

The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

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Correggio

THE ADORATION OF THE SHEPHERDS

This picture was painted by Antonio Allegri, commonly called Correggio, in 1852, for the church of San Prospero at Parma. It is now in the Dresden gallery.



MORE than one half of the population of New York State is huddled in one city.

THERE is many a monument to Abraham Lincoln, but none to his wife. It is proposed to honor her name in a building for the Sayre College for girls in Lexington, Ky., to be called the Mary Todd Lincoln Building.

WHEN the other consuls fled for their lives from Tripoli, our American consul, Mr. Wood, remained to attend to his duties. No wonder the Italian government thanks him, and his own country applauds him.

By a good majority Maryland has, greatly to her honor, refused to adopt the amendment intended to disfranchise Negroes. We trust that this is the last we shall hear of the movement there.

THE Baptist organization of America that had planned to establish a university and a Christian mission in St. Petersburg, Russia, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, have had their plans upset by the recent refusal of the czar to grant them the necessary permission.

ACTIVE steps looking toward the inauguration of one-cent letter postage are to be taken this coming winter by the United States Post-office Department. It is expected that such a reform will be the next one attempted by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, and that it will meet with general commendation at the hands of Congress.

AT the Yerkes's private collection sale at public auction in New York City, \$1,693,350 was received on the sale of pictures, four of them bringing nearly a half million dollars. "The Fisherman," by Corot, sold for \$80,500; "Going to Market," by Troyon, brought \$60,500; "Rockets and Blue Lights," by Turner, sold for \$129,000; and the "Portrait of a Woman," by Frans Hals, went for \$137,000. England a few years ago paid \$225,000 for "Venus With the Mirror," supposed to have been painted by Velasquez.

THE latest report of the Pasteur Institute of Paris shows a continuous decrease in the number of cases of rabies occurring or treated in France. In 1886 the institute treated 2,671 cases, of which twenty-five proved fatal. In 1896, 1,308 cases were treated, only four of which proved fatal. In 1908 the number of cases had fallen to 524, and in 1909 to 467, with one fatal case in each of those years. In 1910, 401 cases were treated, and there was no death. The earlier fatal cases are ascribed to the fact that the treatment was too long delayed.

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The Morning Watch

No one can work for God who has not learned to wait on God.

No large growth in holiness was ever gained without taking time to be often and long alone with God.—*Austin Phelps.*

"He that saves time from prayer shall lose it, but he that loseth his time in prayer—communion with God—shall find it in a life of multiplied blessings."

Christ came to this world to show that by receiving power from on high, man can live an unsullied life.—"*Ministry of Healing,*" page 25.

Consecrate yourself to God in the morning; make this your very first work. Let your prayer be, "Take me, O Lord, as wholly thine. I lay all my plans at thy feet. Use me to-day in thy service. Abide with me, and let all my work be wrought in thee." This is a daily matter. Each morning consecrate yourself to God for that day. Surrender all your plans to him, to be carried out or given up as his providence shall indicate. Thus day by day you may be giving your life into the hands of God, and thus your life will be molded more and more after the life of Christ.—*Mrs. E. G. White.*

The Morning Watch Calendar has helped, and is helping others to keep this daily appointment with God. Let it help you.

The Morning Watch Calendar

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The Youth's Instructor

VOL. LIX

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 26, 1911

No. 52

The Closing Year

'Tis midnight's holy hour, and silence now
Is brooding, like a gentle spirit, o'er
The still and pulseless world. Hark! on the winds
The bell's deep notes are swelling. 'Tis the knell
Of the departing year.

No funeral train
Is sweeping past; yet on the stream and wood,
With melancholy light, the moonbeams rest,
Like a pale, spotless shroud; the air is stirred,

As by a mourner's sigh; and on yon cloud,
That floats so still and placidly through heaven,
The spirits of the seasons seem to stand —
Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's solemn form,
And Winter, with his aged locks — and breathe
In mournful cadences, that come abroad
Like the far wind harp's wild and touching wail, —
A melancholy dirge o'er the dead year,
Gone from the earth forever.— *George D. Prentice.*

Outlook in Mission Fields for 1912

ONCE, and not many years ago, we could in a short article take a hasty survey of our mission fields, country by country. Now, with the spreading forth of our work, the survey must be by continents. We face the year 1912 with an outlook that must inspire to the

A cheering outlook it is as we look across the Atlantic. Twenty years ago there were about one thousand Sabbath-keepers, all told, in Europe. This year will close with about twenty-five thousand believers in the European Division. A few days ago a British statesman in Parliament informed the world how narrowly Europe had escaped the outbreak of war during the last summer. We thank God for peace in Europe in 1911.

Our brethren in Europe have newly organized the Siberian field and Russian Turkestan. They also have opened Persia, and organized the new Armenian Mission, and early in 1912 they expect to push fresh recruits toward Upper Egypt and the great Egyptian Sudan. In Europe itself every country is entered save Montenegro, the smallest principality in the Balkans. With a third of the world to warn, and five hundred sixty-seven ministers and Bible workers spread through their vast territories, our twenty-five thousand brethren in Europe face 1912 with consecrated, courageous hearts, asking of the rest of us only our prayers and brotherly sympathy, with perhaps now and then a tried soldier of the cross to strengthen their thin fighting line.



Fleischer

BITTER MEDICINE

"The family that has never been through this homely, familiar experience must be one of the kind that never reaches to the next generation. Families are perpetuated by babies; babies will become sick, and either the parents or doctor must of necessity give them medicine. To accomplish this, heroic measures are sometimes necessary. In this particular instance Resistance and Patience seem to be pitted against each other, with the chances in favor of Patience. Mr. Fleischer, the painter, belongs to the Munich school."

greatest endeavor. To our youth the situation is a challenge to hasten preparation and to press toward the points where the battle-line is weakest. To all it is a challenge to give and to pray for the missionary advance as never before. First in the continental survey stands —

Europe

The year 1911, just passed, is the first year in which Europe has called for no appropriations from the Mission Board. This means that Europe not only takes care of its own work, but assumes the financial responsibility of the missions in those portions of Africa and Asia that naturally come under the supervision of the European division. Thus, Europe is looking after the work among five hundred thirty millions of people, — a third of the world, — standing shoulder to shoulder with North America in bearing the heavy burden of carrying the advent message to the world.



Adolf Lins

THE INTRODUCTION

"Adolf Lins, a member of the Dusseldorf school, has given us here a somewhat familiar scene. The first meetings of very young children are often marked by peculiarities of excessive amiability or excessive shyness on the part of one or both. In the picture the not unusual incident of forwardness on the part of the little girl is shown, while the boy hangs back with a somewhat sullen expression on his face. Their respective guardians for the time being — an elder brother and sister — are going through the form of a social introduction, and perhaps this formality is what is scaring the young gentleman."

Asia

The Asiatic continent is the mother of us all. There half the world lies in pagan darkness. The year 1912 finds the Far East stirring with the convulsions that make history. A century ago Napoleon said: "There sleeps China. God pity us if she awakes. Let her sleep." But the time of the awakening of the nations has come, and while it means the swift approach of Armageddon, it means also to us an awakening to hear

January 1 brings into the Asiatic Division a new mission field, called the Malay Mission. Australasia formerly operated the East Indies, but now this vast island world of the Malay tongue and the Mohammedan religion becomes a part of the Asiatic Division, with Singapore as the headquarters. A few workers at Singapore, two or three in Sumatra, six or eight in Java, with its thirty-two millions, and none that I know of in any other portion of the Malay Mission.

