



THE TIGER.

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IN no other country are tigers so numerous, so large, and so bloodthirsty as in India and the adjacent islands. The average height of this beast is from three to four feet, and his average length from six to nine feet, though tigers are sometimes found fifteen feet in length from the head to the tip of the tail. The tiger is a magnificent looking animal, and so strong and fierce that the elephant alone is able to withstand him; but, though relentless when he is attacked, he is nevertheless a cowardly animal, and retreats on the approach of a foe, unless wounded or provoked. He is found both in the mountains and in the plains of India. When the hot season approaches he seeks the neighbourhood of streams, where he can be concealed in the thickets of long grass or brushwood.

An Indian officer, learning on one occasion that a path to a spring had been monopolized by tigers, resolved upon their destruction. He therefore caused a support to be placed in the branches of a tree that hung just above the path, and, taking his station there with his gun, succeeded in killing several of the savage creatures.

In one of the beautiful valleys of India, two thousand feet above the sea, tigers as well as wild elephants abound. Over the mountain pass which leads to this valley a road has been made. There are a few dwellings along the route, but this low mountain range is for the most part the habitat of wild beasts, and tigers sometimes come down to the streams by the roadside to drink. In passing over this mountain range after nightfall the natives of the country always carry torches. The roar of the tiger is terrific. It is said that on the approach of a tiger monkeys betake themselves for safety to the nearest tree. They are then out of the reach of the tiger, but not beyond his influence, for the monster, as if understanding his power, immediately begins to roar with all his strength of lungs, and at the awful sound the little creatures are seized with trembling, until, losing their hold, they tumble from their perches upon the ground, and are quickly snapped up by the expectant animal.

A man-eating tiger is the scourge of the neighbourhood, and through his depredations whole villages are sometimes deserted, the inhabitants fleeing in dread of their lives. The tiger throws himself upon his victim with a bound, springing a distance of fifteen or twenty feet.

That a creature so savage as to be alike a terror to man and beast should be hunted is but natural. Tiger hunting in India is a favourite and most exciting diversion; in this sport elephants in great numbers are often employed. On entering a jungle the presence of a tiger is soon made known by the conduct of the elephants, who are able to scent the enemy from a considerable distance, and who give expression to their displeasure by a peculiar sound called "trumpeting." A tiger, when made aware of the presence of a foe, will often lie quite still, hidden by long grass, and then spring with a deafening roar upon his pursuers.

So terrible is this sound that the elephants will sometimes retreat, but they speedily recover their coolness and courage and return to the attack. The tiger will sometimes spring upon the elephant, and the huge creature, shaking himself free from his enemy, rushes upon him, and not infrequently fastens him to the ground with his tusks.

THE FRIGATE-BIRD.

I SEE a small, blue point in the heaven. Happy and serene region, which has rested in peace far above the hurricane! In that blue point, and at an elevation of ten thousand feet, royally floats a little bird with enormous pens. A gull? No; its wings are black. An eagle? No; the bird is too small.

It is the little ocean-eagle, first and chief of the winged race, the daring navigator who never furls his sails, the lord of the tempest, the scorner of all peril—the man-of-war or frigate bird.

We have reached the culminating point of the series commenced by the wingless bird. Here we have a bird which is virtually nothing more than wings: scarcely any body,—barely as large as that of the domestic cock,—while his prodigious pinions are fifteen feet in span. The storm bursts; he mounts to lofty heights, where he finds tranquility. The poetic metaphor, untrue when applied to any other bird, is no exaggeration when applied to him; literally, he sleeps upon the storm.

When he chooses to oar his way seriously, all distance vanishes; he breakfasts at the Senegal; he dines in America.



W. H. WITHROW, Secretary for Canada.

PRAYER-MEETING TOPICS.

NOVEMBER 5, 1893.

Junior Epworth League.

RISEN WITH CHRIST.—Col. 3. 1; Rom. 6. 11; Eph. 2. 5, 6; 5. 27; Gal. 2. 20; 1 John 5. 11; 1 Peter 1. 3, 4.

Junior E. I. of C. E.

WHAT IS HEAVEN LIKE?—Rev. 7. 9-17; 1 Cor. 2. 9.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONDUCTING JUNIOR LEAGUE MEETINGS.

A written programme, as a guide, may be given the leader of each meeting; for example:—

1. Opening Song.
2. Prayer for blessing on meeting.
3. Recite the Pledge in concert.
4. Reading of Bible lesson (in concert or alternate).
5. The Topic, opened by the Leader.
6. Prayers, Words or Verses by all.
7. Singing.
8. Talk by Pastor or Superintendent.
9. Reception of New Members.
10. Song.
11. Roll-call, and "Roll of Honour." *
12. Benediction.

THE *Western Christian Advocate* gives these good hints for Epworth group meetings: 1. Advertise them thoroughly. Every chapter officer and every pastor must aid in this. 2. Be sure to begin in time. Tardy preparations are the fruitful cause of "fizzles." 3. Let the chapter attend in a body and sit together, wearing their badges and displaying their banner. 4. Call the roll of the chapters, and let each president respond by giving the number present from his chapter as members or visitors. 5. Have plenty of ushers who know how to welcome those who come and seat them rightly. 6. Provide chairs in front for all the representative officers. If any of these are absent, leave their chairs vacant. 7. Gather a large orchestra and chorus, and have the music well worked up. Leave none of this to be extempore. 8. Have a League paper prepared by some bright young lady or gentleman, giving plenty of local and personal news, and let it be read publicly. 9. Always have reports rendered of what has been done *ad interim*. They should be short and to the point. 10. There should always be opportunity to take the League pledge, to declare for Christ, and to join the church.

