

The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

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No. 16



THERE are approximately 3,500 languages or dialects in the world.

OVER 6,000,000 acres of land are under tobacco cultivation throughout the world.

ONE ton of cork occupies a space of 150 cubic feet; a ton of gold, that of two cubic feet.

THERE died in America during last year, according to records compiled by the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2,196 physicians.

THE salt beds of Chile alone could supply the world with salt for ages to come, the mineral being found in large deposits 99 per cent pure.

Two hundred and twelve national and international congresses have already decided to meet in San Francisco in 1915, during the Panama Exposition.

To remove soot from a carpet, sprinkle the spot with salt. Let the salt remain on the spot for about twenty minutes, then sweep it hard with a broom. The spot will have disappeared.

THE Prince of Wales has arranged to settle \$50,000 on his sister, Princess Mary, on her seventeenth birthday. At the same time Princess Mary will come into \$100,000 left her by her grandfather, King Edward.

THE month of February, 1866, had no full moon; January had two full moons, and so had March. According to astronomers, this had not occurred since creation, and will not occur again for 2,500,000 years.

WHEN drawing threads for hemstitching wet a small brush, rub it over a bar of ivory soap until a lather is produced, then scrub the threads that you wish to draw. You will be pleased to see how easily they can be pulled out without breaking.

As a result of rapid increase in the shipment of barreled salt to points in the Indian section of Oklahoma, government officials at Fort Smith, Arkansas, seized a barrel labeled "salt," and found it to contain a ten-gallon keg of whisky embedded in a layer of salt.

THE deepest known point in the ocean is near the island of Guam, in the Pacific. Here the United States ship "Nero" found bottom at 5,269 fathoms, or 2,612 feet more than the height of Mt. Everest, the world's highest peak. Life has been found to exist at a depth of 4,173 fathoms.

Korea

SOME time ago "The Passing of Korea" may have been a suitable theme. But not now. Today the age-old silence and calm of the Hermit Nation are broken by the shrill whistles of locomotives rushing well-equipped trains over the X-shaped system of railroads that center in Seoul and branch out over the country. The innocent-eyed people, in their absurd wide cotton bloomers and big, umbrella-like hats, step aside with uncharacteristic sprightliness at the honk-honk of the automobiles speeding along the highway. Seoul of today has twenty-eight broad new streets, making all parts of the city easily accessible.

The greatest improvements have been made in administration, banking, and commerce, civil engineering enterprises, communications, agriculture and forestry, sanitation and education. The Korean is having his financial sense developed. Formerly prone to borrow at the least encouragement, he is now learning from

banks and post-office savings departments to save. The people are beginning to show a bent toward industry. In the old days there was no inducement for them to make more than a bare living, since greedy officials always appropriated the surplus. Under the new régime, by means of agricultural schools, model agricultural and industrial farms, cotton planting stations, seedling stations, and sericulture stations, the farmers are being assisted to raise more and better crops.

Fruit does especially well in Korea, and already one may secure apples, grapes, and pears in great quantities. The increase in the rice crop is about twenty-five per cent a year; wheat and barley, forty per cent; native cotton, eighty-seven per cent; and upland cotton (American), two hundred per cent. The area of cultivated land is increasing at the rate of about fifteen per cent a year. On the other hand, it is to be noted that the total of cultivated land is less than one-eighth of the total area of the country.

Epidemics of cholera, smallpox, dysentery, and diphtheria formerly swept the country regularly. Strict quarantine has changed all this. Wherever smallpox appears, compulsory vaccination is enforced. In 1911 alone nearly three million people were vaccinated. Garbage boxes are everywhere, and sanitary regulations are strictly enforced.

The beginnings of a strong educational system appear in the two hundred schools of the country, with their three hundred Japanese and seven hundred Korean teachers and over twenty-five thousand students. Agricultural, commercial, and industrial schools of low grade are maintained in many places, and about sixteen hundred students are in training for practical work in life. In Seoul a small college and a medical training school are growing steadily.

The Japanese are not trying to exploit Korea. It has been made a part of their empire, and they will develop it. As the Korean shakes off his perennial sloth and accepts the opportunities offered, he will take his own place in this new and great far eastern empire.—*Frank Heron Smith, professor of English in Chinsei College, Nagasaki, Japan, in the Independent.*

Dog Saves Woman's Life

MRS. JANE PEARSON, aged sixty, of Naples, owes her life to the intelligence of a young Scotch collie. One morning Mrs. Pearson fell from the second floor of her house into a snow bank. The collie aroused Mrs. Pearson's son. Following the dog, Mr. Pearson was led to the spot where his mother lay unconscious in the snow.

Mrs. Pearson would likely have frozen to death but for the intelligence of the collie.—*Washington Post.*

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The Youth's Instructor

VOL. LXII

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No. 16

The Reason Why

J. W. HALL

You're cross today, and everything goes wrong
With living here,
When all your world should be a flood of song
And peaceful cheer.

You lose your patience—you're dissatisfied,
And all the while
You hate your petty self, although you've tried
Your best to smile.

Your conscience broods o'er some unmanly deed,
Or fancied sin;
The Bible seems to mock you when you read,
And doubts begin.

My brother, have you kept your morning hour
With Christ today?
Or did he wait in vain to give you power
This morning? Did you pray?

Health Reform in Congress

S. B. HORTON



ONE of the significant signs of the times in respect to the great temperance question is the attitude public men are taking on the question, some from the strictly moral viewpoint and others from the strictly health and temperance viewpoint.

The Senate and House of Representatives furnish, for the convenience of smokers, rooms apart from and yet adjacent to the chambers, called cloakrooms. In open sessions the rules prohibit smoking on the floor of either chamber because of the discomfort which would come to visitors in the galleries. But in the Senate when executive sessions are called, the galleries being cleared, the smoking members of the Senate light cigars and meet in somewhat of an informal way. Recently Senator Tillman introduced a resolution (S. Res. 42) as follows:—

Resolved, That rule 34 be amended as follows: Strike out the period at the end of the first clause and insert a semicolon, and then add the following: "no smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the Senate, or lighted cigars be brought into the chamber."

Addressing himself to the subject, Mr. Tillman said, in part:—

Mr. President, I desire to explain my reasons for pressing this resolution changing the rules. Nineteen years' service in the Senate has taught me to believe that two of its most distinguishing characteristics are courtesy and an insistent demand that each senator shall have as much consideration and enjoy as many rights as any other senator.

A majority of the senators—a large majority, at that—are smokers; and, unfortunately, a pernicious habit has so mastered them that they are nervous and miserable when they do not get the nicotine poison which soothes their nerves. Consequently, as soon as the doors are closed for executive session, they light their cigars and puff away, and the chamber soon has the appearance of a beer garden. When the executive session is not on, they have to go to the cloakrooms to smoke.

I did not mind tobacco smoke formerly, although I have never been a smoker myself; but since I was paralyzed four years ago, the smell of tobacco smoke nauseates me and makes me sick. Consequently, I do not remain in the Senate during executive sessions any more than I can possibly help, although I have almost always responded to my name on roll calls on any important matter, whether in executive session or not.

The point I desire to make is this: Senators who enjoy smoking and feel obliged to do it can retire to the cloakrooms to indulge in it; but I have to leave the chamber, and that infringes on my rights as a senator and compels me to seek relief.

It may be said, and has been said by some of my friends here who will vote against this change in the rules, that when they observe me in the chamber they do not smoke; and I am very grateful for the consideration of those men who watch and cease smoking while I am present. I have noticed frequently, however, that men who have told me of their desire to protect me in my weakness—and I know they are sincere—forget it and smoke right along. Then, too, I have found my Democratic colleagues so intent on gratifying their

feverish desire to smoke that they feel compelled to light cigars in the caucus—so much so that I have almost had to leave the caucus or sit by an open window, for my very life depends upon a full supply of pure air. So I am beset with the danger of being driven out of the party and of the Senate itself, and I do not know where to turn.

Tobacco, I have been told by physicians, is a narcotic or sedative, while whisky is a stimulant, as every one knows. Many men use both, and are constantly on the journey from the garret to the cellar and back, being whipsawed and their nerves racked by the constant conflict going on in their system while the stimulant and the sedative contend for mastery.

I hate to have the feeling of being a nuisance. It makes me very uncomfortable, because I am naturally kind of heart and desire to be courteous to everybody. But when I enter a place where senators are smoking, as I sometimes do, in the committee rooms, I catch a glance from their eyes which I can only interpret to mean, "Here comes old Ben Tillman, and I have got to stop smoking," and that makes me very uncomfortable and in a way unhappy.

Since my illness four years ago I have learned more about the human body than during the balance of my life put together, and I am sure I have discovered some of the secrets of nature and laws of health of which most men know nothing whatever. The pity of it is that I had to ruin my health before I discovered these things and learned how to live rationally. Had I lived ten years ago as I am doing now, my health would never have broken down as it did.

I believe I could lengthen the life of every man in this chamber from six to fifteen years if I could only get him to believe what I tell him and to follow my advice. But all men are prone to consider "old age, sickness, death, and hell" as for other people and not for themselves.

I owe what degree of recovery I have made—and I am constantly being told that I look a great deal better, and I know it is so—to will power and self-control in eating; the will power to exercise my muscles and nerves sufficiently to give them tone and keep the rust out of the joints; but the greatest help to my health arises from the self-control which enables me to keep from eating things I ought not to eat.

Since I was paralyzed four years ago, and read my own obituary, twenty-three senators, and Vice-President Sherman, most of them younger men than I, have died.

No wonder, as I look around the chamber and see the changes that have come, and miss the many old familiar faces of friends who are dead, that I feel as though I were serving with ghosts as well as living men. There is no doubt in the world to my mind that this great mortality among us is due to the way we live in Washington. The life here is indeed an arduous one; the mental strain is immense. There is a continuous succession of banquets, dinners, and receptions. Automobiles and street cars are used by senators instead of walking, and pure air and sunshine are things of which we get too little. There is no surer way to undermine the health than by eating too much or by eating irregularly. All these explain the unusual mortality among the members of Congress.