1912 opens with no worker in vast Borneo and Sarawak, none in the Celebes or the Moluccas, or in the hundreds of other islands in this dark southeast, where the Moslem religion has placed forty million people even farther from Christianity than they were when in their native heathenism.

India sends good words for 1912. The little force is gaining in its movement upon that "Gibraltar of heathenism." India is getting the two evangelists, early in 1912, for the long-neglected work in the great English-speaking centers. Probably ten million people in India speak English; and great cities like Calcutta, with over a million, and Bombay, with a million, and other great centers with multitudes who understand the English, must hear the message, while the workers in the vernacular are seeking to push from tongue to tongue. It is a crying need, however, that India voices when it calls for just a few more workers.

Just one man, they ask for, to give his time to the field work in the Hindustani tongue. For lack of funds it looks as if this call could not be responded to in 1912, though this request is for but one man for field work among eighty million people. South India asks for just one more worker, and Burma calls again for a man and his wife to go among the Karen people, who have long besought us for help.

But the mission treasury faces 1912 with a deficit, and the Mission Board has thus far been unable to offer encouragement for the additional help. *A hundred*



Chierici

THE MASK: OR, FUN AND FRIGHT

This picture has a peculiar interest, in that the scene and the actors are very closely connected with the painter's own personality. The kitchen is actually that of the house in which the artist lived when poor and struggling, and the boy and girl are his own children. The picture is self-explanatory, the young rascal in the doorway having assumed the disguise of a mask and enormous hat for the sake of frightening his younger sister and the cook-maid. Having succeeded in his desire, he deems it time to unmask, in order that he may indulge in his laugh before his victims are too far gone for him to enjoy the fun. Gaetano Chierici, the painter, was born at Reggio, Italy, in 1838, and is noted for his humorous interior scenes, especially kitchens, in which he generally contrives to introduce children as the principal actors. When the picture before us was exhibited in Milan, Boston, and other places, it attracted much attention. It was painted in 1874, and is now on exhibition in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C. Other very well known paintings by this noted artist are 'Mother Is Ill,' 'Bathing the Baby,' and 'The Widow's Dinner.'

the last gospel message. The hearts of our workers in China are fairly bursting with the great possibilities that are bound to open before them, whichever way the revolution in China may turn. It is bound to mean wider-open doors, and a greater spirit of inquiry and progress among China's millions. Already the work has moved so marvelously that the little band of workers have been unable to follow up results of colporteur work, and instruct believers who see the Sabbath truth and desire to obey it.

In Japan and Korea, with their sixty-five millions, the opening of the year presents a cheery outlook. The workers have seen during 1911 the direct intervention of the hand of God in clearing away barriers, and eagerly they cry for just a few more workers.

The Philippines are receiving their second evangelist and their second book man at the end of 1911, and they hope it will mean the opening of the work in a new island of that great group. We rejoice at the outlook. Is it not a pity, however, that the sending of one minister and one book man means doubling the forces in these lines in the Philippines, with their eleven millions?



Werner

THE FAIRY TALE

This was painted in 1872 by Hermann Werner, a Düsseldorf artist. The picture needs no explanation.



Rotta

NOTHING TO BE DONE

Antonio Rotta was an Italian painter of note. He has painted many celebrated scenes of Venetian peasant life. That of the old cobbler is indicative of the author's skill. The minute details of the little shop are characteristic of Rotta's work. "The old cobbler's face is a magnificent study of expression. The young girl has brought in a pair of shoes for repair, and, as may be seen from some of the specimens of hard wear on the floor, the cobbler is not unacquainted with hard tasks in this line of work. But close examination shows him that in this case any attempt at mending will be futile, and with a deprecating gesture of his upturned open hand, he shakes his head and says, 'Nothing to be done.'"

languages lie before us untouched in India as a burden for hearts to carry during 1912.

Africa

In Algiers and Egypt our workers are facing southward, just a handful among millions of Mohammedans. In the east, the Abyssinian Mission is still clinging to its foothold in Eritrea, on the Abyssinian border, waiting for the first chance to cross the line, meanwhile conducting school and evangelistic work among the Abyssinians. The little stations on Kavirona Bay, British East Africa, report accessions. The German East African brethren have increased their stations, also on their part of the Victoria Nyanza, that great inland sea of Africa.

To the southward, in Nyassaland, we enter the field under the South African Union Conference. In the Nyassa country the year opens with thirty-five schools reported, and over sixty teachers. Earnestly they call for just a few more helpers to enter new tribes and to pass over into the Portuguese territory. But this means a call for money, which the Mission Board treasury can not now supply.

To the westward, above the Zambesi, is the Northwest Rhodesia chain of stations, aiming to run on toward the Kongo State, and into the Kongo just as soon as workers and means will allow. With 1912

this Northwest Rhodesia Mission, however, plans to support its own stations and schools from the produce of the mission farms. This endeavor has brought cheer to the hearts of our South African brethren, and will nerve the other stations in Southern Rhodesia, in Basutoland, and Cape Colony to their utmost endeavor.

West Africa reports the workers restored again to health at the close of 1911, and they are eagerly setting their eyes toward new enterprises. Tribes in the interior call earnestly for help. The plan for 1912, however, is to make sure of as healthful a training base as possible in Sierra Leone, with a health furlough station in the Canary Islands, off the coast of Morocco. If these arrangements provide for maintaining the health of the workers, as we pray may be the case, only lack of means and of laborers will prevent entering some of the most interesting regions of Africa, lying within striking distance and inhabited by fifty millions of people.

South America, West Indies,
and Central America

No discouraging view comes as we turn the eyes southward. Between three and four thousand Seventh-day Adventists in South America are scattered through every state of that vast continent, from Ecuador round the coast to Brazil, including the inland countries of Bolivia and Paraguay. Training-schools are turning out laborers, but there will be calls for book workers and nurses during 1912.

Colombia and French and Dutch Guiana, bordering on the Caribbean, are the unentered states of South America. The West Indian Union hopes to take Colombia off the unentered list by sending a colporteur into that country early in 1912.

Round the circle of the West Indies and Central America are over four thousand Seventh-day Adventists; still a few of the French islands in the West Indies have never been touched. Mexico's outlook is good for 1912, if only the additional book workers needed can be found, and if the means and workers can be secured to supply further evangelistic help to look after interests springing up with no one to care for them.

Australasia

Away in the South Sea, Australia and New Zealand, in strong union conference association, are keeping watch and ward over the work in the great island world of the South Pacific. "Australasia's burden," they call this. Young people are entering the fields from the Australasian training-centers, and the brethren of the union are raising the money to sustain an enlarging work. They plan to be in the New Hebrides group, and also in Savage or Niue Island for the first time early in 1912. The scores of groups, and hundreds of islands yet beyond beckon on our Australasian brethren.

