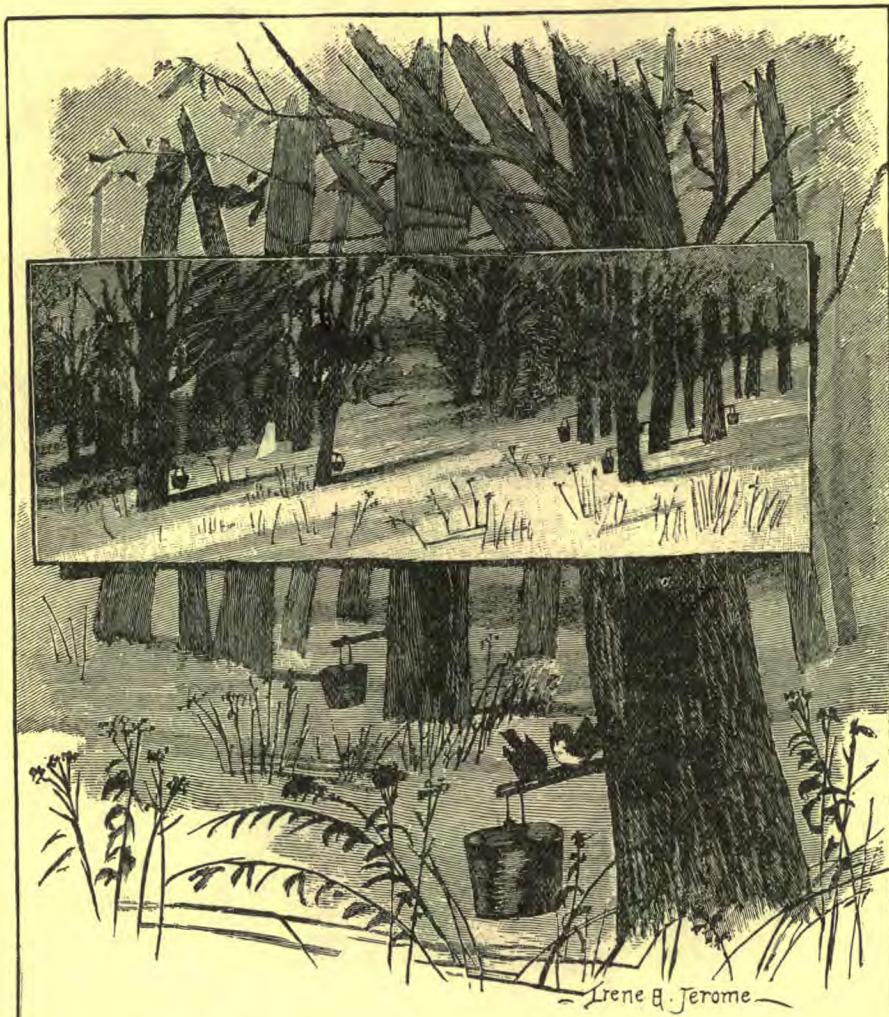


The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

Vol. LXII

February 17, 1914

No. 7



School and Home

FEBRUARY, THE MONTH OF FLOWING SAP AND MAPLE SUGAR

THAT the industrial and financial capital of Mexico is New York, not Mexico City, is shown by the fact that about five sixths of the money invested in mining is American, while only about four per cent is Mexican.

LAST November the republic of Panama celebrated the tenth anniversary of its independence. Since it was recognized by the powers as being free from Colombian rule, great changes for the better have taken place in the little republic.

DECEMBER 19 the Chinese president, Yuan Shi Kai, issued a mandate dissolving the Chinese parliament. Since its opening session, about seven months ago, it has never had a quorum, and has not enacted a single important law.

SINCE the tariff revision, it is possible to ship beef from Argentina to the United States and yet sell it at a price lower than that received for the home-grown article. The same may also be said of grain, such as corn.

THE Panama Canal is practically completed. While it will not be opened to the world's commerce for some time, yet if circumstances should make it necessary for our ships to pass through, the canal is ready for such an event.

MRS. FINLEY J. SHEPARD, formerly Miss Helen Gould, celebrated the first anniversary of her wedding by providing dinners for five hundred homeless men, and beds for two hundred. Twice this number of meals were served at the Hadley Rescue Mission at Miss Gould's expense on the evening of her marriage.

WITH the United States facing the Mexican situation, England threatened with a revolution in Ulster, France on the eve of an election, Germany stirred up over the recent trouble in Alsace, and China rapidly drifting back into a monarchy, there seems to be no immediate hope for an era of peace and good will.

PRESIDENT WILSON's currency bill, which critics declare will revolutionize the banking business in the United States, provides for from eight to twelve regional banks, which will be centers from which the government will control other national banks. National banks must join the association within sixty days, or at the end of a year their charters will be forfeited.

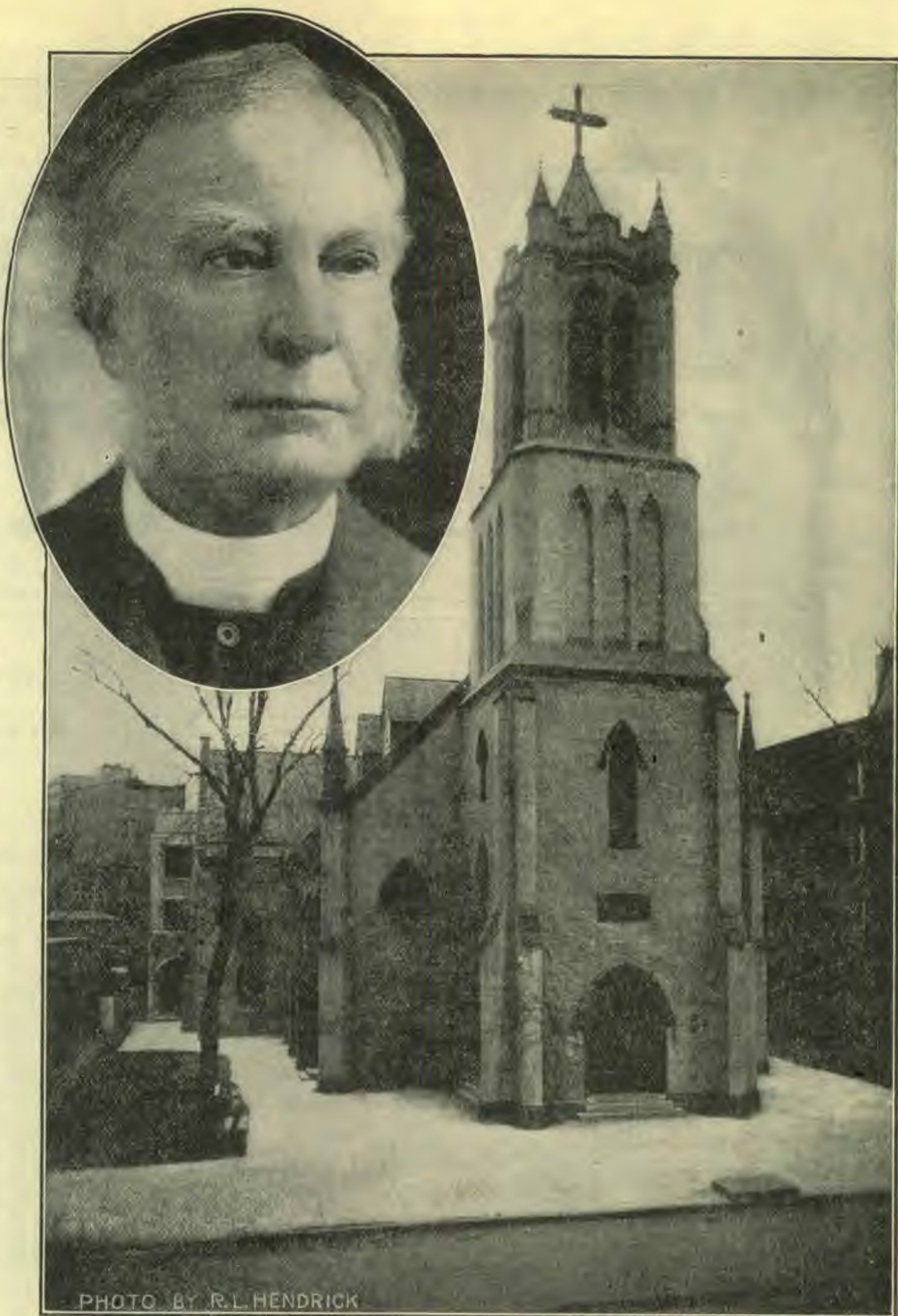


PHOTO BY R. L. HENDRICK

Portrait by Buck, Washington, D. C.

Dr. R. H. McKim and the P. E. Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C.

It was in this large church that the great "overflow meeting" was held following the "Great Protestant Mass Meeting" in the New National Theater, Washington, D. C., Sunday, December 14, from which two thousand people were turned away. The February or "Great Protestant Mass Meeting" and "Roman Mask Put On Again" number of the *Protestant Magazine* is now ready. It contains Dr. McKim's two speeches, "Why We Are Protestants; Reasons for the Separation From Rome" and "America the Chief Heir of the Reformation," in full. A veritable arsenal of Protestant ammunition for offensive as well as defensive warfare with politico-ecclesiastical Romanism in all lands! All arguments are fortified with official Roman Catholic utterances that cannot be questioned nor evaded. THIS NUMBER'S "PICTURE SECTION" AND CONTENTS WILL APPEAL TO CLERGYMEN AND MEN OF INFLUENCE EVERYWHERE. GET THEIR TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FOUR MONTHS FOR ONLY 25 CENTS. OR SEND THE MAGAZINE TO FIVE DIFFERENT PERSONS FOR SIX MONTHS FOR ONLY \$1.50—REGULAR PRICE, \$2.50. YOUR CHURCH OR Y. P. M. V. S. COULD EASILY RAISE \$9.00 TO SEND IT TO 30 CLERGYMEN FOR SIX MONTHS, AS THE NEWBURGH (N. Y.) CHURCH DID RECENTLY. Send \$1.00 for 20 or \$2.00 for 50 copies of this epoch-making February number. Sell or give them away.

Address your conference tract society, or Protestant Magazine, Washington, D. C.

