

How Skim Milk Outran the Alaskan Wolves!

Well, boys and girls, Santa Claus has been here again and not one of you has yet seen his reindeer. I wouldn't be surprised if a very few of you heard the bells tinkling and the frost painted windows that some of you saw Christmas morning may be the moisture from the breaths of Prancer and Dancer and the rest of the dashing steeds that carry the old man so swiftly over the earth.

But you haven't seen them and so I'm going to tell you about another reindeer, a reindeer that once met this reindeer's name was Skim Milk and he lived away up north and was owned by Highlow, an Eskimo. You know that there are thousands of reindeer up in ice-bound Alaska. Most of them are tame and are used to draw sleds just like Santa Claus' reindeer.

It seems that several years ago, Skim Milk's mother, who was called Flora Highlow, went away from the Eskimo settlement on a quiet little trip of her own and met Skim Milk's father, who was a big, handsome, strong reindeer. They were married, and after awhile a splendid fawn was born.

Highlow saw that this wonderful creature was no common deer and he was delighted.

It was far lighter of color than other fawns and somehow more "rangy" in appearance. The wild cross had its effect. As he grew, the fawn's coat increased in lightness and when he had become a yearling he was white as a polar bear. Skim Milk they named him at the station, which was not a very fancy name, but answered every purpose. And he could go! Never was young reindeer trained

more faithfully to sledge and carry, and never did one show more intelligence and spirited docility. The growth of the stag had been something exceptional. At the age of three years his weight had reached a full 300 pounds and there was not in all the herd another so strong or swift as he. Long of limb and graceful in his stride, he covered the ground at a sometimes amazing pace, his split hoofs, clicking in the trot, like the continuous rattle of the castanets of the wildest of brown dancing girls.

He was looked upon by Highlow as the Kentucky horseman looks upon the pride among his thoroughbreds, and often had he tested the speed and endurance of the great white deer. It was not, however, until the mid-winter of 1910 he made the return trip from the nearest station across the wastes that Highlow knew how great an animal was Skim Milk.

Eighty miles apart were the two places and the road between them was not a road, but a trail, as nearly straight as might be, over wide bare stretches and sometimes through dense, stunted forests. It was morning when Highlow left the station for the journey home and by 4 o'clock he had travelled 50 miles and reached the entrance to the wooded region. Time was of no importance to him and here he rested awhile, for the double purpose of eating the dinner which he carried and of giving Skim Milk a little breathing spell.

The journey was resumed in half an hour. It was when they had travelled a league and more that Highlow looking backward down the track saw, far away, a dark object which

he could not fail to recognize and which disturbed him mightily. He knew what it must be. Only a wolf could be alive and moving, and visible at such a distance, a full three miles. Soon he could distinguish others; there were 20 of them at least. Highlow recognized his problem; the dreaded pack had scented and was after him. Thirty miles, almost, from safety and about three miles of margin! But he had Skim Milk! It is a pity that Highlow lacks education, because, otherwise, he might be able to tell, informally, in detail, how, like a jockey, he speeded or restrained and generally nursed and handled Skim Milk that fateful afternoon in the effort to maintain as far as possible the distance between them and the wolves.

The pack gained steadily—given time and a wolf pack will run down anything on legs—but it did not gain on any hand over hand style on the rangy white reindeer. There was not much variation in the going, from start to finish, and at no time was it slow. As the pursued neared the rise of land which concealed the home station from sight, Highlow could see the lolling tongues and hungry eyes of the pursuers. He feared but for a moment, then whooped defiantly as they topped the rise and swept down towards the buildings.

Back to its forest slunk the baffled wolf pack. Eighty miles that day Skim Milk came with sledge and man, and of those miles the last 20 had been accomplished in a bare two hours! That is something they talk about in one Alaskan region. Skim milk is famous.

Such is the reindeer. Before the dawn of history it was the most numerous animal in Europe, and without it the human beings of the stone age would have found life more of a problem. Pictures of the reindeer are everywhere scratched upon the cave walls of the cave men.

Even today it is one of the most widely distributed of mammals, running around the entire Arctic circle. In Asia it meets the tiger in the jungles of the Amoor River. It is abundant in northern Europe and Siberia, and in America it exists in vast herds of what we call the barren ground caribou, to distinguish them from the woodland caribou, which inhabits the forest region nearer the great lakes.

