His epitaph will be, that while all deplore his loss, the poor and the children will miss him most, and we can imagine no better one.—*Buffalo Courier.*

III. Papers on Sunday School Convention.

1. PROVINCIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Provincial Sunday School Convention on the 8th and 10th ult., in Toronto. A large number of delegates and ministers from different parts of Canada and some from the United States was present.

Rev. Dr. Caldicott, Vice-President of the Association, was called to the chair. The Dr. then read the 3rd Chapter of the book of Proverbs, Rev. John Potts, of Hamilton, led in prayer.

Mr. Sheriff Sherwood, of Brockville, was called upon as the first Sunday School Teacher in Canada to give his views. The venerable old man obeyed the call, by giving an account of the Sunday School movement from his first connection with it. His story was exceedingly interesting, having been engaged in the work since 1811.

Rev. Dr. Caldicott then vacated the chair, which was taken by the new President, Rev. Mr. Marling, who addressed the Convention upon the necessity of order and harmony in the proceedings.

Rev. Alexander Topp, who had been appointed to make the address of welcome, then did so. In welcoming the visitors from the United States, he said:—"We welcome them as citizens of another country, yet as kinsfolk and fellow-subjects in the spiritual kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Grace knows no distinction of country or race or clime. And the interchange of Christian sentiment, and the personal intercourse of Christians, will do far more than anything else to promote those feelings of amity and peace and good-will in which all right-hearted men will rejoice, and which, I trust, will ever prevail. I have long cherished the idea—and I don't see why it should not be realized—it would be a noble thing to find these two nations, Britain and America, one in blood, in language, in religion, and liberty, combining as one to spread the blessings of civilization, religion, and true liberty over all the earth, and thus hasten on the glory of the latter days, when no man shall require to say to his brother, 'Know the Lord; but all shall know Him from the least to the greatest.'"—Cheers.

Rev. W. H. Poole, of Goderich, then came forward to reply on behalf of his fellow-Canadian delegates. He considered the Sunday School one of the greatest institutions, under God, for Christianizing the world. He was glad that Toronto, which was first in Colleges and Schools, had this day shown herself second to none in Christian life.

Hon. Thos. F. Flagler, President of the N.Y. State S. S. Convention, thanked the meeting for the kind reception given to himself and his fellow-citizens on the other side of the water. The holding of conventions had wrought great improvement in the Sunday Schools of his native land, and he had no doubt but Canadian teachers would find them of great use here. He hoped sincerely that this might be the case, and that the New Dominion might enjoy God's blessing and prosper in every sense, but especially in the highest and best of all senses. It was true we were nations of one origin. He heartily reciprocated the sentiments expressed by the Rev. Mr. Topp upon this matter, and he hoped they might long live together in harmony such as existed among them to-night. The hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud applause.

Prof. Seager, of Cincinnati, was then requested to sing. He sang with remarkable sweetness and feeling, a number of Sunday School hymns.

Mr. Ralph Wells, of New York, next addressed the meeting. To him were allotted forty minutes, as one of the most prominent Sunday School teachers of this continent. His speech was brilliant and spirited, bounding in illustrations, principally drawn from his own experience, of the following facts:—1st. That the Sunday School teacher himself should possess Christian life. 2nd. That this life should be lasting; and, 3rd. That the teacher should depend more upon the influence of prayer than upon any other agency for the results which he desired, and for which he labored. Mr. Wells carried the audience with him, and was frequently cheered.

After singing again, Rev. Dr. Burns, of Chicago, was requested to speak. He dwelt forcibly upon the points raised by the previous speaker, and especially upon the power of prayer.

The Secretary, Rev. M. Millard, read the 22nd annual report of the Sunday School Association of Canada. The report of the Prize Essay Committee was then read, showing that ten had been sent in. The award of the committee was as follows:—First prize to essay, entitled "Feed my Lambs," Rev. Geo. Bell, of Clifton; second prize, entitled "Canadensis," Rev. Jno. Wood, of Brantford. An essay, entitled "Prove all Things," Rev. A. Sutherland, Yorkville, received honorable mention.