A fitting epitaph for most of the senators who have died in service would be, "He lived not wisely, but too well, and killed himself by eating." Indeed, that can be said about most men and women in official life in Washington.

There is nothing more deadly than to breathe air that has already been breathed by others and thus robbed of its oxygen, besides being poisoned in other ways. The ventilation of this chamber is poor, as every one knows; and when we increase its impurities by tobacco smoke, as is being done all the while, the air is never cleansed and is very unwholesome and unhealthy.

Let us stop this smoking in the Senate chamber, and have

the attendants open the gallery doors every night, as well as prop open the Senate doors, and have the windows leading to the open air outside opened all night, so that pure air can come into the chamber and wash it out and make it habitable and more healthful, and there will be fewer deaths among us.

A few days after delivering this address on the smoke nuisance, Senator Tillman addressed the Senate on the subject of proper exercise and the need of it among men of sedentary habits, as is the case with congressmen.

There never was a time when more attention was given to the subject of health and temperance and prospects for longevity than at the present time. All men, women, and children owe it to themselves and to one another to assist in contributing to every movement which will make for the betterment of the human race. Particularly should the Christian heed this injunction. Inspiration has acquainted us with the fact that "now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

Dwelling on the Hills

DWELLER on the hills am I,
Their free air inhaling;
Kindred with the clouds that fly
Across the sky a-sailing.

Kindred with the clods that lie
On the pathway lowly,
When I climb the mountain trail
Slowly, O, so slowly!

Loyal to the hills am I;
Though my limbs are aching;
Added strength for by and by
Each new climb is making.

I tread the earth but look aloft,
Courage and hope to borrow;
And difficulties won today
Mean greater ease tomorrow.

VIOLA SCOTT.

An Encouraging Example

SOME of our young people who think they are trying to gain an education under difficult circumstances may be encouraged and inspired by the example of one of our students in the Fireside Correspondence School, who has just completed the course in typewriting and is pushing rapidly and successfully forward in the stenography course. He says:—

I have received your letter of March 5 inclosing your official card of credit for completed work in typewriting. I have certainly enjoyed this work. The course has done for me all that I could expect of it, with the practice I have had on my machine.

Mr. Rogers may think that I am sending in the lessons on shorthand rather rapidly. This is true. For many reasons I should like to finish them during the month of June. It may be of interest to you to know how I am doing this work. I have found this to be the best plan: I go to bed at nine and get up at three. Since the first lesson in typewriting arrived, I have been doing heavy work on a large farm. The last two months have found me cutting wood with an ax and bucksaw every day. This leaves my hands in very poor shape to do shorthand work, I know. If Mr. Rogers will have patience in looking over my lessons and correcting my many mistakes, I shall endeavor to do some speed work in June, if it is possible for me to get where I can procure a reader at that time. Yours for more and better education.

Scores of our young people by the exercise of a little courage and perseverance might be steadily pushing forward in their education if they would only consecrate their spare moments to systematic study, and would be willing to give up for a nobler cause the pleasures that afford them only momentary satisfaction.

C. C. LEWIS.

Reporting — No. 2

THERE was a time in the experience of Elijah when he became greatly discouraged. He was sure that he was the only one left upon earth that had not bowed the knee to Baal. So overwhelmed was he with his loneliness that he requested God to let him die. But there were 7,000 who had not bowed the knee, of which Elijah knew nothing. *Why* did he not know it? They were good, loyal brethren, it is true, but their *failure to report* what they were doing left Elijah uninformed, and as a result he became discouraged. The Lord had just given them a glorious victory, but they had lost an additional one by their failure to report their missionary work and tell of their courage in the Lord. Had they done their duty, Elijah might have been saved all that discouragement. Though he lived so near the Lord, and was finally taken to heaven, yet he needed the reports of faithful brethren to encourage him. Do you not think there are persons living today who would be cheered by a good report from you?

Imagine how you would feel if sometime you should pick up the *Review* or *YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR* and not find a single report from the foreign or home workers! Would you not soon feel like sitting down "under a juniper tree," as did Elijah, and saying, "There is no one else carrying the 'advent message to all the world in this generation,' so I might as well quit, too"?

Another question: If the workers in the field did not report, how would we know who needed our prayers? or how would the General Conference know how much money was needed to carry the truth in certain regions?

It is absolutely impossible to conduct intelligently some enterprises in this world without a system of reporting. Take, for instance, a large army in action before an enemy. How long would it be successful, unless prompt reports of how the battle was going were sent in to headquarters regularly? Missionary Volunteers have volunteered for service in the great army of the Lord. A true Volunteer will not only do valiant service, but report his work to his officer, who in turn will send it on to headquarters.

Imagine a railway system trying to operate without a system of reporting. Trains would collide and traffic be brought to a standstill if the men in service became negligent along this line.

We can look at this subject of reporting from another viewpoint. There are great educational advantages for the individual who practices it. He receives discipline in system, order, and faithfulness. The space in the Morning Watch Calendar is a great help to us in remembering each day what we have done. Then, as we look back over the record in our calendar for the month, it spurs us on to quicken our footsteps in more active service the next month.

There seems to be no excuse for one's not having something to report, for God speaks directly to you and to me, saying, "Son, go work today in my vineyard," and, "Look on the fields," etc. I do not believe that he is pleased when we remain silent, and by our actions throw a damper upon the zeal of others. On my desk I have a little card on which are these words: "Even if you can't set the world afire, don't be a wet blanket." Are there any blankets in your society?

Do you wish to see the advent message go to all the world in this generation? Do you wish to see more enthusiasm among the workers for God? Have you a burden to encourage your fellow brother to do more service for the Master? Then report. "Let us con-

sider one another to provoke unto love and to good works." Heb. 10: 24.

"Have you found the heavenly light?
Pass it on;
Souls are groping in the night,
Daylight gone.
Hold the lighted lamp on high,
Be a star in some one's sky;
He may live who else would die;
Pass it on.

"Be not selfish to thy greed,
Pass it on;
Look upon thy brother's need,
Pass it on.
Live for self, you live in vain;
Live for Christ, you live again;
Live for him, with him you reign;
Pass it on."

MRS. LEROY T. CRISLER.

Interesting Facts About the Bible

Who wrote the Bible?

"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God," and "holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." 2 Peter 1: 21.

How long was the Bible in being written?

From the time when Moses wrote the first book, about 1500 B. C., until John wrote the last book, it is supposed there was a period of about sixteen hundred years?

How many books in each division of the Bible?

There are thirty-nine books in the Old Testament, and three times nine, or twenty-seven, in the New Testament, making sixty-six books in the entire Bible.

What division is made of the Old Testament books?

There are four divisions: The Pentateuch, the historical, the poetical, the prophetic. The arrangement of the books, with a single exception, is according to the order in which the divisions are here named. Some authorities substitute devotional for poetical.

What does the word Pentateuch mean, and what books are included in it?

The word Pentateuch is from two Greek words, meaning "five books," and it includes the first five books of the Bible; namely, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. These books are spoken of as "the five books of Moses," and also as the "law books."

What are the poetical books?

The six poetical, or devotional, books are: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, the Song of Solomon, and Lamentations.

What are the two divisions of the prophetic books in the Old Testament?

The sixteen prophetic books in the Old Testament are divided into two classes: those of the major (or greater) prophets and those of the minor (or lesser) prophets.

Name the books of the major prophets.

The books of the major prophets are: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel.

Name the minor prophets.

The twelve books of the minor prophets are: Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

How are each of the major prophets sometimes spoken of?

Isaiah is called the gospel prophet; Jeremiah, the weeping prophet; Ezekiel, the exile prophet; Daniel, the noble prophet.

What is the book of Psalms sometimes called?

The book of Psalms is called the Jewish hymnal,

because it contains the hymns that were used in the temple service. These were written chiefly by David, the sweet singer of Israel. The orthodox Jews at the present time sing only the psalms in their services.

How long a time elapsed from the writing of the last book of the Old Testament to the writing of the first book of the New Testament?

The latest date referred to in the Old Testament is that of Neh. 13: 6, 7, or 433 B. C. Malachi, the last of the prophets, was contemporary with Nehemiah; so there could have been only about 400 years.

What is the Old Testament Apocrypha?

The Old Testament Apocrypha is a collection of fourteen books, included in the early Greek and Latin versions of the Scriptures, but which were early rejected by Protestants as uncanonical. "By their contents they are self-condemned." There is also a New Testament Apocrypha.

Name some of the books of the Old Testament Apocrypha.

First and Second Esdras, Tobit, Judith, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, Prayer of Manassas, and the books of Maccabees are among the apocryphal books.

What is the character of the Apocrypha?

Some portions of the Apocrypha are historical, giving an account of the Jews during the period between the Testaments; others are poetical and didactic.

To whom are we indebted for the Old Testament canon?

The collecting and putting together of the books of the Hebrew Bible, or canon, is accredited chiefly to Ezra and his associates, though a few books may have been added later. This work was accomplished about 457 B. C.

How did the term canon come to be applied to the books of the Bible?

"The word canon," says the "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," "means primarily a straight staff, a measuring rod, hence, figuratively, that which is scientifically or morally a guide or a model; so in the earliest Christian use the canon was a leading thought, a normal principle. It was afterward applied to Christian doctrines; and since these doctrines are based upon the Scriptures, the writings themselves were naturally known as the canon."

When was the canon of the New Testament established?

Before the close of the fourth century the canon of the New Testament was fully established by the early Christians.

What are the divisions of the books of the New Testament?

The New Testament books are usually classed as, historical (five), didactic (twenty-one), prophetic (one).

What books belong to each division?

The first five are historical; all the rest, except one, are didactic. The last book is prophetic.

In what language was each of the two divisions of the Bible written?

The Old Testament was first written almost wholly in Hebrew, the language of the Jews. The New Testament was written in the Greek language.

In what form were the Scriptures first given to the people?

