

The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

Vol. LIX

August 8, 1911

No. 32



THE TOTEM-POLES OF ALASKAN INDIANS

THIS and THAT

A MACHINE that will wash and dry more than eighteen thousand dishes an hour has been invented.

THE bill providing for reciprocity between Canada and the United States was passed by the Senate on Friday, July 21.

LINCOLN BEACHY made his most exciting aviation trip when he recently braved the air-holes and eddies over the seething falls of Niagara.

WALTER BROOKINS, the young air-man of the Wright's team, has retired from aviation, and will devote himself to farming.

Do not throw away a leaky hot-water bottle or bag. Heat clean white sand in the oven and pour it into the bottle. Sand will remain hot longer than water.

"THE passenger department of a Western railroad has inaugurated a plan which allows the passengers to order dining-car meals and make selections from the menu at the time they purchase their tickets."

THE highest salaried woman in Uncle Sam's employ is Mrs. Leona M. Wells, who is assistant clerk to the appropriations committee of the United States Senate. Mrs. Wells receives twenty-five hundred dollars a year.

THE people of Gibson County, Indiana, observe an annual rat day. On their last rat-killing day, four thousand of these pests were slaughtered, thus saving to the county thirty thousand dollars next year.

"OUT of 14,000 houses in Duluth, Minnesota, no less than 12,000, or about 86 per cent of the total, are wired for electricity, a still more remarkable fact being that the number of houses using electricity exceeds by 2,000 the houses connected to the water-supply, and by 5,000 those using gas."

How Money Is Wasted in War

IN my opinion there never was a good war nor a bad peace. What vast additions to the conveniences and comforts of living might mankind have acquired if the money spent on wars had been employed in works of public utility.—*Franklin.*

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Facsimile of Cover Design Printed in Three Colors since June 1, in seven of our large cities.

The August Number of Life & Health Special Out-of-Doors Number

Discusses 98 Topics Concerning the Welfare of the Entire Man—Body, Mind, and Spirit

Our July edition of 65,000 copies was sold out by Sunday, July 9
August issue, first edition, 65,000

Large orders from our agents who are in daily contact with the people, and scores of applications for agency, are additional proofs of the popularity of this health magazine. One student has sold 6,550 copies since June 1, in seven of our large cities. Her mark for the summer's work is 10,000 copies.

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All Orders Should Be Sent Through Your Conference Tract Society

The Youth's Instructor

VOL. LIX

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 8, 1911

No. 32

Atlantic City



MAN would not be a good American citizen if he did not know of Atlantic City," Mr. Roosevelt says. Whether a knowledge of this unique resort is an essential of good citizenship or not, an acquaintance with it is agreeable to most Americans. Atlantic City is indeed "The Queen City by the Sea." It is situated on an island five and one-half miles from the mainland. Its main street, or promenade, the Board Walk, extends along the water's edge for seven and one-half miles. It is

note. Perhaps no one gave a more spiritual message to the convention than Mr. Fred B. Smith, an evangelist for the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Smith's subject was evangelism. He said that whoever accepts the gospel's *come* must accept the gospel's *go*. If we are saved, we can not help making an effort to save others; and whoever does not win souls to Christ, has not Christ in his own heart.

He related two incidents to show that the work of winning souls becomes the strong man, the man of business worth, and the professional man, as well as the minister or Sunday-school teacher. During the panic of 1897 Mr. Smith received a telephone message from a friend to come into Wall Street and see the frenzied crowd. People were wild for fear of the financial loss imminent. Mr. Smith presently saw a man coming down the street in his carriage, one of the business giants of the country; and thinking this banker would be so greatly perplexed over the situation that he would want to talk of it, Mr. Smith, feeling unable to counsel him, stepped behind a statue to avoid meeting him; but the keen eye of the financier saw Mr. Smith and he motioned to him to come to the carriage. As soon as the evangelist neared the carriage, the banker began

to tell him that he had just won a soul to Christ. He was so full of joy over this effort that the panic was not mentioned.

Then another day Mr. Smith, on meeting one of the leading surgeons of the country, was at once made acquainted with the fact that the physician had just



THE WORLD'S PLAYGROUND — ATLANTIC CITY

the great resort not only for the city, but for the country round about. Two hundred fifty thousand persons, it is estimated, may be seen promenading on this wonderful esplanade on holidays or on any day in August. It is in many places one hundred feet wide. Extending from it at intervals are five great piers, one of which is known as "Young's Million Dollar Pier." This pier has on it three large auditoriums, a chapel, halls with chairs for sightseers, aquariums, an open-air auditorium, a wireless station, and a power plant for generating electricity. The motor used in this plant is run by utilizing the force of the waves as they roll in from the sea.

Mr. Young, the builder of this great pier, has erected on it a home for himself. The water under the pier where his home stands is fifteen feet deep; and yet his house is surrounded by a well-kept lawn and hedge. The grounds are ornamented with marble statuary and flowers.

The auditoriums serve for convention or amusement purposes. From July 6 to 12, of the present year, the twenty-fifth international convention of the Christian Endeavor world was held on this pier. Many thousands of persons were in attendance. The convention was addressed by President Taft, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Hon. Champ Clark, ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, Booker T. Washington, and other men of



PRESIDENT TAFT WAS ENTERTAINED HERE AFTER HIS ADDRESS TO THE CONVENTION

succeeded in persuading his chauffeur to give his heart to God. The surgeon told the story of the conversion with tears of joy.

But the sad part of every evangelist's work is the

fact that all will not yield themselves to the pleadings of the Spirit of God. One such young man of Brooklyn, New York, resisted Mr. Smith's pleadings with him to give his heart to God, saying that there were two things that he could not give up, and he would not. He clung to these, and in less than two years he murdered his wife and children and took his own life. He was a young man of apparent worth, and had he placed himself courageously on the side of right, a life of usefulness and joy might have been his.



Refusal and delay to accept Christ are always dangerous.

A young Karen woman from Burma gave an earnest appeal to Christian Endeavorers to devote their lives to the uplift of their heathen sisters. In answer to the suggestion that idolatry is good enough for the women of India, Miss Yaba said, "What is not good enough for you American women is not good enough for us."

In urging home missionary work also upon the people, she said that if we faithfully improve the opportunities for home missionary service, our hearts will expand until they take in the whole world.

Miss Yaba has been in this country seven years, and expects soon to return to Burma to devote her life to giving the gospel message to her own people.

Hon. Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives of Washington, D. C., eulogized the work of the Christian Endeavor organization, and of Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the first Christian Endeavor Society. He then devoted most of his time to proving, as he thought, that the world is growing better. It is sad to see men of influence educating the best of the world's young people away from the truth of God's Word.

Miss Fannie Crosby, the blind hymn-writer, was introduced to the convention, and though ninety-one years of age, made a brief but interesting talk. Miss Crosby has written nearly six thousand hymns, many of which are sung all over the world.

This convention was pronounced the largest and most enthusiastic convention held by Endeavorers.

Atlantic City is both a health and a pleasure resort. No less than two million guests, it is estimated, are entertained in this city during the month of August. More than four hundred hotels are listed as offering acceptable entertainment, and one of these has five hundred fifty rooms, while a number of others have two or three hundred. The most attractive hotels face the water, and are near enough for their guests to get the ocean breeze and the roar of the waves.

The promenaders on the Board Walk are at intervals entertained by sand artists, who mold the moist

sand into figures of animals, carriages, and men. Even young boys produce figures that indicate considerable native ability.

But the chief attraction of Atlantic City is its bathing beach, which is one of the best in the world. Its hard white clean sand offers much amusement to children, and the bathers do not find it unwelcome as a resting-place after an hour's exercise in the surf. The sweltering days of midsummer may find at one time as many as seventy-five thousand bathers in the surf or resting on the beach.

For certain classes of invalids a few weeks' stay at Atlantic City promises complete restoration; and fortunate is any one who can find the time and cash to enjoy even a short stay here, where he can feel the throbbing of the grand old ocean and take a daily tumble in the surf.

An Afterthought

To Graduates

THERE are times when the heart is triumphant
Because of a victory won;
There are times when the shadows are scattered,
Disclosing the rays of the sun;
There are times when life's pathway is fringed
With flowers of sweetest perfume,
And the thorns which would pierce all lie hidden
Beneath a profusion of bloom.

In life's battle some have proved valiant,
Have won in the contest severe,
While others retreated faint-hearted,
Content with a place in the rear.
But, ah! 'tis the brave win in conflicts
And bear off the laurels at last,
When the enemy's ranks have been scattered,
And the smoke of the battle is past.

Some contest for years to gain riches,
The riches of earth—for a day;
Some covet fame's withering laurels
That quickly must vanish away;
Some spend all their years in pursuing
A phantom, to find at the last
That life's precious hours have been wasted,
And now they forever are past.



The riches of earth, ah! how often
They take to themselves wings and flee!
And fame, should we reach it, is empty,
A bubble upon life's rough sea.
The phantoms which charm us are nothings:
To lift fallen man is ideal;
To fit one's self better for service,
Brings joy both enduring and real.

