

Youths' Department.

BIBLE LESSONS.

(From "Robinson's Harmony.")

Sunday, September 25th, 1870.

MATTHEW xxvi. 47-56: MARK xiv. 43-52: LUKE xxii. 47-53: JOHN xviii. 2-12: Jesus betrayed and made prisoner.

Recite—Scripture Catechism, 141, 142.

Sunday, October 2nd, 1870.

MATTHEW xxvi. 57, 58, 69-75: MARK xiv. 53, 54, 66-72: LUKE xxii. 54-62: JOHN xviii. 13-18, 25-27: Jesus before Caiaphas. Peter thrice denies him.

Recite, S. C., 143, 144.

ANSWER TO BIBLE SCENES.

NO. IV.

Jonathan and his armor-bearer by a sign is led to attack the Philistines, and kill about twenty men. After this the Philistines are alarmed at an earthquake, and destroy each other and flee from Israel.—1 Sam. xiv. 1-23.

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

NO. LI.

- 1. So strong, so many! yet how soon they flee! God and his servant win the victory.
2. Fourth among thirty, men of might and valour, Whose names could blanch the boldest face with pallor.
3. Thus from the Lord the fire on Sodom fell,— In Egypt hail,—and food on Israel.
4. Saviour, in thee all names of honour blend! What shall thy symbol be when time shall end.
5. Captive, yet favoured,—honoured, though depressed; Famed for his wisdom, for his justice blessed.
6. O Asher, happy hour! thy daughter's word Told of thy coming bliss to all that heard.
7. One of two faithful, in a faithless band, They in the desert fell, but thou didst stand.
8. The first or final, which? It matters nought: She won the blessing which her sighs had sought.

Read the initials down, and the finals up.

Judah and Babylon, right royal names: Which of the two shall foremost be? Lo! Babel's monarch yields to Judah's claims, And whose rightly our acoustic frames That monarch's name shall see.

But Babel never more shall tribute pay To one who sits on David's throne; For Salem's treasures shall be borne away, And she, a widow in that dreadful day, Shall sit and weep alone.

MARY, THE CRIPPLE.

Poor Mary sat by her window low, And leaned in her worn arm-chair; The sunlight fell on her faded dress, And played in her golden hair; She heard the songs of the birds, and felt The charm of the summer air.

It fanned her brow, and its coolness seemed Like a lingering dream of delight; She saw sweet nature's fields spread o'er With tints so soft and bright; She thought of earth, and of him whose arm Upholds it with wondrous might.

"Mother," she said, "in that land where care And sorrow the eye ne'er dims, And the angels are dwelling in peace and love, Chanting their beautiful hymns, In God's own home of light and love Shall I have these crippled limbs?"

The mother had felt her daughter's grief, And bowed to the chastening rod; "Ah, no!" she said with smiling face, "You will leave those under the sod, And you will walk erect and firm, When you go to the throne of God.

BEAUTIFUL FEET.

"What ugly feet!" said a little girl, pointing from a window to another girl about her own age who was passing.

To her surprise her mother answered: "I think Caroline has the most beautiful feet of any girl in the village."

"Why, mother! Just look at them!" she replied.

Then her mother said: "Beautiful feet are they that go Swiftly to lighten another's way Through summer's heat and winter's snow."

"Now, Caroline's feet are always carrying her on errands of mercy—sometimes to read to blind Peggy, sometimes to amuse poor lame Eddy West, and sometimes to hunt up new Sunday-school scholars among neglected children. I think her feet must be beautiful, for the Bible says, 'how beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace!'"

"The sweetest freedom," says Ford, "is an honest heart."

TEACHING DOGS TO DO ERRANDS.

It is an excellent plan to teach all dogs, which are large enough to be of any service in this manner, to carry baskets or parcels when accompanying their masters. The mode of training is very simple, consisting of merely placing the article in the dog's mouth, and when he lets go of it giving him a slight box on the ear and replacing the article in his mouth. Whatever is given him to carry should be of such a form as to be grasped easily by him without hurting his mouth or teeth. The weight at first should be very light, and never more than he can easily carry. Most dogs will take a real pleasure in carrying articles in this manner, and they seem to feel the responsibility attached to their duty, for they will carry their own or their master's dinner without attempting to appropriate any portion of it until the proper time when their shares shall be given them. In teaching dogs to carry food, however, it is necessary to take a little special pains to overcome their instinctive inclination to eat it. A good plan is to place the articles in a covered basket which they cannot open, and, when the dog has learned to carry an ordinary parcel, give him this. If he attempts to get at the food, which he readily detects by his sense of smell, box his ears. By and by reward him with the food, and then try him with a basket from which he can abstract the contents; if he tries to do so, punish him slightly, never permitting him to steal the food. If a dog ever deserves a reward for well doing he certainly does in this case, for it is too bad to tantalize him with the smell of some dainty, and then not let him finally have something for his good conduct.