They were given in manuscript form. The text was written upon skins, linen, paper, or parchment.

When was the Old Testament first translated into another language?

The first complete translation of the Bible into any

language is the Septuagint, or version of the Seventy, which was produced in Egypt from 250 to 150 B. C. This is the Greek version, and received its name from the tradition that the translation was made by a committee of seventy Jews. A measure of uncertainty, however, exists as to its true origin. "This Greek translation is a very free one, departing in many cases from the original Hebrew text, to which the Jew held so tenaciously and with such reverent awe."

What other versions were made in early times?

The Syriac and Latin versions were among the oldest translations, being made in the second century after Christ.

What is the version known as the Vulgate?

"In the second century of the Christian era the Latin superseded the Greek, and remained for many years the diplomatic language of Europe. At this time the Latin translation was made in north Africa from the Septuagint version of the Old Testament and the original Greek of the New. It is known as Vulgate, which is a Latin word, meaning to make common or public." The Vulgate was England's first Bible.

(To be concluded next week)

Tell Them of Jesus

Air: "Tell Me the Story of Jesus"

Go, tell the story of Jesus,
Tell it wherever you can;
Fill all the world with his message,
Give it where'er you find man.
Go, tell the heathen in darkness,
Worshipping idols of stone,
Jesus, our loving Redeemer,
Will the repentant atone.

CHORUS:

Tell how he laid off his glory,
Bearing the burdens of sin,
Shedding his lifeblood for rebels,
Pardon for sinners to win.

Go, tell the heathen of homeland,
Worshipping idols of gold,
Show them our kind, pleading Saviour—
Tell them the story of old.
Take to the lost where they're wandering,
Jesus, the Saviour of men;
Tell how he came down from heaven
Just to redeem them again.

IDA REESE KURZ.

Academic Credit for Bible Study

EXPERIMENT after experiment in our colleges has shown that our young people are so inadequately equipped with information in regard to the Scriptures as to be unable to explain at least three out of five of the common Biblical allusions with which literature is strewn. For this condition many facts are responsible, chief among which are the too general failure of the Sunday schools to hold boys and girls during the adolescent period, and the scrappy, superficial nature of the lessons for those who do attend.

The best plan yet suggested to meet the situation and to give our young people an adequate acquaintance with Biblical geography, history, and literature seems to be that adopted something over a year ago in the State of North Dakota. Here the State board of education has authorized a syllabus of Bible study, corresponding to the other syllabi for high school studies issued by the board, and outlining study in the geography of Bible lands, in fifty great Old Testament narratives, in Hebrew history, in the life of Christ, and the work of the early church. It also includes memory passages and literary studies. An examination in this subject is offered semiannually at the time of the regular State examinations, and to those who "pass," half

a credit out of the sixteen usually required for high school graduation is allowed.

The study is, of course, wholly optional. Moreover, it is not expected to be taught in the high school itself or during school hours. It is rather to be pursued privately, at home or in connection with Sunday schools or young people's societies. The freedom of the study disarms criticism. No textbook is prescribed save the Bible, any version of which may be used. All that the State insists on is an accurate knowledge of the facts, literary and historical. Roman Catholics, using, of course, the Douay text, have thus vied with Protestants in carrying on the work. In fact, the largest set of papers sent in to the State examiner last June came from a class of Catholic young people taught by an able Catholic teacher.

The examination in question was as follows:—

1. Draw an outline map of Palestine, locating by name the chief river, the chief salt water lake, the chief fresh water lake, the capitals of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, the birthplace of Jesus, the early home of Jesus, also the land of the Philistines, the land of Moab, and Damascus.

2. Who or what were Aaron, Baal, Capernaum, Hebron, Jonathan, Nehemiah, Samson, Samuel, Stephen, Timothy.

3. Briefly discuss the four great periods of Hebrew history.

4. Briefly tell the story of Joseph and his brothers.

5. Briefly tell the story of Daniel, making clear his courage and faithfulness.

6. Briefly tell the story which forms the setting of the book of Job.

7. Briefly explain Peter's vision at Joppa at the house of Simon, and explain its significance in the history of the early church.

8. Enumerate the chief events recorded in the Gospels concerning the life of Jesus prior to the first public miracle.

9. Briefly tell the story of Paul's first missionary journey.

10. Name thirty books of the Bible, telling whether each is in the Old Testament or the New.

11. Write a memory passage from the Old Testament, selecting a passage outside the psalms and about 150 words in length.

12. Write a memory passage from the New Testament, selecting a passage outside the Gospels and about 150 words in length.

It was not expected that many would attempt this examination last spring, as the course is designed for two years of work with one recitation a week, and at that time the plan had been in operation for less than one year. However, one hundred and twelve papers were sent in to the State board, from thirty-two schools. Of these ninety-eight, from twenty-nine schools, were found worthy of credit.—*The Independent*.

The Crime of Owning a Bible

THE New York *Tribune* of Nov. 10, 1852, tells of a man named Perandelli, the mate of an Italian ship, who obtained a Bible in New York and carried it with him to Naples. Here the customs authorities discovered it, and the possession of the book was treated as a criminal offense. Perandelli admitted that he was the owner of the book. He was tried and sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the galleys for the crime of bringing a Bible into the country.



Water in Inch of Rain

AN inch of rainfall is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each to the acre. This amount of water weighs over 113 tons. Think of hauling it to the farms in wagons holding a ton each! That seemingly light air and clouds are capable of handling this enormous amount of water is one of the marvels of meteorology. One inch of rain is not such a heavy rainfall, either.

The World's Population

THE population of the earth is slightly over 1,900,000,000, an increase of 140,000,000 in the past four years, according to the Bureau of Universal Statistics of Antwerp, which has just announced its figures for 1912. Asia now has 933,000,000; Europe, 484,000,000; Africa, 188,000,000; America, 187,000,000; Oceanica, 57,000,000.

The world's commerce now amounts to \$40,600,000,000, and it is carried on by 55,802 sailing ships and 47,714 steamers. Other figures show a total of 625,000 miles of railroads, or enough to girdle the globe 25 times.

A debt of \$42,960,000,000 is the total shown in the accounts of all the nations of the world. Of this total public indebtedness, 32 milliards are charged against Europe alone.—*Selected.*

Must Raise Potatoes

WARNING that the United States hereafter must produce enough potatoes to supply home consumption, on account of most sources of foreign imports being closed by a plant-disease quarantine, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. In a statement it is pointed out that Germany has solved the problem of supplying its own needs with this important food-stuff at a reasonable price, regardless of annual variations in yield, and that the United States might well look to that country in its efforts to better its potato industry.

"With our resources," says the department, "it should be entirely unnecessary for us to import potatoes, but unless the production is increased and maintained, years of shortage may recur and a serious condition arise."

Figures on German Production

"The potato in Germany," it is stated, "occupies a more important place than in the United States. The area there planted in potatoes is 8,165,000 acres, against 3,566,000 acres here. The average total yield is 1,653,403,000 bushels, or 202.5 bushels an acre, against 343,587,000 bushels, or 96.2 bushels an acre, in the United States.

"If the States of Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota alone were to plant 12.5 per cent of their arable lands in potatoes, as Germany does, and secure an equivalent yield, the product would amount to 1,558,944,000 bushels, four and a half times our present production from the entire country.

Failure of the Big States

"At the present rate of consumption of potatoes in the United States, which is considerably less than

three bushels per capita, the needs of the entire country could be supplied from any one of the States of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, and leave a surplus unused; whereas all the States combined have several times failed to produce enough potatoes to supply the domestic consumption, and in such years large quantities of potatoes have been imported from foreign countries."

Smallest Thing in the World

FOR a long time the atom was spoken of as the smallest thing in the world, so small indeed that it could not be seen with the most powerful magnifying glass. Next, a molecule was taken as the smallest part into which any material might be divided. It was supposed to be made up of atoms of various elements. Thus, a molecule of water is made up of one atom of oxygen and two atoms of hydrogen. Now scientists are telling us that molecules may be broken up into fragments called ions.

The ion is both the smallest quantity of matter and the smallest quantity of electricity capable of existing in a free state. It is so small that if enough electricity to generate the hydrogen in a toy balloon were to be obtained by counting out the ions, 100 a minute, the task would occupy 100,000,000 persons 4,000,000 years.

And yet ions have been isolated and measured in the laboratory by Prof. R. A. Milliken, of the University of Chicago. He isolates and observes a droplet of oil, which he controls and experiments upon as easily as one might measure a test block of steel. This droplet serves as a trap for flying ions, the accession of which to the droplet is at once detected by a sudden change in its behavior.—*Young People's Weekly.*

The Maple and Maple Sugar Making

(Concluded from last week)

THE great period for making maple sugar is during the months of March and April, varying from year to year according to the weather. There is but little variation, however, throughout the regular sugar-producing belt, which lies principally in the northeastern part of the United States and the province of Quebec. Much maple is found in the Maritime Provinces and some other parts of the States, but climatic conditions are unfavorable, or there has been little or no development of the industry. Not until the winter is said to have been broken and the warm spring days appear will any experienced operator risk the tapping of a bush. But when the winter is evidently broken, and the days are sufficiently warm to cause the snow to begin to melt, the trees are tapped in a goodly vein on the south, east, or west side, by the use of a small bit made especially for the purpose. This bit is about three eighths of an inch in diameter, that being the size of the standard spout, which, with but few exceptions, is universally used throughout the industry.

The holes are bored from one and a half to two inches deep, or a little more, according to the size of the tree tapped. The spout, which is of metal, is then inserted, and through it the sap passes to the bucket, which is usually of tin. The spout is made in such a way that the bucket is suspended from it, thus doing away with nails, which were formerly employed for the purpose.

In an ideal sugary, of which there are many, the buckets have covers to protect the sap from rain or snow which would cause the sirup and sugar to be

dark colored, and to destroy the delicious flavor. Where such precaution is neglected, an inferior quality of sugar results.