The seeker for learning engages
In a contest he knows must be long;
But "wisdom is better than rubies,"
And knowledge than riches with wrong.
Though years be spent wholly in searching
Ere he enter his life-work, 'twill prove
In the end there is grand compensation,
If he make it a labor of love;

If he pay to the world what he owes it,
 Instead of incurring a loss;
 If he give to humanity needy
 Life's gold instead of its dross.
 If in all things he truly endeavor
 To follow the Pattern divine,
 'Twill be said, when earth's drama is ended,
 Henceforth the true riches are thine.

There are those who stand as earth's victors,
 Who win in a conflict of years;
 Whose names are enrolled with the number
 For whose triumph memory rears
 An arch of remembrance o'erwritten
 With grand words time can not efface:
 "The great needy world is much better
 That these have been given a place."

O you who to-day are beginning
 In earnest to climb up life's way,
 Who've reached a new mile-stone, still yearning
 To peer through the dawn at the day;
 Still longing for that broader vision
 Known only to those who still climb,
 The beautiful prospect Elysian
 That stretches beyond you sublime,—

Sweet thought that you, too, may be victors,
 May honor the school you hold dear,
 May ever go "onward and upward,"
 Grow better with each passing year.
 Be sunshine to others about you,
 And lighten their burdens each day;
 Go about doing good like the Master
 From now till the close of life's day.

And when earth's long contest is ended,
 When its grand commencement is held,
 When the laurels immortal are given,
 The fairest man ever beheld,
 When the victors of all ages gather
 To receive that for which they have striven,
 May you then be found in their number,
 And enter the portals of heaven.

MRS. M. A. LOPER.

Missionary Volunteer Work Where We Have Advanced

ANOTHER quarter has closed, and again we have numbered our troops and measured our activities in service. A few of our Missionary Volunteers have failed to respond to the roll-call, and we greatly miss their words of cheer. However, the summary on the whole is splendid. Glance over it carefully. Do you know where your conference has made most advancement? Some conferences have done remarkably well during this quarter. They have outstripped themselves, and there is no better evidence of real advancement. (See page twelve.)

Ohio, for the first time, reports a conference society, and her young people have given away more papers than in any previous quarter. Ontario has surpassed all her earlier records in missionary visits, pages of tracts given away, and hours devoted to Christian Help work. Southern Illinois stands higher than ever before in these points: number of societies, membership, letters written, letters received, and papers sold. Northern New England exceeds her past records in membership, Bible readings held, and books given away. West Michigan reports better success than ever in selling papers and taking subscriptions. From Wisconsin comes one of the best reports her young people have ever submitted. Florida and New Jersey have reached the high-water mark in the number of societies reported; while the reports from Arkansas, Chesapeake, and North Dakota stand higher than ever before in membership as well as societies. In these three points—membership, missionary correspondence, and missionary visits—Southern Oregon has eclipsed all her old records. Indiana excels all her past records in the number of books her young people

have lent or given away; Kentucky in Bible readings held; New Mexico in papers sold and hours of Christian Help work; Northern Illinois in number of persons fed and clothed; Southern New England in the number of tracts sold; Louisiana in tracts given away; Maritime and Minnesota excel in missionary correspondence; and British Columbia and Western New York in the number of missionary visits made.

Have you noticed that the summary for this quarter introduces us for the first time to reports from Japan and West Texas? It also reminds us that the Australasian Union Conference presents a larger army of Missionary Volunteers than any other union conference.

What Next?

These tokens of progress will cheer the heart of Missionary Volunteers everywhere. But on the other hand, these workers will be grieved to observe that one of our strong conferences reports a smaller number of societies and less contributions to missions than for any previous quarter; and also that two other conferences seem to have fewer young people enlisted than at any time past. Will not the young people in those conferences see to it that these conditions are speedily exchanged for better ones? It lies within their power to do so. Will not every Missionary Volunteer resolve that so far as he can, he will make his own report better, and endeavor to inspire others to do the same? Will you not let your good report of faithfulness in God's work rouse others to greater activity? It will do this, if you pass it on. It will cheer your comrades on to more valiant service.

Did you ever hear how the fireman finally got up courage to save a child in the third story of a burning building? The ladder was at the window, and he started up; but the fierce flames were near, and out of the breaking windows rolled great clouds of hot, suffocating smoke. His heart failed him, and he turned slowly back. Just then some one in the crowd cried, "Give him a cheer," and as cheer after cheer rose above the crackling of the fire, the brave man's courage came back. He turned, rushed up the ladder, plunged through the flames, and soon the frightened child was safe in its mother's arms.

Friends, does not this remind you that there are many whose salvation demands immediate action? Some of your comrades are halting. They are not rushing to the rescue of the perishing. Will you not be faithful in the little details, that you may thus inspire them? Will you not give them a cheer, that they may plunge through the difficulties about them to save those who are in danger? Do it, for truly, "The work that centuries might have done, must crowd the hour of setting sun."

M. E.

Seed Thoughts

THE peace of mind that comes from knowing that you are constantly doing right, is worth more than millions of money.

You can well afford to be despised and hated of men, when these persons are incensed against you on account of your loyalty to God.

You should manifest love and justice in all your relations with others, but you can not be true to God, and enter heartily into the conversation and pleasures of the frivolous and undodly.

J. W. LOWE.

EXPERIENCES ON A LINER



(Continued)

BY A. GREENE HORNE



THE Roman Catholic service on board the boat was quite largely attended, there being a number of Irish returning to their native land. The collection in the Church of England service was £1 15 s. 9 d.; in the Roman Catholic service it was £3 1 s. 10 d. (Here is a chance for the eighth-grade arithmetic class to do a little figuring), showing the faithfulness of the Catholics, who, I think, were practically all persons who had long been residing in the United States. My seatmate at the table says he left Ireland thirty-one years ago, and this is his first return to his native country, to see a brother and sister, whom probably he will not recognize.

On account of the roll and pitch of the vessel, all tables and chairs are fastened to the floor. The dining-chairs are on a swivel, like a piano-stool, but have comfortable backs. The library is conveniently fitted with tables (fastened down), on three sides of which are cushioned seats, and on the fourth side a chair.

At one end of the room is a bookcase containing about three hundred volumes, nearly all fiction, which may be borrowed at certain hours by application to the deck steward. It seems a pity there is not a greater variety of literature; for on a voyage like this, one has time, which he may not have felt like sparing at home, for reading all about marine engines, turbines, wireless telegraphy, and a large number of other topics which would be especially interesting to passengers. I am now sitting within a few feet of the wireless room and can hear the instruments, but visitors are not allowed within the room. How I should like to read up concerning the wonderful process of which I can see and hear just a little from the door! How I should like to study regarding those monster engines that are pushing rapidly through the water this twenty-three-thousand-ton vessel, which, if it were placed in front of the Capitol at Washington, would reach out beyond both ends of the building! How much I should enjoy reading about the wonders of the ocean,—its currents, its tides, its bottom, its living creatures! Some may ask, Why did you not take such reading with you?—Partly because I was determined not to encumber myself with one pound more than was necessary for a trip through Europe; partly because, having been for years in close touch with one of the great world libraries, I did not realize beforehand what it was to be a week away from all interesting

reading-matter. There is just one objection to the steamship library as a place to write; and that is that many of the passengers find it a cozy place to lie on the cushions, so it is often difficult to find a seat. During the intervals between meals, one can write in the saloon, or he can take any convenient seat and use his lap. The library is liberally supplied with stationery, embossed with the name of the line and the steamer.

The steamer chairs are made to give the sitter a comfortable reclining position. These are conveniently placed on the covered deck, usually known as the Marconi deck. The chairs are rented for one dollar during the trip. Rugs may be rented for the same price, or one may bring one's own rug. The deck steward gives each chair a position which is kept during the voyage. As far as possible, the passengers are given a choice of position. Many of the passengers occupy these chairs, reading, chatting, sleeping, or viewing the "seascape" during the larger part of the day, and up to ten o'clock at night.

We started on the voyage with New York time, but at midnight each night the clocks regulating meals, etc., are set forward about thirty-five minutes. There are at least two clocks which are not so manipulated,—the chronometer, used in navigating the vessel, and the clock in the Marconi or "wireless" room, which must be in touch with the rest of the world. This latter keeps New York time for about three days, and then adopts London time, which is five hours later. Every day I set my watch forward to correspond with steamer time, and when I want to know what the time is in Washington or New York, I look at the Marconi clock. I suppose all INSTRUCTOR readers know that in all countries using standard time the minute-hands of the clocks are together, the only difference being in the hours. On the ship we do not attempt to keep a standard time, but as we near the Irish coast, all clocks and watches are turned ahead about an hour and a half, to Greenwich or London time.

I have already mentioned the fact that tables and chairs are fastened to the floor to prevent accident from the motion of the vessel. The dining-tables also have raised sides which may be put on in rough weather, forming a rim to keep dishes from sliding off. The passageways have railings along one side for the passengers to grasp and steady themselves. The berths have a high board in front to prevent sleepers from

rolling out, and against the wall at the back of the bunk is a handhold for further safety in very rough weather. Ordinarily these precautions against accident are not necessary; and with the motion we have had thus far on the trip, the arrangements of any ordinary dining-room, with movable chairs and tables, would be ample. I saw one young man stand a glass on top of a beer bottle (beer is only second to tea as a drink with the English) in the dining-room. It would have remained there indefinitely if he had not knocked it off, so steady was the vessel.