Principal Contents

CONTRIBUTIONS	PAGE
Do It Now	3
Work While 'Tis Day	4
Can Men in Prison Reform?	4
Value of Questioning	5
A Strange-Acting Liquid	5
In Wisdom Hast Thou Made Them All.....	9
A New Year's Letter From France	10
Neatness	16
SELECTIONS	
The Men Who Try (poetry)	3
Table Talk	6
Family Prayer in an Inn	6
A Child's Early Conversion	7

The Youth's Instructor

VOL. LXII

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 17, 1914

No. 7

The Men Who Try

I WAS never a great believer
In the thing that men call "luck;"
It takes hard, downright digging
Ere the vein of gold be struck.
Dame Fortune may be fickle,
But none of us can deny
That she loves to lay her treasures
At the feet of the men who try.

I've read the records closely,
I've watched life's battle, too;
They've taught me one good lesson
That I would teach to you:
Fate cannot build a barrier
So rugged or so high
But it can be surmounted
By the men who try, and try.

I honor the man of learning,
I honor the genius, too;
The strong man, and the brave man,—
I honor them all; don't you?
But when in great procession
Of life they pass me by,
I lift my hat the highest
To the men who try, and try.

— Whitney Montgomery, in St. Nicholas.

Do It Now

STEMPLE WHITE

TO everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven." Eccl. 3: 1. In God's eternal purpose through Jesus Christ, his great gospel movements in the earth have, like clockwork, moved according to time and according to Scripture.

As the great clock of time struck the prophetic hour of the exode, it is written that the "selfsame day" Israel left Egypt for the earthly Canaan. When the seventy years of Babylonian captivity were completed, then, according to the Scriptures, the true Israel left Babylon and repaired the broken-down walls of Jerusalem and the temple, there to abide and worship. At his first sermon in his home town, Jesus could truly say, "The time is fulfilled," and "this day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears."

But *now*, the last hour has already struck, and the movement of God which has touched every nation under heaven at this time of the final exodus movement, and which, under the three gospel calls to the marriage supper of the Lamb, is calling God's people out of Babylon unto the finishing of the tabernacle of David, can truly say, in all its organized work, "The time is fulfilled;" "this day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." When we are reminded that the mystery of God is to be finished in the years of the seventh trumpet angel when he shall *begin* to sound, that we have already passed through approximately one seventeenth of the time of his sounding, and that everything in the universe calls upon those who know the truth to arise as one man to the speedy finishing of the work of God in the earth, it becomes most imperative that *just now* there should be heeded that which has become sloganized in prose, poetry, song, and cartoon,—"*Do it now.*"

As the hours are made up of minutes and seconds, even so the people of God who have to deal with the work of God at the prophetic hours, are disciplined and strengthened and seasoned by the practical things of everyday life. As the opportunities continually present themselves for us to reflect the life of him who went about doing good, let us not procrastinate, but in everything render the present helpful service to every little human "nothing" for whom Jesus died. And the more ciphers that we can help to the right side of the Just One, will but increase the Master's joy at that time when he shall see the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied.

In fishing for souls, many are the ways in which we can be eyes, ears, hands, and feet for our less for-

tunate brother. O, let us live in the present, yet in the light of the future! And with the help of God, let us follow the rule of Wesley, who said:—

"Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can."

And do it *now*, for as James Whitcomb Riley says:—

"'Twere better to give a cheap bouquet
To a living friend this very day,
Than bushels of roses, white or red,
To lay on his coffin after he's dead."

The following lines from John D. Larkin, in their half-humorous yet serious strain, carry their lesson:—

Some Day

"Ol' Bill Prosser use' to say,
'I'll do this thing or that some day;
Some day I'll fix up that 'ere fence,
An' fix it good, spare no expense;'
Kep' sayin' that, as sure's you're born,
Till stock broke through an' eat his corn.

"Bill's stable floor was rottin' out,—
In fact, had most gone up the spout,—
An' lots o' times I'd hear Bill say,
'I'll fix the plaguey thing some day;'
But never did till it fell through
An' hurt a hoss an' cow or two.

"Bill's lumber wagon wheel got weak,
When loaded it would groan an' squeak;
To all remarks Bill he'd jes' say,
'I'm goin' to fix 'er some day;'
An' so he did, but not until
It dumped the cans o' milk—an' Bill.

"Bill's wife she never went nowhere,
Because she had no clo'es to wear;
An' when she'd mention it, he'd say,
'I'll dress you up right fine some day.'
Bill bought them clo'es as sure as sin—
The ones that she was buried in.

"Now, friends, jes' lay aside all jokes;
I take no stock in 'some day' folks;
The time to do things, I allow,
Is not 'some day,' but now—right now!"

When you've got a job to do,
Do it now!
If it's one you wish were through,
Do it now!
If you're sure the job's your own,
Then just tackle it alone;
Never hem and haw and groan,—
Do it now!

Those who are not faithful in the passing seconds and minutes of life, will take part in the mournful dirge at that final hour of probation, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved;" while those who do not wait for the more "convenient sea-

son," but whose sunny lives of Christian obedience are characterized in all things by "*Do it now*," will sing the victor's song to the sweet accompaniment of angelic harps.

There's a little word below with letters three,
Which, if you only grasp its potency,
Will send you higher toward the goal where you aspire,
Which, without its precious aid, you'll never see—

NOW!

Success attends the man who views it right.
Its back and forward meanings differ quite;
For this is how it reads
To the man of ready deeds,
Who spells it backward from achievement's height—

WON!

Work While 'Tis Day

SPEAKING of one of the first temperance issues of our papers, Mrs. E. G. White says:—

"I shall rejoice to see our conferences help in the temperance work by taking a large number of this issue for circulation. Let there be no forbiddings placed upon the effort, but let all take hold to give this Temperance number a wide circulation.

"There could not be a better time than now for a movement of this kind, when the temperance question is creating such widespread interest. Let our people *everywhere* take hold *decidedly* to let it be seen where we stand on the temperance question. Let *everything possible be done* to circulate strong, stirring appeals for the closing of the saloon. Let this paper be made a power for good. Our work for temperance is to be *more spirited, more decided*.

"My brethren, be workers together with Christ. Make every possible effort in season and out of season to spread the light of present truth. The Lord has taught us how safe is the cable that anchors us to the living Rock. Here is an opportunity to labor for those who have truth on some points but who on other points are not safely anchored. Keep in touch with the [temperance] people wherever you can. 'Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.'"

Again the same writer says:—

"In our work more attention should be given to the temperance reform. Every duty that calls for reform, involves repentance, faith, and obedience. It means the uplifting of the soul to a new and nobler life. Thus every true reform has its place in the third angel's message. Especially does the temperance reform demand our attention and support. At our camp meetings we should call attention to this work, and make it a living issue. We should present to the people the principles of true temperance, and call for signers to the temperance pledge. Careful attention should be given to those who are enslaved by evil habits. We must lead them to the cross of Christ. . . . *This evil must be*

more boldly met in the future than it has been in the past. Ministers and doctors should set forth the evils of intemperance.

"In other churches there are Christians who are standing in defense of the principles of temperance. We should seek to come near to these workers, and make a way for them to stand shoulder to shoulder with us. . . . If the work of temperance were carried forward by us as it was begun thirty years ago; if at our camp meetings we presented before the people the evils of intemperance in eating and drinking, and especially the evil of liquor drinking; if these things were presented in connection with the evidences of Christ's soon coming, there would be a shaking among the people."

The paragraphs in bold type are by the same author. Let us heed this instruction by making a strong educational campaign during the present year in behalf of national Constitutional prohibition.

Can Men in Prison Reform?

THE experience of Jerry McAuley, who was converted in Sing Sing prison, says very emphatically that they can. An incident that

occurred in the Atlanta, Georgia, prison also witnessed to this fact. At one time there were twenty-two men there, all of whom were irreligious and spent their time at cards. One day a rebel officer unexpectedly came in and read the names of eight of them, with the order for their execution. They scarcely had time to say good-by before they were led forth and hanged. The "awful event came on the rest like a thunderbolt. Cards were dropped, Bibles were found, daily meetings for prayer were held, until every one of the fourteen was converted."

Another prisoner, who received his sentence because of burglary in a Christian school, was given at the time by one of the girls, who did not lose her presence of mind, a New Testament, with the request that he read it. He was permitted to keep the book in prison, and became

a devoted Christian and an earnest worker for God. We are told of a brutal convict who was won to Christ through that beautiful Scripture text, given him by the chaplain: "A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you."

Many prisons could reveal the story of other reformed lives. "There are certain features of prison life," says Dr. Hill, "highly favorable to reform. The loneliness of the cell affords time for reflection, and leads to a realization of the unhappy outcome of the course that has been taken. The irresistible laws of life in society are brought home to the minds of convicts as never before. The men are no longer in the thoughtless and impulsive immaturity of youth, but in the period of reason and judgment. They are ready for a second thought, and have opportunity for it.

"The advocates of temperance fail to do their whole duty unless they exert their influence, by precept and example, by voice and pen and vote, in behalf of prohibition and total abstinence. We need not expect that God will work a miracle to bring about this reform, and thus remove the necessity for our exertion. We ourselves must grapple this giant foe: our motto, 'No compromise,' and no cessation of our efforts till victory is gained."

"This second thought may either confirm a man in iniquity or lead him to reform. All depends upon the direction it takes and the impression it makes. Bitterness against society and desire for vengeance may be strengthened, or a decision may be reached that his life has been wrecked chiefly by his own mistakes. *The time is critical. Never was the help of a true friend more necessary; never was wise counsel more essential.*"

These things show us the importance of working for prisoners, holding meetings with them when possible, talking with them, giving them good reading matter, and praying for them.

Have the prison libraries of your State been supplied with a set of our representative books? If not, why should they not be? Dr. A. C. Hill, of the New York Education Department, says that not one prison library in ten has a suitable selection of books.

Has every man in the prisons of your State been given a copy of the 1914 Temperance number of the INSTRUCTOR? If not, will you not see that all are supplied with copies of this interesting number?

"I Ask Thee"

FATHER, I know that all my life
Is portioned out for me;
The changes that will surely come,
I do not fear to see;
I ask thee for a present mind
Intent on pleasing thee.

I ask thee for a thoughtful love,
Through constant watching wise,
To meet the glad with joyful smiles,
And wipe the weeping eyes;
A heart at leisure from itself,
To soothe and sympathize.

