more on Bull and in every ard of all ons will be here is no aven above e the child they are e efforts of mongst the onal leaves s think of e nations." ing up the pefore I sit no are here ad an opporey are here. among the iversity life, other part . I think a s from Great y one who is welcome our e the Gospel lf, too, came and He was all brothers, at, although speaking of He is the Son other, and all ot get it into or a river is low-man here uman hearts. some of these ways think of you all know, Nova Scotia, ed in all lands, his is what he l." Now that

of our native yes as far as we can, and in doing so help everybody else. I have just as much right, on the principle of patriotism, to benefit myself by filching out of my friend's till as one nation has to benefit itself at the expense of another, as far as the validity of the thing is concerned; and the time will come when, should one nation by reason of its strength try to triumph over and enrich itself at the expense of another, the voice of every other power on the globe will cry shame upon it, until the whole world shall echo with the wrong of it. We are all brethren, and we should help one another in provincial affairs, in national affairs and in international affairs, and the strong should bear with the infirmities of the weak and assist them, instead of seizing the opportunity to drag them down. I love to think of patriotism according to my own idea of it. Canada is a big country, I know, but according to my idea of a great patriotism, it is not right unless it embraces not only Canada but New York also. I see Prof. Sherwin of Boston here, and Dr. Schauffler of New York will be with us to-morrow, and I anticipate a great deal from this meeting, for in looking over the programme I notice two or three topics to be discussed by these gentlemen which cannot fail to be interesting. Our President has called attention to a subject that we all should pay some attention to, and that is the study of the Bible. If there is one thing we have to attend to particularly, it is getting acquainted with the Book itself. In these days we have such a pile of books and commentaries and treatises written about the Bible that a man almost thinks he cannot know anything of it without investing in a small library. And this vast array of books on the Bible falls into the hands of our classes, and they come to Sabbath-school on Sunday full of the opinions and views of these commentators, and if you ask them where they got such and such a thing, the answer is: Well, I got it from Dr. Smith, or Dean Stanley, or Canon Farrar—or it is the opinion of Dr. Parker, or somebody else. Where do they get it? Why, sometimes I stand in the presence of things that appall me, which scholars have imbibed out of such works without reading between the lines. If you only read it out of the Book itself it is all right, but they have taken these commentaries and just glanced briefly into their views of some passage without duly considering it, or reading between the lines, and the effect is sometimes startling. If there is one reformation that is needed, and needed badly, it is that we get down to the study of the Bible itself, aside from all these commentaries, and find what the Book says. And you may emphasize that, and I can give my reasons for it. It is a strange fact, but one that confronts us everywhere to-day, and that is, that you can go through the whole of our own schools in this country and learn nothing about the Bible. There is no study of it. They read a few verses here to-day, and they read a few somewhere else to-morrow. That is not the way to study it. We should teach less history in our schools and colleges, and more of the Bible. They can tell you all about the strategic advantages of