The weather varies during the day. In the morning the water is usually more calm, but later the breeze becomes more brisk and the water rougher, and as a consequence there is more rolling of the vessel, comparatively, late in the day. Almost every day we have some sunshine and some cloud. One day we had all clouds. Twice we have had a short rain, and twice we passed through a fog-bank, causing the loss of some time. One or two mornings it was decidedly chilly on deck, even with an overcoat.

Some of the sunsets are beautiful. As to the sunrises, I can not say. Arising as soon as I can see daylight from my stateroom, I have always found the sun ahead of me; but I have seen some of the beautiful cloud effects. In the evening the moon, which is nearing the full, gives some very fine effects on the water.

As we were passing the banks of Newfoundland, many were on the lookout for icebergs, some sitting up late into the night, Monday night. Tuesday morning some one spied an iceberg off our port bow, that is, to the front and left of us, or to our northeast. It was just on the horizon, a white, small triangular object. I said, "That's no iceberg; it is a sail." But closer inspection with a glass unmistakably showed it to be an iceberg. Instead of having an appearance like ice or glass, it was a glistening enamel white, possibly because we were receiving the reflected rays of the sun from it as from a mirror. At any rate, it quite rapidly and remarkably changed its shape, as seen with the naked eye, which I supposed to be due to the reflection of the light. Viewed with a marine glass, it still had the glistening enamel-white appearance, like fine porcelain.

Usually there is nothing to see but an expanse of water, but occasionally we meet or pass a steamer, usually a "tramp" steamer—not one of the regular liners. Sometimes a vessel is so near that the entire hull may be seen, and again it is so distant that nothing can be seen but the funnel and the smoke-stack until perhaps a swell raises our vessel, and we get a glimpse of part of the hull. It was a surprise to me that our vessel could raise sufficiently with such a moderate sea to give so much better view of the other vessel. Possibly, it rose at the same time, though it seems improbable that two distant vessels should rise and fall in unison.

The steamer company evidently does not believe it good policy to permit the walls of the passengers' stomachs to rub together; for, in addition to the regular meals at seven, twelve, and five, or at eight, one, and six o'clock, two luncheons are served,—one at ten in the morning, usually beef tea; and one at ten in the evening, consisting of crackers, butter, and cheese, with tea or coffee, or beer if you want to pay for it. This midnight lunch, served in the saloon, seems to be about as popular as anything on the boat, unless it is the morning beef tea, which is carried around the deck in cups on a tray and served to the passengers

in their seats. A good variety is served at the regular meals, but not always such as one would choose, and always without a hint of salt. To an American this seems a little flat. Another thing that would be objectionable to some is the fact that porridges and many of the dishes are prepared with insufficient cooking, and are made too thin, and, as a rule, the vegetables are rather tasteless. It is no wonder that those who do not have well-cooked vegetables, porridges, etc., think a vegetarian diet an abomination. They are not to be blamed under the circumstances. No light bread is served. All bread is in the form of rolls, buns, or scones, or what we would call biscuits.

We are occasionally given an unexpected diversion. Yesterday we heard a shout, and looking in the direction of the commotion, saw a man with a partner in a hobble skirt, painted and powdered, and with high-heeled shoes, the heels and toes silvered. Altogether she was a sight, but as I am a "mere man," I will not attempt a minute description of her make-up. I was somewhat surprised at the rude shouts of derision that greeted this couple, for I have always believed that to jeer at an ill-dressed person is to show as ill-breeding as to dress in such a manner. But soon I realized that the hobble-skirted woman enjoyed the jeering, and then I perceived that Mrs. Hobbleskirt was a man, made up for the occasion. This couple went up and down, making amusement for the passengers until it ceased to be an amusement.

This morning Mrs. Hobbleskirt appeared in a new disguise. This time it was a burnt-cork complexion and a woolly wig. As the orchestra in the saloon was playing the first number, Mr. Niggah entered, doing a famous cake-walk. This for a time furnished amusement; but I noticed that the more serious of the passengers soon tire of such antics. However, to those who are used to diversions at home, they serve to fill up the time. To those of us who love to commune with nature in all her forms, amusements of this nature are not necessary. I sometimes wonder what such pleasure-loving people would do on a trip, say, to the bottom of the Grand Canyon with Mr. James, to remain there for weeks or perhaps months. How would they enjoy an arctic winter, closed in by ice? After all, is it not a good practise to learn to be good company to ourselves, and to find pleasure and a real uplift in holding communion with the "visible forms" of nature?

One day we saw a number of actors, painted and wigged and whiskered, rehearsing a pantomime at the foot of a stairway on deck. A woman, running down the stairs, fell to the floor, and was picked up by a number of men, and led off limping. The whole pantomime was recorded by a motion-picture camera. It was, in fact, the preparation of a scene for a film which will later be shown in many motion-picture houses. It is the custom of motion-picture people to locate scenes as far as possible in their natural setting, rather than make up an artificial setting with stage scenery. During the voyage this company prepared a number of films, in different parts of the vessel.

(To be concluded)

To ease another's heartache
Is to forget one's own.

—A. Lincoln.

QUARREL not rashly with adversities not yet understood, and overlook not the mercies often bound up in them.—Sir Thomas Browne.



A New Use for Peas and Beans

THE scratching and other mechanical or metallic sounds that often mar the musical tones of a phonograph, even though the records themselves are perfect, can be eradicated, according to an English inventor, by filtering the music through about fifty-four feet of tubing filled with peas.—*Popular Mechanics*.

Carrying Water With the Help of a Hoop

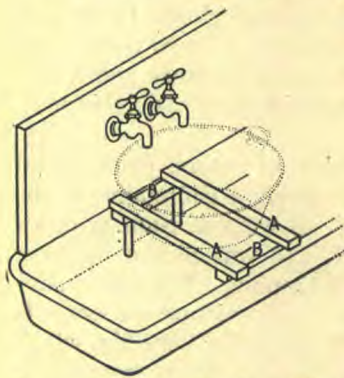
THE accompanying sketch shows quite a clever idea. I have used it a great many times, carrying water from quite a distance, and find the hoop a great help. It keeps the pail from chafing the limbs; you merely take the weight. You allow the pail handles to rest against the outside of the hoop. The hoop should be about twenty-six inches in diameter. It can be made out of a barrel hoop by splicing in a piece of another to give the desired diameter. The splices can be bound tightly with a cord, which will answer all purposes.—*A. F. Bishop*.



A Kitchen Sink Rack

SOMETIMES the height of the woman who must use the kitchen sink the most is not considered when the sink is set in position. Washing dishes in a sink which is placed too low is "back-breaking" work.

If a woman is disagreeably reminded when at work at the sink that she has a back, she will appreciate this easily made rack for elevating the dish-pan.



It may be made of slats about seven eighths of an inch thick, and one and one-half or two inches wide. These slats, A A, should be as long as the distance from the front edge of the sink to the wall at the back. The cleats, B B, may be any length desired, and with nails or screws should be solidly fastened on the under side of the slats, and at such distance from their ends that when the rack is placed in position, with one end against the wall at the back, the front cleat will drop inside the front rim of the sink, as shown in the cut, and keep the rack from slipping forward.

If there is no rim or ledge at the back on which the ends of the slats may rest, a pair of legs should be added to support the back end at the proper height.

If the opening between the two slats, A A, is too large, a third slat may be placed midway between them.—*Selected*.

Two Birds

ONE of the saddest records of the year 1910 is the death of the only male passenger-pigeon known to exist in the United States. One female is known to exist, now about eighteen years old. There were four in Milwaukee two years ago, and three in Cincinnati. The former are all dead, and only one of the latter survives. Occasionally we hear of a flock of these pigeons in some remote corner, but it turns out to be mourning-doves or something else in the pigeon line. Some of us can remember when this bird migrated by the millions. There seemed to be no end of them, as they flew north in April. The sky was often darkened with them at midday. From earliest morning until darkness at night flock after flock flew over.



THE BOBWHITE

Mr. E. H. Forbush, New England agent of the Audubon societies, recalls the fact that 80 tons of these pigeons were sent from one county in New York State, to be marketed in New York City, in the spring of 1849, and that at least 300 tons were despatched from one town in Michigan in 1878. From another town we have the record of nearly 12,000,000 being shipped inside of forty days. During two succeeding years 15,840,000 were shipped from another town. It did not seem then to be within the possibilities that the passenger-pigeons could be obliterated. The lesson is a severe one, and it is serious; for our recklessness accomplished the undesirable fact, and now we have just one survivor of this superb bird. The buffaloes are gone, also the passenger-pigeons; and there are some hundred thousand guns undertaking to sweep out that most useful of all our birds, the bobwhite.