I ask thee for the daily strength
To none that ask denied,
A mind to blend with outward life,
While keeping at thy side;
Content to fill a little space,
If thou be glorified.

—Selected.

Value of Questioning

To "know that we know," there must be questioning at every step we take in the pursuit of knowledge. Who is writing? What is he writing about? When did the facts that he is relating occur? in what particular country? Who were the actors in the story? What were the causes that led up to the events narrated, and what were the consequences that followed? are some of the questions we must continually be asking ourselves when studying the Word of God or secular history. If we cannot stand the test, our reading is scarcely worth while; for when called on to tell what we are certain we know, we are certain of nothing.

Many read the Bible over and over again, and imagine they have a fair knowledge of its contents: but question them as to the dimensions of the ark and the duration of the flood; who was living when Shem died; how far Ur of the Chaldees was from Jerusalem; to which of Jacob's sons the birthright really belonged; what were the names of Esau's wives; what kings were reigning in Persia when the temple and the walls of Jerusalem were being rebuilt by Ezra and Nehemiah; to what tribes the restored captives belonged; who was "the great and noble Asnappur;" to what country Jeremiah went when the Chaldeans took Judah captive; how many journeys Jesus made; what were the names of his disciples; where was the country of the Gadarenes; to whom Jesus sent his disciples; to whom the epistle of James was written; at what time the foretold

"falling away" came, in how many instances would the correct answer be given? We are spurred on to secure accuracy of knowledge only by constant and severe questioning. Otherwise, there will be inattention and lack of concentration. We read, and when we have finished do not know what we have read, or retain only a dim, confused, and shadowy outline of the matter; and if we attempt to repeat it, we find ourselves utterly unable to do so.

To be useful in the vineyard of our Lord, we must "know things, and know that we know them." No one will have confidence in us unless we do. Teachers are expected to be wise; and are looked up to, respected, and followed in proportion to their knowledge.

If you would win souls, be not sparing in the questioning of yourselves.

MRS. S. ROXANA WINCE.

Paying Tithe

FRANCIS E. CLARK, the founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, urges young people to pay tithe. He says:—

"If its principle could be carried out even approximately, the kingdom of God would advance by leaps and bounds. Every good cause at home and abroad would have sufficient money at its disposal to carry on its work, and the evangelization of the world in a single generation would be an accomplished fact in this generation."

Some Things That Have Made Me Think

A Strange-Acting Liquid

ONE autumn my father and I camped near a pretty lake in southern Minnesota. In the grove of trees where our tent was pitched was the home of a prosperous farmer. This man had a good wife, who kept his home neat and clean; he also had several bright, happy children. His barn, sheds, and fences were in good repair.

While in town one day with some friends, he innocently swallowed a glass of a peculiar liquid. The first drink he took called for more. The strange thing about this liquid was that as he continued to take it into his stomach, it began to take the paint off his barn and to remove the boards from his fences. It made the weeds grow in his fields; his horses and cattle were neglected. The more he applied to his stomach, the more shabby his clothes became.

But the effect of this liquid went even farther. It made the tears stream down the face of his devoted wife. I saw them flowing freely many times. It took the bread out of the mouths of his children. It took all joy and love out of that home, and finally completely wrecked it.

Can you guess what that liquid was that created such havoc with this man and his home? It was alcohol. Beware of it! It is no respecter of persons, and will use you the same way if you have anything to do with it.

Alcohol will preserve anything that is dead and will kill anything that is living. It is useful in a museum; but keep it in a bottle and not in your stomach. The man who has an ambition to become anything, from a ditch digger to President of the United States, should leave alcohol alone.

C. E. HOLMES.



THE HOME CIRCLE



"You must live each day at your very best:
The work of the world is done by few;
God asks that a part be done by you."

Table Talk

DID you ever think that the longest time during the day when your whole family is together is at mealtime? In many American families living in cities the dinner hour at night is the only hour when everybody is present. Do we make the most of this opportunity? Or is the meal hour sometimes the place where petty complaints about food, unpleasant tales of the day's doings, or idle gossip drive out the better angels whom we might be entertaining? Our physiologies tell us that cheerful conversation aids the digestion of food, so for our stomachs' sake at least we ought not to dwell on disagreeable things when we eat.

But when we recollect that at the most there will be but a few thousand times when we can sit down with those we love best, we ought to try to lay up some happy memories for the years to come. Blessed is the man who when he thinks back to boyhood, smiles to recall the lamplight and the pleasant faces, the humor and the kindness of the talk in his old home. It was perhaps some such kindly memory of Nazareth in our Master's mind that caused him to set apart the common meal as his greatest sacrament.

I know of some homes where the people actually plan to make the dinner a social success. I had a letter the other day from a mother who had been having trouble because her children quarreled or said unpleasant things at the table. So she thought up a very ingenious device, which worked very nicely. She gave each of her children the name of some great personage, and she had them all play that those celebrated people were actual guests in their home. One day when ex-President and Mrs. Taft and ex-President and Mrs. Roosevelt and other notable ones were "present," all were very much amused when the baby said, "Mamma, Mr. Roosevelt is misbehaving." If we could remember always to treat our dearest as honored guests, I am sure there would be much less misbehaving.

Another mother who had a similar difficulty invented a new game. Each of the children is occasionally allowed at the close of the meal to mimic any breach of conduct he has noticed at table, but without saying who has made the mistake. The rest must guess who was meant. Nobody felt hurt at this ambiguous criticism, and yet the one who was criticized was not likely to offend in the same manner again. An older way to correct boorishness is to have a little box on the table in which fines are placed when any one is discourteous or uses slang. The money is spent to give all the family some unusual pleasure.

There are some households where a regular program is adopted for the conversation at table. Several pleasant plans are feasible. One of the best is the simple one of asking each person in turn to tell one interesting event that has occurred to him during the day. Of course, unpleasant things, and things that the rest

could not care to hear are not told, and each one vies with the rest in recalling some humorous incident, some kindly act, or some unusual sight that has enriched the day.

You may be sure that the knowledge that one is expected to present something new at night teaches all to be more alert to notice the people and the conversations and the events of the day. No day is commonplace when we are alive to its possibilities. I knew a family where they go even further with their program. Each child has a country of which he pretends to be a resident, and he is expected at times to talk about its customs, to relate its history, or to tell its recent events.—*William Byron Forbush, Ph. D., in Young People.*

Family Prayer in an Inn

ROWLAND HILL was once driven by a storm into a village inn, and compelled to spend the night. When it grew late, the landlord sent a request by the waiter that the guest would go to bed. Mr. Hill replied, "I have been waiting a long time, expecting to be called to family prayer." "Family prayer! I don't know what you mean, sir; we never have such things here." "Indeed! then tell your master I cannot go to bed until we have had family prayer."

The waiter informed his master, who, in consternation, bounced into the room occupied by the faithful minister, and said, "Sir, I wish you would go to bed. I cannot go till I have seen all the lights out: I am so afraid of fire." "So am I," was the reply, "but I have been expecting to be summoned to family prayer." "All very good, sir; but it cannot be done at an inn." "Indeed! then pray get my horse. I cannot sleep in a house where there is no family prayer."

The host preferred to dismiss his prejudice rather than his guest, and said, "I have no objection to have prayer, but I don't know how." "Well, then, summon your people and let us see what can be done." The landlord obeyed, and in a few minutes the astonished domestics were on their knees, and the landlord was called upon to pray.

"Sir, I have never prayed in my life; I don't know how." "Ask God to teach you," was the gentle reply. The landlord said, folding his hands, "God, teach us to pray." "That is prayer, my friend," cried Mr. Hill joyfully; "go on."

"I'm sure I don't know what to say now, sir." "Yes, you do; God has taught you to pray, now thank him for it." "Thank you, God Almighty, for letting us pray to you." "Amen! amen!" exclaimed Mr. Hill, and then prayed himself. Two years afterward Mr. Hill found a chapel and a school as a result of the first effort of family prayer at the Black Lion (inn). — *Tales of Trust.*

Be true to yourself and to your God.

A Child's Early Conversion

THE following remarkable narrative I can myself vouch for, as I know all the persons and have known them ever since this event took place. I have asked the godly mother herself to write out the occurrence that no misstatement may be made. Upon her exact and careful narrative my account is founded.

This family is one peculiarly consecrated to the Lord, — father, mother, two brothers, and two sisters. The atmosphere of this home is therefore exceptionally helpful and healthful to a religious life. Holiness to the Lord and usefulness toward men are inscribed as on the palms of their hands, their foreheads, and the doorposts of their house and their gates. This fact should be mentioned, as it necessarily affects the result. But this early turning of a child's whole life to God, and the simple way in which it was accomplished, cannot but both instruct and encourage all godly parents, and may serve to show that often we begin too late.

The mother's letter follows:—

"DEAR DR. PIERSON: According to your request I now send you an account of our dear little daughter's conversion.

"One Sunday morning, being myself somewhat ill, I told the nurse to bring my baby to me, and she could go to church. The child was then less than three years old.

"When she was brought down to me from the nursery, she asked me to show her the pictures in the big Bible with colored plates. I was at home alone with her, and, according to our custom at such times, I showed her these pictures in the old Family Bible. As we came to the Old Testament plates, I told her about Joseph, and Moses, and Samuel, and Daniel, etc.

"Unintentionally on my part, when we turned to the New Testament, she caught sight of the pictures of the crucifixion, the three crosses, etc. I say unintentionally on my part, for at my request those around me had never told her the story of the cross, as I particularly wished that she should not hear it until she was old enough to understand that she was the sinner for whom the precious blood was shed.

"When she came across this picture of the crucifixion, she begged me to tell her what that meant. But I said, 'No, baby is' too little to understand that sad story. Dearest mother will tell her about it when she gets bigger.' I thought to myself that five years of age would be a good time to tell her for the first time about this. So I turned over the pages. But it was of no use. Back, again and again, she went to this picture, and entreated me to tell her all about that, and pleaded so earnestly to be told the story that I did so. I took it to be God's time now, and so in baby language, as simply as I could, I told her about him who for our sakes bore the load of sin.

"She was sitting on my lap, with her back to me, looking down on the book. She kept quite still, listen-

ing with breathless earnestness to every word. And as I went on, I could see the big tears fall, one by one, on the picture. She did not move nor speak, and I took no apparent notice of her emotion, while the silent baby tears rolled down. I began to think I had overtaxed the wee brain and overcharged the sensitive little heart, which as yet had known nothing of sorrow, and very little of what sin had done in this world of ours.