* The "Roll of Honour" is a list of those members who show a perfect attendance at Church (morning service), Sunday school and Junior League for a quarter.

OUR YOUNG LIVES

MAY be old in rich experience of the Saviour's love.

May be mature in that wisdom which confounds the colleges because it comes independently of all earthly sources.

May induce older lives to regain some of their former freshness by surrounding them with Christian brightness and good cheer.

May grow steadily through the years, until in our old age we shall be only white-locked youth, waiting for the transfiguration of death and its perpetuity yonder.

Apple-blossoms, gently swaying
On the branches overhead,
Are but harbingers of fruitage
That shall dangle there instead,
When the sun and cloud together
Through the summer days have led.

Youthful premonitions linger
Round the heart divinely blessed,
Of a life more richly laden
Than the boldest could have guessed,
With a fruitage of God's gathering,
When in autumn colours dressed.

Be it mine to face the future,
Knowing that my larger life
Must evolve from this within me,
God-instructed, full-grown, rife,
Waiting for the harvest gladness,
That shall crown the earthly strife.

LESSON NOTES.

FOURTH QUARTER.

STUDIES IN THE EPISTLES.

A. D. 57.] LESSON VI. [Nov. 5.

THE RESURRECTION.

1 Cor. 15. 12-26.] [Memory verses, 20-23.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.—1 Cor. 15. 57.

OUTLINE.

1. Christ's Resurrection, v. 12-20.
2. Our resurrection, v. 21-26.

EXPLANATIONS.

"If Christ be preached"—Paul means, certainly nobody will deny that we, the apostles, have preached Christ, and certainly none of us have preached him without asserting that he rose from the dead. "Our preaching vain"—Our whole doctrine is useless, nugatory, and false. "Your faith also is vain"—This means that if Christ is not risen there is an absurdity in holding to the Gospel, with all its professions and promises, all it had done, and all it proposed to effect. "False witnesses"—Persons who have testified what is false concerning God. "Your faith is vain"—Is frustrated. "Of all men most miserable"—Because (1) we have consented to forego the present life in order to win the future; because (2) all our high hopes of eternal life are doomed to disappointment. "The first fruits"—The promise of the general resurrection, as the first fruits promised the harvest. This epistle was written about the time of the passover; the day after the passover Sabbath was the day in which the Jews offered the first fruits of their harvest at the temple. It was also the day of our Lord's resurrection. "Every man in his own order"—That is, in his company or grouping. First, "Christ," who rose from the dead by his own power; second, "they that are Christ's." "The end"—The consummation of God's plan of redemption. Death is the last enemy that shall be destroyed.

PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.

Where does this lesson show—

1. That Christ's resurrection was an essential part of his work of redemption?
2. That the early Christians looked for their reward not in this world but in the world to come?
3. That there is coming an eternal period when God shall be "all in all?"

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. What did some among the Corinthians say? "That there was no resurrection from the dead." 2. What follows if there be no resurrection of the dead? "Then is Christ not risen." 3. What follows if Christ be not risen? "Our faith is vain; we are yet in our sins." 4. What blessed truth does Paul repeat and emphasize? "Now is Christ risen from the dead." 5. What is the Golden Text? "Thanks be to God," etc.

DOCTRINAL SUMMARY.—The resurrection of the body.

CATECHISM QUESTIONS.

Did the Redeemer give his life for all men? 1 Tim. 2. 6.—Who gave himself a ransom for all.

What was the course of our Saviour's history as Mediator?

First, he humbled himself; and then he was exalted to glory.

WHAT DRINK DOES.

It clogs the brain.
It overworks the heart.
It checks the action of the lungs.
It inflames and hardens the liver.
It causes fatty degeneration of the kidneys.

It arrests digestion by inflaming the mucous membrane of the throat and stomach.

It creates an appetite which is only increased by being gratified.

It destroys the nerve force and paralyzes the energy.

It diseases to the third and fourth generation, by the laws of heredity.

It not only ruins the mental and physical faculties, but wrecks the moral powers.

This is what it does for man, as an individual. Now what effect has it on society, business, politics and religion.

It blasts homes.

It degrades father and son.

It blights wife-love and mother-pride.

It chains womanhood in the hell of chastity.

It blocks factory wheels.

It closes mines and mills.

It furnishes "no market" for all sorts of produce.

It delays sales of bread, cloth, shoes, lumber, furniture, groceries and fuel.

It causes strikes, fills jails, and piles cost on county, state and nation.

It corrupts politics and politicians.

It creeps into the ballot-box and destroys free suffrage.

It places men in office who dare not oppose the traffic.

It hinders honest legislation and brews laws which are a stench in the nostrils of every patriot.

And, first, last, and above all, it damns men eternally, giving them no hope in life or in death.

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