The sap has the appearance of water. Being subject to fermentation, it should be transformed into sirup or sugar as quickly as possible. It is a demonstrated fact among all scientific sugar makers that, outside of foreign substances coming in contact with the sap, the most important principle involved in producing an ideal article is that of rapid evaporation. Hence the matter of manufacturing proper machines for that purpose has become quite an industry, employing many men and much capital, as well as attracting the attention of the inventors, who, during the past thirty years, have placed several patented machines on the market.

Boiling in kettles, as was practiced in our grandfathers' day, was not only a slow process, but involved the liability of burning the sap, which was one great cause of their product having a strong, objectionable taste. The maple sugar produced fifty years ago was of such inferior quality that it attracted but little attention as an article of commerce, being used principally in the homes of those making it, or in the tobacco industry; and the product of the cane was known only as a luxury to the majority of such families. Conditions have now entirely changed.

The progress of the age has had, perhaps, as much influence on the maple sugar industry as on any other; and for the past twenty years, to say the least, maple sugar and sirup have been luxuries that have been highly appreciated wherever known, and used only as such by the producers. They bring today a high price to the makers, and often retail for a higher price than bees' honey.

A glimpse of the industry as now conducted will enable us to more fully appreciate the modern facilities. Thirty-five years ago, when, by the advent of the modern evaporator, the product had so improved as to demand special attention, the most common way of putting it up for the market was in the form of sugar run into small wooden or tin pails, holding five or ten pounds each. Soon, however, there was a great demand for the small, fancy, uniform cakes, while at the present time the greater part of the best of the product is in the form of sirup, which is popular as a luxury among all classes.

The principles on which the modern evaporator works are such as to avoid a continuous boiling of the same body of material, as was practiced under the old system. It is divided into different compartments, and these are also partitioned off, and so constructed as to cause the sap to flow from one to the other. Thus it is reduced to sirup as it passes on over the fire to its destination. By such an arrangement a much greater heating surface is secured, adding immense evaporating capacity to a single machine.

Although at first the sap is allowed to cover the entire surface of the evaporator, after the process of evaporating has been going on for a short time, it will be discovered that the liquid in each of the several divisions is sweeter, as one examines from the feeding end of the machine until the last compartment is reached, where it will be found to be sirup. From here it is drawn off through filter strainers, which remove all foreign matter that may have escaped the strainers through which the sap was run to the storage tank.

The modern evaporator is supplied with sap by means of an automatic feeding arrangement that keeps

it at a certain depth at all times, thus avoiding all danger of burning.

If the owner prefers to make his product into sugar, the sirup is placed in a pan having no partitions, since the sirup has now become so condensed that it is no longer a matter of rapid evaporation, but must be attended with great care to prevent burning. The fire must be kept moderate and steady.

Its density is usually determined by the use of the hydrometer, although an experienced person may be able to know its condition by various other means, such as pouring some of the hot liquid on snow or ice. If it is sufficiently dry to grain when cool, it will, on coming in contact with the snow or ice immediately become a beautiful golden wax. If poured from a dish, it will form tiny aprons on the rim. A common method in olden days was to form one end of a birch twig into a tiny hoop about an inch in diameter. When thrust into the boiling liquid, this would retain enough to enable one to blow a quantity of bubbles from it, which amused the children as well as afforded an accurate means of determining the density of the sugar. The use of the hydrometer is preferable; it is more simple, and requires no skill on the part of the operator.

During a sugar season the flow of sap varies greatly, according to the weather, which is watched with interest by those having the care of a maple orchard. During some seasons the same bush will produce much more than during others, and orchards in some localities are much more productive than those in others. The best location is usually found to be on ridges of sandy loam having a south or southeast cant, though a southwest cant is not especially objectionable.

The properly equipped bush is supplied with tin buckets, which are always kept clean and bright, metal spouts, and tanks in which to store the surplus sap, and one or more for hauling it to the place of boiling.

A single tree produces only from two to six pounds of sugar during one season, according to the size, location, and condition of the tree. Hence the orchards that produce several tons of sugar or sirup each year, contain a large number of trees. Some sugar makers tap several thousand; others, but a few hundred. The amount of sap required to make a pound of sugar also varies considerably, according to the season and the tree producing it, ranging from fourteen to twenty quarts, and sometimes more.

At the first of the season the sap produces better sugar than near its close. However, there will be seen no great difference until the weather becomes warm and the buds begin to start, after which the product is only fit for vinegar or sirup to be used in cooking.

The pure maple sugar produced by the majority of those operating among the hills of northern New England and some parts of Quebec where the soil is especially adapted to the industry, varies somewhat in color. Although hard to describe, this may be likened to straw, light oak, or ash finished woods, much of it also being a very light gray. The variations of shade, as seen on the face of the cakes or pails of sugar, is caused by the process of cooling, which is wholly natural. The properly rendered sirup from such trees is much lighter colored than that produced from the cane, often being nearly transparent.

In former days some people had the strange notion that sugar could be improved by breaking eggs into the sirup when boiling. The eggs, of course, would rise to the top in the form of skum. This was removed with a skimmer, and to them was evidence that

so much impurity had been removed. The modern way is to avoid all foreign matter. Although some use small pieces of pork or butter to prevent the sap or sirup from boiling over, the up-to-date sugar maker requires none of these things. He will take the most rapid boiling evaporator and fire it to its utmost capacity without employing any such means. It is sometimes convenient to use a few drops of sweet cream when sugaring off, since at this stage the sirup responds very quickly to the influence of heat, yet a person qualified to do such work will seldom use more than a teaspoonful or two while doing off a batch of a hundred pounds or more; and but few such persons ever use cream even for that purpose, preferring to control the foam by arranging the fire to produce a steady heat, and, in case of fluctuation, a bit of dipping will suffice to keep it within bounds.

However, we would not reflect upon our noble ancestors who pioneered the march of civilization, and endured the hardships of pioneer life that we might revel in modern luxuries. Yet, if not possessed with an automobile or a high-grade piano, it is a luxury for an enterprising, energetic person to conduct a modern sugary. Instead of having to carry the sap through deep snow in pails to the place of boiling, it is usually hauled by a fine-bred span of horses, the possession of which would have been an inspiration to many of our ancestors, or it is conveyed by spouts installed all about the bush for the purpose.

Instead of having to dig out troughs for receptacles, or even to use clumsy wooden buckets, as did our grandfathers, the operator of today can scatter many hundreds of the modern buckets in a few hours.

Plugs of sumac for spouts and the auger or ax for tapping have long been a matter of history, and only the older members of society can remember the process of boiling in pans, while the present actors in the industry regard the modern utensils as a matter of course, perhaps not fully appreciating their privileges.

H. E. MILES.

Wright's Air Boat

ORVILLE WRIGHT, noted birdman, has recently completed the hydroaeroplane which marks the last efforts accomplished along this line by his brother. He has been working on the new flyer since Wilbur Wright's death, and he now pronounces it about perfect.

Experiments with the machine are now being conducted upon Mad River, about seven miles from the factory and school at Dayton, Ohio. Wright is highly pleased with this latest flying boat and thinks it a great improvement over other models, since it is capable of attaining great speed on the surface of the water and can rise gracefully into the air from the water in a distance of less than two hundred feet. Heretofore hydroaeroplanes required long distances of water to skim along upon before being able to rise, but this new Wright machine mounts into the air almost as easily as a duck. It is easily controlled, and can be manipulated in close quarters among trees and buildings.—*Selected.*

A New Dutch Province

THE Dutch intend to gain a new province, not by the cruel conquest of war, but by a victory over the waters of the North Sea even greater than the many victories they have won in the past. The plan is to

transform about half of the Zuider Zee into a fresh-water lake, and the other half into fertile fields. A Dutch engineer set forth the scheme in a book sixty years ago; Queen Wilhelmina has recently sanctioned the project in a speech from the throne, and it is expected that parliament will act upon it favorably.

The first part of the work will be the building of a great embankment, eighteen miles long, to shut off the Zuider Zee from the North Sea. A railway and a highway will run along the embankment from Friesland to North Holland. The embankment will be cut by a wide canal for seagoing traffic, and by thirty-

three sluices to regulate the level of the water that flows in from the Ijssel and other small rivers.

Within the inclosed area there will be four *polders*, or reclaimed regions, with a total area of 815 square miles.



That will allow about half a million acres for tillage, in addition to the roads, dikes, and canals. The present area of Holland is 12,648 square miles—about that of Maryland. Its population is about 6,000,000.

The government will sell the reclaimed land gradually, in small lots, in order not to lower the price of existing land, and on terms that will make freeholders of the purchasers in about forty-five years. It is estimated that the four *polders*, which are indicated by vertical shading on the map, will support 250,000 people, and produce crops of an annual value of \$30,000,000.

One great advantage of the transformation of the Zuider Zee will be a much-needed addition to the national supply of fresh water. The change, however, will seriously affect the 3,000 men engaged in salt-water fisheries in the Zuider Zee, and to compensate them for their loss, the government will supply them with stouter boats and new tackle suitable for use in the North Sea.

The cost of the whole work will be about \$80,000,000, and it will take a full generation to complete it. Probably no other small nation ever entered on an undertaking so ambitious.—*Youth's Companion.*

IN order to save the songs of the Red Men, the Secretary of the Interior has appointed Geoffrey O'Hara instructor in music under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. His special mission will be to record and arrange the native Indian music of the several tribes. According to Mr. O'Hara, there is a vast amount of Indian music that has never yet been recorded. The Indian has a song for every occasion, for every act of his daily existence, no matter how trivial. He has a song for the drawing of water, the hewing of wood, the pursuit of game, the triumph in battle, death, birth, in short, everything. As a vocalist the Indian has remarkable range, from the deepest note up to a falsetto. Mr. O'Hara will begin his investigations among the Apaches and Navahos of the Southwest, who he considers possess the richest store of music.



"Stop the Ship!"

A VERY remarkable story is told by a captain of a passenger steamer, and is vouched for by the editor of the *Hjemlands Postn*, a prominent Norwegian paper published at Horten, Norway.