It is on the wide tundra plains of the far northern America that the barren ground caribou, or wild reindeer, lives in enormous herds and where it lacks for nothing. Everywhere is the lichen which suffices it for food; with its wonderful coat of long hair and underneath of almost fur, it defies the cold.

Reindeer flesh is good; reindeer milk is rich; its skin and horns serve a host of needs. It is the physical salvation of a host of human beings all along the wintry way, from Lapland to Alaska.

Gallant in appearance, too, is the reindeer, with its great antlers which both male and female wear and its changing coloration from brown in summer to brown and white in fall and almost white in winter. It looks its part.

Stanley Waterloo.

FIRST DRESDEN CHINA

Secret Discovered 221 Years Ago
by Frederick Botcher.

Two hundred and one years ago—Dec. 22, 1710—Botcher hit upon the secret of porcelain manufacture which made it possible to produce the famous "Dresden ware" that has contributed so immensely to the delight of humankind in general and womankind in particular.

It was in the year 1709 that Frederick Botcher, a native of Saxony, fled to Dresden under the accusation of "practicing magic and searching for the philosopher's stone." The poor, ignorant folk in the midst of whom Botcher had lived mistook the brilliant young man's enthusiasm along the line of chemical research for witchcraft and diabolism, and in their stupidity drove him away, thus missing the honor of having their city immortalized by a great discovery.

Upon reaching Dresden Botcher was taken under the protection of the elector, who put him to work making experiments, first in medical chemistry and then in the compositions of clays and pastes.

Evidently the elector was expecting great things from the young man who had come to him for protection from his fanatical enemies, for he kept him virtually a prisoner. He did not intend that any secrets he might have

regarding the ceramic art should leak out.

For more than nine years Botcher worked patiently for his royal patron without any very brilliant results, but all at once he met with a golden reward. A lucky accident, combining with the young man's ready powers of observation and inference, revealed to him the great secret for which he had been searching so long and earnestly.

The discovery came about in this way: Like most people of his time who amounted to anything at all, Botcher wore a wig, and, of course, the wig powdered. One day, while he was preparing his wig one day, he was struck with the unusual weight of a new powder he had just bought for it and upon inquiry he learned that it was a finely powdered white clay from some part of Saxony. Procuring some of the clay, he made vessels from it, subjected them to the proper heat, and, lo! he had stumbled upon the long-sought secret!

With that secret in his possession he forthwith began making real porcelain, like that from China and Japan.

Such is the story of the beginning of that glorious Dresden ware, that exquisite china, that has afforded so much pleasure to the lovers of the beautiful world over. Most fortunate, therefore, it was for mankind when the ignorant fanatics drove Botcher out of their town. Had he remained there the chances are that he would never have made his great discovery.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Jan. 7, 1912.
(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Lin-scott, D.D.)

The birth of John the Baptist foretold. Luke, 1, 5-23.

1. Verse 1.—Without faith it is impossible to please him. Heb. xi, 6.

2. When a man seeks a wife, or a woman is considering before she accepts a husband, how much consideration should be given to the question of ancestry?

3. Verse 2.—It is stated that both Zacharias and Elizabeth were "righteous and blameless." What does this mean, and are there people living today of whom the same may be truthfully said?

4. How much of the goodness of these people did they probably owe to heredity?

5. Does God expect all His people to be "righteous and blameless," and if so, how may the average man fulfill God's expectation?

6. Verse 7.—Which is the greater blessing and more desirable condition, a large or a small family, and why?

7. Is it either folly, sin, or crime, for married people to arrange as to have a childless home, and why?

8. Verses 8-10.—What difference does it make in the physical or moral effect, when a minister conducts public worship, whether the people pray for him and the service or not?

9. Verses 11-12.—Angelic appearances are clearly recorded in the Scriptures, what if any reason is there to believe that angels still appear?

10. Seeing many, if not most people believe that we are surrounded by spirits, why is it that so few of us have any actual demonstration of their presence?

11. Would it be desirable or not, and why, for all Christians to be so conscious of the spiritual presence of their departed loved ones, as to communicate with them?