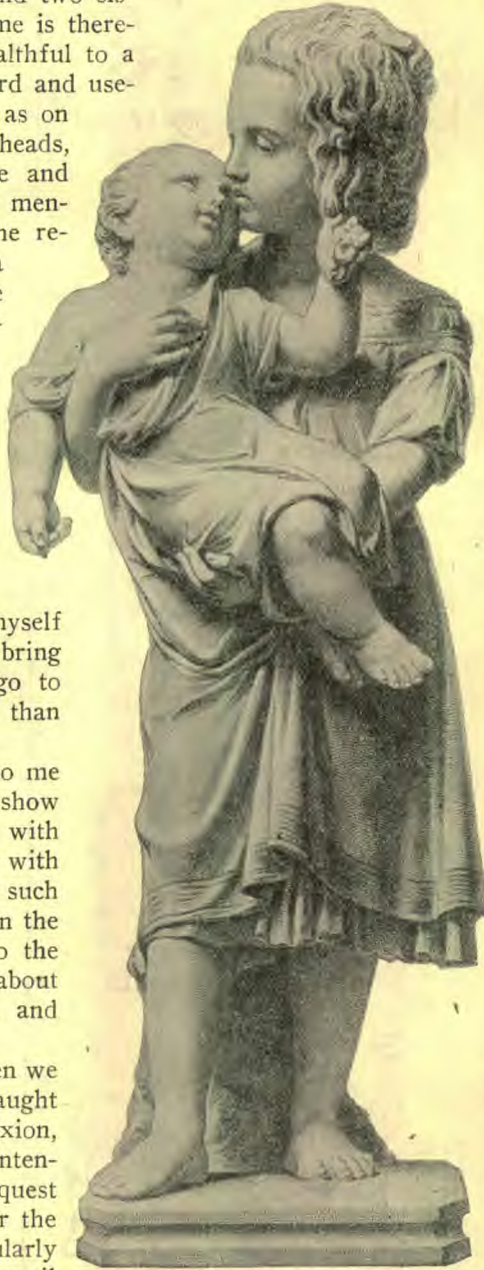
"When I finished, and stopped my talking, she sat still with a pathetic, mournful air, and I kept silent, too, leaving God's Holy Spirit to work. After a while she shook her little head, heaved a great sigh, stroked with her little hand the face of the crucified Saviour, and in broken accents said: 'Oo was a dear kind Jesus, oo was, to die for —' mentioning the pet names of the various members of the family, 'and for little baby. Tank oo, tank oo, dear kind Jesus!' and then she bent over and stroked the face of Jesus with her baby hand, and kissed it, as she continued to shed her tears on the page, again saying, 'I do tank oo with all my heart.'

"Can you imagine the joy of my heart as I felt that God of a surety had written my little daughter's name in the Lamb's book of life? To this hour I have had no cause to doubt the certainty of this, as from that morning she has always lived the life of a true Christian, and has followed and still follows Jesus, and always herself speaks reverently of 'my conversion picture.' This story has, in the hands of God, led others to Christ, and I trust God will use my child more and more.

"She has always been singularly a child of prayer. A robber entered our house at E—, and among other things, her missionary box was stolen. When she heard that was gone, she said, 'Never mind, we shall

have a little prayer meeting, and Jesus will send it back.' We had the little prayer meeting, and, five hours after, it was brought around to the door. Some one of the farm hands had found it in a woodpile, not a penny gone, and even the extra pennies that were beside it, brought back! When I flew in excitement to show it to my child, she showed no sign of surprise, but pulled at my dress; and when I said, 'What do you want, darling?' she said, 'Why, to thank Him, of course, dearest.' So we knelt down, and she said, 'I do, I do thank you, dear kind Jesus, for sending my missionary box back. I haven't got words in my heart to thank you enough, but I do thank you. Amen!'


"We lost four other boxes, with other things, but only this child had faith to believe anything would be returned, and only she received. She asked only for her dear little missionary box."—*Arthur T. Pierson.*



THE SISTER'S CHARGE



Burning Cubes of Solid Alcohol

 CUBES of solid alcohol are coming into use in Germany, and to some extent in America, for cooking, heating curling irons or small amounts of water, and for any purpose which requires a small amount of heat for a short time. Put up in pills, or small metal containers, solid alcohol is much more convenient than liquid alcohol, because it can be used on a sheet of metal or asbestos without a burner, and the user knows just how much heat to expect. Some of the cubes are made of sixty-per-cent alcohol worked up in a solid mass, which looks like transparent soap, but the flame is not clean. Mixed with collodion, the solid alcohol is transparent and more cleanly, but rather expensive. The cheapest and most useful tube is made of sawdust soaked in alcohol and mixed with tar.—*Popular Mechanics*.

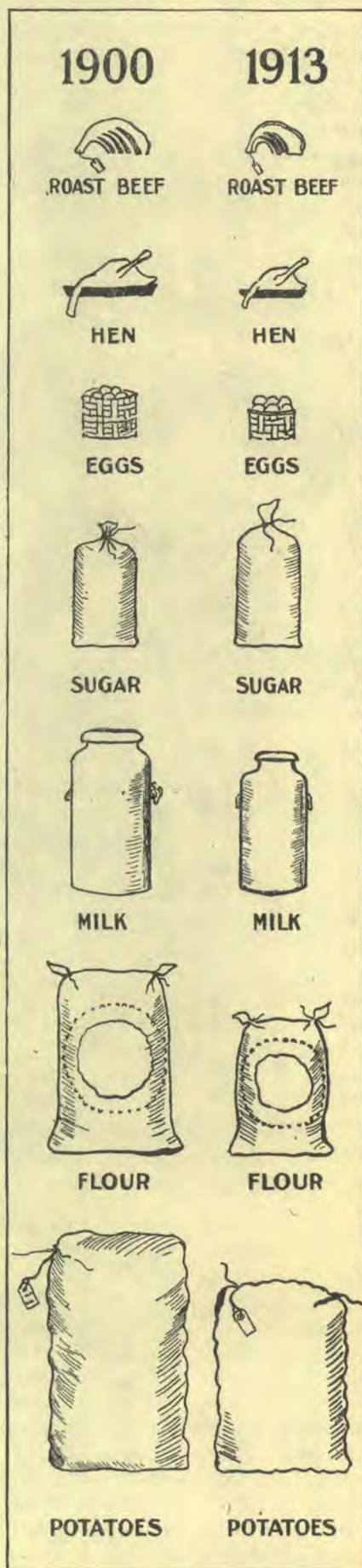
A Green Beetle

A LITTLE green beetle is going to change the whole system of corn growing in the Mississippi Valley. Its name is *Diabrotica*, and it is of the ilk of the hated cucumber beetle, and of the despised Southern cornroot worm, but it is to be treated with great respect nevertheless, for it is spreading terror throughout all the Middle West.

These beetles swarm in the silky tassels of the corn during the summer and early fall, feeding on the silk and pollen of the flowers; but the real damage is done by the caterpillar-like grubs of the generation of the previous year, whose eggs, deposited in the soil of the field, have hatched, after a winter's inactivity, in May and June of the current year. These yearling caterpillars are now gnawing the roots of the corn and destroying its fruitfulness after it has had all the trouble of growing to a full height.

The remedy is almost as simple as that of burning a house to get rid of the rats; namely, not to plant corn two years in succession on the same ground, but, instead, to sow some other crop, as oats, or other grain, upon which the larvæ of *Diabrotica* do not feed.

Where lands are flooded every winter, as in much of the bottom lands along the Western rivers, this plan of starving out the pests by alternate crops is needless, because the inundation will kill them; but elsewhere the whole prevailing system of corn culture must be changed on account of this little green beetle.—*The Independent*.



The Independent

BUYING POWER IN 1900 AND 1913
MEASURED IN STAPLES

New Device for Egg Packing

AFTER a careful study of various geometrical designs, with the idea of determining the greatest number of uniform spheroid and ovoid objects that can be packed in a limited space, and at the same time be protected from breakage, an Oregon man has evolved a paper packing case which seems to stand the required tests, being light, compact, strong, and economical of space and money.

Twice as many eggs can be stored in the same space as with the usual equipment, and it is said that a man can walk across the top layer of one of the new cases when it is filled, without cracking a single egg. To test its protecting ability, one of the cases filled with eggs was loaded on an express wagon, over the hind wheels, and hauled rapidly over the roughest of plank logging roads for three hours. It was then dumped, as any unbreakable box of freight might be handled, on the depot platform. Just one of the fifty dozen eggs was broken, and that was due to a slight imperfection in the case, which was handmade. This will be easily overcome when the fillers are turned out by machinery and are all uniform.

Radium

THREE quarters of the world's output last year was extracted from American ores which had been carried to Europe. The quantity now in the United States is less than two grams, or less than one fourteenth of an ounce, and its value is a little more than \$200,000. Nearly half of it is now being used in the treatment of Representative Bremner of New Jersey. Incipient cancers, or those on the surface, may be cured by radium, but its efficacy in cases of deep-seated cancer has not been shown.

It is extracted abroad from the ore by a secret process, but a process which promises to be successful has been invented by chemists of our Bureau of Mines, and it is to be used at Denver. Nearly all the radium extracted there will be

owned by the government and be distributed for public use. The largest known deposits of ore are in Colorado and Utah, and, if the desired authority is granted, the Geological Survey is ready to withdraw a considerable area. — *Selected.*

"In Wisdom Hast Thou Made Them All"

"O LORD, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all."

While visiting friends in one of our large cities, it was my pleasure to attend a stereopticon lecture on Yellowstone National Park, given by Mr. Bruce Lefingwell, who has visited nearly every place of special interest in the world.

Any one who has ever been fortunate enough to visit our National Park, must certainly have been greatly impressed by what was to be seen. The first attempt to explore the valley of the upper Yellowstone was made in 1859 by Colonel Reynolds of the corps of engineers. The Upper or Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone extends from the mouth of Tower Creek to the foot of the Great Fall, a distance of twenty miles. It is impassable throughout its entire length, and accessible to the water's edge only at few points and by dint of severe labor.