Conclusion

The conclusion of the work will come when this gospel of the kingdom has been preached as a witness to all. Hundreds of languages as yet silent in the third angel's message challenge our utmost endeavor.

Yet these tongues are not silent, for in nearly six hundred languages the Word of God is now speaking. But messengers of the third angel should sweep over these lands, calling attention to the special truths of God's Holy Word for this time, when Christ is at the door. The outlook abroad is most cheering. Each year now, I suppose, from six thousand to seven thousand new Sabbath-keepers swing into the ranks of the remnant church. Let every resource be devoted to the work which Christ commands. Let every force be dedicated to service; let every business be run to hasten the message to the world. The Lord will finish the work, and he is able to do it. We thank God for the outlook as we face 1912.

W. A. SPICER.

"WHAT we truly and earnestly aspire to that in some sense we are. The mere aspiration, by changing the frame of the mind, for a moment realizes itself."

Pluck

THIRTY years ago a young man went to Chicago from his country home, and quickly found work at his trade as a blacksmith. Soon he became known as the best workman in the shop, and owners of horses waited for him to do their work.

One day a wealthy horse owner asked this young man why he did not work at something else. The young blacksmith answered that he was doing the only thing he knew how to do. A few days later, however, the patron offered him a position as clerk in a brokerage office. This he immediately accepted, but he was so successful that he soon went into business for himself.

In the early summer of 1911 James J. Townsend was unanimously elected president of the Chicago Stock Exchange. This was just



Georg Knorr

THE CHURCH COLLECTION

"Georg Knorr, the painter of this amusing scene, is noted for his sense of humor, which generally manifests itself in art. He was born in Lobau, Prussia, in 1845, and studied at Königsberg, Berlin, and Düsseldorf. The present work was painted in 1881, and its scene is evidently laid in some old German church at the hour when, the congregation being busily engaged in singing a hymn, the deacon, churchwarden, or elder is passing the basket for the regular contribution, on which the comfort of the pastor and the financial welfare of the church so much depend. Three hoary old men, perhaps knowing of other and more pleasurable ways of spending their money, are seated on a side bench together. At the appearance of the collector, the first one drops his head and concentrates his gaze on his hymn-book. The second, before whom the basket is invitingly held, opens his mouth wide and sings away lustily, while his open book, upheld before his face serves as a screen between the deacon and himself. The third old fellow, more conscientious, perhaps, but none the less impecunious or unwilling to "part," searches his pockets fruitlessly, though it may be that his industrious fingers are actually resting on a coin, which he can not bring himself to give up. Doubtless the suggestion for the theme of the painting was from life."



MONA LISA

Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, "Mona Lisa," was stolen from the Louvre of Paris, France, during August of the present year. The British government once offered one-half million dollars for the painting, and France refused it. The artist set musicians near the lady that their music might induce the wonderful smile, for which the picture is famed.

twenty-two years after he left the blacksmith shop. Going to Chicago practically penniless, and dependent upon his own exertions, in time Mr. Townsend became immensely rich.

Pluck, finding expression in unwearying toil, was the secret of his success. "If he had not been the best blacksmith in that shop where the rich men came with their trotting horses, a bank president would not have seen sufficient good in him to suggest that he go into something more profitable, and to find a position for him. Townsend speedily proved himself the best clerk in the broker's office, and by diligent attention he soon mastered the business sufficiently to enable him to start out for himself. Thus by dint of industry and perseverance he achieved phenomenal success."

A boy by the name of Max Arones was graduated from the eighth grade in one of the public schools of Utica, New York, in June, 1911, and was thus prepared to enter the academy. Three years and a half before, this boy came from Russia with his parents. He had never been to school, and could not speak the English language. Yet this lad accomplished in three years and a half what children usually take eight years to do. Further, he passed the regents' examination of the State with an average of 96 3-7. In each of the important subjects he secured either 99 or 100. The principal of the school is justly proud of this magnificent record. Pluck, a determination to master the subjects, and incessant study, lie back of this instance of success.

Mr. E. E. Van Atta received an undergraduate degree from the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri at the commencement in 1910. He was forty-six years old. In the same class was his own son,

twenty-three years of age, who had taken the same course. This was a splendid exhibition of pluck when a man in middle life was willing to go into the university and work with boys of half his own age.

The valedictorian of the class of 1910 in Hamilton

graduated from Columbia a young man by the name of Benjamin Berinstein, who triumphed gloriously over manifold difficulties. He was both blind and poor, and yet he worked his way through college. "This," said a newspaper, "is an example of the pluck and

determination that know not defeat. It is a good tonic for youth everywhere."

Frederick Leonard, a fifteen-year old Chicago boy, has attained such distinction as a student of astronomy that some of his articles have been accepted by scientific publications. When he was eight years of age his constant reading in books pertaining to astronomy, in his father's library, aroused the interest of the family. He would not rest content until he had secured a telescope, and with this he began to make his own investigations of certain of the



Otto Kirberg

A VICTIM OF THE SEA

Otto Kirberg, the painter of this thoughtful picture, chose many of his subjects from peasants' and fishermen's lives in Holland. He was born at Elberfeld in 1650, and studied at Düsseldorf, being a pupil of Wilhelm Sohn.

College was Stephen C. Ondarcho. He has attained the highest possible honor in scholarship. Yet this young man was the son of a Polish miner who worked in the iron-mines near Clinton. He lived at home, and walked a considerable distance every day to attend his college classes, and for four years did most superior work in the classroom. When President Stryker met the young man after the awards had been made, he told him that both he and the college were proud of him and his success. Such honor in educational life, despite a great handicap evinces a rare quality of pluck.

The same year, 1910, there was

heavenly bodies. On reaching his teens, he founded an astronomical society, enlisting for membership other investigators in his line.—*Selected.*



Hubert Salentin

GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY

This German family scene was painted by Herr Salentin of Prussia, in 1860. The Germans, it is said, make much of all the family ties, and especially of those reaching back into older generations. American grandmothers are not adverse to similar expressions of good will.

"If I Only Had the Time"

SOME boys will pick up a good education in the odds and ends of time that others carelessly throw away, as one man saves a fortune by small economies that others disdain to practise. What young man is too

that mortifies us, the narrowness and pettiness that always attend exclusive application to our callings.

Never shun small responsibilities. The small duties are the links making the chain.

Never lose your self-respect. Character is the foundation on which all good work is built.

Never refuse advice. Take all men's opinions, and season them with your judgment.

Never quit when failure stares you in the face. A little more energy often changes a failure into success.

Never hesitate to give a man the benefit of the doubt. Remember to err is human.—*Selected.*



Murillo THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

Murillo painted more than twenty "Immaculate Conceptions," but this one which is in the Louvre at Paris, surpasses all the others. It was painted in 1678, and was bought by the French government, in 1852, for \$123,000.

busy to get an hour a day for self-improvement? You will never "find" time for anything. If you want time you must take it.

If a genius like Gladstone carried through life a little book in his pocket lest an unexpected moment should slip from his grasp, what should we, of common abilities, resort to in order to save the precious moments from oblivion?

"Nothing is worse for those who have business than the visits of those who have none," was the motto of a Scottish editor.

