#### Maize and Tobuco

The Indian corn looked over the fence, And what do you think he spied? A field of tobacco just ready to bloom And stretching in lordly pride

To his brond leaved neighbour at once

he called, In accents loud and clear, I thought you belonged to a sunnier

clime Pray, what are you doing here?

So then, with a haughty air replied

The plant of power and pelf,
You are pleased to ask of my business,

What do you do yourself?

I feed the muscle and blood and bone, To make our farmers strong, And furnish blood for the little ones That round their tables throng.

I move in a somewhat loftier sphere, The foreign guest rejoined, As a chosen friend and companion dear Of men of wealth and mind.

I'm the chief delight of the gay young spark,

O'er the wise my sway I hold, I lurk in the book-worm student's cell-In the dowager's box of gold.

Thousands of hands at my bidding work : Millions of coin I raise-He censed to speak, and in angry mood Responded the tasseled maize:

You're in secret league with dyspeptic 1118-

A mercliess traitor band, With clouds of smoke you pollute the air, With floeds of slime the land.

You tax the needy labourer sore, You quicken the drunkard's thirst, You exhaust the soil—and I wish you'd

go, To the place whence you came at first.

## LESSON NOTES.

FIRST QUARTER.

STUDIES IN THE ACTS AND EPISTLES.

LESSON III.-JANUARY 17. A MULTITUDE CONVERTED.

Acts 2, 32-47. Memory verses, 38, 39. GOLDEN TEXT.

The promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off .-Acts 2, 39.

# OUTLINE.

- 1. Earnest Scekers, v. 32-40.
- 2. Glad Bellevers, v. 41-43. 8. United Christians, v. 44-47.

Time.—Same day as last lesson, Sunday, May 28, A.D. 30.

Place.—Jerusalem, in the neighbour-hood of the upper room where the events of last Sunday's lesson occurred.

Connecting Links.-Peter answers the criticisms of the crowds. He sets aside the charge of drunkenness as abourd, and declares that the miracles are the fulare signs that the climax of Hebrew history has come. He proclaims Jesus of Nazareth as the Chris of God, and charges his hearers with having murdereu him.

# HOME READINGS.

multitude converted.-Acts 2. 25-36.

multitude converted.—Acts 2. Tu. A

W. Call to repentance.—Isa, 55, 1-7. Th. Confession and salvation.-Rom. 10. 4-13.

Born anew.-1 Peter 1. 17-25.

Joy in heaven.—Luke 15. 1-10. The prodigal returning.—Luke 15.

QUESTIONS FOR HOME STUDY.

Of what fact were the apostles nosses ? What honour bad Jesus received?

1. Earnest Seekers, v. 32-40.

What promise had he received?
What had he to do with the scenes of Pentecost? What testimony had David borne of

him? What truth did Peter now proclaim to Israel?

How was the multitude affected by Peter's words? What did they ask?

What two duties did Peter declare to be necessary? What is the remission of sins?

What gift was promised?
Who were included in this promise?
Golden Text.

What further did Peter say?

Glad Believers, v. 41-43.

Who then were baptized? How many converts were added? How did they show their steadfastness of falth?

How were the citizens of Jerusalem

3. United Christians, v. 44-47. How did the believers live? What was done with their possessions? Where were they daily found How were they engaged? In what spirit did they live? How were they regarded by men? PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.

Where in this lesson are we shown—

1. The duty of repentance?

2. The duty of baptism? 3. The duty of joining the church?

#### A BEDOUIN.

Our exceedingly spirited picture gives us a fine view of one of this remarkable race. The name (pronounced bed-oo-cen) is from the Arab Bedawi, and means dweller in the desert. The Bedouins are the descendants of Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar. Concerning this son the angel, when he found Hagar by the fountain in the wilderness (Gen. 16. 7-14), declared the prophecy that he should be a wild man, that his hand should be against every man and every

tive. They are quite at home on horse-back, and as riders are not equalled back, and as riders are not equalled anywhere on the globe. In intelligence and morals they hold a low rank. They practice polygamy, hold slaves, and think robbery of any persons except those of their own race entirely justifiable. Their highest virtue is that of hospitality. Our nietues represents a fine analysis. Our picture represents a fine specimen of the Bedouin returning from a marauding excursion. He is well laden with plunder, obtained probably from a cara-van which he and his companions fell He rides at full gallop, as though apprehensive that a rescuing party were in pursuit.