The trail ascends the divide between Tower Creek and the Yellowstone, skirting for six or eight miles the cañon of Tower Creek. No language can do justice to the wonderful grandeur and beauty of the Grand Cañon. It has no parallel in the world. Through the eye alone can any just idea be gained of its strange, awful, and fascinating blending of the mystic and the beautiful, and even in its visible presence the mind fails to comprehend the weird and unfamiliar, almost incredible scene it reveals. Between the Lower and Upper Falls, the cañon is from two hundred to nearly four hundred feet deep. Just over the western margin of Yellowstone basin, yet within the limits of our National Park, is the grand geyser region of Terrible River. Old Faithful stands on a mound thirty feet above the level of the surrounding plain, its crater rising five or six feet higher. It spouts at regular intervals of from fifteen to twenty minutes, the columns of boiling water being thrown from ninety to one hundred and twenty-five feet at each discharge. The water of the geyser is colorless, tasteless, and without odor. The deposits are apparently as delicate as the down on the butterfly's wing, both in texture and coloring, yet are firm and solid beneath the tread. The time is not far distant when the wonders of Yellowstone Park will be made accessible to all lovers of sublimity, grandeur, and novelty in national scenery.

"O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" "He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and

the water springs into dry ground;" "he sendeth the springs into the valleys, which run among the hills;" he has "set a bound that they may not pass over." Some day, if we but listen to his still, small voice, we shall be able to see all these wonderful things that God has made. We shall see even greater wonders than those of Yellowstone Park; we shall have all eternity to visit the wonderful places that God has gone to prepare for those who obey him. Then we shall not for lack of money be barred from seeing the beauties of his handiwork. Let us live such a life here that we may throughout all eternity go on these grand excursions. MRS. DANA SMITH.



AGE OF EGG REVEALED BY
GLASS OF WATER

The varnishes used are mainly linseed oil and rosin oil, the former being used in the better grades of ink on account of the property it possesses for absorbing oxygen. When spread out into a thin film, it forms a smooth, hard coating, which, after drying a few hours, does not rub off. The rosin varnish does not dry so rapidly. It is used in the cheaper inks, and is intended for softer paper that easily absorbs the ink.

Every ink manufacturer has certain secret formulas of his own, and it is only by long experience that he knows when and how to add to the pigment and varnish certain materials, as tallow, soap, castor oil, and beeswax, which assist the ink in overcoming certain difficulties. — *The American Printer.*



Guide to Nature

A WELL-DEVELOPED POTATO, HAVING
EYES, EARS, AND NOSE

given their freedom after a brief period of incarceration. "As soon as a man is ready to go back to society," says Dr. Hill, "he should be set free, just as one is discharged from a hospital when cured of a disease or when he has recovered from a wound or a broken bone."

Printing Ink

PRINTING inks are mainly composed of pigments and varnish ground together in proper relation to one another to suit the different grades of work for which they are intended. Pigments furnish the color, and the varnish the "binder," which holds the color to the paper. Pigments are mineral, vegetable, and animal. Many of the pigments used in the making of printing inks are from artificial mineral sources, derived through chemical action, and include such colors as vermilion, artificial ultramarine blue, Chinese white, pure scarlet, and emerald green. Almost any pigment can be closely duplicated by artificial means.

No Fixed Term

DR. A. C. HILL, of the inspection's division of the New York State Education Department, claims that no man should be sentenced to prison for a fixed period. He should be kept in prison as long as he is a menace to society. Some men should be kept there for life, while others should be put on probation or



The New Schoolmaster

ARE you ready for Nineteen Fourteen?
Are your pencils in order? slates clean?
For he'll set you some sums, as soon as he comes,
Not easy to answer, I ween.

"If two little boys are at play,
How many are needed," he'll say,
"A quarrel to make?" You'll make no mistake
If you work this the golden rule way.

"If idle Penelope Pratt
Wastes her study time teasing the cat,
How long will it be ere a dunce you will see?"
Can you give him an answer to that?

"If every kind word that you speak
Were added, the end of the week,
Would their sum be ahead of the cross words you've said?"
Here is surely a problem unique.

"If Algernon Chesterfield Gray
Gives half of his goodies away,
How much of the joy that belongs to this boy
Will be doubled on every new day?"

"If work that dear mother must do
Were always divided by two,
Would the quotient of this be a glad, rested kiss?
And would it be given to you?"

Are you ready for Nineteen Fourteen,
With his questions so searching and keen?
If you answer aright, his smile will be bright;
And a year of content that will mean.

— Pauline Frances Camp, in *St. Nicholas*.

A New Year's Letter From France



BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, a senator of France and a friend of American boys and girls, recently sent word to them in the form of a New Year's letter, a copy of which was sent to the editor of the INSTRUCTOR. The letter reads as follows:—

"PARIS, December, 1913.

"DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: One of your most devoted guides in America asked me, two years ago, to let you hear a short talk on helpful subjects, anything, he says, to make you happier or better. I kept his fine and generous letter a long time on my table; very often I thought of it, but it is only this morning that I can write a suitable answer. I will write as I can, knowing that you are not too critical, and that you prefer my poor English to my best French. What I care for is not to send you a literary message, but to reach your hearts.

"I have traveled a great deal, and I am able now to draw from the various experiences of my life a conclusion which may be of use to you, young friends, who have been so kind to me. Suppose that you can avail yourselves of my efforts, and that I can save part of your future troubles and deceptions, that will be the reward of your kindness, and a new illustration of our French proverb, '*Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu*' [A kindness is never lost].

"You cannot know, indeed, what a blessing is the sympathy of youth for a man or for a woman of good will who has been depressed by the cold faces, by the indifference and the prejudices, of the so-called 'reasonable people.'

"When I feel sad and nearly discouraged, I can recover at once by simply meeting the pure and confident eyes of a child; even a young dog, suddenly jumping or looking at me with joy, can change my mind and refresh it; it can give me a new start. And so it is with the shining of the morning light.

"Be kind, obliging, my dear friends, not only to

your friends,—that is too easy, and it is the only way to win their kindness in exchange,—but to every being who may take comfort from your kindness. A mere smile may save a soul from despair. Never be avaricious of your smiling, of your regards, toward people who are in trouble. Some powerful men can bring help by their assistance, their money, their material strength; a young man or a young woman can do still more by giving his or her sympathy. Do not be shy, do not be afraid of being ridiculous; a man who does the good work which the others will not do is often ridiculed at first, but not for long. Express your good will as you can, with the right words or with no words, as long as you do not keep it for yourself alone.

"Be true and faithful. It is so easy to lie! But remember that we cannot deceive twice the same friend; and, at length, we find no more friends to listen to us; they all know they cannot trust our word. Never speak against your past friend; keep silent and reserved about his fault, which may be yours. Otherwise the new friend will find that you can change, and he will not feel safe with you.

"Never be violent, except to resist a violent aggression, if you see not other honorable issue. That is the great effort for you! Violence is such a temptation for a strong boy, and even for a little boy! I should say even for a little girl. . . . But the temptation does not last for her; she soon discovers that violence does not pay, and she looks for other ways of discussing her rights. She actually finds these ways (I am not speaking of the suffragettes . . .). Violence seems, at first, so innocent, so easy, so natural; a mere application of our forces; sometimes a precious help; a good blow! Is it not a good lesson for a bad boy?—Yes, indeed, but a bad example, too! Violence is not the way to teach justice and right. Suppose your masters would use it to illustrate their explanations with you. . . . There is no limit to violence. Violence has no end. It is never a solution. The violent boy has to be, every day, stronger than his

comrade; but he cannot be as strong as all his comrades together.

"I have always found that violence leads to domination, and that domination does not last, cannot last; the end of it is, sooner or later, collapse and humiliation. This is true for a boy, still more for a man, still more for a nation.

"Never a nation, even a great empire, could last by domination; what they are so proud to call 'imperialism' has been and will be always the beginning of the end; it is now a well-known fever, an archaic illness, a backward policy. When the majority of the people of a great country stop their work and think only of armaments, conquests, and ostentation, then it means they are isolating and weakening themselves. Instead of friends, they have nobody in the world to support them; far from it! Conceited, suspected everywhere, they become a danger for all the other nations. Far from being stronger, they feel dissatisfied and angry. They are no longer so good at work; their intellectual and moral progress, their industry, their genius, and consequently their production, artistic, scientific, economic, go lessening every year, compared with other nations. They cannot even understand the reasons of their inferiority; they become jealous and sensitive; they see enemies, spies, danger everywhere; they may extend their military forces; their vitality goes shrinking. The slightest misunderstanding with another nation is sufficient to bring a war, which is not a remedy, but the end of all. A war, now, is not what it was in the past, when the brave chevalier had to face his enemy. Now he has to fight at such a distance that he does not know and he does not see the other army; he does not even know why he is at war, and what will be the results of the battle, even if victorious. He knows only that the nation had to pay, for the preparation of that war, billions and billions of dollars which were needed to make the country really strong and prosperous, surrounded by friends and customers; billions which were wanted for making good roads, restoring forests and rivers, building railways, ports, universities, hospitals, museums, parks, and fine cities. He knows that the nation will have to pay still more after the war, in order to be more and more unsafe and isolated.

"You, American young friends, you are a new nation, a new living hope for the world. I expect a great deal, for the future of the old Europe, from your good will and your good faith. Do not imitate our faults. Do not become too matter of fact, too self-confident. Do not dream of extending your country, which is already — compared to ours in Europe — as large as a continent; that is my Christmas wish: keep young, keep kind, keep true, confident in your future, faithful to your past. Never forget our common ancestors, our French pioneers, from La Salle to Lafayette and de Lesseps, who so willingly devoted their lives to prepare yours. It is not enough for you to accept their legacy; you have to develop it, that is to say, to increase its value, not its size. You have to make your new world so good that it becomes an example for our old one. Yes! we need your American initiative as you need our experience. No more than a man, can a nation live alone. Your progress will stimulate our progress; your faults would stop our way as well as yours.

"And now, good-by, dear friends; no, good morning,—never good-by,—we never die as long as we leave our work behind us; good morning to you;

happy day, happy New Year. . . . The sky has not changed, the cold winter prepares a mild spring. Enjoy your life, enjoy your day; consider your teachers as your friends, listen to them, think of them, speak of them, you will make them happier and better; and you will then feel yourselves in better spirits to play your fascinating baseball, to ride your bicycle or your horse, to drive your motor car (if you can get one), to paddle your canoe, to swim in the deep waters, to walk, to run, to climb, to breathe. . . . Don't forget to learn French, in order to come and see me and to make new friends in the Old World. Be happy, be gay, be strong, in order to help any one who needs your health and your strength. The more you help other people, the more you will find everywhere assistance and sympathy. The more your country will appear friendly to other nations, the greater and happier she will be.