Drive the minutes, or they will drive you. Success in life is what Garfield called a question of "margins." Tell me how a young man uses the little ragged edges of time while waiting for meals or tardy appointments, after his day's work is done, or evenings,—and I will tell you what that man's success will be. One can usually tell by his manner, the direction of the wrinkles in his forehead, or the expression of his eyes, whether or not he has been in the habit of using his time to good advantage.

"The most valuable of all possessions is time; life itself is measured by it." The man who loses no time doubles his life. Wasting time is wasting life.

Some squander time, some invest it, some kill it. The precious half-hour a day that many of us throw away, rightly used, would save us from the ignorance

His Christmas Gift

Annie Chunn Candee

At Christmas time when mother dear
Was tying up one day,
The presents that she had to send
To folks who live away,

Wee Freddy Boy stood watching near,
As still as still could be,
Just thinking what he'd like to send
For grandma's Christmas tree.

And so upon the kitchen floor
With paper and a string,
He struggled hard to wrap *himself*—
The funny little thing!

When Mother came and, laughingly,
The bundle tried to lift,
"Send me to drandma, please!" it said,
"I is her Trismas dift!"



Barnes A LADY IN WAITING

"This painting is an excellent play on the title given to aristocratic dames who perform domestic duties for queens. But that is all the 'play' to be found in this picture, as the little fellow for whom the old lady is waiting will find out to his cost when his tardy footsteps bring him within reach of her vigorous, if aged, arm. Possibly the lad has been down the street for a quart of milk, and has just stopped to sample the cream. If so, his satisfaction will be of short duration."

The Angelus

THE "Angelus" was painted by Jean F. Millet in 1859. The picture represents peasants in prayer at the call of the Angelus bell, which is rung in Catholic countries three times a day, by ordinance of Pope John XXII in 1326. When completed, the picture was refused by the patron for whom it had been painted, but the artist later sold it for four hundred dollars. After passing through several hands, it was finally purchased for \$110,000 by an agent of the French government at an auction sale. The government, however, refused to ratify the purchase, so the picture was brought to America, and publicly exhibited in various cities.

Its progress was so triumphant and aroused such enthusiasm that on its return to Paris the picture was sold for \$150,000. This represented a gain on the original price of 37,400 per cent, in which the artist did not participate. He did, however, benefit by the increased price at which he was now able to sell his other works.

"Jean Francois Millet, the painter of this striking picture, was born at Gruchy, near Gréville, Manche, France, Oct. 4, 1814. He was a laborer on his father's farm, and later studied at Cherbourg with Mouchel. Here he painted sign-boards for some time, till a small sum was allotted him by the municipal council of the city to permit of his going to Paris, where he became a pupil of Delaroche and a friend of Corot. While in Paris he took part in the revolution of 1848. In 1849 he settled at Barbizon, where he felt the cares of poverty nearly all his life. He painted from observation, and devoted to his work all the time that was necessary to bring out the subject to his satisfaction. Many of his pictures remained in his possession until his death, which took place at Barbizon, Jan. 20, 1875. After this event his works enhanced greatly in value, fifty-six of those which had remained on his hands, finished and unfinished, bringing nearly \$65,000. Subsequently, ninety-five drawings sold for \$86,250. Millet's widow and family were pensioned by the French government."

THE pupils of the schools in New York City are to receive instruction from the principals on how to get on and off street-cars safely, and also how to avoid danger in crossing streets where there is considerable traffic. Two hundred thirty-one children have been killed in twenty-one months by accidents on the streets of that city, and it is hoped that this instruction will reduce the number of accidents.

The Hunted Slave

FORTUNATELY the painting of "The Hunted Slave" has lost much of the horror which invested it when the artist first laid his brush on its canvas. At that time (1861) slavery was still existing in this free land of ours, though the country was about to pass through the cleansing fires which wiped out both the evil and its stain forever. The situation here depicted is a tremendous one, and the details of the artist's work will repay close study. The coloring of the original is superb. The Negro is of that rich copper hue not so frequently met with as other tints. The sweat on his forehead stands out in big drops, every muscle is tense, and the crimson stain on his hatchet tells with what deadly force he struck the dog that lies lifeless before him. The word hunted is visible in every lineament of his face, though there is also plainly apparent the determination of a man to defend his liberty and that of his wife

with every bit of his God-given strength.

If the picture is not the most pleasant to contemplate, it is well worth turning to occasionally—"lest we forget." Mr. Ansdell was self-taught, but made a name for himself as a historical, genre, and animal painter. In 1840 he exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy. His "Turning the Drove" gained for him a gold medal at the Paris exhibition of 1855. His "St. Michael's Mount" sold in 1877 for \$7,000, and his "Raid of Spanish Students" for \$4,500. Mr. Ansdell died April 20, 1885.



Millet

THE ANGELUS



Richard Ansdell

THE HUNTED SLAVE

Monopoly on Elephants

THE Indian government, it is said, has a monopoly on the elephants of that country. It has formed itself into a trust, and only leases out the privilege of capturing them to certain persons. Thirty-two years ago a law was passed preserving them, and forbidding the destruction of any except those which were

officially pronounced dangerous to the community, a menace to the peace, or destructive of crops. A fine of 500 rupees (there are three rupees to the dollar) is the punishment for even attempting to kill one. The government itself uses about 2,500 elephants.

It is a curious fact that the general rule in India of letting the weaker sex do the work holds true for animals as well as humans. Rajahs insist on having males for the parades, while the British government in its manual of instructions concerning the care of elephants, has gone on record as preferring the lady for hard work, and, where possible, only such are employed.—*Selected.*

Sir Edwin Landseer

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER was born in London in 1802, and his father, who was an engraver, took a keen interest in his art education. Like many great artists, Landseer was not a good student at school, "always

friends used to say, as he opened the studio door, "Keep your dogs off me," meaning the pictures that were scattered about. He was a very rapid worker, and remarkable stories are told of the swiftness with which he executed his paintings. Some important works he is said to have finished in a few hours. He spent a good deal of time in thinking out his pictures beforehand. It was his custom to place an empty canvas on his easel, and then, before he touched a brush, to decide not only what was to be painted, but how it was to look when completed. It is a very good plan not only for painters, but for all people who are making things or doing things, to first see in their minds the finished products as they wish them to be.

Almost any picture by Landseer might be called a "famous picture," for his popularity has hardly ever been rivaled. His pictures, by means of the engravings made of them and circulated far and wide, are known and cherished in thousands of homes in England and America. They are pictures that touch the heart.

A story related of him tells of his once doing two pictures at a time. Some one had been remarking upon his rapid work, when a young woman said that at least he could do only one picture at a time. Then and there Sir Edwin took a pencil in each hand, and drew with one a stag, and with the other a horse.

Among his greatest admirers were Queen Victoria and the prince consort, who sometimes used secretly to give him commissions for paintings designed as presents for each other. Once the queen rode unannounced to his house, and sent for him to accompany her on a ride. Another incident connected with royalty occurred when he was introduced to the king of Portugal.

"I am so very glad to meet you," said the king, "for I am very fond of beasts." In 1850 the order of knighthood was conferred upon him, and in 1865 he was elected president of the Royal Academy.—*Charles L. Barston, in St. Nicholas.*



Landseer

DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE

running away from his teachers, and always drawing." But his drawings were worth while; perhaps partly because his father encouraged him in doing them, and was able to understand and appreciate the boy and his work.