At the time mentioned, the narrator was first mate on a large Norwegian passenger steamer. The voyage had been prosperous and pleasant, and up to

a certain morning nothing of an unusual character had taken place. The second mate had charge of the deck, it being the captain's watch, when, at the dogwatch, at 2 A. M., the first mate turned out to relieve him.

As he came on deck, the chill air caused him to shiver and exclaim, "Why, how cold it is!"

"No, it's not cold. You have just come from a warm cabin and feel the chill."

"Possibly that's so, but it seems to me it's very cold."

After the second mate had gone below, the first mate paced the deck slowly, as officers on watch are accustomed to do. As he did so a peculiar tenderness of feeling stole over him. Visions of home, the wife and children, came to his mind. What if he should never see them, or home, again?

The thought stirred and thrilled him. He stopped nervously, but resumed his walk as the cold struck him more forcibly. Once more the subdued feeling crept over him, thoughts of home returned, and mentally he again asked himself the question, "What if I should never see them, or home, again?" Suddenly, and as naturally as though some one stood beside him and was talking, he heard the command, "Stop the ship!"

Startled, he peered about him into the darkness, but no one was near. Bewildered and half ashamed of himself, for sailors are accused of being superstitious, and this man had no foolishness in his make-up, he resumed his walk, only to have the same tender feelings again take possession of him. This time he thought not only of his family and home but of the hundreds of sleeping passengers below whose safety rested in his hands, and who depended upon his faithfulness and vigilance. "What," he thought, "if none of these should ever see their homes again?"

Hardly had the thought been born than he heard the voice call for the second time, and in a more imperative manner, "Stop the ship!" At once he turned to the wheelhouse, for he was on the bridge, and passed back to telegraph to the engineer to slow down,—but hesitated. It is an unpardonable offense to stop a steamer at sea without a just cause, and what excuse could he use with the captain should he do so?

In perplexity he hailed the lookout at the bow—"Is all well there?"

"All well here, sir," came the answer.

So he tried to shake off the feeling of dread that was slowly possessing him, buttoned his coat more closely, and resumed his walk, shivering now more from nervousness than the cold.

But again the voice halted him, clearer and more decisive, "Stop the ship!"

Hesitating no longer, the mate flashed the signal to the engineer to slow down, and as the vibrations from the propellers ceased, the alarmed passengers, with the captain at their head, came upon the deck, asking what was the trouble.

An inspiration seemed to seize the mate. In a tone that forbade dispute, he ordered the helmsman to put the

ship hard aport, and took hold of the wheel to help hurry the act, then sprang to the rear and signaled for full speed. The great ship responded with a quiver, and her bow turned off as she slowly forged ahead and away from her course, just as a huge leviathan of an iceberg grazed her bow, dipping and rising with the rolling sea, that dashed in fury at its sides, and slid past like a black, gaunt demon roaring in anger at the loss of its prey.

W. S. CHAPMAN.



An Indian Woman of Principle

ONE day a large woman came to Mr. Young's Saulteaux Mission. She was a chieftainess, the daughter of a chief. Her husband had been a chief, and at his death the Indians had asked her to be their leader. She had heard from some fur hunters that the missionaries had a wonderful book which was the word of the Great Spirit. Her curiosity was aroused, and she had traveled many days to investigate for herself.

She spent two weeks at the mission, attending every religious service, and learning all she could about the white man's God. Mr. Young called her attention to the fourth commandment, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." To help her to keep track of the days, he gave her a large sheet of paper and a pencil, and told her to make a mark for each day as it went by, thus: ||||| "These six are your days, in which to hunt and fish and attend to all your duties as a chieftainess. Look after all your affairs on those six days; then, when the seventh day comes, make a big mark in this way: — This mark is for God's day. Leave your gun and net on that day, and do not go hunting or fishing; it is the day of rest and worship. Make all preparations for it on the day before. See that you have plenty of food captured, and wood cut, so that when the day of God comes, you will not have to work or hunt or fish. On that day think much about the Great Spirit, and pray much to your loving Father, who sees and hears you all the time, and who is well pleased if we keep his day and worship him upon it."

When she left, she pleaded for Mr. Young to come and visit her and her tribe and explain to them the great Book. He replied, "When the eagle moon is filling out, listen for the ringing of the missionary's sleigh bells, for then he will be coming to see you and your people with his dog train and guide."

Six months later, when the eagle moon came (February), he harnessed his dogs, took his experienced guides and two dog drivers, and started for the far-off land of Oookemasis. The journey was a dangerous, toilsome one. Often they had to travel along narrow ledges of ice that overhung the rapid waters of the

great river. Sometimes the dog sleds would whirl round on the ice, almost falling off into the cold waters below. The journey was made more dangerous by night travel, which was necessary to avoid the sun's rays, which might produce snow blindness. Thus they traveled two weeks. When about three miles from the village of the chieftainess, they were detected. Instantly all was excitement. The missionary was received with a warm welcome. A feast was made ready, consisting of reindeer heads, which were chopped into great chunks after the hair was singed off, and then placed in a big pot. When dinner was ready, the chieftainess escorted Mr. Young and his attendants out to it. A spot had been cleared, in the center of which, on a big dish, was a large pile of reindeer heads. The chieftainess was the only woman present. All the principal Indian men were present.

When seated, some of the men seized a piece of meat, drew their hunting knives, and began to eat. But Mr. Young asked them to wait a minute, while they thanked the Great Spirit. He asked all to close their eyes while he asked the blessing. Every eye was closed. When the missionary finished by saying, "Amen," every eye, except those of his Indian attendants, was still closed. "Open your eyes," he said. "Amen here means, Open your eyes."

Then they ate dinner. There were no plates, knives, or forks, only hunting knives. Each, including Mr. Young, took up a piece of meat in his left hand and began whittling off his dinner with his knife. The chieftainess had large, strong dirty hands. She grabbed up a large piece of juicy meat, cut and tore off her bites, then flung it on the ground, took a good drink of tea, then seized the meat again with great satisfaction. Suddenly she dropped it to the ground, and, plunging her greasy hand into the bosom of her dress, said, "O missionary, I want you to see how I have tried to keep the record of the praying!" She drew out a greasy, dirty paper. During all those six months she had kept the record faithfully and correctly. Then she told him her experiences.

Some of the days when she was praying in her wigwam to the Great Spirit, a boy would rush in and say, "Ookemasis, there is a big reindeer out in the ravine; I am sure you can shoot it." "But I would say, 'No; this is the praying day; I cannot fish or shoot on this day.' So I have never gone hunting or fishing on the praying day. I just try to think of the Great Spirit, my Father, and to pray and talk to him, and have him talk to me."

Then she put the dirty paper back, and, reaching down, seized her large piece of meat; but, looking at Mr. Young's bony piece, shouted, "Your piece of meat is a very poor one; mine is a very good piece!" and before he realized what she was doing, she had exchanged pieces. He could not help but approve the motive, even if he could not applaud the deed.

After dinner they had a religious service that lasted until supper time. Then they had a fish supper. After this another service was held, which lasted until midnight. The remainder of the night Mr. Young spent in a wigwam about the fire with twenty-one sleeping Indians.

Since then all have given up paganism and become earnest Christians.

C. L. BENSON.

He who does something at the head of one regiment, surpasses him who does nothing at the head of a hundred.—*Lincoln.*

A Voiceless Bird, the Stork

"AUNTIE, Jessie McClure, in the *Christian Guardian*, says that the stork has no voice, and that the only noise it can make is a crackling sound produced by striking one mandible against another. No stories about storks that I have ever read said any such thing. And Mr. Thompson, in his 'The Land and the Book,' tells a story that seems to contradict this. He does not vouch for its truth, but tells it as it was told to him. This is the story:—

"A stork built its nest on a house in or near Brusa, Turkey, and the owner of the house put the egg of a duck in the stork's nest. Great was the consternation and indignation of all storkdom in the place when the unknown duckling was hatched. They assembled in noisy conclave around the nest, and, after a boisterous debate, not only was the duckling condemned to death, but the poor female stork was also torn to pieces."

"I cannot understand, auntie, how storks could meet in 'noisy conclave' and hold a 'boisterous debate' if Jessie McClure's statement is true. Can you?"

"It does seem strangely contradictory of what she affirms to be the truth, but I do not think I shall tell you which is in the right, Amy. It would be better for you to study the matter out for yourself. Remember, also, that Miss McClure says the giraffe has no voice, and that the stork and the giraffe are both long-necked, long-legged creatures."

There are two kinds of storks, the white and the black. The white stork has black wings, red beak and legs, and is about four feet high. It is found in Europe, northern Africa, and Asia. It is this species that builds its nest on the roofs of houses.

The black stork avoids the dwelling places of men, seeking the lonely marsh, and in some lofty tree builds a home for its nestling. Wherever the white stork is found, there also is the black, and the latter still farther eastward in Asia. The Hebrew word is derived from another Hebrew word that means kindness. A stork would die rather than desert her helpless baby.

The storks, when wintering in northern Africa, and feeding on the locusts that abound there, are guarded by a little copper-colored bird called the flycatcher. It sits on the head of the stork, and when a hunter appears it cries out, and the birds fly away.

ROXANA WINCE.

A Girl and a Nickel

THE *Youth's Companion* tells the story of a girl who lived in Mississippi who asked her brother to give her the money to go to college. He told her he could not afford it, and, tossing her a nickel, added, "unless you can go on that."

The plucky little girl took the five-cent piece and bought some calico, from which she made a bonnet that she sold for twenty-five cents. With this money she bought more calico and made more bonnets. After she had made several dollars in this way, she determined to raise potatoes. She did all the work in the field except the plowing. The venture was a success, and she had enough money to start to school. She did not stop work, however, and it is not surprising that a girl of so much determination was able to borrow enough money to supplement what she made.