"There is the fruit of all my political experience; that is what I would call the modern wisdom of men as well as of nations."

A Visit to the Day Nursery

SOON after daybreak the first sounds of children's voices are heard within the day nursery. At half past six, or seven at the latest, the little ones begin to arrive. Many of them are carried in their mothers' arms, while others toddle at their sides.

The large majority of the mothers are young women who have met misfortune in some form. The death of a husband, or his drinking habits, or often his loss of work, has driven the wife and mother to try to do double work for her family. This is not possible outside of her home unless her baby and smallest children can be cared for during the day. This work the day nursery undertakes to accomplish, asking in return only the nominal price of five or ten cents a day from each mother. It is often a chubby little hand that offers the nickel or dime to the nurse in waiting, the mother having pushed it hastily into the baby's hands just as she entered the door. Or a little fellow in his first short trousers walks independently into the office, and offers the price of his own daily care.

The little ones follow one after another closely in the first half hour of the morning, many of them finishing their breakfasts of a crust of bread, or a banana, or a pretzel, after they enter the nursery door. Hats and sacks are hung by the mothers, or by the little folks themselves, on low hooks in a room just within the street door, and the babies are carried immediately to a pleasant nursery on the upper floor.

Those a little older are told, in the warm days, to run out into the yard, and there, for the first two hours, in the cool air and sunshine, you will find them as bright and happy as children can be. It is only a city yard down among the tenements, but a little larger than the average, and boasting the shade of one tree, an ailanthus. One entire side of the yard is walled in by a Jewish synagogue, but its unsightly surface of red brick is entirely covered with a fine green ivy that lends a touch of nature's beauty to the nursery yard.

The entire yard is covered with smooth boards, and fenced about with low wooden benches having high backs. One half of the space is roofed over to afford shelter when the rays of the sun are too searching. Here the little ones run about and play games, tumbling and picking themselves up, and filling the air with laughter and childish voices.

High up on the top floor, the babies are having their morning bath. Some of them come to the nursery clean, but many do not. Each little one is made as sweet and clean as possible at the beginning of the day, and given fresh clothes to wear while in the nursery. On the white bib tacked to each little dress is a slip of linen marked *Ida*, *Willie*, *Little Mary*, or *Bella*, according to its owner's name, so that each child has its own small outfit.

They toddle or creep to the outer room, with bright eyes, when their bath is over, as sweet a lot of little faces as those of children of happier neighborhoods.

Here are gocats and hobby horses and rattles and dolls on one side of the room, and the tiniest little white cribs, with fleecy white canopies at their heads, tied back with wide blue ribbons, on the other. At the foot of each little crib stands a willow rocking-chair, with its rockers safely sheltered beneath the foot.

Sometimes a row of little folks take a ride across the floor in these rockers at the same time, crowing and laughing as they go, all of them together making a pretty sight. These same chairs are used at the early dinner to seat the babies around their low circular table. The nurse sits in the center of the circle, and feeds the children bread and milk or porridge, from the prettiest of *Kate Greenway* bowls. The weest babies of all have bottles of *Mellin's* food, carefully prepared in the most scientific and healthful fashion.

If the visiting guest has made friends with the babies, a flutter of little hands will shake a bye-bye as she leaves the room, and a chorus of sweet childish voices will follow her as she passes down the stairs.

When the sun rises high in the sky, the children in the yard come into the house, and are soon filling their own nursery, on the floor below the babies, with fresh life. Here are rag dolls and blocks for every one, and a dozen little mothers are in a short time walking the floor hushing their doll babies, or playing with them in some corner.

Occasionally a boy joins in the doll tending, but most of them find their pleasure with the blocks. There is the boy who builds high towers, and the mischief who knocks them down; the boy who helps the little girls build, and the boy who must work alone. There are disputes to settle, and tears to wipe, for there are all kinds of dispositions in the day nursery; but, before any real trouble arises, the little folks are placed on the floor in a great circle, their feet touching one another, and a rubber ball is rolled back and forth. By the time the rolling has resolved itself into bounding the ball, the game is changed, and every one is given a smaller rubber ball with a bright crocheted cover, to throw at his or her pleasure, and the sport goes on till dinner time, at half past eleven. In their own dining room they find each a large dish of rice and milk, or some other cereal, placed on long, low, white-oilcloth-covered tables. With bowed heads and clasped hands a childish grace is said, and the hungry little folks are soon enjoying a dinner that is both healthful and abundant. Often before it is finished, more than one little head has sunk upon its owner's arm, and sleep has conquered the active little body and brain.

The boys like to take off their shoes, and carry them in their hands up to the dormitory full of white cribs, waiting for the afternoon naps; but, when they reach there, the naps are often forgotten, and one by one they have to be urged to jump into their beds.

Mischief of all kinds is rampant for a few moments, but in a very short time the room is full of sleeping children, tired with their early rising and morning play.

During most of the year those who are old enough attend the kindergarten in the same building; but wherever they are, through the entire house, they are made comfortable and happy. Late in the afternoon they play in the yard again, and at six the mothers begin to come. Often the nickel that was lacking in the morning appears at night, and one by one the children disappear.

The real mothers depart with happy faces, with their children in their arms or at their sides, and the day is over, and quiet settles down over the day nursery. Into their homes in the tenements the children carry with them lessons of obedience, reverence, and unselfishness, besides many a suggestion of how to amuse themselves while the mothers work.—*Elizabeth L. Gebhard.*

A Test in History

TELL who the following were:—

1. "Old Hickory."
2. The one who discovered his own burial place.
3. The "Quaker poet."
4. The one who said, "Go West, young man."
5. "The Little Giant."
6. The builder of the first American railroad locomotive.
7. The man who founded a colony as a refuge for debtors.
8. "The Rock of Chickamauga."
9. The "Atlas of American Independence."
10. The first signer of the Declaration of Independence.
11. The "Father of the United States Senate."
12. The first man to sail around the world.
13. The one who said, "Don't give up the ship."
14. "The Plumed Knight."
15. The general of the Revolution whose grave could not be found when Congress wished to erect a monument over it.
16. The "Poet of Hearth and Fireside."
17. The man who said that the minutemen "fired the shot heard round the world."
18. The "Easter Sunday Discoverer."
19. The author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Answers:—

1. Andrew Jackson.
2. De Soto.
3. Whittier.
4. Horace Greeley.
5. Stephen A. Douglas.
6. Peter Cooper.
7. James Oglethorpe.
8. Gen. George H. Thomas.
9. John Adams.
10. John Hancock.
11. Thomas H. Benton.
12. Magellan.
13. Captain Lawrence.
14. James G. Blaine.
15. Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
16. Longfellow.
17. Emerson.
18. Ponce de Leon.
19. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