Some of his earliest sketches are preserved in the South Kensington Museum at London. Many of them were made when he was only six or seven years of age; and at eleven, he won the prize of the silver palette of the Society of Arts for the best drawing of animals.

At thirteen he was allowed to exhibit two pictures in the Royal Academy, and the following year he entered the Art School, where he became a favorite pupil. As early as the rules would allow, he was made an associate of the Royal Academy, and his pictures met with ready sale.

He bought a house at No. 1 St. John's Wood Road. Here he lived the remainder of his life, nearly fifty years, and here he entertained his hosts of friends; for he was of a happy and companionable disposition. He used to call his studio his workshop. It was visited by the élite of London society, and by men of wit and talent.

Landseer was very modest. He once said, "If people knew as much about painting as I do, they would never buy my pictures." It is also said that he was never envious nor jealous of other painters.

Most of his pictures were of animals. One of his

KEEP YOUR faith in all beautiful things; in the sun when it is hidden; in the spring when it is gone. . . . And then you will find that duty and service and sacrifice — all the old ogres and bugbears of life — have joys imprisoned in their deepest dungeons. And it is for you to set them free, — the immortal joys that no one, no living soul, nor fate, nor circumstance can ever rob you of, once you have released them. — *Roy Rolfe Gilson.*



LANDSEER'S PICTURE OF HIMSELF



How a Photograph of a Helpless Crippled Boy Built a Hospital

"SMILING JOE" is a little New York boy who spent four years of his life strapped to a board. He suffered intense pain all the time. He had tuberculosis of the spine, but through it all he smiled.

Now Smiling Joe is cured. For two years he has been able to run and play and go to school like other boys. Of course, he's thankful for that.

He is more than thankful still that he has been the means of raising \$250,000 to build a new hospital for the four thousand other afflicted children of New York.

Before New-year's day, work will be begun on the hospital at Rockaway Beach—a hospital exclusively for the treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in children. It will be the gift of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to the city of New York. It will occupy a portion of the new Seaside Park at Rockaway Beach which has been purchased by the city, and when completed will take the place of the famous Sea Breeze Hospital at Coney Island.

Four thousand crippled children from New York will be given the seashore and open-air treatment at the hospital when it is completed. They will have to thank Smiling Joe, because it was his photograph that raised the money for this service.



Silvo Giulio Rotta

THE STORY-BOOK

Silvo Giulio Rotta, the son of Antonio Rotta, also became a great painter. He followed his eminent father closely in his choice of subjects. "The Story-Book" is by this artist.

Five years ago when the officials of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor decided to raise funds to build, they put Smiling Joe's photograph on all the letters they sent out, as well as in all the advertising in connection with the project.

Smiling Joe was then a patient in the Sea Breeze Hospital, strapped to a board. He could move only his head and hands, yet every one who stopped at his bedside was greeted with a smile.

One day Theodore Roosevelt visited the hospital and came to his cot.

"This is little Joe Marion," said one of the doctors. "He is suffering from tuberculosis of the spine, but we expect to cure him."

The President approached closer and looked at the bundle of white lying on the cot.

"Poor little fellow," said the President, and his eyes welled with tears.

But Joe didn't cry; his face broke into a smile.

"He always smiles," said one of the doctors. "That's why we call him 'Smiling Joe.'"

Advertisements with Smiling Joe's picture were inserted in newspapers and magazines all over the country. Money began to pour in. Children sent nickels and dimes. John D. Rockefeller and other rich men sent large checks. Smiling Joe's face touched the hearts of rich and poor alike. In less than two years the desired \$250,000 was raised.

Then came the panic in 1907. The city



George Cole

PRIDE AND HUMILITY

The painter of this picture, George Cole, was a self-taught artist. He was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1810. He was in youth a ship-painter, and his natural talent was developed while painting show pictures for Wombwell's menagerie. One of these, "A Tiger-Hunt in a Jungle" attracted much attention, and he resolved to cultivate his genius. Hunting scenes next engaged his brush, and later landscapes and river scenes. His painting "The Fern Gatherers," in 1874, brought him nearly two thousand dollars.

was unable to provide a site, and the money was held in trust until happier days. Now a site has been obtained, and plans for the buildings have been completed. Within a year the hospital will be completed and in operation.

But what of little Joe Marion, whose smile made all this possible? Before the last dollar of the \$250,000 fund was raised Smiling Joe was cured. After being strapped to a board for more than four years he was discharged as strong and healthy as any eight-year-old youngster in New York.

The treatment had done for him what it had done for scores of others, and Smiling Joe went home to his father and mother.

To-day Smiling Joe is a sturdy little youth of ten years. He is in the third grade, and his teacher has only words of praise for him.

There isn't a happier boy in the school than Joe Marion. Except when he is studying hard he is always smiling. — *New York World.*

How the Koreans Regard Illustrations

IN a letter received from Miss Mimi Scharffenberg, the following experience is given which shows that the Koreans are not used to interpreting pictures. Miss Scharffenberg says:—

"I had a print of the Pieng-yang River with some houses near the bank made for the summer special of our paper. I asked my helper to write the name of the river in Korean underneath the picture. He looked at it awhile, then asked me, pointing to the sky, if that was the river. I showed him the river, and told him where the sky was. Next he pointed to the houses and asked whether these were clouds. I was rather disgusted, and answered in short, 'No, they are houses,' and sat down to work.

"Again he said, 'I did not know there were any two-story houses in Pieng-yang,' this time pointing to the tower over the gate. I had to laugh. By this time,

my lady helper became interested in the picture, and left her writing to see what she could see in it. Turning to the first helper, she said, 'You took these for clouds? I think they are the waves of the sea.' By this time one of our Bible workers entered the room, and we asked her about the picture. She declared the straw-roofed houses to be a stocking. Next the head printer entered, and when asked to explain the picture, he said it represented a big rock.

"I have had many experiences similar to this. It takes a great deal of explanation to make the Koreans see the meaning of a picture. It is the same way in writing. One can not use the illustrations here that he would in America or Europe. After learning the ways of the people, he has to use entirely different symbols to illustrate a lesson."