12. Why was Zacharias afraid when he saw the angel, and why is it that most people are afraid of any appearance which looks like a "ghost"?

13. Verses 13-14.—If it is true that "heaven is all around us," have the people on earth any reason to fear spirits or angels? Give your reasons.

14. Is it right or wise, or of any use for people who have no children to pray for them?

15. Is it God's intention that children in a home shall always bring "joy and gladness," and what is the way to make certain of this being realized?

16. Verse 15.—What reasons are there for training children in total abstinence principles?

17. Given the right parentage and training, may children in these days be filled with the Holy Ghost from their birth?

18. Why may or may not any devout mother so plan before and after the birth of her child, so he will be filled with the Holy Spirit from birth?

19. Verses 16-23.—Why had Zacharias any right to blame and punish John for doubting such an extraordinary promise?

The Birth of John the Baptist. Luke, 1, 57-80.

Jan. 14, 1912.
(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Lin-scott, D.D.)

The birth of John the Baptist. Luke 1:57-80.

Golden Text.—Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; for he has visited and redeemed his people. Luke 1:68.

1. Verse 57.—What effect did it have upon Elizabeth when she found out that she was to become a mother?

2. Why have all Christian women when about to become mothers, reason to rejoice and be inspired, as was the mother of John the Baptist?

3. Verse 58.—If our hearts do not rejoice with those who are rejoicing, what does that suggest?

4. Verse 59.—When should the religious education of a child commence, and how should it be accomplished?

5. Is there any public way today which we may profitably adopt in dedicating a child to God, which in any way answers to circumcision?

6. Verses 60-62.—What should be our chief consideration in naming a child?

7. Why did they name this child John?

8. Would it be folly or wisdom for us, in these days, to expect an angel to tell us the name to give to an infant? Why?

9. Why did they all marvel so much when the name of John was given to the babe?

10. Verse 64.—What were the circumstances in connection with Zacharias losing his speech?

11. To what extent, if any, does doubt destroy the power of a good man today?

12. Can you mention an old testament character who because of doubt about his power of speech, caused God to be angry with him?

13. Verses 65-66.—What did Zacharias probably discourse about, to create such fear in the community?

14. Why do sinners tremble when the gospel is preached with power?

15. Verse 67.—What is the difference between a man filled with the Holy Spirit and an ordinary man?

16. Are all persons who are filled with the Holy Spirit prophets?

17. Verses 74-75.—What was the theme of Zacharias in his prophetic discourse?

18. What part of the things he foretold actually came to pass?

19. Would you say that all the things that John foretold would have happened, if the Jews had accepted Jesus, and why?

20. Verse 78.—Are all those who accept Jesus able to live in holiness and righteousness all the days of their lives?

21. Verses 76-80.—What was the character of John the Baptist, and what were the results of his work?

Lesson for Sunday, Jan. 21st, 1912.

The Birth of Jesus, Luke ii: 1-20.

When given as soon as the "croupy" cough appears Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will ward off an attack of croup and prevent all danger and cause of anxiety. Thousands of mothers use it successfully. Sold by all dealers.

HISTORIC EVENTS IN YEAR 1911

Many Assassinations Occurred During Year—Overthrow of the Laurier Government—Revolution in China—Great Strikes, and Dynamite Outrages.

Jan. 2.—In an attempt to arrest several alleged anarchists in London, 150 police and soldiers took active part.

Jan. 3.—The United States supreme court dismissed the Government's Panama Canal Bill, suit against the New York World.

Jan. 4.—Reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Canada renewed at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 8.—The electric and telephone companies of Santiago, Chile, are destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to \$2,000,000.

Jan. 11.—The Chinese National Assembly is dissolved.

Jan. 11.—The state department announces that complete agreement with Canada over the fisheries question has been reached.

Jan. 17.—A madman in the French Chamber fired two shots at Premier Briand, one of them striking M. Mirman, director of public relief.

Jan. 18.—Twenty-four Japanese anarchists, one of them a woman, are condemned to death for conspiracy to kill the crown prince.

Jan. 20.—The commissioners of the United States and Canada reach a reciprocity agreement.

Jan. 20.—Andrew Carnegie makes an additional gift of \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C.

Jan. 21.—The voters of New Mexico ratify the proposed state constitution.