—*Beatrice M. Parker.*

Summary of the Missionary Volunteer Work in the North American Division

Conference for Quarter Ending September 30, 1913

Conferences	No. Societies	Present Membership	Conf. Society Members	Missionary Letters Written	Missionary Letters Received	Missionary Visits	Bible Readings Cottage Meetings	Subscriptions Taken	Papers Sold	Papers Lent or Given Away	Books Sold	Books Lent or Given Away	Tracts Sold	Tracts Lent or Given Away	Hours of Chr. Help Work	Clothing and Meals Given	Signers to Temperance Pledge	Offerings for Foreign Missions	Offerings for Home Missions	Conversions
ATLANTIC UNION																				
Gr. New York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	3	40	18	42	17	12	1	..	136	239	31	40	..	173	..	12	10	\$ 22.90	\$ 4.13	5
Massachusetts	14	284	11	255	67	600	80	60	18678	1034	600	23	*174	*3814	180	55	25	38.21	23.00	21
New York	5	59	15	8	6	3	..	..	37	188	7	13	..	558	70	14	3	4.27	8.00	..
N. New England	9	149	90	7	3	4	..	8	18	35	..	5	10	..	32	19	..	2.25	2.03	3
S. New England	5	45	..	22	14	79	23	148	636	348	124	8	..	2266	464	9	..	..	4.85	..
W. New York	7	131	..	217	61	252	136	19	1078	725	7	121	4	1024	495	219	..	75.60	97.61	..
CENTRAL UNION																				
Colorado	12	204	..	86	44	176	11	15	1403	1803	7	32	203	485	60	153	22	19.54	33.04	22
E. Kansas	16	176	..	129	63	215	81	3	681	916	5	60	..	*9423	736	242	15	12.70	12.10	12
Nebraska	6	..	..	30	20	212	150	..	50	708	..	10	..	388	64	50	..	213.85	16.00	18
N. Missouri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Missouri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. Colorado	..	53	21	91	32	244	15	..	45	495	4	54	54	212	84	54	..	3.99	2.85	..
W. Kansas	9	176	..	17	9	48	4	9	83	177	..	7	..	2448	21	15	..	11.86	2.23	3
Wyoming	1	28	..	8	..	81	15	..	6	277	41	..	85	495	15	7	..	..	..	..
COLUMBIA UNION																				
Chesapeake	5	102	..	18	1	100	64	2	76	384	..	20	201	743	46	51	..	.60	1.29	..
Dist. of Columbia	1	61	..	469	103	185	67	1	2	3444	3	49	17700	14211	123	88	..	53.21	42.45	..
E. Pennsylvania	13	136	5	126	95	372	27	28	552	1305	216	153	49	1211	160	93	20	70.66	16.64	..
New Jersey	5	78	..	10	13	31	10	..	56	2107	97	6	..	2986	134	53	..	..	3.96	..
Ohio	18	212	..	76	57	101	49	2	298	391	333	39	127	3094	52	68	..	59.80	11.38	2
Virginia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. Pennsylvania	3	24	..	24	25	28	7	..	96	122	1	2	..	7	38	79	17	.60	2.45	..
West Virginia	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LAKE UNION																				
E. Michigan	4	64	..	65	32	64	41	..	4049	601	80	68	..	10938	93	56	..	37.45	16.64	4
Indiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Illinois	25	332	2	155	76	281	144	114	734	2084	30	43	5	2590	440	266	5	97.73	27.15	..
N. Michigan	17	204	23	11	..	13	3	..	8	169	..	7	..	54	19	13	..	8.16	.30	..
S. Illinois	7	104	22	41	24	62	16	17	121	344	27	22	395	717	21	40	..	10.33	..	..
W. Michigan	19	377	24	39	15	99	14	49	1	3222	4	39	30	1531	64	87	..	62.09	61.01	2
Wisconsin	16	146	10	62	25	81	101	4	53	708	18	17	..	99	85	62	..	41.25	21.47	..
NORTHERN UNION																				
Iowa	14	123	..	49	21	88	43	..	140	306	13	130	..	5153	76	124	..	51.90	23.59	3
Minnesota	7	114	48	199	15	290	30	6	123	835	1	13	..	271	461	21	..	5.75	2.34	..
North Dakota	7	88	6	209	77	93	45	9	60	71	1	1	64	73	..	2	..	36.94	2.63	..
South Dakota	5	100	3	52	11	51	19	89	23	1216	17	46	*1016	*166	37	21	..	59.50	2.00	..
NORTH PACIFIC UNION																				
Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Idaho	5	..	..	45	20	53	56	13	30	541	12	28	..	*5078	54	8	..	..	..	2
S. Oregon	6	116	8	43	12	107	8	10	978	794	4	29	..	527	202	108	4	12.50	21.14	..
Upper Columbia	3	124	..	22	6	185	27	12	..	313	..	5	1106	1436	31	28	1	6.25	3.10	..
W. Oregon	13	311	..	97	25	1286	392	..	98	3575	310	97	*3538	*16148	253	95	21	8.50	136.40	..
W. Washington	7	205	..	24	..	24	..	..	62	741	4	13	96	1603	30	70	..	170.78	25.65	35
PACIFIC UNION																				
Arizona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	15	538	..	128	64	418	40	41	1350	6814	31	41	576	7118	194	140	..	178.30	51.41	1
C. California	16	181	..	22	11	100	18	12	2	1055	37	68	5	2236	176	171	..	26.77	9.64	5
N. Cal.-Nevada	10	250	..	43	59	80	70	17	489	1867	24	19	47	6648	81	123	10	15.49	19.81	..
S. California	17	544	..	247	82	321	112	27	809	2895	207	174	19	2693	491	302	3	30.04	47.41	4
Utah	3	35	..	49	23	1291	18	9	13	177	207	118	25	463	141	42	..	21.55	9.15	..
SOUTHEASTERN UNION																				
Cumberland	5	143	3	76	24	74	76	2	27	255	2	15	..	279	99	63	41	21.90	1.60	4
Florida	5	100	..	78	11	447	117	34	1194	529	24	50	325	1489	137	113	38	1.35	2.15	..
Georgia	18	284	14	580	534	939	811	37	1122	1392	634	639	653	3124	1094	1708	642	106.17	80.84	..
North Carolina	4	107	..	96	60	929	519	33	142	485	31	66	..	609	233	429	..	23.05	27.64	3
South Carolina	5	130	8	22	31	335	70	10	1062	507	28	60	42	769	205	245	5	4.08	.84	..
SOUTHERN UNION																				
Alabama	3	68	..	33	10	258	158	23	265	246	20	33	..	320	259	68	2	5.33	5.89	1
Kentucky	4	50	10	131	31	177	51	10	1087	303	125	38	..	684	77	42	..	190.55	17.85	..
Louisiana	5	73	3	149	118	1551	301	2	208	246	29	47	31	1272	366	268	2	9.08	8.40	2
Mississippi	6	33	..	105	19	81	38	4	120	33	..	9	*2758	..	63	226	..	3.93	12.58	..
Tennessee River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTHWESTERN UNION																				
Arkansas	6	87	8	30	19	49	12	1	..	1692	17	41	..	1110	165	84	43	10.45	1.84	12
New Mexico †	3	39	13	142	52	107	26	..	175	85	185	43	20	12	63	14	2	5.50	2.20	..
N. Texas	8	274	..	18	35	88	22	4	78	323	201	13	..	910	240	37	..	10.33	.60	..
Oklahoma	17	316	5	117	58	244	63	18	181	1592	1	51	206	1486	324	192	5	17.68	17.17	14
S. Texas	8	86	2	66	23	96	12	2	9	548	19	67	..	142	57	126	..	..	..	..
W. Texas	3	60	..	31	14	214	5	3	71	384	13	1	391	*704	6	2	..	..	12.85	..
CANADIAN UNION																				
Maritime	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	4	53	3	95	46	323	81	7	764	467	14	19	50	1300	150	32	..	14.00	30.81	..
WEST CANADIAN UNION																				
Alberta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia	7	120	..	3	1	37	11	3	21	199	..	3	7	169	61	..	..	19.00	1.95	..



M. E. KERN
C. L. BENSON
MATILDA ERICKSON
MEADE MACGUIRE

General Secretary
Assistant Secretary
N. Am. Div. Secretary
N. Am. Div. Field Secretary

Senior Society Study for Sabbath, February 28

Suggestive Program

1. OPENING Exercises (ten minutes).
 2. Experience Meeting and Report of Papers Sold (thirty minutes).
 3. Standard of Attainment Quiz (five minutes).
 4. Special Band Meetings (fifteen minutes).
1. Song; sentence prayers; song; review Morning Watch texts; secretary's report; offering taken.
 2. The leader should lead out in this meeting, relating the experience he had, and giving the number of papers he disposed of. The other officers of the society, together with leaders of the different working bands, should then rise from different parts of the room as called upon, and relate their experiences. (The leader should talk with all these before and get them to do it.) This will be contagious, and the members of the society will then want to speak.
 3. Rev. 20:7-10; Jude 14, 15. Urge every member to learn these texts. Announce texts the week before.
 4. The organized bands of the society should now meet to take advantage of all the enthusiasm aroused, to plan in an aggressive way to follow up the openings made through the temperance campaign. Every member of the society should be urged to join one of these bands. Let each band close with prayer.

Junior Society Study for Week Ending February 28

Suggestive Program

1. OPENING Exercises (twenty minutes).
 2. "A Visit to the Day Nursery" (ten minutes).
 3. "Little Jim" (five minutes).
 4. "Too Young"—dialogue (ten minutes).
 5. Closing Exercises (fifteen minutes).
1. Singing; several short prayers; secretary's report; offering taken; review all Morning Watch texts since last monthly review, locating places mentioned in the reading assignment for each day.
 2. This is our second study of the Children of the Poor. It would be well for the Junior who reads this article to mention that the children who are cared for in these day nurseries are far more fortunate than the many, many children who are deserted through the day while their parents go to work. Next month we shall learn something of these boys and girls who are old enough to work. For article, see this number of INSTRUCTOR.
 3. This should be recited with feeling. It reminds us of one of these poor boys who learned to love Jesus, and doubtless will encourage our Juniors to help lead others to their personal Saviour. See *Gazette*.
 4. Have this dialogue given orally by two girls who have studied it sufficiently to talk quite naturally. See *Gazette*.
 5. First have reports of work done, and invite all, especially such as report no work done, to speak of their determination to do better in the future. Let chairmen or secretaries of committees render brief reports of the work done by the committees as a whole for the past month, and perhaps announce the next committee meetings. As soon as a new Junior comes to the society, he should join one of the work committees.

How are you getting along with your 1914 goal?—

1. An observer of the morning watch.
2. Determined to win at least one soul.
3. Studying for Attainment membership.
4. A Reading Course member.
5. Give \$2.50 for foreign missions.

Of course many of your Juniors are not old enough to become Attainment members. Close by repeating in unison the membership pledge.

"If we do not plant knowledge when young, it will give us no shade when we are old."

Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses

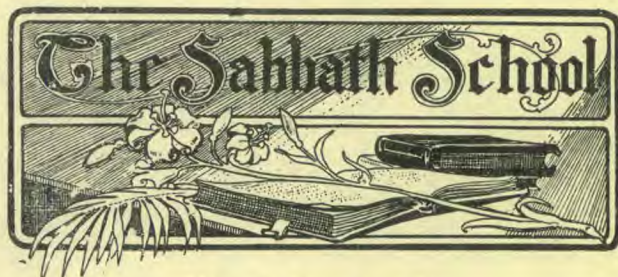
Senior No. 7—Lesson 20: "From Judaism to Christianity," Chapters 19, 20

1. MENTION some of the experiences of the workers in this mission. In teaching the Jews, what facts did Mr. Gilbert always seek to impress upon their minds?
2. For whom was work begun, and with what result? How was medical missionary work received?
3. What two things must the Jews learn before they will accept Jesus as the Messiah?
4. Mention one case which brought encouragement to the workers. State some particulars concerning this girl's feelings toward the mission.
5. In many of the letters received from Jews, what requests were made?

Junior No. 6—Lesson 20: Review of "Thoughts From the Mount of Blessing"

NOTE.—You have enjoyed studying this book, and this review will serve to fix in your minds the wonderful truths you have read. Use the book in answering the questions if you desire, and send your paper as usual to your Missionary Volunteer secretary. Be sure to place your name and address on it. The next book in the Junior Reading Course is "In the Tiger Jungle." Secure it at once, if you have not already done so. You will enjoy that book also.

1. Where is the sermon on the mount recorded? Cite the beatitudes in their order.
2. To what people, and when, do these principles apply?
3. State briefly some of these principles, and tell how we can manifest them in our lives.
4. What do you understand by God's people being the "salt of the earth" and "the light of the world"?
5. In what way did Christ "fulfill" the law, and how may we do it?
6. Do you think our neighbors and friends will know if we keep the commandments of God? Why?
7. Why cannot an unrenowned heart live out the great principles brought to view in God's law?
8. What is the true motive in service for Christ?
9. How has this book helped you better to understand the Lord's Prayer?



IX—Taking Jericho

(February 28)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Joshua 5, 6.

LESSON HELP: "Patriarchs and Prophets," pages 487-493.

MEMORY VERSE: "The Lord is our defense; and the Holy One of Israel is our king." Ps. 89:18.

Questions

REVIEW.—Describe the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites at the time of their exodus from Egypt. Describe their crossing the river Jordan upon their entering the Promised Land. By whose power were both these crossings accomplished? Who is the beginning and the end and every step of the way to the Promised Land? Rev. 22:13.

1. How did the people of Canaan feel when they heard how the Lord had "dried up the waters of Jordan from before the children of Israel"? Joshua 5:1.

