

3. In the committees also, there should be gradations of age. Gaps between children and adults should be carefully filled up. It is not desirable to draft all of a certain age into the adult society.

4. The ordinary meetings should be held on week days, generally once a month. But occasionally a portion of the ordinary Sunday School time should be devoted to the more solemn exposition of temperance truth; in order that it may be connected with the ordinary religious exercises; and that the attention of those teachers and scholars may be arrested who do not attend the week-day meetings.

5. The pledge should forbid the use of tobacco, as well as of intoxicating drinks.

6. In all juvenile societies, it is desirable that the postulants should remain on trial for at least a month. Their names should be entered at first in provisional books; and, during the month, the parents should be visited, and their consent obtained, previously to the taking of the permanent pledge.

7. The taking of the pledge should not be the mere signing in a book, which is not the solemn act to a child that it may be to an adult. It should be repeated aloud, in the presence of the audience; the hands may be joined, in token of brotherly union; and it should be followed, or preceded, by brief, earnest prayer. As the old churches make it a solemn part of the regular worship to stand up and repeat the Christian creed; so there is a propriety in all temperance meetings, whether of children or adults, in the members standing up to repeat the pledge which represents the temperance creed.

If a blessing is pronounced, in the Holy Word, even on those who give a cup of cold water in the name of Christ; how much more may not we confidently look for a blessing from the Good Shepherd on all true and loving efforts to protect the lambs we are seeking to gather into His fold, and to shield them from being carried off by the wolves of intemperance and other destructive lusts.

The thanks of the League were presented to Dr. Carpenter, and he was requested to place his paper in the hands of the Executive for publication.

Moved by Rev. James McCaul, seconded, and

Resolved,—That the Executive be, and hereby are authorized to publish as many copies of the proceedings of this meeting as they may deem necessary.

The Rev. J. T. Pitcher then read the following paper on

THE CHURCH AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Never, in the history of the temperance cause, has there been such a loud appeal for the Church's aid as at the present time. And the appeal, in despair of other means to the church, is not more a compliment than a serious charge of dereliction in the actual performance of her duty. For too long a period, and by too many persons, the temperance reformation has been looked upon as a work that does not belong to the church. But now, more plainly than ever, it is felt that the fate of the temperance reform is to be decided here. The advocates of the movement knock at its door, and wait to hear how the case is to be decided. The church has the people, the influence, and the organized machinery necessary for this work, and what is now wanted, is to get the ministers and members of all denominations deeply interested, and thoroughly at work, and soon the victory will be won.

We have no sympathy with that coarse and unfounded accusation which has often been brought against the church—that it has been the bulwark to defend the intemperance of the age. Let it not be forgotten that thoroughly religious men originated the great temperance movement—that religion lay