She was graduated with honor from the State College of Women, attended a medical school, still earning all her expenses, got her degree, and is now a successful practicing physician in a large town in the South. And it all began with a nickel.—*Selected.*

Suggestions From Here and There

A SMALL piece of leather sewed firmly on an overcoat makes a hanger that will practically outwear the coat. The leather should have the surface side turned to prevent the collar from soiling.

A piece of wax paper placed under the centerpiece on a polished table will prevent the linen from adhering to the table in hot weather, as well as prevent a stain from cold water from an overfilled vase or rose bowl.

A good substitute for a cedar chest is to line a trunk or box with clean newspapers. Gather many cigar boxes, separate the little boards, and take the nails out. Place a layer of these small boards over a layer of paper, and pack in the clothes. Then place another layer of newspapers and another layer of the little boards. The cigar boxes are made of cedar and retain the odor of the tobacco, and the smell of printer's ink is not agreeable to moths.

At each end of the kitchen table, put a row of large brass cup hooks. From these hang egg beater, salad fork and spoon, potato masher, small strainer, kitchen scissors, brush for greasing pans, measuring cup, enamel mixing spoon, etc. Raise the table to a proper height by placing blocks under the legs, and work in the kitchen will be a pleasure.

Stir Up the People to Work

A GENTLEMAN writes from the St. Helena Sanitarium, California, as follows:—

"I am delighted with the Temperance INSTRUCTOR, and am doing all I can to circulate it. I talk about it everywhere I can, and write letters about it to distant friends.

"As intemperance blasted the life of my poor father and his family, bringing nameless sorrow and suffering to his children, I am touched to the depths of my soul by this subject. And I shall do all I can in this grand cause. I read and hear praises of the INSTRUCTOR on every hand.

"And now I should like to make a suggestion: Agitate among our people in every State where there is to be voting this fall, for State-wide prohibition. Get our people out selling this INSTRUCTOR, especially the school and college children. I say *sell* it. People will read it more readily if they pay for it. So much advertising matter is given away nowadays that people seldom look at literature that comes gratis.

"Stir up our teachers in all our schools to present this matter before the children, and instruct them and stimulate them in the good work. Do this work before the elections. And yet the educational campaign must go on all the time."

Mr. A. L. Bayley, of Iowa, says of the Temperance INSTRUCTOR, in the *Workers' Bulletin*:—

This is the best number yet issued; when you have read it, this will be your comment also, and it will create a desire in your heart to place it in the hands of your friends and neighbors; certainly it cannot fail to save some who are slaves to liquor and tobacco, and protect those who have not yet fallen victims to this deadly peril; and it would serve as an entering wedge for the full gospel message for this time.

One church has raised a fund to place the Temperance INSTRUCTOR in every home in its vicinity. What this church has done, every other church can do. Now is the time to send in your orders, so you can enter the campaign early.

Miss Mary F. Balcomb, secretary of the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, writes of the Temperance Annuals:—

I think you get out some of the best temperance numbers I have ever seen.



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, May 2

Suggestive Program

1. OPENING Exercises (ten minutes).
 2. Bible Study (fifteen minutes).
 3. Quiz on Standard of Attainment texts (five minutes).
 4. American Indians (ten minutes).
 5. Social Meeting.
 6. Closing Exercises.
1. Special music; sentence prayers; review Morning Watch texts for past week; collect individual report blanks and offering; secretary's report.
 2. Gen. 22:1-19; see also "Patriarchs and Prophets." Notice: Abraham called by name; Abraham's reply; God's command; how Abraham must have felt; how he must find the mountain; what Abraham did; the men who accompanied him; when he saw the place; why Abraham left the young men; what he promised to do; what Isaac carried; question asked by Isaac; Abraham's answer; Abraham's obedience in details; manner in which Isaac's life was saved; God's command and commendation; blessing pronounced.
 3. Matt. 5:17, 18; John 15:10. Review all the texts used up to date.
 4. Two papers, on "Catholics Cause the Massacre of Dr. Whitman and Party" and "An Indian Woman of Principle." See this paper for the latter article.
 5. Social meeting and discussion of plans to carry on an aggressive religious liberty campaign.
 6. Repeat in concert the Missionary Volunteer pledge.

Junior Society Study for Week Ending May 2

LEADER'S NOTE.—Every Junior society should have a large map of China. Have one of the Juniors make it. If you desire, include with it Korea and Japan. It will be worth while to make a good one, as we shall spend several months visiting these important fields.

Suggestive Program

1. Opening Exercises (twenty minutes).
 2. Bound for the Orient (five minutes).
 3. "Bible Answers to Missionary Questions" (ten minutes).
 4. "The Macedonian Call" (fifteen minutes).
 5. "Is It Nothing to You?" (five minutes).
 6. Closing Exercises (five minutes).
1. Singing; sentence prayers; secretary's report; report of work done; Morning Watch texts. While these texts are in the Gospels, let us notice what places Jesus visits. Today when the texts are rehearsed, let a Junior who has had a week's notice, name and if possible locate all the places mentioned in the reading assignments for the past week. Then call on volunteers to tell what happened at each place. You should have a large map of Palestine drawn for this purpose.
 2. Next in our mission tour we go to the Orient to visit the mission fields for which our Senior and Junior Missionary Volunteers are raising money this year. Let some one trace the voyage from the New Hebrides to Hongkong, China. The voyage will require about four weeks.
 3. Before we proceed to visit these great Gibaltars of heathenism, let us see what the Bible says about missions. Distribute the questions a week before, and then let the Juniors who read the questions quote from memory the Bible verses that answer them. This can be made a very interesting symposium. See list in this INSTRUCTOR.
 4. Let this exercise be given by different Juniors, each representing a country. The talks should be given orally and should be well prepared. The material in the *Gazette* may be used as a basis. Other countries, like Japan and Korea, could be added to the list, and you might have one Junior represent the islands, especially the East Indies.
 5. Recitation. See this INSTRUCTOR.
 6. Repeat in concert the membership pledge.

If you do not have Junior membership cards, order at once from your tract society.

Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses

Senior No. 7 — Lesson 29: "Wild Life on the Rockies," Pages 217-257

1. RELATE the experience of the two prospectors and the bears.
2. Describe the Rockies of Colorado. What do you find on the higher summits?
3. What have you learned of the Rocky Mountain lakes?
4. How many varieties of trees and shrubs are found on these mountains? how many varieties of wild flowers? What animals live there?
5. Give a brief description of the park that Mr. Mills considers the "loveliest of them all."
6. What interesting things do you find in Uncompahgre National Forest?
7. What effects do storm and erosion have upon the rock formation of this locality?
8. Relate the probable history of the glaciated lava boulder as told by the member of the United States Geological Survey.
9. Review the story that Mr. Mills says the trees on the slope of Mt. Coxcumb told him.

Junior No. 6 — Lesson 29: "In the Tiger Jungle," Chapters 21-23

1. RELATE the experience of the young Brahman teacher who accepted Christ.
2. How did Bimāni Rāmanna help the missionaries? What special aid did Mr. Chamberlain render Rāmanna's son?
3. Did his family show any interest in the gospel? Why did he not come out openly and confess Christ?
4. What difference in attitude did the people show on Mr. Chamberlain's first visit to the region about Gurramkonda and his visit nearly twenty years later?
5. Tell the story of the margosa tree and the Hindu temple. Draw the parable.

Is It Nothing to You?

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians,
That Africa walks in night,
That Christians at home deny them
The blessed gospel light?
The cry goes up this morning
From the heartbroken race of slaves,
And seven hundred every hour
Sink into Christless graves!

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians,
That in India's far-away land
There are thousands of people pleading
For the touch of a Saviour's hand?
They are groping and trying to find him,
And, although he is ready to save,
Eight hundred precious souls each hour
Sink into a Christless grave!

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians,
That millions of beings today
In the heathen darkness of China
Are rapidly passing away?
They have never heard the story
Of the loving Lord who saves,
And fourteen hundred every hour
Are sinking to Christless graves!

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians?
Will ye pass by and say,
It is nothing — we cannot aid them?
You can give, or go, or pray;
You can save your souls from blood-guiltiness;
For in lands you have never trod
The heathen are dying every day,
And dying without God!

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians?
Dare ye say ye have naught to do?
All over the world they wait for the light,
And is this nothing to you?

— Selected.

Bible Answers to Missionary Questions

WHAT are missionaries? 2 Cor. 5:20.
Are there enough missionaries? Matt. 9:37.
What is our duty, then? Verse 38.
What is the state of the heathen world? Ps. 74:20.
What can take away its darkness? John 8:12.
Why do they not worship the true God? Rom. 10:14.
Do the heathen want the gospel? Acts 16:9.

Have the gospel messengers always been gladly received by the heathen? Mark 4:5-8.
Does God care for the heathen? Isa. 49:22.
Did Jesus come to save them? John 10:16.
Who are sent to bring them in? Acts 1:8.
Who sends these witnesses? John 20:21.
What is the great commission? Matt. 28:19.
What does Jesus send them for? Isa. 42:6, 7.
Who were the first missionaries? Acts 13:2.
Can children be missionaries? 2 Kings 5:2, 3.
Is there any danger in a missionary life? Matt. 10:22.
What have missionaries suffered? Heb. 11:37, 38.
Why did Jesus permit this? Matt. 10:24.
What help has Jesus promised? Matt. 28:20.
What have missionaries accomplished? Isa. 9:2.
Has God promised them success? Mal. 1:11.
What reward has Jesus promised? Dan. 12:3.
When will missions end? Matt. 24:14.
What will then be the state of the world? Hab. 2:14.



V — The Call of Samuel

(May 2)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: 1 Samuel 3.

LESSON HELP: "Patriarchs and Prophets," pages 581, 582.

MEMORY VERSE: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Eccl. 12:1.

Questions

1. Mingled with the record of all the wickedness of Eli's sons, what is said three times of the child Samuel? 1 Sam. 2:18, 26; 3:1. Even though surrounded by wickedness, what is it possible for a child to do?

2. What does the Bible say they did not have in those days? 1 Sam. 3:1, last part. Why did they not have this help from God? Mal. 2:7-9; Lam. 2:9, last two clauses; 1 Sam. 2:30; note 1.

