

Is Jimmy dead? No, and no again. He who was the class athletic director, who was an earnest student of the Word, and a valiant soldier of Jesus Christ; he who early in life ran up his colors as a Christian and who never lowered them, still radiates the influence of a rare personality.

Do you wonder that the little "X" in that teacher's membership roll means so much to him, or that Jimmy's companions still love to talk about him?

Toronto



### Meeting the Needs of the Young People

The way to conquest in every field is through obedience to law. If we are to get crowds, we must ascertain the tastes of people and make an appeal to them; if we want to make money we must find out the wants of the neighborhood and supply them; if we are to make a real success of our young people's work, we must go at it in the same way.

What, then, are the religious wants of young people, say from sixteen to twenty-five? The chief are probably the longing for complete manhood, craving for sociability, the desire for service and the yearning for fellowship with God.

How are these needs to be met? There are four corresponding interests, namely: Bible study, social opportunity, missionary enterprise and worship.

What must we set up in our congregations to provide these interests? Bible Classes, midweek meetings, budget allocation, attractive public worship.

One inclusive organization is enough in each congregation, officered and governed by the young people themselves. Such an organization can provide one or more Bible study classes on Sunday and other study classes through the week, can provide inter-class or inter-club or other social and fellowship meets from time to time, can see that every young person takes a personal interest in the great missionary work of the church through missionary canvass, missionary meetings and missionary banquets, and can, through ushering, choir work and special young people's features and services, secure the joyful participation of the young people in the worship of God.

Let us not make a fetish of any particular organization or programme, but see that we do the thing, that all our young people are receiving, through instruction, worship and training, the supply at least of their essential religious needs and fitness for future participation in the religious life of the church and of the nation.

## How to Organize a Sunday School

BY REV. W. O. ROTHNEY, B.D.

In every Sunday School some one must be responsible for its organization. In the larger and more progressive congregations which are able to support, not only a preaching pastor, but a director of religious education as well, this latter officer will be largely responsible for the organization of the church School. In smaller congregations this responsibility will devolve upon, either the pastor or the superintendent, according as one or the other is more expert in the matter of religious education.

The director of religious education, if there is one, the pastor, and the superintendent of the Sunday School, together with two or more persons in the congregation, interested in religious education and having superior educational training, will form what has come to be called, the Educational Committee of the Church.

This committee should be one of the regular standing committees of the congregation, and should sustain the same relation to the Sunday School that a school board sustains to a public school. It will be the duty of the com-

mittee to study carefully the educational problems of the local church, including all the various organizations that have sprung up from whatever motives; and it will have the power to line up these various organizations into one cooperative and federative body, thereby avoiding all duplication of effort. Every organization that has for its object the training and development of youth, should form an integral part of the church School. It does not follow, however, that all meetings and classes of the School should be held on Sunday.

The pupils attending the regular session of the Sunday School naturally fall into five groups according to age and development. These are: (1) the Primary, including all pupils under 9 years of age; (2) the Junior, including pupils approximately 9 to 12 years of age; (3) the Intermediate, pupils of 13 to 16 years; (4) the Senior, those of 17 to 20; and (5) the Adult, comprising all over 20 years of age.

In the larger Schools these groups will form