Jan. 23.—Mme. Curie defeated for membership in the French Academy of Sciences.

Jan. 25.—The reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada is submitted to the legislative bodies of both countries.

Jan. 30.—The House passes the bill creating a permanent tariff board.

Feb. 1.—The governor of Isfahan, Persia, and his nephew shot by a Russian.

Feb. 1.—An explosion of many tons of dynamite and black powder at the Central Railroad of New Jersey freight terminal killed thirty workmen and caused enormous damage to property.

Feb. 4.—The Persian Minister of Finance killed by Armenians in the streets of Teheran.

Feb. 6.—King George formally opens the British Parliament.

Feb. 10.—It is announced in Washington that W. Morgan Shuster would be appointed treasurer-general of Persia to reorganize its finances.

Feb. 14.—The House, by a vote of 221 to 92, passes the Canadian reciprocity bill.

Feb. 24.—Briand Cabinet in France resigns and is succeeded by one formed by M. Monis.

Feb. 25.—The United States Senate ratifies the new treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan.

March 7.—President Taft orders troops to the Mexican border.

March 7.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger resigns and Walter Fisher, of Chicago, is appointed his successor.

March 13.—In a speech in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey indorses President Taft's Anglo-American arbitration scheme.

March 10.—France adopts Greenwich time.

March 11.—The trial of the Camorra leaders begins at Viterbo, Italy.

March 21.—The tercentenary of the authorized version of the Bible is celebrated throughout England.

March 24.—The members of the Mexican cabinet hand their resignations to President Diaz.

March 25.—A fire in a shirtwaist factory in New York causes the death of 145 persons.

April 3.—The Spanish cabinet approves the proposed measure regulating religious associations.

April 29.—The Japanese Privy Council ratifies the commercial treaty with the United States.

April 1.—The Spanish cabinet, under Premier Canalejas, resigns after a debate upon the Ferrer controversy. Canalejas to form a new cabinet.

April 1.—Ratifications of the Japanese-American commercial treaty are exchanged at Tokio.

April 5.—A surplus of \$30,000,000 is shown at the close of the Canadian fiscal year.

April 12.—The passage by the French Senate of a measure abolishing territorial delimitations for the production of champagne leads to serious riots of the vine-growers in the department of Marne and elsewhere.

April 15.—The resignation of David Jayne Hill as ambassador to Germany is announced at Washington.

April 15.—The \$50,000,000 loan to China, participated in by American, British, French and German bankers, is signed at Peking.

April 21.—The House passes the Canadian reciprocity bill by a vote of 263 to 82.

April 22.—The McNamara brothers and Otto McManigal are arrested, charged with responsibility for the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building in October, 1910.

April 23.—A serious revolutionary outbreak occurs at Canton, China.

April 30.—Fire destroys about one-third of the city of Bangor, Me., rendering thousands homeless and causing a property loss of more than \$2,500,000.

May 3.—Five members of the Ohio General Assembly are indicted on the charge of soliciting bribes.

May 4.—The Congress of International Law, at Madrid, continues the right use aerial craft in war.

May 5.—Ratifications of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty are exchanged at Tokio.

May 6.—Three thousand women paraded in New York city in furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage.

May 8.—The Chinese grand council is abolished by imperial edict, and a constitutional cabinet of ten members substituted.

May 11.—Francisco Madero, jun., proclaims himself provisional president of Mexico and appoints a ministry.

May 15.—A lockout of 40,000 workmen is declared at Copenhagen by the Employers' Federation, efforts to settle the difficulty having failed.

May 21.—Henri M. Barbeaux, French minister of war, and Premier Monis are struck by an aeroplane at Issy-les-Moulineaux; the former is killed and the latter severely injured.

May 21.—A treaty of peace is signed at Juarez between the Mexican Government and the insurgents.

May 25.—Petrillo Diaz resigns his office as president of Mexico, and Francisco Leon de la Barra is chosen provisional president.

June 7.—A severe earthquake, felt throughout Mexico, causes the loss of 1,200 lives.

June 13.—W. Morgan Shuster, the American financier, is placed in control of Persia's finances.

June 14.—Twenty thousand seamen go on strike at London, Liverpool and other British and North Sea ports, demanding an increase in wages.