Bobwhite is the cheerful and familiar name given to a bird that is, all in all, the most important that we have in America. We are told by the educational leaflet of the Audubon societies that not a single record can be found where this bird has done harm to the farmer. It possibly may destroy a few useful insects, but it does such wonderful work in destroying the hurtful that we can very well spare the few that are of some value. It eats potato-beetles, cucumber-beetles, wire worms, weevils, including the cotton boll-weevil; grasshoppers, chinch-bugs, squash-bugs, and caterpillars; and where you let the bobwhite run free and fearless, he will nearly put an end to the existence of these pests. One of the teachers at Clark University gives as a single meal of one of these birds 100 chinch-bugs, 12 squash-bugs, 2,500 plant-lice, 39 grasshoppers, 12 army-worms, 568 mosquitoes, 8 white-grubs, and 101 potato-beetles.

What better friend than this could a farmer ask for? Our bobwhite will do for us what domestic fowls will not do, not a single tribe among them, for they will not eat potato-bugs, and rarely squash-bugs. It is said to be a fact that 400,000 sportsmen annually go out of our cities to scour the country, for the fun of killing bobwhites. A great many farmers rent their lands for hunting-grounds to this worthless lot of tourists. In this way farm taxes are paid, and it is said that in some parts of the country the education of children, besides other extraneous expenses, is paid for by the bobwhite. Besides his value as a scavenger and farm ally, this bird is a delightful companion and

friend. Existing all the way from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, where, undisturbed, he becomes a semidomestic friend, you will hear him, from early in the morning till night, calling as he works, in his cheerful way, and not unwilling to come around your door-steps for a bit of additional food. The birds of a covey are very fond of one another, conversing in a tender and twittering tone. They sleep in a circle, with their heads out to watch for danger. They have a marvelous power of self-concealment, and that is the only reason why they multiply in spite of human beings.

Bob has never been known to disturb fruit, or in any way to damage a grain crop, but he does destroy a vast amount of weed seed. One of our best observers computes that the bobwhites of Virginia and North Carolina consume annually 1,341 tons of weed seeds, besides eating 340 tons of insects. It is time the American people wake up to the immense value of this bird. All that has been done so far has been to limit the hunting season, and in North Carolina only, game preserves give him better protection. Artificial production has become an absolute necessity, or we shall lose the one most important friend that man has left in the feathered kingdom.—*The Independent*.

Scabies

A MORE common but less euphonious name of this trying affection is the itch. This name is most apt, for it would be difficult to mention anything in the way of a skin disease that causes more intense and violent itching. It is due to the presence in the skin of a mite called *Acarus scabiei* or *Sarcoptes hominis*, a very minute creature, hardly more than visible to the naked eye, yet of wonderful and intricate anatomical structure.

It is only the female that gives trouble, the male being an inoffensive creature. The mite bores into the skin, and then eats her way along under the surface, laying her eggs in the burrow she has made. The eggs are then kept warm by the unwilling victim, and are hatched out in due course in this human incubator.

The mite is not at all grateful, however, for this tender care given to her young. She shows her ingratitude by emitting an irritant fluid, which causes the annoying itching.

The suffering occurs chiefly at night. The hands and wrists are the parts most affected, especially the inner sides of the fingers; but other parts may become involved by being scratched or rubbed by the hands. No social class is exempt from the disease, although, as in all parasitic diseases, the dirty and careless are those most liable to infection.

The disease is contagious, being acquired by more or less close contact with those who already have it, as in schools or families, or from clothing or bed linen. This explains why one who has been cured frequently suffers a relapse. The clothing, especially the gloves and the pockets, contain the mites, which take the earliest opportunity to leave these uncongenial quarters and seek again the comfortable skin.

The only treatment of any avail is that which kills the mites and destroys the burrows filled with their eggs. This is effected by scrubbing the skin with a hard brush and strong soap-suds, followed by the application of sulphur in some form. The treatment should always be carried out by a physician, for con-

siderable judgment is required to make the applications effectual, yet not so energetic or so long continued as to set up an inflammation of the skin.

To prevent recurrence, all the affected members of a family or school should be treated at the same time, for one left untreated is almost sure to reinfect those who have been cured. All underclothing and bed linen should be thoroughly boiled, and outer clothing dry-cleaned or baked. As an additional precaution, the insides of the pockets should be ironed with a very hot iron.—*Youth's Companion*.

Effect of Electricity on Schoolchildren

A RATHER remarkable experiment has been carried on for some years in one of the public schools of Stockholm, Sweden, to test the beneficial influence of electricity on the development of the human body. Two groups each of twenty-five children, as nearly alike as possible in general health, size, and weight of the individuals, were given instruction in two rooms, both being equal in size, ventilation, lighting, and exposure. The group in one of the rooms was continually exposed to the influence of electric currents, while the other group was not.

Now, after three or four years of the tests, it is claimed that the "electrified" children have outstripped the other group, growing faster, putting on weight quicker, developing better appetites, and showing more physical resistance. As a whole, the mentality of the electrified group was also greater, as backwardness in the majority of cases is the result of some physical defect.—*Selected*.

Two Discourses

SAINT FRANCIS, so the quaint old tale doth run,
Returning homeward with his labors done,
Entered a glade at setting of the sun.

Aweared from the long and fasting day,
He leaned against a trunk of hoary gray
For brief refreshing, ere his onward way.

Full straightway an audience drew near;
On floating wing from out the ether clear,
On fluttering pinion free from woodland fear.

The aged saint, with face serene and mild,
Looked on the concourse and as gently smiled,
Spoke to each birdling as a tender child.

The birds, enrapt, gave reverent silent heed;
Waited in peace his teaching's utmost need,
Stayed for his blessing and his mild "Godspeed."

So ran the tale, and it came back to me
As I, too, leaned upon a hoary tree,
While bird companions paused or flitted free.

So ran the olden tale, but different mine;
For through that hour of glimmering shade and shine
To me the birds preached sermons, line by line.

—Grace Jewett Austin.

Used Talent

A MODERATE share of talent constantly put to active use often accomplishes more than the greatest talent allowed to lie dormant and unused.

Talents that are being constantly used will increase. Talents that are not used will gradually lessen, and finally come to naught.

Of all persons, the ease-loving and inactive are the least likely to do things and be of real value to their fellow men.

J. W. LOWE.

CHILDREN'S PAGE

Grammar for Little People

A NOUN's the name of anything;
As, school or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun;
As, great, small, pretty, white, or brown.

In place of nouns the pronouns stand,—
Her head, his face, my arm, your hand.

Verbs tell of something being done,—
To read, write, laugh, sing, jump, or run.

How things are done the adverbs tell;
As, slowly, quickly, ill, or well.

Conjunctions join the words together;
As, men and women, wind and weather.

The preposition stands before
A noun; as, in or through a door.

The interjection shows surprise;
As, O, how pretty! Ah, how wise!

— Selected.

More About the "Pitcairn"



INCE writing the article "The Ship 'Pitcairn,'" published in the INSTRUCTOR of June 6, I have received additional information concerning the later history of that vessel. The article stated that word had been received that the vessel had been destroyed. This was a mistake, and I am happy to pass on the interesting news that the "Pitcairn" still floats on the waters of the Pacific. Elder J. L. McElhany, now in Washington, D. C., has by invitation written out the following facts concerning the later history of our one-time missionary ship:—

"While living as a missionary in the city of Manila, Philippine Islands, I had occasion to visit the office of a stevedore company, and while conversing with the head of the firm, who was a retired American sea-captain, my connection with the Seventh-day Adventist denomination was mentioned. He became quite interested at once, and inquired if I had ever heard of the missionary ship 'Pitcairn.' I was glad to tell him that I had. He then related a story of his own knowledge of the ship. At the time the 'Pitcairn' was being fitted out for her first voyage, this captain was in command of a large full-rigged ship then loaded in San Francisco harbor. This ship set sail either one day before or one day after the 'Pitcairn' sailed, and as she carried mail for Pitcairn Island, and would be sailing over the same course as the 'Pitcairn,' the captain kept a sharp lookout, but without once sighting the 'Pitcairn.' He arrived at Pitcairn Island, delivered the mail, and sailed on before the 'Pitcairn' arrived.

"He concluded his narrative by telling me that the 'Pitcairn' was still afloat, and has been renamed the 'Florence S.' I was surprised to hear that, as I had understood that the old ship had gone down after she had passed out of the hands of our people. Furthermore, he told me that the ship was then in the inter-island trade in the Philippines, and that I could see her for myself. I watched the shipping arrivals until

the 'Florence S' was reported in, and then went to see the ship. The accompanying photograph shows the appearance of the vessel at that time.

"One of the pioneer missionaries to sail on the 'Pitcairn' was Elder E. H. Gates. He traveled many thousands of miles among the different island groups. He visited us when we were in Manila, and on his departure I rode down the Pasig River with him on a launch to take his steamer out in the harbor. It happened that the 'Florence S' was moored by the

river wall as we passed down, Jan. 30, 1907, and I pointed to the ship and asked him if he recognized her. That he did was very apparent. A flood of reminiscences swept through his mind as he gazed on the ship that had been his home for many months at a time.

"The thing that interested me most in connection with the old ship was the recollection of how, when a boy in Sabbath-school, I had earned money to help build her.