2. What religious feast did the Israelites observe before they left Gilgal? Verse 10. Of what did this remind them? Ex. 12:17. What food did they have after the Passover? Joshua 5:11. What ceased the next day after they had eaten the corn of the land? Verse 12.

3. What new obstacle confronted the Israelites as soon as they crossed the Jordan? Joshua 6:1; note 1. Describe Jericho. Note 2.

4. What experience did Joshua have one day near Jericho? Joshua 5:13-15. Of what experience in Moses' life does this remind us? Ex. 3:1-6.

5. What encouraging news did the Lord bring to Joshua? Joshua 6:2. In what remarkable manner was Joshua told to take the city? Verses 3-5.

6. In what order did the people march? What was carried in the midst of them? Verses 8, 9. Whose presence did this ark indicate? What kind of trumpets were the priests to blow? Verses 6, 8; note 3. What did Joshua command the people not to do? Verse 10.

7. What was the program for the first day? Verse 11. The second day? third day? fourth day? fifth day? sixth day? Verse 14. Seventh day? Verses 15, 16. At the long blast of the trumpets, after marching around the city seven times, what were the people to do on the seventh day? Verse 16. Why were they to shout? Same verse, last part. Of what did this shout of victory, before they could see the least sign of victory, prove them the happy possessors? Heb. 11:30. What was the result of their unquestioning faith? Joshua 6:20. What would have been the result had they grown discouraged and gone around only six times?

8. Since this was the first fruits of victory in their new home, to whom did the spoils belong? Verse 24. Only how many of the inhabitants of Jericho were saved? Why was an exception made in this case? Verse 25.

9. What are some of the Jerichos against which we must prevail? Who will be our defense, and go with us and give victory? Memory verse. How does faith come to us? Rom. 10:17.

Notes

1. "One of the strongest fortresses in the land—the large and wealthy city of Jericho—lay just before them, but a little distance from their camp at Gilgal."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, page 487.

2. "On the border of a fertile plain abounding with the rich and varied productions of the tropics, its palaces and temples the abode of luxury and vice, this proud city, behind its massive battlements, offered defiance to the God of Israel. Jericho was one of the principal seats of idol worship, being especially devoted to Ashtaroth, the goddess of the moon. Here centered all that was vilest and most degrading in the religion of the Canaanites."—*Id.*

3. "Instead of the dreadful trumpet of war, they sounded the trumpet of joy, as already conquerors, acting faith in the promise of God."

IX — The Purpose and Love of God

(February 28)

Daily-Study Outline

Sun.	God's purpose concerning us	Questions 1-4; note 1
Mon.	A comforting lesson	Questions 5-9; note 2
Tue.	Some pertinent questions	Questions 10-13; note 3
Wed.	Christ does not condemn, but saves	Questions 14, 15; notes 4, 5
Thur.	Victory through Christ	Questions 16-18; notes 6, 7
Fri.	Review of the lesson	

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Rom. 8:29-39.

Questions

1. According to what are those called who love God? Rom. 8:28.

2. What is God's purpose concerning man's character? Eph. 1:4. Compare Gen. 1:27.

3. What is his purpose concerning man's inheritance? Ps. 115:16.

4. After whose image are his chosen foreordained? Rom. 8:29; note 1.

5. Having thus predestinated, or marked out, their characters, what did he do? Verse 30, first part.

6. They having yielded to his call, what did he do for them? Same verse, second part.

7. What is his finished work? Same verse, last part; note 2.

8. What comforting lesson should we draw from this? Verse 31.

9. What supreme proof has God given that he will do all things for us that is for our good? Verse 32.

10. What pertinent question does the apostle ask? Verse 33, first part.

11. Who only can lay aught to our charge which will hold? Same verse, the next three words.

12. But what does God do? Same verse, last part; note 3.

13. What further question does the apostle ask? Verse 34, first part.

14. But what does he do who can justly condemn? Same verse, last part; note 4.

15. To show the effective love of Christ, what further question does Paul press upon us? Verse 35; note 5.

16. What scripture is given expressing the condition of the tried and persecuted? Verse 36; note 6.

17. How victorious may we be in these severe trials? Verse 37; note 7.

18. What is the abounding love of God able to do? Verses 38, 39.

Notes

1. "First-born:" Christ is the first-born in God's purpose in time; he is the first-born in preeminence, the One who holds preeminent character, and by whose power and grace all others are redeemed. Predestinate is to mark out beforehand.

2. "Predestinate," "called," "justified," "glorified:" It is a glorious succession which God has for us. Some have concluded that verses 29, 30, refer to a specific class—those raised from the dead when Jesus was raised; that they were pledges of what God would do for all his children; that their salvation is recorded as a divine assurance to us. But it is true now of God's children; they are marked out, called, justified, glorified, in the glory of God's righteousness.

3. "That justifieth:" Meditate upon these great and wonderful assurances of God's love. He, the Infinite One, is the only Being in all the universe who could lay a charge against us which would hold, because our sin is against him; but the only one who can lay aught against us is the One who justifies. It is as if we were going before the judge for sentence, knowing we were guilty, and knowing that he knew we were; and then to hear him say, in place of pronouncing sentence: "You are free; your transgression is forgiven."

4. "It is Christ that died:" Only Christ can condemn. He walked over the same ground perfectly where we made such utter failure. But instead of condemning, he bore our sins and died to save us; nay, more, he lives and intercedes in our behalf. Why should we be discouraged? How could God do more, or give to us greater assurance?

5. "Who shall separate us?" The apostle names seven things in which all fair-weather friends would leave us. Few indeed would care to abide with us through these. But Christ's love is not affected by any of them. He is with his people in all things, in all ways, to the end. He assures us he will never leave nor forsake us. Heb. 13:5.

6. "As it is written:" Read Ps. 44:22 and the context. The words of this scripture were written in the agony of a defeated, scattered, seemingly forsaken people. The Christians suffering all things named in verse 35 would be inclined to feel as the quoted psalm expresses it.

7. "More than conquerors:" The love of God triumphs over all things. In the worst trial that can come upon his people here, they may be "more than conquerors" through Christ. All the evil angels and principalities of darkness in heavenly places, death and the grave in the lowest,—all, all have been conquered by him who has assured our salvation.

"WHEN one becomes too good for the church, and too wise for sermons, he invariably is the first to discover it."

The Youth's Instructor

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The Death Rate

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, and Albany, New York, are said to have had the highest death rate in 1911 of municipalities having a population of over 100,000, the rate of each city being 20.4 for each 1,000 persons. Seattle, Washington, had the lowest rate, 8.8 per 1,000.

Fall River and Lowell, Massachusetts, cotton mill cities, showed the highest death rates of children under one year of age, it being more than 200 per 1,000 population.

State-Wide Dry in 1914

THE following States have announced plans for State-wide prohibition campaigns for 1914:—

Washington	Colorado
Oregon	Arizona
Utah	Texas
Idaho	Virginia
Montana	California

We understand that Michigan has dropped its plans for a dry campaign next year, after having secured more than twelve thousand signatures to its petitions.

A New Book for Boys and Young Men

"THE Secrets of Success for Boys and Young Men" is published by B. J. Kendall, M. D., of Geneva, Illinois. It sells in cloth binding for fifty cents, and in paper binding for twenty-five cents. The book is filled with very helpful matter. It taboos tobacco as strongly as liquor. It urges absolute purity of life in both thought and act, and tells plainly of the serious results that may follow even one deviation from the path of perfect rectitude. It is a readable book, and is crowded full of information.

A Convict's View of Prison Life

WE in our cells sit in judgment upon the state. We know all its pretensions, and we know all its deeds. We believe that the state, which professes to imprison us for our own good and the good of society and then sells us into slavery, which professes to fit us for life and fits us only for death, is no better than we are. We have broken only the law; the state has broken faith. We are, most of us, first offenders; the state is an habitual offender. We know we are guilty and are eager to reform; the state does not know and does not care. Measured by any human standard, the state is worse than we are.

Neatness

ACROSS from me in a street car, a man was reading letters. Finishing one, he began to tear it into tiny bits. Having nothing else to take my attention,—and having my share of natural curiosity,—I watched to see what he would do with the bits. That man was a minister of my acquaintance, and I remembered some of his doctrines concerning little matters; so my interest was naturally deeper than it would otherwise have been. What would he do with those bits of paper? He was a long time tearing them up; he seemed to be thinking of every motion he made. At last there was not left a piece large enough to give one even a clue of the contents of the letter; nothing left but a handful of pieces.

There was a motion to throw them away, but his hand tightened. Then he very deliberately opened the envelope, slipped the handful of pieces into it, and put all into his pocket. It was only a street car, but he would not make it unsightly by strewing papers about; his sense of propriety would not permit him to do so. If I had never seen that man's library, his room, his garden, if I had never seen him before, I could tell what his surroundings are like. One who would not throw useless papers and especially very small pieces of paper in a public place, would not live in ill-arranged, untidy, or unclean surroundings. The habit of neatness is fixed with him. He may even be extreme in the matter, downright "cranky;" but it is a habit, I am very sure, which he would not have changed. It is a habit that every one of us would do well to develop,—develop by practicing it, personally, in our homes and in public.

MAX HILL.

Cleveland's New Project

THROUGH the municipal government of Cleveland, Ohio, a storage plant is at the disposal of the city's housekeepers for a trifling cost. For example, one may purchase in June a hundred pounds of twenty-cent butter, and store it until winter when butter is selling at double that price. The citizens have already taken advantage of this great opportunity to the extent that this plant is now storing 40,000 pounds of butter, 42,000 dozen eggs, 45,000 pounds of cheese, 6,000 bushels of cherries, and 4,000 bushels of fruit; and the city of Cleveland is making a small but real profit.

A Daily Tragedy

THE watchword of the "Titanic"—"Women and children first"—has a new application if we are to believe the Press Service of the National Child Labor Committee. This states that there are at least two counties in North Carolina where men work ten hours daily in the mills, and the women and children eleven.

"At two different places I saw women and children going to work at 6 A. M.," writes a correspondent. "There were scores of them. Just one hour after, I saw the men going to work. They came from practically the same community."

Two Chinese official experts are now in Europe studying the decimal or metric system with a view to its adoption in China, where the advisory council in Peking has recently passed the first reading of a law which aims at establishing it. Japan has already adopted the metric system for its customs, and has it taught in schools and elsewhere. Siam, too, is about to do the same.