Fifty-five counties and towns in Ontario and Quebec were represented. A majority of them presented oral reports. Rev. Mr. McKillican, missionary of the Canada Sunday School Association, said he entered on his work on the middle of July. He began in Barrie and vicinity, and found the people anxious for improving schools and starting new ones. Up around Muskoka Lake, and back 60 miles of that, the people showed themselves in earnest, and gave freely of their small means for Sunday School requisites. Now many schools are in progress. North of Simcoe, they went within 60 miles of Lake Nipissing, settled all the way by poor men living in shanties, and whose principal provisions consisted of potatoes. He laid stress on personal visitation of three new sections and aiding them by grants of books. West of Penetanguishene there was a vast extent of country without any religious instruction. As the result of his tour he stated that 24 new schools had been organized, with 117 teachers and an attendance of 847 children; 36 schools were visited, employing 213 teachers for 8,016 children; 80 sermons and addresses delivered, and \$200 worth of books distributed. The speaker then alluded to several instances of the result of the neglect of early religious instruction, exemplified in three or four inmates of the Penitentiary, whom he had lately visited, and closed by exhorting renewed and earnest efforts in the cause.

The Chairman announced that the mission fund amounted to \$342, the contributions solely of Sunday School children.

The following subject was then brought up for discussion:—"The end or aim of the Sunday School."

Rev. Dr. Ormiston said that desirable results can only be obtained by having a definite object in view; but the true object to be aimed at in Sunday Schools, he considered, was to teach the children that Christ died for them that they might be saved. He thought that Christians alone should have the spiritual instruction of children under their charge. The work required a consecration of the heart to God's service. Class teaching had its advantage, but individual teaching was not to be neglected.

Rev. C. W. Bolton, of New York, mentioned an instance of three experimental lessons taught before a Sunday School Convention in England. On being requested to criticise, they could not find fault until a gentleman rose and said that the last teacher's lesson had been perfect with the exception of not once mentioning Christ in the course of the 20 minutes allotted to him. He took the rebuke to himself because he had not disowned the omission; and exhorted never to teach without mentioning Christ even if the time be ever so limited.

During the evening session, Mr. Ralph Wells gave an illustration to an infant class, collected for the purpose from two or three of the city Sunday Schools. There were about 30, of ages varying from four to eight. The first repeated a simple prayer, after their instructor, then sang a little hymn which he had taught them in the few minutes he had them under his care previous to bringing them upon the platform.

Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Cincinnati, presented the greeting of the Ohio State Sunday School Convention to the meeting, and said he was pleased to meet so many famous Sunday School workers. On the platform there were two classes of delegates, one from the city, and the other from the country; and they, looking from a different stand-point, have different modes of reclaiming the neglected youth of the country. The city is often the ruin of the unsophisticated youth from rural districts. He compared youth with a stream pure and crystalline as its fount, but gathering impurities in its course. The Church of the Lord Jesus Christ is the divinely appointed means for the salvation of the world, and the Sunday School one of its most important means of labor.

Rev. Mr. Dale, of Illinois, then addressed the Convention. He claimed for his State to have the most perfect Sunday School organization in the Union. Last year they had received reports from the 100 counties of the State. Even from Egypt (centre of Illinois) the progress of the movement is felt. They have over 3,000 schools, 30,000 teachers and officers, and 300,000 children. This is mainly due to half a dozen active, earnest, working laymen.

Mr. Johnson, from the Canada Bible Society, said he was commissioned by the Society he represented to say, that in back settlements, where they were too poor to purchase, they would furnish all the Bibles required.

Rev. Mr. Jay compared the children to a fleet of vessels bound for their different destinations, and the question presents itself, Will they all reach their port safe and well? Every person is under the