The experience gained then caused me to feel that I had had a real part in all that was accomplished by the missionary voyages of the 'Pitcairn.' What an inspiration to all our boys and girls in our Sabbath-schools to know that as they give their contributions to missions, they are actually having a part in the grand work of saving souls for God's kingdom! This will lead many not only to give means for mission work, but to give themselves as well for the work in the needy places of the great harvest-field."

MRS. L. FLORA PLUMMER.



"FLORENCE S," OR THE "PITCAIRN"

"SOME one tells the story of a young man who always carried a rose with him each day to his place of business, and laid it upon his desk. He said the perfume of the flower helped to keep him from evil thoughts, and its beauty reminded him of the love of God. Christ is our 'sweet-smelling savor' unto God. Any person who abides in him has a grace and charm about him that makes him pleasant to live with."

Jimmy, the Butcher-Bird

THE first time I saw Jimmy, he was doubled up in a fluffy ball with his head under his wing. He had been brought in with another nestling by a small boy, who said that the mother had "died of a cat." There was a question at the time as to whether this was the real cause of her taking-off, but the fact remained that the bantlings were in danger of starvation. With two orphans on her hands, there was nothing left for our neighbor to do but to adopt them. A little fresh meat seemed to revive the two bobtailed youngsters, but the smaller of the two was not long for this world, and in a few days one young butcher-bird was left.

The shrike is called the butcher-bird from its habit of hanging its meat on a hook or in a crotch. He is much the same size and form as the blue jay. He



JIMMY

has a grayish coat. I generally see him flying about the fields and occasionally lighting in the stubble, where he picks up crickets, grasshoppers, and mice. The habit of the shrike in impaling its food on thorns or fastening it in crotches comes as a necessity to the bird in tearing its food. It has a hooked bill, but is not equipped, like the hawk

and owl, with talons to hold its food. Although this bird undoubtedly kills some small songsters, we wanted to find out whether under different circumstances he would change his barbarous traits.

Can a wild bird be civilized? Can he retain his freedom and yet put off his bad habits? When he begins to hunt his own food, will he know that it is right to hunt beetles, grasshoppers, and mice, but against the law to kill goldfinches?

Jimmy was given the freedom of the back porch. This was a large apartment, and was well screened. Some branches were hung up to make the place look as woodsy as possible, and a special table was built for the new arrival. In two or three weeks he was able to fly quite well, and it was decided to give him the freedom of the back yard. It was the real nature of the bird that we wanted to study, the wild bird under civilized circumstances, but not in a cage.

As Jimmy grew older, he developed into a fine-looking specimen. His coat was a slate-gray above and a dull whitish color below. He soon developed remarkable likes and dislikes. I would hardly have believed that a bird could have shown so much knowledge had I not seen it myself. We are too apt to think there is little real intelligence in the bird brain. I have often wished I could fathom the thoughts that Jimmy had as he sat in his master's room for hours at a time and looked out of the window when it was raining, or when he hopped around the kitchen, picking up and prying into things, or when he stopped to look his mistress in the eye and chuckle with a side turn of his head. He had the range of the house and the range of outdoors, yet he often preferred to stay indoors when he chose human company to bird company. He knew his home as well as the dog did. But Jimmy didn't like dogs or cats.

Out in front of the house was a concrete basin where the water-lilies grew. The lily-pads were large

enough to support a bird, and the linnets and goldfinches used them for bath-tubs. I think the birds came for a mile around to get water here, for there was hardly a time during the hot days when some visitors did not come either to wash or to drink. Jimmy often watched the performance and seemed interested, but he knew better than to prey upon the birds. His home training had gone deep enough for that, and he had been civilized to that extent.

Jimmy didn't bathe very often himself, but when he did, he simply soaked himself until he couldn't fly. For some reason he preferred the irrigating ditch; there he had plenty of running water. Perhaps he thought the basin where every tramp bird bathed was not clean enough. He selected a shallow place and waded in to his middle; then he began bobbing and throwing water, and he kept it up until he was so tired and heavy he could hardly crawl out.

The instinct was strong in Jimmy to hang his food on a nail or in a crack so he could tear it to pieces. He often brought in insects from the field, and would always fly direct to the hand of his mistress, because she so often held his meat in her hand for him to eat. He would light on her shoulder with a screech and a side turn of his head that said, "Hold this for me, quick, till I eat it!" And if she didn't, he showed great impatience. But this habit of Jimmy's was distasteful at times, for he brought in a variety of things, from dead mice to crickets, worms, and beetles. One day when a fashionably dressed lady was being entertained on the front porch, Jimmy suddenly appeared and lighted on her shoulder with a large beetle. The reception he got surprised him, for a bird thrusting a big, ugly beetle in her face was too much for the lady, and she threw up her hands in horror and fled, while Jimmy sat looking in amazement.—*William Finley, in Our Dumb Animals.*

The Power of the Tongue

DEATH and life are in the power of the tongue;
Those who use it must eat its fruit.

Some men's chatter is like sword-thrusts,
But the tongue of the wise is healing.

The lip of truth endures forever,
But the lying tongue is but for a moment.

Huge Fish Pilots Ships

ONE of the most world-famous individuals of the finny tribe is a huge and remarkable fish of the grampus species known as "Pelorus Jack." He is the only fish in the world that has ever been protected by the government of New Zealand through a special act of parliament, and he received this honor because he is a pilot of ships.

For more than a score of years he has met off Pelorus Sound all steamers bound for Wellington, New Zealand, and accompanied them in, whether they arrived by day or night, generally swimming just ahead of the ship. For years he has been one of the sights of the run, and was so popular with passengers that he was finally protected by act of parliament as a safeguard against possible destruction by fishermen.

A few months ago it was reported that Pelorus Jack, also known as the "Lone Fish of the French Pass" and as the "Pilot Fish," was dead, but the statement that his body, half eaten by sharks, had been found on one of the islands, is disproved by the fact that he is still doing duty as a pilot.—*Popular Mechanics.*