To make a dog carry articles from one person to another, it is only necessary for two persons to take their position at some distance from one another. One gives the dog some article, saying "Go, sir," at the same time. As the first says this, let the other person call or whistle to the dog. Now let this one give the dog something, and let the other one call him, and so on back and forth until he will go from one to the other at the command, "Go, sir?" The distance between the parties may be increased from time to time, and the trick may be varied by one of them hiding himself: this will teach the dog to hunt for the person to whom he is to deliver the article, which will prove useful when you by and by desire to send him on an actual errand to a distance.

The extent to which any dog may be educated in this matter depends very much upon his natural intelligence, and the skill and perseverance of his teacher. Many anecdotes are told of dogs going on errands. In some cases they go to the post-office for letters, in another case to the store for groceries, etc.

It is not very difficult to teach a dog to go on errands. Suppose you wish him to go to market for you of a morning; take him with you regularly for a few mornings, letting him carry the basket. In a few days he will understand when you start, where it is you propose to go, and will, perhaps, run on ahead and arrive there some minutes before you do. It would be well on all occasions before starting to give the command, "Go to market!" which will accustom him to it.—Haney's Art of training Animals.

LITERARY ITEMS.

A new English paper has been started at Shanghai in China, and called the Cycle.

Alexandre Dumas is sojourning near the Rhine and the scene of hostilities. Hence we may expect another picturesque book on the war.

The absence of Scottish characters is a noticeable feature in the works of Charles Dickens.

Edmond About, the French author, is said to be a prisoner in the hands of the Prussians.

M. F. Tupper has brought out a new poem of about four hundred lines, entitled A Creed.

The Chaucer Society of England expects to complete its edition of that poet's works in ten years.

A grand international musical festival is to take place at Antwerp in April next.

It is reported that Mr. Ullman has engaged Jenny Lind for a concert tour in the United States.

Comic singing is on the decline in England and negro minstrelsy is said to be losing its popularity.

Bishop Whittingham has offered to present his valuable library of nearly ten thousand volumes to the Episcopalians of Washington, if they will provide for it a suitable fire-proof building.

Bad thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers; for we keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's great work on London illustrated by Gustave Doré, will shortly be published.

Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

Contagious diseases, such as horse all, glander, &c., may be prevented by the use of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders." Persons traveling with horses should take note of this.

As an accompaniment to vocal music, the American Organ is full and sympathetic. The recent improvements in quality, and volume of tone, are such as to delight all persons of refined taste. Send for a circular, to S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston.

Good Health.

WHAT SLEEP WILL CURE.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient.

Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, uneasiness. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to cure dyspepsia. I will relieve the languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervous maladies that sleep will cure.

The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry grave responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which, if broken up for any length of time, is not easily regained. Often a severe illness, treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system, that sleep is never sweet after it. Or, perhaps, long continued watchfulness produces the same effect; or hard study, or too little exercise of the muscular system, or tea and whisky drinking, or tobacco using. To break up the habit are required:

- 1. A clean good bed.
2. Sufficient exercise to produce weariness, and pleasant occupation.
3. Good air, and not too warm a room.
4. Freedom from too much care.
5. A clean stomach.
6. A clear conscience.
7. Avoidance of all stimulants and narcotics.

For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep otherwise life will be short, and what there is of it sadly imperfect.—Herald of Health.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Diarrhoea is a very common disease in summer time. Cholera is nothing more than exaggerated diarrhoea. When a man has died of diarrhoea, he has died of cholera, in reality. It may be well for travellers to know that the first, the most important, and the most indispensable in the arrest and cure of looseness of the bowels is absolute quietude on a bed; nature herself always prompts this by inclining us to locomotion. The next thing is eat nothing but common rice, parched like coffee and taken with a little salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. Bits of rice may be eaten and swallowed at will. Every step taken in diarrhoea, every spoonful of liquid only aggravate the disease. If locomotion is compulsory, the misfortune of the necessity may be lessened by having a stout piece of woollen bound tightly round the abdomen, so as to be doubled in front, and kept well in its place.

HAVE A PHYSICIAN.

Every man ought to have his family physician, just as every man has his own lawyer, his tailor, or his cobbler. Don't be feeling about in the dark, and imagine this, that, and the other is the matter; relieve yourself of painful uncertainties and burdening responsibilities, by consulting your medical adviser, when you have any persistent troublesome sensation. For the multitude of little symptoms which now and then present themselves, the best plan is to eat a little less for a day or two, take some recreation in the country, or extra rest and sleep and warmth at home; and in multitudes of cases the symptoms will promptly abate and finally disappear altogether. But if, in spite of rest and warmth and quiet, the symptoms remain unchanged except for the worse, then promptly advise with your physician, and take nothing except by his direction. If you do not attempt to mend your own watch or even an old shoe, surely the body, so valuable to you and so delicately framed, should be put in skilful hands when repairs are needed.—Dr. W. W. Hall.