June 19.—The first Constituent Assembly of Portugal is opened.

June 22.—King George V. and Queen Mary are crowned in Westminster Abbey.

June 23.—The Manis Ministry in France resigns and J. Caillaux forms a new cabinet.

July 3.—The British seamen's strike ends with a partial victory of the strikers.

July 7.—A treaty abolishing pelagic sealing is signed at Washington by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan.

July 12.—Edward, eldest son of King George, is invested as Prince of Wales at Carnarvon Castle, Wales.

July 14.—Great Britain and Japan sign a new treaty of alliance, to last ten years.

July 21.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is awarded the new subway system of New York City, comprising 87 miles of underground and elevated lines, to cost \$255,000,000.

July 22.—The United States Senate passes the Canadian reciprocity bill, without amendment.

July 22.—The voters of Texas declare against state-wide prohibition by a majority of 5,000 out of 462,000 votes.

July 23.—Fire devastates two square miles of the Stamboul district of Constantinople, destroying more than 5,000 houses.

July 25.—Continued obstruction to the reciprocity bill at Ottawa leads to a decision to dissolve Parliament and hold a general election.

July 25.—The Canadian Parliament is dissolved and a general election set for Sept. 21.

July 21.—The Russian minister to Persia moves to force the resignation of the American treasurer-general, W. M. Shuster.

August 3.—New arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, practically unlimited in their scope, are signed at Washington.

August 10.—The veto bill, unamended, is accepted by the House of Lords, by a vote of 131 to 114, more than 300 peers refusing to vote.

August 14.—A general strike is declared on all British railways.

August 21.—Most of the striking British railway employees return to work.

August 22.—"Monna Lisa," Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting, is stolen from the Louvre.

August 24.—Manuel de Arriaga is elected first president of Portugal by the Constituent Assembly.

August 24.—The dock strike at Liverpool comes to an end and 68,000 men return to work.

August 25.—Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, arriving in Paris, completes a voyage around the world in 29 days, 19 hours, and 43 minutes.

September 1.—Serious rioting occurs throughout France during demonstrations against the high price of foodstuffs.

Sept. 11.—Mount Etna is in violent eruption, which makes more than 200 persons homeless.

Sept. 14.—Premier Stolypin, of Russia, is shot and fatally wounded by a Jewish Socialist named Bogrov during a theatrical performance at Kiev.

Sept. 15.—The general election in Canada results in the defeat of the Liberals, favoring reciprocity with the United States, and the election of a Conservative and Nationalist Government by a majority of 37.

Sept. 23.—M. Kokotzyk, minister of finance in the Stolypin cabinet, assumes the premiership of Russia.

Sept. 26.—The French battleship Liberté is blown to pieces by explosions in her magazines, 225 of the crew lose their lives.

Sept. 27.—First election in Sweden under universal suffrage shows great gains by Socialists.

Sept. 29.—War is declared by Italy against Turkey and hostilities in Tripoli begin.

Sept. 30.—The Turkish cabinet, under Hakkı Bey, resigns.

October 1.—The first election in Mexico under the new regime results in the choice of Francisco I. Madero, jun., leader of the recent revolution, as president.

Oct. 2.—President von Hellen, of the Finnish high court of justice, is shot dead by a shop clerk at Abo, who immediately kills himself.

Oct. 6.—The Liberal ministry in Canada, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, resigns. Robert L. Borden, Conservative leader, accepts the premiership.

Oct. 10.—At a special election in California an amendment to the state constitution, granting suffrage to women, is carried by a slight majority.

Oct. 10.—An uprising in Hu-Peh Province, China, assumes serious proportions, the revolutionists capturing the capital, Wu-Chang.

Oct. 11.—Earl Grey resigns as Governor-General of Canada.

Oct. 13.—The Duke of Connaught takes the oath as Governor-General of Canada.

Oct. 14.—Yuan Shi-Kai, former grand councillor and commander-in-chief of the Chinese army and navy, who was dismissed several years ago, is recalled and appointed viceroy of Hu-Peh and Hu-Nan Provinces.

Oct. 26.—The throne yields to the National Assembly of China, and dismisses Sheng-Hsuan-Huai, the minister of posts and communications.

Oct.