Summary of Missionary Volunteer Work for Quarter Ending March 31, 1911

CONFERENCE	NO. SOCIETIES	PRESENT MEMBERSHIP	CONF. SOCIETY MEMBERS	MISSIONARY LET-TERS WRITTEN	MISSIONARY LET-TERS RECEIVED	MISSIONARY VISITS	BIBLE READINGS COTTAGE MEETINGS	SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN	PAPERS SOLD	PAPERS LENT OR GIVEN AWAY	BOOKS SOLD	BOOKS LENT OR GIVEN AWAY	PAGES OF TRACTS SOLD	PAGES OF TRACTS GIVEN AWAY	HOURS OF CHR. HELP WORK	CLOTHING AND MEALS GIVEN	OFFERINGS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS	OFFERINGS FOR HOME MISSIONS
Atlantic Union																		
Maine	3	37	1	5	1	152	8	1	337	300	..	9	...	4602	2	1	....	\$ 3.22
Massachusetts	7	146	..	91	31	209	64	35	280	1455	63	28	...	8385	122	62	\$ 14.94	32.12
New York	8	81	6	32	27	57	5	3	431	580	1	16	...	1301	266	24	10.50	.40
N. New England	3	65	36	20	11	29	25	1	43	111	..	22	...	914	25	21	....	3.00
S. New England	8	54	..	33	12	101	49	11	60	198	2	9	3797	553	18	7	1.49	7.26
Western New York	6	88	2	124	49	478	92	11	561	791	29	39	59	5017	572	252	10.50	42.42
Central Union																		
Nebraska	27	350	..	117	68	230	172	74	512	1252	43	7	...	6011	168	...	763.42	421.30
South Missouri	4	138	..	210	113	123	39	9	767	1063	37	85	196	816	206	146	1.56	67.51
* West Colorado	4	71	7	118	62	319	31	1	102	1752	2	46	...	2622	263	249	32.63	18.30
West Kansas	20	234	..	62	24	187	60	64	387	2712	9	29	...	4324	107	16	4.65	38.13
Columbia Union																		
Chesapeake	6	187	..	90	26	610	40	4	326	538	68	21	4	3060	17	38	6.21	8.22
District of Columbia	2	114	..	294	144	364	49	253	2362	2126	28	90	11875	24793	143	70	67.38	14.45
Eastern Pennsylvania	8	124	2	93	35	234	27	9	686	2675	67	38	14	5025	272	157	28.03	8.70
New Jersey	7	82	4	29	7	50	5	..	190	310	66	39	7	410	36	30	1.91	10.81
Ohio	12	234	2	53	32	112	13	3	667	3934	2	10	30	946	421	20	43.33	19.54
Virginia	4	56	..	61	44	320	239	183	409	289	113	22	...	135	251	178	8.89	7.50
Lake Union																		
East Michigan	10	166	..	46	5	52	27	..	106	1508	34	15	...	9857	83	7	1.85	28.35
Indiana	10	150	12	90	37	172	13	21	1194	1247	34	54	16	4857	157	55	57.54	14.66
Northern Illinois	7	144	..	52	49	474	106	26	647	586	77	35	...	4265	176	169	16.06	56.79
North Michigan	11	95	..	74	56	124	35	16	226	512	5	27	...	3957	220	144	.63	11.54
Southern Illinois	14	259	16	303	147	978	192	63	1954	2194	52	257	5909	15329	311	281	14.95	53.74
West Michigan	9	314	..	102	52	167	95	53	3792	2579	62	145	2147	14002	222	96	247.50	68.93
Wisconsin	10	168	5	787	106	175	93	27	255	4652	142	46	212	2900	343	154	7.44	24.27
Northern Union																		
Iowa	7	108	..	80	45	27	1	..	37	451	4	7	461	4170	62	21	1.00	1.25
Minnesota	5	105	58	313	118	306	150	100	219	924	11	32	97	8644	406	80	26.69	6.01
North Dakota	4	145	30	15	3	70	18	3	937	...	..	..	...	2000	...	..	5.52	....
North Pacific Union																		
Southern Idaho	2	24	2	37	11	290	48	8	93	596	96	19	190	1035	44	36	3.15	8.04
Southern Oregon	5	164	..	113	27	332	82	4	480	1483	21	57	...	7963	29	29	10.55	30.79
Upper Columbia	5	140	2	51	31	217	56	59	121	1468	9	105	...	9529	316	107	2.00	36.95
Western Oregon	10	253	4	28	16	147	17	3	166	1888	36	175	...	14873	213	35	67.75	10.10
Western Washington	12	155	..	78	29	286	48	28	283	3638	30	77	394	6151	164	119	38.55	33.36
Pacific Union																		
California	25	664	..	270	93	308	44	22	1113	8907	64	170	9113	12789	374	324	68.26	16.74
Southeastern Union																		
Cumberland	3	73	8	47	14	72	23	5	211	503	..	12	852	78	72	18	16.74	2.75
Florida	9	93	19	185	80	237	60	3	549	398	2	37	131	1102	52	24	15.80	2.35
North Carolina	2	21	..	5	2	8	..	..	...	246	..	5	...	136	2	13	.10	.75
South Carolina	2	23	..	7	2	7	1	3	139	79	1	3	...	69	1	2	....	2.78
Southern Union																		
Alabama	1	7	2	31	17	33	4	..	529	111	64	10	...	570	48	7	1.77	.55
Kentucky	2	22	..	43	13	88	355	3	198	617	9	15	102	1641	75	30	6.00	2.00
Louisiana	5	59	2	20	15	13	2	1	...	1356	24	18	...	11855	3	23	18.00	21.53
Mississippi	2	24	..	6	..	4	..	4	707	167	4	1	576	143	...	23	....	....
So. Union Mission	3	92	..	35	21	45	21	..	10	13	3	10	...	43	78	65	7.00	3.40
Tennessee River	2	55	..	35	16	118	9	..	834	1577	1	9	214	1168	32	..	1.30	7.03
Southwestern Union																		
Arkansas	9	103	17	43	24	33	30	3	119	2929	7	30	16	8286	77	27	14.00	27.76
New Mexico	2	20	..	10	1	3	1	..	103	179	..	1	...	408	86	9	2.25	1.90
Oklahoma	20	300	..	35	20	15	5	..	20	650	10	5	76	1640	50	70	12.60	1.12
Texas	6	261	..	87	49	112	17	14	311	1664	71	47	3	1324	256	26	1.50	2.20
West Texas	1	..	..	4	2	...	5	..	...	376	..	..	...	1444	...	..	....	1.43
Canadian Union																		
Maritime	3	34	..	75	24	34	25	79	170	516	..	6	...	2190	5	121	34.23	....
Ontario	5	50	2	8	4	635	135	5	695	773	10	15	120	35372	159	27	49.35	15.90
West Canadian Union																		
British Columbia	1	44	..	56	18	250	82	9	1876	637	8	49	276	1072	112	38	7.85	7.35
† Australasian Union																		
New South Wales	21	623	96	105	29	727	83	2	1777	21630	9	92	1132	54933	810	5	247.67	9.76
New Zealand	10	171	28	128	55	497	45	12	2402	2110	1117	140	864	11964	223	41	141.41	36.56
Queensland	5	108	8	42	18	390	4	..	1664	1219	9	17	2984	36871	97	..	62.03	4.77
Rarotonga	1	6	..	12	..	...	1	8	...	114	..	1	...	48	9	1	....	....
South Australia	10	243	19	71	29	481	53	51	1289	21625	192	174	20876	31998	253	161	67.22	4.19
Victoria-Tasmania	19	395	50	180	79	532	24	21	5079	7886	93	65	1824	30518	845	4	242.97	234.75
West Australia	12	262	41	37	15	164	8	1	2064	3218	58	67	160	10483	559	26	71.36	90.84
Miscellaneous																		
Bermuda Islands	1	22	..	4	3	...	1	..	...	147	1	18	11	361	...	6	4.65	....
Jamaica	12	246	..	20	2	327	152	31	684	210	..	182	224	1352	1392	182	.82	6.32
Japan	1	36	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	1300	..	..	...	25000	...	200	...	15.00
Portugal	1	12	..	2	..	34	13	1	...	142	..	5	...	216	142	...	....	....
Totals	448	8520	481	5204	2063	12559	3102	1351	41173	125111	2900	2765	64962	463520	11447	4077	2591.50	1607.39

* For two quarters.

† For quarter ending Dec. 31, 1910.

MATILDA ERICKSON, Cor. Sec. M. V. Dept.

Qualities Worth Studying, Arranged in Threes

THREE things to admire: Intellectual power, dignity, and gracefulness.

Three things to love: Courage, gentleness, and affection.

Three things to hate: Cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in: Frankness, freedom, and beauty.

Three things to avoid: Idleness, loquacity, and flip-pant jesting.

Three things to contend for: Honor, country, and friends.

Three things to govern: Temper, tongue, and conduct.—*Selected.*

How Young People May Obtain the Greatest Blessing

THE spirit in which you go to camp-meeting will largely determine the blessing you receive. Are you praying for the greatest possible blessing that you may have power in your life for effective work? Then take with you to the camp-meeting—

The spirit of teachableness: Let my mind be open to all truth that comes to me.

The spirit of helpfulness: "What wilt thou have me to do?"

The spirit of intercession: We need to learn to wrestle with God in prayer.

The spirit of expectancy: Since we have a great God with inexhaustible resources, let us have great faith.

The spirit of charity: Let us rise above faultfinding and gossiping, and become absorbed in the great work of giving the third angel's message.

The spirit of hopefulness: It is possible to become strongest where I am now weakest.

The spirit of humility: "Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up."

The spirit that manifests itself in these days will insure blessings beyond measure. How often Satan robs young people of the blessings in store for them by persuading them to be careless in little things. But remember it was a very small piece of steel in the compass that made the needle untrue and caused the ship to be wrecked on a rock the captain was steering to avoid. Only a little hole in the wall, but suddenly the dam broke, and the Jamestown flood, that terrible messenger of death and destruction, rushed down the unsuspecting valley. Little things in life are fraught with such momentous results that we dare not treat them carelessly.

Let young people, who are determined to take home with them the needed help, guard against the little thieves that very often carry off the choicest blessings. Here are some suggestions: Attend meetings regularly, on time, and in a spirit of prayer; strive for modesty and tasteful simplicity in dress; be careful about your diet that your mind may be clear to grasp the truths you hear; be happy, but not hilarious; be sociable, but not given to jesting or faultfinding; find some time each day for secret prayer, Bible study, personal work, and quiet meditation. Test these suggestions. *Let nothing rob you of the great blessing God is waiting to give you.*

M. E.



M. E. KERN Secretary
MATILDA ERICKSON Corresponding Secretary

Society Study for Sabbath, August 26

Educational Day

SUGGESTIONS FOR LEADERS: You should have several copies of the Campaign number of *Christian Education* on hand. The program is based on that number. Can you not have a few mottoes put up for this meeting? These would be good: "I'll find a way, or make it;" "Higher than the highest human thought can reach, is God's ideal for his children;" "The first duty we owe to God and to our fellow men is that of self-improvement." Let the talk or paper on "The Economy and Advantages of an Education" be based upon pages 24-27 of the Campaign number. For "School-Days in Retrospect," copy the answers to the questions on pages 18-20 of the magazine. Number the answers to the first question 1-13, to the second question 14-26. This will avoid confusion. Distribute the answers, and have them read in response to the questions. The talk on "Education and Missions" should be gleaned from pages 29-35 of the magazine. Ask all beforehand to look carefully over the list found on pages 21 and 22 of the magazine; and ask them also to come prepared to locate from one to ten of these workers. Let this be your symposium. Urge all to take part. It can be made an intensely interesting and inspiring exercise if it is not permitted to drag. For "Experiences" select two or more of the personal experiences related on pages 6-15. Have them read by different individuals. Let the youth who need an education set to work with a determination to obtain it. Do not wait for an opening; make one for yourselves. Take hold in any small way that presents itself. Practise economy. Do not spend your means for the gratification of appetite or in pleasure-seeking. Be determined to become as useful and efficient as God calls you to be. Be thorough and faithful in whatever you undertake. Procure every advantage within your reach for strengthening the intellect."