S. J. Carter

A WOODLAND MOTHER

"Motherhood is always charming, from the highest ranks of animal life to the lowest. The cat nursing her litter of kittens by the fireside, and the elephant in the circus fondling its ungainly young one with its flexible trunk, are alike objects of interest to every human being. The graceful doe, with her pretty fawn, are shown in the bosky depths of the wood, whither the nursing deer loves to retire at this season for security and peace. This painting is by Mr. S. J. Carter. The lordly mate of this tender mother is shown in Mr. Carter's companion picture, 'A Hart of the Black Forest.'"

ing papers, and was one of the boys who were instrumental in having the Newsboys' Union of Boston create a scholarship at Harvard. From the lowly position of a ragged little newsboy on the streets of Boston, young Hershenson has risen to that of a full-fledged lawyer, having passed the State bar examination with one hundred eighty-two others.—*Selected.*

A Newsboy Admitted to the Bar

ELIHU HERSHENSON, president of Boston Newsboys' Union, was admitted to the bar as a young lawyer one day last July. His career is something worth taking note of. When a mere child, he began selling papers on the streets of Boston, and for years has had a stand at the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets, one of the most crowded parts of the city. He announced his intention of becoming a lawyer long ago, and the other newsboys dubbed him "Judge," so that before he had reached the long-trousers age, he was known as Judge Hershenson. He is a graduate of Boston's English high school, where he was fitted for college. He paid every dollar of his way through Harvard University by sell-



M. E. KERN
MATILDA ERICKSON

Secretary
Corresponding Secretary

Society Study for Sabbath, January 13

Into All the World, No. 2 — Workers With God

OFFICERS' NOTE.—The talk on The Double Need of Service should show the great need at home and abroad and also the fact that as young people we need to do the work. The Testimonies say that he who refuses to serve with the Master on earth rejects the only opportunity for a preparation for God's kingdom. The "Missionary Idea," page 19, contains helps. See also "Desire of Ages" and "Christ's Object Lessons," etc. For the general exercise ask each one, the week before, to come to this meeting prepared to recite one or more texts containing promises to workers. Spend ten minutes if you can in this exercise. Reports of work passed in.

The first and second Sabbaths of each month will be devoted to missions. Every society that expects to make the most of these studies should appoint an individual to glean mission notes from the *Review and Herald* and other papers. It might be well to have a different individual each month. Allow three or five minutes at each meeting on missions for this person's review of the world-wide field.

After this no references to "Missionary Idea" will be copied in the INSTRUCTOR.

Suggestive Program

Scripture drill (review Morning Watch texts for the week).

The Privilege of Being Coworkers With God (reading). See INSTRUCTOR of January 2.

The Double Need of Service (ten-minute talk).

The Last Hour (recitation). See page 14.

But If We Faint, —? (reading). See INSTRUCTOR of January 2.

General exercise.

Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses

Senior No. 5 — Lesson 12: "Ministry of Healing," Pages 73-108

1. WHAT was the mental and physical condition of the paralytic of Capernaum? State his chief reason for desiring to see Jesus. In what way was he enabled to have this longing satisfied?

2. How did Christ meet the charge of blasphemy? What lesson did he design to teach in relieving the sufferer's mind of its great burden before granting physical healing? What was the effect of the miracle upon the people?

3. In the words of the Great Physician to the paralytic do you see any consideration for the family awaiting his return? Describe the scene in the home of the man on his return.

4. Mention an instance showing the carefulness of our Pattern not to create prejudice. Tell of the cure of the helpless cripple at the pool of Bethesda.

5. In what ways is the condition of the sin-sick like this man's?

6. At the close of the feast of tabernacles, what plot was laid for the destruction of Jesus? With what result? In what words was forgiveness granted the accused? What was the result in her life?

7. In the synagogue at Capernaum how was Christ's power manifested to free the slaves of Satan?

8. What is the danger of experimenting with sin? How is it determined whether heavenly or satanic influence shall have the rule over a man? How may even the vilest find deliverance from sin?

9. To what does the rainbow about the heavenly throne testify?

10. As they stand before the sinless One, what do the two escaped maniacs realize? Attempting to voice an appeal, what words leave their lips instead? Why? When freed from the demons, what change takes place in them?

11. How was the design of Satan in causing the destruction of the swine defeated? How may we multiply the blessings we receive? Why is this? To what extent is every Christian indebted to those less favored than he is?

Junior No. 4 — Lesson 11: "Early Writings," Old Edition, "Experience and Views," Pages 7-31, 68-70; New Edition, Pages 11-38, 78-81

Test Questions on Last Week's Assignment

1. THROUGH what experiences did the author of "Early Writings" pass at the time of her conversion?

2. What two dreams did she have at this time? How did each influence her?

3. Tell what was shown in her first vision.

4. What was revealed in the second vision? What assurance was given? In the next vision, what petition did she make? What answer was received? What misrepresentation was made of the visions?

5. Relate the experience which Mrs. White had when resisting the power of God. Mention at least three ways in which the fifty texts presented applied to her own experience.

6. Describe the view given at Topsham, Maine, in 1847.

7. From the chapter on "The Sealing," what do we learn that Jesus is now doing? what concerning the anger of the nations, the wrath of God, and the time to judge the dead? What are the four angels now doing? What do you understand it means to be sealed with the "seal of the living God"?

Junior No. 4 — Lesson 12: "Early Writings," Old Edition, "Experience and Views," Pages 31-49, 70, 71; New Edition, Pages 39-58, 81-83

NOTE.—Those who desire to read further, will find explanatory notes on several of the subjects treated in this lesson, in the Supplement of the old edition, pages 1 to 12, and on pages 85-96 of the new edition.

1. How is God's care shown for his people? What is said of the order in heaven? What lesson do you see in this?

2. Describe the visit to other worlds. What reward did the accompanying angel hold out to the faithful?

3. What is meant by the expression "the powers of heaven"? "the powers of earth"? By what are the former to be shaken?

4. What door was shut in 1844, and by whom? What door did he open then? From that time, on what question have God's people been tested? What danger is there now, in the sealing time?

5. Why is Satan holding out greater temptations now than ever before? What assurance is given those who trust wholly in God? How do we become either stronger or weaker to meet temptations?

6. Relate Wm. Miller's dream. What did the dirt and rubbish that were swept away by the man with the "dirt-brush" signify?

7. What will be the end of those who cling to their possessions? Why could they not join in the song of redeeming love?

8. When will the seven last plagues be poured out? Describe the work upon which the righteous will enter with Christ after being taken to the heavenly Jerusalem at his coming? Over how long a period will it extend?

9. What events occur at the end of this time? What part does Satan act? With what result? What change is made in the earth?

10. What further view from that given in the chapter on "The Open and the Shut Door," is presented in the chapter on the "End of the 2300 Days"?

11. How much provision for temporal wants during the time of trouble are we to make now? Why?

The Last Hour

THE sunset burns across the sky;
Upon the air its warning cry
The curfew tolls, from tower to tower;
O children, 'tis the last, last hour!

The work that centuries might have done
Must crowd the hour of setting sun,
And through all lands the saving Name
Ye must, in fervent haste, proclaim.

Ere yet the vintage shout begin,
O laborers, press in, press in!
And fill unto its utmost coasts
The vineyard of the Lord of hosts.

It is a vineyard of red wine,
Wherein shall purple clusters shine;
The branches of His own right hand
Shall overspread Immanuel's land.

The fields are white to harvest. Weep,
O tardy workers, as ye reap,
For wasted hours that might have won
Rich harvests ere the set of sun.

We hear his footsteps on the way!
O work while it is called to-day,
Constrained by love, endued with power,
O children, in this last, last hour!

—Clara Thwaites.

A Blessed Experience

THE evening of Oct. 22, 1911, will long be remembered because of one of the richest experiences of my life. Being a "shut-in," and hungering for the fellowship of those of like faith, my beloved Lord blessedly manifested his love unto me, satisfying my longing heart. I seemed enfolded in the arms of divine love, and pressed to the heart of my Saviour; my whole being was filled with peace and joy.

