

order to give to God, what an important influence it would have on their character and habits! Others have fixed salaries, and are paid half-yearly or quarterly. They might put aside at once out of the sum received what they purpose giving to God; but even in their case would not the habit of regularly and steadily storing for God, *from week to week*, be of immense service? We lately heard a young minister say that he never felt as much of the love of Christ in his heart, except perhaps at a communion table, as when on the Lord's morning, without any human eye to see him, he took the previously allotted portion of his salary, and solemnly dedicated it to the service of his Lord and Master; and those who have not fixed salaries could easily take an average, say for three years, as they are obliged to do for income-tax purposes, and weekly dedicate of their profits to God. How such "storing" would tend to counteract worldliness, and bring men to realize their responsibility in the use of money! How easy it would be then for "every one" to give "as God has prospered!" The servant ten shillings, perhaps, and if so, her master, in many an instance, ten pounds at least. —*Rev. L. E. Berkeley, D. D.*

### THE TEMPLE OF DURGA KHAND AT BENARES, INDIA.

BY HON. N. F. GRAVES.

This temple is better known as the Monkey Temple, being the place where monkeys and apes are worshiped. It is a lofty and graceful building of pyramid form, with all the lines broken with numerous turrets.

The whole temple is covered with elaborate covering, with carved figures of all the animals that are considered sacred in Hindu mythology. There is a very fine view from the roof of this temple. It stands in an open place surrounded by an open colonnade. The porch of the temple stands on twelve elaborately carved pillars and is surmounted by an elegant dome with cupolas at each corner.

It is all very curious and seems well adapted for a home, with many conveniences for monkeys, which they enjoy to the fullest extent. There is a bell suspended from the centre of the dome, which when rung brings a large family of monkeys to their meals. They came clattering down the columns grinning very like-

ly in fun but they appeared to be angry. They ate voraciously the parched seeds thrown them.

Some seemed fearless, but the great mass ran up the columns, climbing from turret to turret, and up the pinnacles, some with their babies clinging to them, at the slightest alarm. Many of them stop as soon as they are beyond your reach and seem to stop to have a talk with you. They chatter, laugh, and grin, and throw a side glance at you, but most of them keep out of your way.

A few large, venerable monkeys linger on the ground floor and you do not care to have them get very near you. They look savage and are said to be dangerous neighbors, but the Hindu venerates them and their sacred character, and to him they are all living deities and worthy of adoration.

These monkeys run at large and over all the houses and grounds in the vicinity, and no one is allowed to injure them as the Hindus hold them as sacred.

Close by this temple there is an elegant tank walled up with marble steps so that the monkeys can go down and drink and bathe in the sacred water of the Ganges that the tank contains. Vast crowds of worshippers flock to this temple daily to pay their devotions, and to strew their offerings on the shrine of the goddess.

These monkeys having had the freedom of the city for many years, and having been fed, and in every respect been provided for, have increased and no one knows their number in Benares.

They go out to the ferry boats and cross the river, and go into the groves in the country, but are sure to return at night.

They are the only passengers that pay no fare, but the boatmen allow them to pass. They have become so numerous in and around the temple that they are troublesome and some have been transported into the country several miles, but they return.

It is estimated that there are twenty thousand of these sacred animals in Benares and they are all abundantly fed.

It is believed that each monkey costs as much for its support as it does to feed a man. The monkey is an intelligent animal and knows he is well off in the city, and is contented. He gets plenty of good water, unlimited vegetables, fruit and grain, a shady palace with verandas and corridors, a series of attractions that he cannot meet