Suggestive Program

Scripture drill (review Morning Watch texts for week).

The Economy and Advantages of an Education (five-minute paper or talk).

School-Days in Retrospect (exercise).

Education and Missions (five-minute talk).

Why Do We Operate Denominational Schools? (reading, page 16, Campaign number of *Christian Education*).

Symposium.

Experiences (select readings).

"I'll Find a Way, or Make It" (recitation, see *Christian Education*).

Morning Watch: "He Careth for You"

MOST of us would be very helpless creatures could we persuade God to do for us just what we ask. As soon as a shadow falls on our path, or a heavy burden rolls onto our shoulders, we plead with him to take it away. But as wise parents do not yield to their child's requests to omit certain school lessons, so God loves us too well to heed our cry for easy lives. The power to bear burdens makes a richer life than a weakening freedom from care. Then do not pray for easy lives, but pray for strength equal to your tasks. Accept the burdens He sends, and then keep close to him, and you will learn Hannah's secret of bearing them cheerfully: "O Hannah, I do not see how you could bear so much sorrow!" "I did not bear it," was the quick reply, "the Lord bore it for me." "Yes," said the visitor, "that is the right way. You must take your troubles to the Lord." "Yes," replied Hannah, "but we must do more than that. We must

"THE size of a soul is measured by the number of people that soul can pray for sympathetically."

leave them there. Most people," she continued, "take their burdens to him, but they bring them away with them again, and are just as worried and as unhappy as ever. But I take mine and leave them with him, and come away and forget them. And if the worry comes back, I take it to him again. I do this over and over, until at last I just forget that I have any worries and am at perfect rest." M. E.

Notice!

LET no member of the Junior Missionary Volunteer Reading Course fail to read Mrs. Plummer's article, "More About the 'Pitcairn,'" on page ten. Keep this additional information. If you have not already written your conference secretary about "The Story of Pitcairn," will you not do so at once? See INSTRUCTOR of June 13 for further information.

The Honor Roll

THE letters that come to the Missionary Volunteer office bring the names of many young people who have finished one or both Reading Courses. Here are some of the first names received:—

Florence Crouch, North Michigan; W. C. Moffett, Ohio; Una May Gourly, Iowa; Mrs. W. I. Morey, Miss Lillie Norwood, Mr. Fay Littell, Miss Merle Littell, of Arkansas; and Adella King, Mrs. W. J. Huguly, Clinton Patterson, Byrd Bullard, of Texas; Lora Clement, District of Columbia; and Mrs. R. W. McMahan, of Indiana.

Your Opportunity

A CONFERENCE Missionary Volunteer secretary asked a boy in the Reading Course how he liked the "Story of John G. Paton." "O, it's fine! Why, I've read it twice already." Scores of quite similar testimonies might be cited. Hundreds of young people read this book last winter. Did you? Have you a copy? Do not fail to read the biography of this apostle to the South Sea. His was a life of consecrated, untiring service. The story is thrilling and inspiring, and will help to provoke the reader to good works.

Just now the Review and Herald Publishing Association, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., is offering the \$1 illustrated edition of John G. Paton for 75 cents. This offer will hold until the stock now on hand is exhausted. This is your opportunity. Will you seize it? The book without illustrations can be obtained for 50 cents.

In a Nutshell

A BIBLE game, entitled "Bible Readings in a Nutshell," is gotten out by George C. Cary, of Long Beach, California. Mr. Cary is a brother to our missionary in the islands of the Pacific. Some of the titles of the readings are: "The Second Advent of Christ," "End of the Wicked," "Nature of Man," "Proper Diet for Man," "The Seven Seals," "The Two-Horned Beast," "The Twenty-Three Hundred Days," "The Investigative Judgment."

There are fifty cards, or readings, in the game, and nearly four hundred questions on Bible truth. These cards might be made of real service in studying the Word of God. They would make an interesting present to young persons not of our faith; for they would doubtless incite some to earnest consideration of the subjects so intimately related to the last gospel message to the world.

The game can be secured from the author at Long Beach, California, for twenty-five cents.



VIII—Close of Paul's Second Missionary Journey; the Gospel at Corinth

(August 19)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Acts 18:1-22.

MEMORY VERSE: "Be not afraid, . . . for I am with thee." Acts 18:9, 10.

Questions

1. On leaving Athens, where did Paul go? What word did he leave at Athens? Describe Corinth. Where was it situated? What trade did it command? What natural defense did it have? With what important city was it in direct communication? How was it accessible to other large cities? If the gospel was established there, how far might it spread? Acts 18:1; note 1.

2. Whom did Paul find in Corinth? Why had Aquila and Priscilla left Rome? Why did Paul live with them? What was their occupation? Verses 2, 3.

3. What did Paul do each Sabbath day? To whom did he preach? Who joined him in the work? To whom did he testify? What was his message? Verses 4, 5.

4. In Paul's epistles, what does he reveal concerning his feelings at this time? What experiences would naturally cause him to feel depressed in spirit? Note 2.

5. How did the Jews receive Paul's message? What did Paul do? To whom did he say he would go henceforth? Into whose house did he enter? Where was the house of Justus? What noted man believed on the Lord? Who else was baptized? Verses 6-8.

6. How did Paul regard the work at Corinth? What did he hesitate to do? How did the Jews continue to feel? At what time did he receive special direction from the Lord? Note 3.

7. How did the Lord speak to Paul one night? What encouraging words did he speak? What assurance of safety was given him? What did the Lord say concerning the people in the city? How long did Paul remain there? Verses 9-11.

8. What did Paul afterward say of some of the Corinthians? 1 Cor. 6:10, 11.

9. What trouble did the Jews make when Gallio became deputy of the province of Achaia? What was their accusation? Acts 18:12, 13.

10. When Paul was about to reply, what did the deputy say to the Jews? What did Gallio say he would not be? Then what did he do? Verses 14-16.

11. What did the Greeks then do to Sosthenes, who was chief ruler of the synagogue after Crispus became a Christian? How did the deputy regard their action? Verse 17.

12. How long after this did Paul remain in Corinth? To what place did he then sail? Who went with him? At what city did they stop? Verse 18; note 4.

13. What did Paul do at Ephesus? What did the people desire him to do? Why did he not consent to remain with them? What promise did he make? Who were left to carry forward the work that he had begun? Verses 19-21.

14. Where did Paul land? What did he do? Then where did he go? Verse 22; note 5.

Notes

1. Paul did not wait at Athens for Silas and Timothy, whom he had left at Berea, but went to Corinth, about fifty miles from Athens, leaving word for them to come to him there. Corinth was one of the leading cities of the world. It was situated upon a narrow neck of land connecting the two portions of Greece, and commanded the trade of both the east and the west. A vast rock rose abruptly and perpendicularly from the plain to a height of two thousand feet above the level of the sea, forming a strong natural defense to the city and its two seaports. Corinth was in direct communication with Rome, and many other large cities were easy of access by land or water. The gospel, once established here, might readily spread to all the world.

2. The text says, "Paul was pressed in the spirit." In his letters to the Corinthians (1 Cor. 2:3; 2 Cor. 11:9; 1 Cor. 4:11-13), and his letter to the Thessalonians written from Corinth (1 Thess. 3:7), he reveals some of this distress. Unquestionably, he was depressed in spirit, weak, sick, all but discouraged. His experience with the mob at Philippi, his small success at Athens, being driven from place to place, his loneliness without his accustomed helpers, the bitterness of the Jews against him everywhere, naturally had its effect upon his mind.

3. We are told by the spirit of prophecy that although Paul had gained a few converts in Corinth, yet he doubted the wisdom of trying to build up a church at that place. The Jews were more bitter than ever against him. It was when he was planning to leave the city that the Lord spoke to him by a vision.

4. A vow was a special dedication of a person or property to sacred uses, a free-will offering to the Lord, or a promise to do some good thing or to abstain from some lawful pleasure. The shaving of the head indicates a vow as described in Num. 6:1-21.

5. Paul ended his second missionary tour by going to Jerusalem, and then returning to Antioch, whence he started.

THE YOUTH'S LESSON

VIII — Close of Paul's Second Missionary Journey; the Gospel at Corinth

(August 19)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Acts 18:1-22.

PLACES: Corinth; Ephesus; Cæsarea; Antioch.

MEMORY VERSE: Acts 18:9, 10.

Questions

1. To what important city did Paul go on leaving Athens? Acts 18:1; note 1.
2. Whom did he find here? Verse 2; note 2.
3. With whom did he abide while here? What occupation did they follow? What did the apostle do? Verse 3; note 3.
4. In writing to the Corinthians later, what reason does he give for not accepting support from them? 1 Cor. 9:15. What confession does he make later? 2 Cor. 12:12, 13.
5. What did he do every Sabbath while at Corinth? Acts 18:4, 11.
6. How does he speak of his feelings while there? 1 Cor. 2:3.
7. Who came to strengthen Paul in his labors at this time? What was the burden of Paul's message? Acts 18:5. Compare chapter 17:15.
8. What similar results followed the preaching of Christ to the Jews at Corinth as in other places? How did Paul reply to their opposition? What did he say he would henceforth do? Verse 6. Compare chapters 13:46; 28:27, 28.
9. From what source did many of the converts in that church at Corinth come? 1 Cor. 12:2.
10. In what place in Corinth did Paul meet with the Gentiles? Acts 18:7.