BATHING AND SWIMMING.

The following are good rules:

- 1. Never go into the water less than two hours after eating—it is better still to make it three.
2. Never go into the water when feeling exhausted. It will do no harm to go in when you are warm and perspiring, if you are not tired.
3. Never go into the water when you feel cold and chilly.
4. Never stay in long enough to make you feel chilly.
5. Swim and exercise vigorously while in the water.
6. Wipe dry before dressing. If the sun shine expose the body to its rays a short time before dressing.
7. As a rule, do not go in more than once a day.

Until lately it has been unlawful in Turkey to notify christian worship—or, indeed, any other—by ringing of a bell. This prohibition has been removed. Just now two fine little bells (83 and 82 pounds) are at the Missionary House Boston, awaiting transportation to Constantinople and Marsovan, 350 miles farther east.

As a pilot that steers the ship has his hands upon the rudder, and his eye at the same time upon the star above, so should we be diligent in the use of means, but look up to God for direction.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

LETTER FROM REV. WM. GEORGE.

HENTHADA, July 8th, 1870.

Dear Messenger,—

After nearly six months travel we are upon the field to which we were appointed by the vote of the late Convention held at Halifax. God has been very gracious to us. We look upon the passage as remarkable for its pleasantness. Our ship was good, the captain gentlemanly, the passengers (there were four besides ourselves) agreeable. We arrived in Madras May 30th, just 95 days from Boston. This is considered good for that season of the year. We lived ashore for ten days while the ship discharged a portion of her cargo, and became acquainted with some of the good people, and saw some of the wonders of the city. Among the latter the Botanical garden stands first, if those who cultivate cactuses in earthen pots could see the monsters that grow in the open air of the tropics, they would despise their sickly pots, and disown them forever.

We were five days sailing to Calcutta, four days to Sand Head, one day up the river. To a northerner a trip up the Hoogly can never be forgotten. Strange sights come so thickly that one longs for the ability to look at both sides of the river at once. Arriving at Calcutta we found a beautiful city, but could not understand why it is called the "city of palaces." There are some fine looking buildings, yet Boston has as fine, and more of them. We saw the spot where the "Black Hole" was situated. A base of brick work some six feet high and twelve feet in diameter marks the place, this is surmounted by a lamp. From the spot where her people were tortured England causes light to shine. Among other things we visited the house of a rich Baboo, who keeps it in first rate order, merely to be seen of men, while he lives in a house near by. This is an extension of the idea at home, where we keep a parlor and live in a common sitting room.

A rather pleasant trip of four days brought us to Rangoon. Here we found kind friends who welcomed us both by word and deed. Our stay there was very pleasant and refreshing to both soul and body. We stayed with Dr. Stevens, whose heart and home are always open to those who come in the Master's name. We were a month in Rangoon when we began to study the Burman language, made purchases for house-keeping, visited the missionaries, and wrote letters to some of the dear ones we had left so far behind. At last we were ready to start, our goods had arrived from Calcutta, a steamer was advertised to go up the river. This was a trying time; gratitude, trembling, satisfaction and fear seemed mingled in our hearts as we started for our destination. But this was no time to indulge sentimentalism, we put on bold faces, and set out for Henthada. It takes two days to steam to this place, for they have the anchor at night. We got here June 27th, about dark, did not go on shore till morning because of the rain. Next morning got our things ashore, and by the next day were able to take dinner at home. We have a large house surrounded by many of the rare plants and flowers of the tropics. Mr. Crawley and Miss Adams board with us, and we are at work getting the language. As I write Mrs. George is seated on the other side of the table, with a dusky Burman at her feet, toiling at the spelling book.

We have not been here long enough to give an opinion on the mission or the people, yet one thing is evident, this people needs the gospel. I believe if our young men only realized the destitution, there would be no lack of men for Burman work. As for ourselves we are more and more satisfied that God would have us labor here. We have not forgotten Nova Scotia friends, and sincerely desire your prayers that God would enable us to work for his glory.

WM. GEORGE.

For the Christian Messenger

LETTER FROM REV. A. R. R. CRAWLEY.

HENTHADA, July 4, 1870

My dear Messenger,—

Bro. George and wife arrived here on the evening of the 26th ult. This station has at last, in 1870, what it ought to have had, and what is most imperatively needed in 1854—the first year of its existence as a missionary station—namely, two missionaries in the Burman Department.—The new laborers commence their missionary career with strong hands and cheerful hearts. They