3. How old was Eli at this time? Note 2. How old was Samuel when he was called? Note 3. Where was he? 1 Sam. 3:3. How many times did the Lord have to call him? Verses 4-10. Why was it necessary for the Lord to call so often? Note 4.

4. What was Samuel told to say the next time the Lord called him? What *did* he say? Verses 9, 10; note 5.

5. What comfort may we derive from the fact that the Lord called Samuel by name? Nahum 1:7, last part.

6. What unpleasant message did Samuel receive for Eli? What reason was given why this was to be done? 1 Sam. 3:11-14.

7. What was Samuel afraid to do? When Eli questioned him, how much did he tell? How did Eli receive this message? Verses 15-18.

8. What word had been sent to Eli only a short time before? 1 Sam. 2:34-36. Why did the Lord again send him the same message?

9. What did all Israel soon know about Samuel? What made them so sure? 1 Sam. 3:19-21.

10. What encouraging promise has the Lord made in regard to the last days? Acts 2:17, 18.

11. What should Samuel's experience encourage every boy and girl to do? Memory verse. Repeat the memory verses for the quarter.

Notes

1. "Direct revelations from God had become exceedingly rare. This was because of the sinfulness of the priesthood and the people. As sinfulness in the individual heart drives away the Holy Spirit, so in the Hebrew nation it drove away the spirit of prophecy."—*Whedon's Commentary*.

2. "Eli was high priest at Shiloh, and became judge when fifty-eight years old, acted as judge for forty years (1 Sam. 4:18), and died at the age of ninety-eight (1 Sam. 4:15). He had been judge twenty years when God called Samuel, and was therefore seventy-eight years old."—*Peloubet*.

3. "Samuel is supposed to have been about twelve years old."—*Practical Commentary*.

4. "Samuel knew the written Word, and was acquainted with the mind of God in that;" but "he was not acquainted with such direct manifestations of God's presence as were granted to the prophets." "The call was repeated again and again; for God saw that Samuel's failure to answer was not from disobedience, but from lack of knowledge as to who called." The very quickness with which he said, "Here am I," and ran to Eli, showed his readiness and willingness to obey.

5. "So awed was he at the thought that the great God should speak to him, that he could not remember the exact words which Eli bade him say."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, page 581.

Notes

1. "Without dissimulation:" The Revised Version reads, "Let love be without hypocrisy." In other words, let it not be pretense; let it come from the heart, born of God, "shed abroad" by the Holy Spirit. Rom. 5:5.

2. "Kindly affectioned:" The word in the original is that used for affection toward near relatives. Alford renders the text, "In love of the brethren be affectionate one to another; in giving honor, outdoing one another." "Not waiting to be loved by another, but thyself spring forward to the act, and make the beginning."

3. "Not slothful:" "In diligence, not slothful."—*Alford*. It pertains first of all to the Lord's business; and yet all the Christian's business ought to be the Lord's business. Whether it be raising corn, or building houses, or setting type, or keeping books, he should be doing all for God, under whose all-searching eye all work must come at last. We cannot do God's business for him and ours for ourselves; all should be for God. How can we understand otherwise, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind"? But how far short we come! We shall find when we plan for God that he will plan for us.

4. "Given to hospitality:" Alford says, "This is but a feeble rendering of the original, which is pursuing, making earnestly a point of hospitality." Chrysostom says, "He does not say *practicing*, but *pursuing*, teaching us not to wait for those that are in need, but rather to run after them and track them out."

5. "Live peaceably:" It may not be possible, but it must not be our fault. As much as depends upon us, we should live in peace. "Follow peace with all." Heb. 12:14; Rom. 14:19. We may always have peace with God. Chap. 5:1.

6. "Give place unto the wrath of God" (R. V.): We should leave all avenging of wrongs with God. He knows all motives; he will deal justly, that which man can never do in his wrath. Of Jesus it is said, "But committed his cause to him that judgeth righteously." 1 Peter 2:23, margin.

7. "Of evil:" The Christian's weapons, motives, purposes, are not retaliation, not to destroy. He is to return good for evil, sweetness for the bitter. He will find such things will be more effective for good than it would be to heap coals of fire on the head of an enemy. In his own life he is to fight the evil by filling the thoughts, the heart, the life, with God. We never put away evil, never overcome evil, by dwelling upon it. "Fill our hearts with thy love, that there may be no room for competing affections," is a good prayer.

Supplementary Questions for Home Study

1. How can the natural heart be made to abhor evil?
2. Can a Christian disconnect his business from his religion?
3. How may we continue instant, or steadfast, in prayer?
4. Will a true Christian endeavor to "get even" with an enemy?

Opening Exercise for Primary Division

SUPERINTENDENT: This is the day the Lord hath made.

Teachers: Let us rejoice and be glad in it.

Children: Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

Superintendent: I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.

All: Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise.

Superintendent: O, praise the Lord, all ye nations.

School: Praise him all ye people.

Superintendent: For his merciful kindness is great toward us.

Teachers: And the truth of the Lord endureth forever.

Children: Praise ye the Lord.

Superintendent: Know ye that the Lord he is God.

Teachers: It is he that hath made us and not we ourselves.

Children: We are his people, and the sheep of his pasture.

All: Be thankful unto him, and bless his name.

I WANT to warn every one against the evil of chewing gum. We are making a class of chewing gum manufacturers rich by destroying the power of our salivary glands. It is a tax too heavy to pay.—*H. W. Wiley*.

V — Practical Duties and Privileges

(May 2)

Daily-Study Outline		
Sun.	Love one another	Questions 1-4; notes 1, 2
Mon.	Profitable admonitions	Questions 5-9; notes 3, 4
Tue.	Our relation to others	Questions 10-14; note 5
Wed.	Treatment of enemies	Questions 15-18; notes 6, 7
Thur.	Review of the lesson	
Fri.	Supplementary questions	

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Rom. 12:9-21.

Questions

1. How should love be exercised? Verse 9, first part; note 1.
2. What should we abhor? Verse 9, second part.
3. To what should we cleave? Verse 9, last part.
4. How should we regard one another? Verse 10; note 2.
5. How diligent should we be? Verse 11, first part; note 3.
6. What disposition should we manifest in the Lord's service? Verse 11, last part.
7. What profitable injunctions are next given? Verse 12.
8. How should others be remembered? Verse 13; note 4.
9. How should we regard our enemies? Verse 14; Matt. 5:44.
10. How should we join others in their experiences? Rom. 12:15.
11. What should be our general course of conduct? Verse 16.
12. What course should we not pursue toward those who wrong us? Verse 17, first part.
13. What example should we set? Verse 17, last part.
14. How should we live with others? Verse 18; note 5.
15. What should we not seek to do for ourselves? Verse 19, first part; note 6.
16. To whom should we commit our cause? Verse 19, last part.
17. How should we treat an enemy? Verse 20.
18. By what should we not be overcome? How may we overcome? Verse 21; note 7.

