

whom he respected as authorities on Sabbath school work. Yet his experience had taught him that young teachers are more successful with classes of tender age than are older teachers. They can understand their scholars better; and both grow up together in the work.

Persons should be encouraged very early in life to become communicants of the church of Christ. They are already members by right of baptism. They should not be urged to do so beyond encouragement and exhortation through the parent or teacher. Parents are God's special channels for influencing the minds of young people. Therefore take the parents into confidence in this matter.

In the *second* place, Mr. Cruikshank took up the question as to how a pastor can guide his people in daily life. Christianity contemplates not only every life but the *whole* of every life, secular as well as religious. So the pastor has a right, so far as time and opportunity allow, to look after the daily life of each member of his flock. The best way in which he can so help his young people is through associations connected with the church work, or through purely literary societies. It is surely the pastor's duty to look after the literary tastes of his people. The tendency of the present day is to read much, and think little. A well conducted society, in which every member is expected to contribute something to the entertainment, will have the effect

of making the young people turn their reading to account. In this way you encourage self-endeavor. Let solid doctrinal teaching be done in the bible classes. It may be considered dry and uninteresting by the pupils at the time, but it will give them a strength of character for future life.

The musical talents of the young should be cultivated by holding periodically musical entertainments.

Athletic sports should also be encouraged to a moderate degree. The pastor should go with his young men in such elevating sports, but he must not take a too prominent part.

In conclusion the speaker touched on the "old time" church difficulty of dancing. This was an evil that was greatly enhanced by pulpit notices. It is a question that is solving itself, and should be treated with supreme indifference. To a real live christian the dance has little fascination.

MONDAY CONFERENCE, DECEMBER 6th, 1886.—Rev. James Barclay, M. A., of St. Paul's church, addressed the conference to-day on "What pulpit teaching ought to be."

"There is a danger," he said, "of allowing the pulpit teaching to become one-sided. We are naturally disposed to look at things from a single standpoint. The tendency then is to become self-projective in our pulpit ministrations. In addition to natural temperament, our personal experience will influence our teaching. Now this is the best kind of