is meeting, but the teacher is so lacking in vitality and imagination that the suggestion is not very attractive. However, he goes. During the session, which is very dry and dead, his thoughts wander to the innocent pleasures he might be having. Will he keep coming?

Again, here is a young man very serious about his religion. He is constantly thinking about it. He snatches the least word, in speech or print, that helps him. He goes to the Bible Class: but it is evident that the teacher has made no thorough preparation. Anybody could get up and rattle off those trite sayings. Will he keep coming?

Furthermore, the characteristics of the first young man and those of the second may be combined in one person. Will he keep coming?

Stouffville, Ont.

Week Day Religious Instruction

By Rev. P. Douglas Fraser, D.D.

None are keener for more Bible study than the Sunday School is able to afford, than the Sunday School teachers, for none know better than they how inadequate a half-hour a week is for this great task.

Bible instruction on week days has therefore, for them, the greatest possible interest; and it is good news for them and for all who wish to see the children throughly trained in the Word, to hear that all over the continent a new interest is being aroused in this entirely practicable and most hopeful form of effort to extend religious knowledge.

Not to speak of the experiments being made in North Dakota and Colorado in the way of giving credit in the day school for Bible study done in the Sunday School or at home, various other experiments are on foot to extend the systematic religious instruction to the week day. It requires more than one blow a week to mold the iron on the anvil, and each additional opportunity is one more blow.

The Roman Catholic public school teachers of New York city have, since the beginning of the present year, organized for this purpose. To the number of 1,328 they have volunteered, under the direction of the chief

authority in their church, Cardinal Farley, to bring the Roman Catholic school children under direct and systematic religious instruction. The plan is to obtain the names of all such children and to invite these to attend classes on Christian doctrine once a week after school hours in the hall of the parish church nearest their respective schools.

The plan has the approval of the Superintendent of public schools for New York city, and the Baptist Ministers' Association have appointed a committee to consult with other Protestant churches as to a like movement for Protestants.

It is too soon to say how the plan for such week day instruction will work out; but it ought to succeed. The Vacation Bible School, which sets up religious instruction during the summer holidays, has been an eminent success in that city. The new device will likely prove no less successful.

And if successful in that great metropolis, why not elsewhere, and everywhere? Some scattered attempts have been made in Canada, with considerable encouragement. The school law in some of our Provinces permits the instruction of children of their own faith, after school hours, in the school buildings, by ministers or their representatives. In some instances, trustees have sanctioned the shortening of school hours on Friday afternoons for this purpose, and the ministers of the various denominations have arranged to take all the scholars of given rooms, following one another, so that in the course, say of a month, all the scholars have been taught by all the ministers.

The Teachers Monthly would be glad to know of any experiments in this line; and of how they work out.

A Korean Sunday School

By Mrs. A. F. Robb

The distinctive thing about Korean Sunday Schools is, that they comprise the whole congregation, from the grandparents to the "Cradle Roll." Nobody is too old or too young to go to Sunday School.

As we go into the church, a plain, low building, we notice that men and boys enter on one side of the church, and women and