11. What results from his labor were soon seen? Verse 8.

12. How was he encouraged to continue his labors in the face of opposition? Give the exact words of the Lord. Verses 9, 10.

13. Before what governor was Paul brought? What charge was laid against him? Verses 12, 13.

14. What did the governor say about the case? How did he treat Paul's accusers? Verses 14-16.

15. How did the Greeks treat Sosthenes? How did the governor regard this? Verse 17.

16. What did Paul do? Where did he go? Who accompanied him? Where did he land? What did he do while there? Verses 18, 19.

17. Where did Paul go from there? What promise did he make to the church at Ephesus before leaving for Cæsarea? Verses 20, 21.

18. After saluting the church at Cæsarea, where did he go? Verse 22.

Notes

1. "Corinth, the capital of Achaia, was one of the most famous cities of Greece. It was beautifully situated on an isthmus, which connects the peninsula of Morea with the Greek mainland. In the rear of the city was a rocky mountain, called Acro-Corinthus, rising abruptly to the height of two thousand feet, upon the summit of which was a temple of Venus. Corinth had two seaports: Cenchreae, on the Gulf of Ægina; and Lechæum, on the Gulf of Corinth. Through these important commercial routes it gained great wealth and influence, but its immorality was notorious, even in the heathen world. Destroyed by the Romans, B. C. 146, it was restored and rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, and regained much of its former splendor and prosperity. Paul visited Corinth three times. About A. D. 53 he spent a year and a half there, during which time he probably wrote the two epistles to the Thessalonians (Acts 23:11); then between 54 and 57 (1 Cor. 16:7; 2 Cor. 12:13, 14; 13:1), and the three winter months from 57 to 58, during which he wrote the epistle to the Romans. (Acts 20:2, 3; compare 1 Cor. 16:6; Rom. 16:1.) He wrote two epistles to the Christians at Corinth. The site of this once proud and dissolute city is now occupied by the miserable little village of Gortho."—*Cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, page 218.

"Corinth gave birth to painting; the most elaborate order of architecture received from her its name, the finest bronze was the 'Corinthian brass,' although none of her sons are mentioned among the illustrious writers of Greece."—*Quoted in "Peloubet's Notes," 1897.*

2. Aquila and Priscilla were refugees from Rome, having fled from Italy to the Grecian metropolis after the decree of Claudius in A. D. 52, expelling all the Jews from Rome. These two persons accepted the gospel message from Paul, and on his leaving Corinth when returning to Syria, they accompanied him as far as Ephesus. We find them at this place when Paul wrote his first letter to the Corinthian church (see 1 Cor. 16:19); but from Paul's letter to the Romans (chap. 16:3), we see that they later returned to Rome, where their house was a place of meeting for the company of believers. Their devotion to the gospel is indicated by verse 4: "Who have for my life laid down their own necks."

3. "Paul was highly educated, and was admired for his genius and eloquence. He was chosen by his countrymen as a member of the Sanhedrin, and was a rabbi of distinguished ability; yet his education had not been considered complete, until he had served an apprenticeship at some useful trade. He rejoiced that he was able to support himself by manual labor, and frequently declared that his own hands had ministered to his necessities. While in a city of strangers, he would not be chargeable to any one. When his means had been expended to advance the cause of Christ, he resorted to his trade in order to gain a livelihood."—*Sketches From the Life of Paul* (Mrs. E. G. White), page 100.

"There were certain circumstances at Thessalonica, and above all at Corinth, which made St. Paul waive his just claim, and even cramp, limit, and confine his exertions, by imposing on himself the work of earning his daily food. Thessalonica and Corinth had immense Jewish populations. The Jews were notorious in that age as furnishing the greatest number of impostors, quack magicians, and every other kind of agency which traded upon human credulity for the purposes of gain. St. Paul was determined that neither Jew nor Gentile in either place should be able to hinder the work of the gospel by accusing him of self-seeking or covetous purposes. For this purpose he united with Aquila and Priscilla in working at their common trade as tent-makers."—*The Expositors' Bible* (Acts), by Stokes, Vol. II, pages 323, 324.

The Youth's Instructor

ISSUED TUESDAYS BY THE

REVIEW AND HERALD PUBLISHING ASSN.,

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FANNIE DICKERSON CHASE - - - EDITOR

Subscription Rates

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION	-	-	-	\$1.00
SIX MONTHS	-	-	-	.50

CLUB RATES

5 or more copies to one address, one year, each	-	-	\$.75
5 or more copies to one address, six months, each	-	-	.40
5 or more copies to one address, three months, each	-	-	.20

Entered as second-class matter, August 14, 1903, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Pride Bringeth Destruction

HE loves wounds who loves strife;
He who talks proudly seeks destruction.

It is better to be of a lowly spirit with the poor
Than to divide the spoil with the proud.

Prayer Heard and Answered

[The following beautiful and touching incident, illustrative of how God answers prayer, was told by the son of the Christian lady who sent the basket.]

ONE winter morning a Christian lady, who had often distributed to the necessity of the saints, sat alone in the room where advanced age and the beginning of what proved to be her last illness confined her.

Roused from her meditation by the entrance of her daughter, she said: "My dear, old Mr. and Mrs. W—— have been on my mind all night. I hear they were not at church on Sunday. I know that they are poor, they may be sick and in want. I wish you would take a basket, call a cab, drive to the market, buy a goodly supply of provisions, and take it to them." Here she gave the address, and as her daughter was leaving the room, she added, handing her a thick flannel skirt, "Perhaps you would do well to take this too; the weather is cold, and Mrs. W—— may need it."

The young lady went. The provisions were bought, and at the head of the third flight of stairs in the tenement-house to which she had been directed, she stopped. Through the door she heard Mr. W——'s voice asking a blessing upon the food before him.

At the conclusion of the grace, and smiling at what she now believed to be her mother's unnecessary anxiety, she knocked and entered. Sure enough, there they were at dinner, the wife at the foot of the table, waiting to be helped, the husband at the head, carving—one large apple, all the food they had!

With tears in her eyes, the lady drew forth her kindly stores, and while a comfortable meal was being prepared, she listened to their grateful thanks, and heard from uncomplaining lips their pitiful story,—how they earned a precarious living as clear starchers; how the husband had been attacked with rheumatism, and the wife with a felon; how, though utterly destitute, they had poured out before their God all their troubles, and how they had surely believed that he would send some one to help them.

When dinner was ready, and the visitor was about to leave, Mrs. W—— accompanied her to the door,

and with an expectant look, said, "My dear, did you bring the flannel petticoat?"

In the excitement of her entrance the lady had quite forgotten the skirt, which still lay in the bottom of the basket. Astonished at the question, she said, "Yes, I brought you a skirt, but why did you think so?"

"Because, dear," said the old saint, "when I told the Lord there was only an apple left, I told him I needed a warm flannel petticoat, and I was only wondering whether you had it, or would he send it by some one else."—*Selected.*

A Little Tract Did It

THE other day I came across the following story of the influence of one little tract in showing its readers the light on the question of our Lord's second coming, and winning him as an habitual user of these little but effective messengers:—

"Ever since Luther multiplied his efforts to proclaim the truth by publishing tracts, sending them forth by thousands to kindle the fires of the Reformation, Christian workers everywhere have valued this means of assistance. The experience given below is one of more than ordinary interest:—

"At a convention of Christian workers held some time ago in Boston one of the leaders made the following statements relative to his experience with tracts: 'There are two kinds of ammunition I always carry with me. I always carry the Bible, and always carry a bundle of tracts. I was in Christian work many years and had been a minister of the gospel several years before it even came into my head that tracts were of much use in Christian work. I had somehow grown up with the notion that tracts were all rubbish, and therefore I did not take the trouble to read them, and far less to circulate them. I have found out I was wrong. I want to give a little personal experience. I had been in the ministry sometime, and had returned home after attending a convention like this in Chicago, when one of the workers wrote me a letter. I do not remember anything about the letter, but in it there was a tract entitled "He's Coming To-Morrow." I had heard about the coming of the Lord, but I thought the people who preached about it were cranks. One of the members of my church had asked me to preach on it, and I thought that when I did, he would know it. I believed in it in a certain sense, and from my study of a German theological work I was confirmed in my previous views on the subject. But as I read that little tract, it brought the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ home to me in a way that was very real and personal, and it transformed the whole character of my life. The world became very small when I saw the reality, purpose, and possible imminence of the coming of my Lord. It was a little tract that did it.'"

Should not this encourage those who have purposed to put more of our message-filled tracts into circulation? You may hand out a message, similar to the one this professed believer in the Bible received, to some one whose life will be transformed by it. The idea of "being prepared with our literature" is gaining ground. Instead of the "King's Pocket League" being confined to one small section, its influence is spreading. A few days ago we received a neatly printed card from the boys in Mexico; and behold, upon a little study we found it to be the King's Pocket League card in the Spanish language.

ERNEST LLOYD.