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,"

is more than sentiment to me; it is sweet reality. "We love him, because he first loved us." This wealth of love is a precious gift to all; but only those receive it who for love for him press to his bleeding side in full surrender to his blessed will. I can not read his Word without being deeply moved by his boundless love.

"Sweep over my spirit forever, I pray,
In fathomless billows of love."

The love that "the Father hath bestowed upon us," has become a living reality in a fuller sense than ever before.

The words that he spoke are spirit and life unto our souls, only as they are wrought into actual experience. Then they are living words, are molding and fashioning us after the divine image.

Our desire for righteousness and fellowship must be so intense that, like Jacob, our souls cry out, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me;" and this not for our own honor, but to win souls to our Lord for his honor and glory.

ANNA E. WARNER.



I — Creation

(January 6)

STUDY Genesis 1:1-31; 2:1-3; "Patriarchs and Prophets," chapter 2.

MEMORY VERSE: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Gen. 1:1.

Questions

1. What is the meaning of the word create? Who only can create? What has he created? Note 1.

2. How was the world created? Ps. 33:6, 9; Heb. 1:10.

3. How many days were used in the work of creation? Ex. 20:11, first part.

4. What did God first create on the earth? How was it made? Gen. 1:3.

5. What name was given the light? What was the dark part of the day called? Which came first? When does darkness begin? Then when does the day begin? Verse 5; note 2.

6. What was made on the second day? Verses 6-8; note 3.

7. What appeared on the third day? What was the dry land called? What name was given to the gathered waters? What did God see when this was done? What did the earth bring forth? Verses 9-13; note 4.

8. What command did God give on the fourth day? For what purposes were these lights created? How many great lights were made? What were they each to rule? What other lights were created? Verses 14-19.

9. What were created on the fifth day? What blessing was given them? Verses 20-22.

10. Name the creatures created on the sixth day. Verses 24, 25. Whom did God create in his own image? Verses 26, 27. Over what did he give them dominion? Verse 28; Ps. 8:4-8; note 5.

11. What was given man for food? What was given the other living creatures to eat? What did the Creator see in what he had made? On what day did he do this work? Gen. 1:29-31.

12. What did the Lord complete in the first six days of time? What did he do on the seventh day? After he had rested how did he make the Sabbath? Gen. 2:1-3. Then what three things are required to make the Lord's Sabbath? Note 6.

13. Why did God make the Sabbath? Verse 3, last part.

14. When was the Sabbath made? For whom was it made or created? Mark 2:27.

15. Who made all things in the beginning? John 1:1-3. Was the Sabbath one of the things he made? Mark 2:27. Then who is Lord of the Sabbath? Verse 28. Why?

16. To whom does the Sabbath belong? Ex. 20:10, first part.

Notes

1. To create is "to cause to be or to come into existence; especially to produce out of nothing."—*Standard Dictionary*. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." In the first chapter of John, Jesus is called the Word. In the work of creation, Christ was with the Father, and was the agent used of God to create everything. Of Jesus it is said: "For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, . . . all things were created by him, and for him: and he is before all things, and

by him all things consist," or are held together. Col. 1: 16, 17.

2. "Of the first day employed in the work of creation is given the record, 'The evening and the morning were the first day.' And the same in substance is said of each of the first six days of creation week. Each of these periods, Inspiration declares to have been a day consisting of evening and morning, like every other day since that time."—*Education*, page 129.

3. The firmament, or expanse of heaven, was created. The clear, blue sky was seen. The waters were divided. The stores of rain were above the firmament; the vapors of the air floating through it; the waters covering the earth were below it.

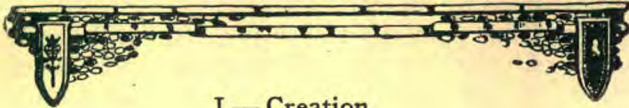
4. The Lord said to Job: "Who shut up the sea with doors, when it brake forth? . . . When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a swaddling-band for it, and brake up for it my decreed place, and set bars and doors, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further: and here shall thy proud waves be stayed?" Job 38: 8-11.

Those who have seen a dense fog at sea can better understand how it is like a garment covering the waters; and those who have watched the waves beating the shore will appreciate the statement that they respect the "bars and doors" which God has placed that they can not pass.

5. "He who set the starry worlds on high, and tinted with delicate skill the flowers of the field, who filled the earth and the heavens with the wonders of his power, when he came to crown his glorious work, to place one in the midst to stand as the ruler of the fair earth, did not fail to create a being worthy of the hand that gave him life. The genealogy of our race, as given by Inspiration, traces its origin, not to a line of developing germs, mollusks, and quadrupeds, but to the great Creator. Though formed from the dust, Adam was 'the son of God.'"—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, page 45.

6. To make the Sabbath, God first rested on the seventh day. Second, he blessed the day on which he had rested. Third, he sanctified it, or set it apart, for man as his blessed sanctified rest day. He has never thus set apart any other day, hence no other day of the week is the Sabbath.

THE YOUTH'S LESSON



I — Creation

(January 6)

LESSON HELPS: "Patriarchs and Prophets," chapter 2; "Early Writings," old edition, part 3, pages 17-19; new edition, pages 145-147; *Sabbath School Worker*.

MEMORY VERSE: Gen. 1: 1.

For six months the lessons for all divisions of the Sabbath-school will be topical studies, covering many of the doctrinal features of present truth. This is the first time we have ever had uniform studies in all divisions on these topics, and these lessons should be a great blessing to our people everywhere. The distinctive features of the message should always be interesting to those who love it, and to thousands who have embraced it in more recent years, they will be of special interest.

It has been suggested that during the period covered by these lessons there be a general revival of missionary work in all our churches and Sabbath-schools, and that these lessons be used as a basis for Bible studies with our neighbors and friends. We believe the suggestion is a good one, and hope that it will be put into practical operation.

Questions

1. By whom were all things made? John 1: 1-3, 10; Eph. 3: 9. For what purpose? Rev. 4: 11; note 1.
2. By what power were all things brought into existence? Ps. 33: 6-9. Compare Jer. 51: 15.
3. By what power are all things upheld? Heb. 1: 1-3; Col. 1: 14-17; note 2.
4. What is one of the distinguishing features of the true God? Jer. 10: 10-12.
5. When did God create the heaven and the earth? What description is given of the earth in the beginning? Gen. 1: 1, 2.
6. What period of time did the creation of the heavens and the earth cover? Ex. 20: 11; note 3.
7. What was God's first command? What was the result? What did the Creator say of the light? What did he do? Gen. 1: 3, 4.

8. What did God call the light? What the darkness? What constitutes a day? Verse 5.

9. What was God's second command? How were the waters divided? What did God call the firmament? What day was this? Verses 6-8.

10. What did God do on the third day? What was the dry land called? What were the waters called? What command was given to the earth? With what result? Verses 9-13.

11. What was done on the fourth day? What is the purpose of these lights? Verses 14-19.

12. What command did God give on the fifth day? What was thus created? What did God say concerning his work? What blessing was pronounced upon these creatures? Verses 20-23.