## MR. GLADSTONE IN A NEW LIGHT.

The Rev. Newman Hall tells in The New Age, recently, an interesting story of Mr. Gladstone, related to him by Sir Francis Crossley. When Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he used to go to the church of St. Martin's in-the-Fields, which, as many people in-the-Fields, which, as many people know, overlooks Trafalgar Square. One day Sir Francis was dining with the vicar, who had recently been to see a sick crossing-sweeper. The vicar asked the crossing-sweeper if any one had lately visited him.

"Yes, Mr. Gladstone," answered the invalid.



A BEDOUIN.

man's hand against him, and that he should dwell in the presence of his kindred; also, that his offspring should exceedingly numerous, so that it should not be numbered for multitude. Through all the ages down this prophecy has found its fulfilment. In ancient has found its fulfilment. In ancient times the descendants of Ishmael dwelt in tents, as the Bedouins do now. They in tents, as the Bedouins do now. They were hardy, brave, warlike, kept exten-sive flocks, lived in wild and uncultivat-ed countries, and made frequent incursions for plunder upon the neighbouring nations who dwelt in cities and cultivated the coil. The same mode of life is still pursued by their descendants. They occupy their old home, Arabia. They live in bands of from two hundred to twenty or thirty thousand, and move their camps from place to place as pasturage for their flocks or other considera-tions may lead. They despise agricul-ture and trade, and subsist chiefly by their flocks. The love of robbery and plunder is transmitted from generation to generation. Their hand is against all their neighbours, and the hands of all men are against them. Through all the wars that have convulsed the nations of the East they have never been conquered. In the seventh century they were reached by the preaching of Mohammed, and accepted his religion. Under his appeals their fierce, warlike spirit was aroused to the highest heat, and they became a terror to both Asia, They still continue deand Europe. voted Mohammedans, and attend strictly to the teachings of that religion. In appearance they are dark-skinned, with piercing eyes. They are of medium size, sinewy, strong, and exceedingly ac-

But now came he to see you?" asked

the vicar.
"Well," answered the crossing-sweeper,
"he had always a nice word for me when he passed my crossing, and when I was not there he missed me. He asked my mate, who had taken my place, where I was, and when he heard that I was ill he asked my address, and when he was told he put it down on paper. called to see me.

"And what did he do?" asked the

"Why, he read some Bible to me and prayed," was the answer.

# SOME QUEER TRAPS.

What would you think of plants which catch birds and eat them? And yet there are such plants. They grow in some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, far away on the other side of the world. They are large and have many leaves.

The middle vein of each leaf, instead of stopping at the tip, grows out a foot or two beyond it.

On the further side of this stem is a graceful pitcher, with two fringed flaps down the front and a leaf hinged on for a lid, which is sometimes open and some-times shut. The pitcher is partly filled with a sticky fluid. Some of the pitchers which grow on these wonderful plants are half a yard long and would hold several quarts of water.

The rim eround the mouth of the pitcher is very prettily trimmed, and the sides are curiously marked and coloured green and red and pink. In-

side the mouth there is a kind of funnel. with sharp points all around, leading down to the trap below.

You may have seen rat-traps made in much the same way.

Small birds often come to this pitcher. drawn to it by the smell or colour of the They see the liquid at the bot-

flower. They see the liquid at the bottom and try to get to it.

It is a trap easy to get into, but hard to get out of, against all those sharp points. In its struggle for freedom the puor struggling prisoner gets its wings wet and sticky, and is either drowned at once or lingers on until partly eaten up by the pitliess pitcher.

This is turning the tables truly, when

This is turning the tables truly, when plants catch and eat birds instead of being caten by them.

Another trap of this kind grows in North Carolina, and in some other places, and is called Venus's fly-trap. It is a plant with few and small roots, and with from eight to twelve leaves growing out from a short stalk. The flowers are quite large and of a greenish-white colour.

The tran grows on the very tip of the leat, and looks like the two valves of a clam-shell hinged together at the back and edged all around with sharp points.

On the inner side of each valve there are three long hairs; these hairs are very sensitive, and the moment they are touched the valves close and the points come together just as your fingers do when you clasp your hands. If the thing caught in the trap is not fit for feed, the valves open before long; but if it is the right sort of food, the spikes stay closely clasped until whatever is of use to the plant is eaten up; then they open, and the leaf is ready for another insect and another feast.

Father—"And so papa's dear little boy is very ill. Now, is there anything I can get for him that will make him feel better?" Invalid—"I don't know, papa. -but—I think I would like a gong.

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