Summary of Missionary Volunteer Work in the North American Division Conference
for Quarter Ending Dec. 31, 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	4	...	...	39	21	336	76	5	357	104	3	31	4	450	133	23	...	...	...	...
Maine	3	56	18	37	18	28	3	...	257	117	98	124	...	1006	33	17	...	\$ 36.78	\$ 6.28	...
Massachusetts	17	283	9	1881	165	335	98	43	2172	1557	110	338	306	747	166	85	5	66.28	189.20	17
New York	5	63	15	10	26	12	10	...	360	715	63	14	88	352	23	2	1	11.25	1.00	...
N. New England	3	42	23	46	24	24	12	8	232	454	40	17	50	663	139	56	1	38.12	2.47	...
S. New England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. New York	7	143	4	143	49	357	57	49	836	661	83	32	36	510	241	327	1	34.11	187.62	...
CENTRAL UNION																				
Colorado	16	276	2	243	139	507	87	4	428	1482	20	111	10	2824	889	166	2	113.78	53.83	8
East Kansas	10	176	...	136	67	173	141	16	232	1031	212	51	...	*6315	309	337	2	26.75	1.87	2
Nebraska	24	475	100	366	240	912	176	7	1530	3181	250	277	10073	97528	646	190	...	1000.19	30.60	51
N. Missouri	3	52	...	138	23	127	71	40	325	683	23	80	1	388	58	73	...	8.93	54.55	6
S. Missouri	4	75	2	124	41	145	14	5	525	997	125	32	...	470	667	69	...	28.52	15.58	4
W. Colorado	4	79	4	124	49	175	25	3	127	758	71	43	41	1071	201	163	...	33.90	3.00	...
W. Kansas	14	328	...	85	27	251	35	36	233	1121	266	53	360	1200	222	30	...	45.57	16.94	18
Wyoming	2	42	...	2	...	99	84	...	15	256	2	32	165	288	26	8	...	1.25	...	...
COLUMBIA UNION																				
Chesapeake	5	86	...	50	50	168	91	16	776	899	20	57	4	1455	169	146	82	...	3.62	8
Dist. of Columbia	2	171	...	745	541	554	260	31	1278	9561	91	83	23977	33425	363	374	...	101.82	61.29	17
E. Pennsylvania	12	206	5	148	3	327	112	37	1062	1867	27	86	112	2215	174	99	44	22.45	26.98	9
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	19	294	...	181	86	226	73	3	2091	1454	401	59	7	1467	381	163	...	174.57	9.72	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. Pennsylvania	3	31	...	18	17	39	3	...	82	154	9	6	25	51	23	135	...	1.59	4.61	...
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAKE UNION																				
E. Michigan	19	286	6	215	126	157	40	79	3936	1126	76	99	98	3685	333	380	...	97.92	85.67	8
Indiana	30	368	...	143	44	192	18	15	392	960	22	86	26	3164	338	190	14	33.92	28.85	...
N. Illinois	31	494	5	298	155	623	320	26	1145	2393	342	174	98	5646	16263	524	84	203.39	56.26	2
N. Michigan	18	172	23	37	13	86	26	380	28	431	...	18	3	65	44	29	...	30.11	.57	...
S. Illinois	10	154	5	91	29	353	83	17	655	1567	3	19	...	2881	201	406	...	13.31	6.91	2
W. Michigan	37	679	16	410	115	1284	140	82	876	4353	344	124	114	29524	1021	543	30	180.31	118.23	...
Wisconsin	22	186	9	68	30	88	100	6	57	1002	...	9	...	224	89	59	...	37.72	...	...
NORTHERN UNION																				
Iowa	12	191	...	84	24	144	42	162	582	1639	104	38	6	3168	192	131	...	83.16	38.16	...
Minnesota	12	243	36	310	70	428	98	151	490	1590	152	66	32	1731	781	211	...	189.63	26.16	...
North Dakota	9	131	2	290	82	65	13	5	16	164	15	5	...	2983	...	4	...	74.71	53.08	...
South Dakota	12	204	...	99	31	93	15	27	13	1429	142	21	...	403	160	238	...	87.17	41.37	...
NORTH PACIFIC UNION																				
Montana	2	30	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
S. Idaho	2	37	...	19	5	9	4	...	144	291	1	14	8	149	11	60	...	...	...	3
S. Oregon	7	141	9	125	37	166	13	31	1398	1207	26	76	40	771	151	82	3	26.55	12.18	...
Upper Columbia	8	217	...	104	39	97	27	2	228	574	...	38	6	485	173	45	...	23.57	9.47	...
W. Oregon	15	367	...	94	26	459	489	10	361	3775	48	85	188	6701	229	417	13	62.27	65.49	2
W. Washington	13	276	3	167	62	195	32	11	109	1741	80	92	968	1495	370	228	9	30.41	17.26	2
PACIFIC UNION																				
Arizona	1	18	...	42	18	31	...	...	15	102	...	2	4	78	100	24	...	...	...	...
California	17	976	...	419	160	865	227	21	5126	8909	79	135	659	19729	970	380	...	339.05	89.58	2
Central California	14	287	...	64	30	296	94	68	165	2700	87	71	215	3396	971	189	...	776.87	175.05	...
N. California	11	278	...	110	29	49	20	6	807	1415	23	115	1	401	42	83	...	50.51	4.47	10
S. California	29	764	...	493	155	947	186	52	526	4330	193	255	245	3082	755	877	5	191.99	47.19	...
Utah	3	37	...	205	64	1746	59	19	247	1081	456	36	...	530	354	38	...	27.25	68.49	...
SOUTHEASTERN UNION																				
Cumberland	7	178	2	182	63	272	134	4	1321	546	36	56	25	368	192	193	18	19.03	7.78	...
Florida	8	132	6	48	13	277	146	2	161	556	28	56	1707	249	239	140	...	55.90	24.37	8
Georgia	14	324	35	781	600	2086	751	21	2918	2061	1104	429	235	3393	184	1163	160	138.55	158.60	28
North Carolina	5	112	...	57	40	883	619	20	100	234	93	133	...	288	372	386	...	45.13	30.79	13
South Carolina	3	143	...	22	8	189	107	2	272	268	78	14	124	229	37	74	1	1.25	.50	...
SOUTHERN UNION																				
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	3	49	14	82	41	175	98	39	2909	571	124	33	...	422	44	49	...	...	60.10	8
Louisiana	5	63	1	132	84	822	94	32	1179	490	137	51	8	264	125	176	16	3.14	8.38	1
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTHWESTERN UNION																				
Arkansas	9	100	4	72	17	88	27	5	50	976	50	35	17	252	135	54	1	5.42	2.35	3
New Mexico	3	40	1	60	12	122	4	13	...	61	42	44	3	45	22	86	...	2.00	3.25	...
North Texas	6	234	...	92	42	108	26	200	342	235	14	92	...	318	444	34	...	.40	15.67	...
Oklahoma	12	259	...	99	42	89	52	3	110	1149	10	44	2	853	150	246	5	11.53	27.80	20
South Texas	4	43	...	7	4	49	10	3	4	211	19	36	...	100	41	19	...	2.60	...	...
West Texas	3	63	2	56	42	4	7	...	91	223	22	21	...	*442	10	14	...	...	2.79	...
CANADIAN UNION																				
Maritime	2	23	...	5	2	4	2	...	...	640	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...
Ontario	4	52	2	78	39	386	108	1	761	868	22	44	...	*4989	284	100	...	57.04	50.50	...
WEST CANADIAN UNION																				
Alberta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	4	76	...	32	14	28	23	1	415	54	...	9	...	616	41	33	...	1.33	2.70	...
Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	1	16	...	13	6	8	1	6	170	176	3	4	...	228	125	6	...	...	34.00	...

Totals	584	11326	363	10239	3999	18711	5683	1970	41184	78846	5902	4200	40232	255635	30909	10320	495	\$4649.00	\$2043.18	248
* Pages of tracts.	MATILDA ERICKSON, Sec. of N. Amer. Division.																			

I Thank Thee, Lord

PHYLLIS WARD

I THANK thee, Lord, for blossoms red and white,
I thank thee for the sun's warm, golden light, •
And for the sweet cool of the restful night,
And for the day.

I thank thee for the love that leads to thee,
And for the blessed sight that lets me see
The birds and blossoms and the happy bee
Along the way.

I thank thee for the true smile of a friend,
And for the peace things beautiful doth lend,
And for the joy the apple blooms doth send
To my glad heart.

I thank thee for the sky and things that grow,
For summer, spring, and autumn, and the snow,
For flowers' sweet perfume and winds that blow,
Each, all apart.

I thank thee, too, my Father, for my food,
And for the power of love and gratitude,
And for the knowledge that these things are good,
And come from thee.

But most of all I thank thee for a heart
That thinks and feels, is glad, can love and start
In joy or sorrow, each and all a part
From thee to me!

The Youth's Instructor

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EDITOR

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

"Inspiration to a Better Life"

THE foregoing is the title of a booklet of poems by Miss May Wakeham, sister of Elder W. H. Wakeham, who has spent many years in foreign fields. The booklet is very attractively illustrated, has a hand-painted cover of pretty design, and is tied with ribbon. Altogether it is one of the most interesting of inexpensive gift books. Miss Wakeham is glad to fill orders for birthday, graduation, or Easter presents. She will use any color of ribbon, or paint any flower design that is desired. Price, sixty cents. Order of Miss May Wakeham, Port Townsend, Washington.

Ponderous or Small — Which?

A LOVER of the marvels of the natural world in writing recently to the editor of *The Guide to Nature*, the organ of the Agassiz Association, inclosed a five-dollar bill and said, "A V never looks so small as it does when I am getting it off to Arcadia."

How is it with our gifts to interests of eternal moment? Does the V seem ponderous, or does it seem small? The answer must indicate our real interest in the object to which our money is devoted. The time is coming, however, to all, when nothing will seem of worth but the work of God, and when one's all, when compared with heavenly things, will appear valueless. Happy is he to whom that time is even now the present.

Others Do, Why Not You?

THE Reading Course membership is growing constantly. Everywhere more and more young people are finding time for reading the books and devising a hundred different ways of earning money to buy them. We are also glad to see some of our old friends join us in reading the good books in the courses.

One secretary writes: "We have one little girl ten years old who sold INSTRUCTORS to get the money with which to purchase her books. She is now reading her second book. One of our Junior societies is selling *Life and Health* to get the money for their books, and another has sold Temperance INSTRUCTORS for their books."

One of our Reading Course members is an old gentleman over seventy-five years old, who is taking the Senior Course, and is reading his second book. He cares for his horse, cow, chickens, and a five-acre fruit orchard.

Another secretary writes: "I received a letter today from one of my former teachers, in which she said: 'I have been reading aloud the book "From Judaism to Christianity." I do not think I ever read such an interesting book. It certainly gives an insight into the life and teaching of the Jew, and strengthens faith in Christ.'"

One person who has received two gift books writes:—

"I thank the Missionary Volunteer Department for the beautiful gift books which I have received. It certainly seems like getting something for nothing. To think that we derive the benefit from the reading and then have some one pay us for doing it!"

From these and hundreds of other testimonies it would seem that "where there is a will, there is a way" to take the Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses. Many have taken them in their spare minutes. How are you using your spare moments? Do not say you have none. Matthew Arnold once said, "The plea that this or that man has no time for culture will vanish as soon as we desire culture so much that we begin to examine seriously into the present use of our time." Another adds: "It is not lack of time, but lack of the will to improve our spare moments, that keeps us from going forward to success."

Young friend, the Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses are prepared for you. Many are enjoying the benefits of them, and are reading not only the current but the back courses. Why not you?

MATILDA ERICKSON.

Cheerfulness

A GRAVE man is endured, a sorrowful man is pitied, and a morose character is detested.

A solemn face used to be considered a mark of piety. But today true religion is reflected in bright faces. Morality is not a sad condition, but a happy one.

The deep thinkers are by no means self-secluded grouches. Thought comes of vigor, and it invigorates in turn. The best and wisest things are said and written by men and women who mingle joyously with others.

Why think it necessary to look upon a melancholy disposition as meritorious? It may well be regarded as a nuisance.

Why should we think that we are promoting our interests in this world or commending ourselves for the next by an exhibit of melancholy?

And yet intense solemnity is about the only morality or religion in a large part of mankind even today.

In Paris there is being established a school for the teaching of humor. There may be a question as to the quality of humor to be developed in this way. But any good nature—or attempt at it—however far short of the real article, is better than melancholy.

Cheer up!

Nature has made a sense of humor a distinctive mark of humanity. Man is the only animal that laughs.

The dog, who smiles by wagging his tail and would laugh if he could, has a better nature than the man so melancholy that he would not laugh if he could and could not if he would.—*Ambition*.

IF there be in front of us any painful duty, strengthen us with the grace of courage; if any act of mercy, teach us tenderness and patience.—*Prayer of Robert Louis Stevenson*.