13. What further command was given? Verses 24, 25.

14. What did God next purpose to do? What dominion was to be given to man? Verse 26.

15. In whose image was man created? What blessing was pronounced? Verses 27, 28. Compare Gen. 2: 7. Note 4.

16. What was the food of man? Gen. 1: 29.

17. What was given to the beasts, fowls, and creeping things for food? Verse 30.

18. What did God say of what he had made? What day was this? Verse 31.

19. The heavens and the earth being finished, what did the Lord do on the seventh day? What blessing was pronounced? What command was given? Gen. 2: 1-3.

Notes

1. "Creation is the work of God: 'Without him was not anything made that was made.' He only can create. The architect can rear a cathedral, the sculptor can cut forms of symmetry and grace from marble, the painter can depict life on his canvas, the machinist can construct engines that shall serve the nations; but not one of them can create. They work with materials already in existence. They bring existing things into new combinations: this is all. God alone can create."—*Dr. Thomas*.

2. "The hand that sustains the worlds in space, the hand that holds in their orderly arrangement and tireless activity all things throughout the universe of God, is the hand that was nailed to the cross for us."—*Education* (Mrs. E. G. White), page 132.

3. "Geologists claim to find evidence from the earth itself that it is very much older than the Mosaic record teaches. . . . The assumption that the events of the first week required thousands upon thousands of years, strikes directly at the foundation of the fourth commandment. It represents the Creator as commanding men to observe the week of literal days in commemoration of vast, indefinite periods. This is unlike his method of dealing with his creatures. It makes indefinite and obscure that which he has made very plain. It is infidelity in its most insidious and hence most dangerous form; its real character is so disguised that it is held and taught by many who profess to believe the Bible. . . .

"But apart from Bible history, geology can prove nothing. Those who reason so confidently upon its discoveries have no adequate conception of the size of men, animals, and trees before the flood, or of the great changes which then took place. Relics found in the earth do give evidence of conditions differing in many respects from the present, but the time when these conditions existed can be learned only from the Inspired Record. In the history of the flood, Inspiration has explained that which geology alone could never fathom."—*Christian Education* (Mrs. E. G. White), pages 190-192.

4. "Man was to bear God's image, both in outward resemblance and in character. Christ alone is 'the express image' of the Father; but man was formed in the likeness of God. His nature was in harmony with the will of God. His mind was capable of comprehending divine things. His affections were pure; his appetites and passions were under the control of reason. He was holy and happy in bearing the image of God, and in perfect obedience to his will.

"As man came forth from the hand of his Creator, he was of lofty stature and perfect symmetry. His countenance bore the ruddy tint of health, and glowed with the light of life and joy. Adam's height was much greater than that of men who now inhabit the earth. Eve was somewhat less in stature; yet her form was noble, and full of beauty. The sinless pair wore no artificial garments; they were clothed with a covering of light and glory, such as the angels wear."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, page 45.

The Youth's Instructor

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Christmas Music

WRAPPED in the shadowy mantle of night
Lieth the earth; hushed every sound;
Dim, on the hills, in the twinkling light,
Shepherds and flocks prone on the ground.

Softly the music of fluttering wings
Stealth around; dazzling bright
Glory, the glory of King of all kings,
Sun of all suns, Light of all light!

Cloudburst of joy from the luminous sky
Floodeth the earth: "Glory to God!"
Peace unto men who are far, who are nigh,
Riding the sea, or treading the sod.

Tidings of rapture float out on the air:
God is with men! Love has had birth;
Born in a manger, thy sorrows to share,
Jesus thy Lord! Praise him, O earth!

HELEN ADAIR.

Health a Christian Duty

THE duty of preserving the health may be studied from various view-points, but for the Christian, perhaps, best from that of service. If a Christian is to serve, he must keep his body in a condition to serve. He who would serve God or man but neglects his body, is like an engineer who allows his engine to become clogged with dirt, or a physician who has rusty instruments. The body is, or should be, the instrument of the soul, and we should be masters of our bodies. This is the simplest, and perhaps also the truest, approach to the subject. This means that the neglect of the body in ourselves, or the jeopardizing of the health of others, is sin.

This view is abundantly sustained in the Scriptures, and strong emphasis put upon the care of the body, in both the Old and the New Testament. Indeed, one of the most remarkable things about the Bible, and especially about the Gospels, is that this book, to which men rightly turn as the great source of religion and of revelation for the soul, lays so much stress upon the care of the body.

A large share of the Mosaic and Levitical law concerns the right care of the body. Modern medical science has made this increasingly apparent. Much that was formerly considered mere matter of religious ritual, is seen to be the dictate of scientific hygiene, and necessary to good health, at least in such climates as that of Syria.

Merely to pray against disease is gross ignorance or sin. As is well known, yellow fever has been for cen-

turies one of the greatest scourges of Latin America. The Latin Church has continually prayed against such epidemics. When, however, the Panama Canal Zone and Cuba, for a time, came under the control of the United States, the American medical authorities experimented and convinced themselves that the fever was due to the bite of a certain mosquito. Seventeen persons, physicians, soldiers, or nurses, volunteered to be infected by the mosquitoes. All had the disease, and four died. On the other hand, several non-immune Americans voluntarily slept twenty consecutive nights in a room screened from the mosquitoes, but on contaminated bedding direct from a yellow fever hospital, and not one contracted the disease. As the result, the Canal Zone has no yellow fever, and has a mortality per cent lower than the average for the whole United States. Such are love and sacrifice fulfilling law.—*The Homiletic Review, November, 1911.*

How To Take Affliction

RETURNING from my vacation one fall, I was distressed to learn that one of the older ladies of my church had been suddenly overtaken by blindness.

Her sight had been affected before, but most of us had no hint of an impending disaster. Three weeks after the warning her sight ceased, and the wisest experts said it would never return.

Of course, I hastened to her home, thinking all the while of words of comfort, which seemed meager enough. I was prepared to plead God's fatherly love and to declare that all things work together for good to those that love him, and a good deal more.

Who should open the door at my ring but the good lady herself, looking out with unseeing eyes? When I spoke, she recognized my voice; and before I could say another word she almost laughed, as she asked, "Isn't it a great mercy that I have lived in this house so long that I know my way all over it?"

I followed her into the parlor to one of the brightest, cheeriest calls I have ever made. She did all the comforting.

She was always finding blessings in her calamity. She said people told her there were a great many stories of crimes in the papers recently, but, of course, she was never bothered by them; for she could not read them.

She was surprised to find how many more kinds of sound there are than she had realized.

She said she had a great many reasons for not being blind, but "one of God's reasons for my being blind is better than a thousand of mine for not being blind." Why should her blindness cast a shadow over other people's lives? I went there a number of times and heard no changed note.

That is one way to take affliction. Is it not the best way? — *Cleland B. McAfee.*

The Snowbird's Message

FLY, little snowbirds, fly east and fly west!
Carry my greetings to all I love best.
The robin's for spring and the lark is for June,
The summer brings bobolink's merriest tune;
But when Christmas comes and the other birds flee,
You stay with us, singing your chick-a-dee-dee.

— *Kate Douglas Wiggin.*

"I SEE not a step before me,
As I approach another year;
But the past is in God's keeping,
The future his mercy shall clear,
And what looks dark in the distance
May brighten as I draw near."