

every day." If your study of this topic has made this clear you will have done well; but if the little ones, catching the spirit of the Master, go home to do his work there, it will be better still. Show the disposition and spirit of Jesus by Luke 22. 27—"I am among you as he that serveth." Doing for others was his glory and should be ours. 1, Know; 2, Have; 3, Give.

October 4.—"Lesson from Paul's shipwreck."—Acts 27. 21-44.

1. In the day of disaster the best security against despair is confidence in God. This confidence may be felt by every soul that strives to do God's will, but the froward and disobedient are never secure.

2. A cheerful and courageous spirit works wonders in the lives of the despondent. Paul acts before his fellow-sufferers, and speaks cheering words, and they catch his spirit and strike out for safety.

3. The counsels of men follow the providences of God. As Jehovah had promised that none should be lost (v. 22), the men did abide in the ship (v. 51), and the soldiers' counsel (v. 42) did not prevail (Prov. 15. 33).

4. There is no case so desperate as to afford no occasion for gratitude and thanks. It is bad to be drenched and hungry and adrift upon an angry sea, yet bread for the present and a promise of better things are worthy of remembrance before God.

5. God's plans do not debar one from the use of means. Indeed, means and ends belong alike to the divine plan. One can work with mightier energy when he works in harmony with God.

6. Proper care for the body is good also for the soul. Many a man thinks his piety is on the decline, when it is only his health. He needs the physician rather than the pastor. Elijah, weary and fasting, wishes for death, and the ministering angel meets the case with rest and food. (1 Kings 19. 4, 5).

7. In the beginning Paul's inspired counsel was rejected, but in the emergency of wreck his words become the source of cheerfulness and deliverance. God's words, uttered by holy men moved by the Holy Ghost, will at last prevail.

8. Paul prayed for a prosperous journey to Rome (Rom. 1. 10). He got the journey, but not the kind he asked for. Divine wisdom ordered it, and through the disaster all on board were made the friends of the apostle. When God withholds the specific requests of his people he gives something better.

9. Disobedience to the word of God always results in disaster in some degree. They all escaped, but the ship and cargo were lost. Happy are they who reach the blissful shores of eternity, though all other things are lost!

IN TIME OF DANGER.

1. In time of danger a Christian has a source of strength and cheer that others do not have.
2. In time of danger a Christian will intercede for others as well as for himself.
3. In time of danger a Christian will try to comfort and encourage others.
4. In time of danger a Christian's faith in God will be most conspicuously shown.

Oct. 11.—"Bible Lessons from Sheep."—Isa. 53. 6, 7; Luke 15, 3-7; John 10 1-5.

The sheep is an emblem of meekness, patience, and submission, and it is expressly mentioned as typifying these qualities in the person of our Lord. Isa. 53. 7. The relation that exists between Christ and his members is beautifully compared to that which in the East is so strikingly exhibited by the

shepherds to their flocks. Jno. 10. 1-5. The value of a soul and the joy over its salvation is strikingly portrayed in Luke 15. 3-7. Either of these passages suggests many lessons, but to give sufficient material, or for an interesting Bible reading on shepherds and sheep, we have arranged the following outline:

- Bible Shepherds—  
Gen. 47. 3; Ex. 2. 17; Luke 2. 8, 20; 1 Sam. 16. 1.  
"The Lord my Shepherd"—  
Psa. 23. 1-4; 1 Pet. 2. 25; 5. 4; Heb. 13. 20, 21.  
The shepherd and the sheep, e.g.—  
1. Guides. Psa. 23. 3; John 10. 3; John 18. 13; Ezek. 34. 12.  
2. Provides. Psa. 18. 1, 2; 34. 10; Rom. 8. 28; Psa. 23. 2, 5; Isa. 40. 11; John 10. 9.  
3. Gives life. John 10. 11; Isa. 53. 6; Rom. 5. 8; Eph. 5. 2; Titus 2. 14.  
4. Knows. John 10. 14, 15, 27; Ezek. 35. 11; 2 Tim. 2. 19.  
5. Delights in their welfare. John 10. 28, 29; Mal. 3. 17; 1 Pet. 2. 9; Rev. 7. 17; Psa. 103. 13.  
6. Considers and considering these passages the various relations existing between Christ and his members will be fully seen. "We are his people and the sheep of his pasture." Therefore let us live ever near him.

Interesting Contrasts.

The boys and girls will be interested in the following contrasts between American and Chinese customs:

We bake bread; they steam it.  
In rowing a boat, we pull, they push.  
We keep to the right; they keep to the left.

Our sign of mourning is black; theirs is white.

Our windows are made of glass; theirs of paper.

We shake a friend's hand; they shake their own.

Our language is alphabetic; theirs is ideographic.

We eat with knives and forks; they, with chopsticks.

We blacken our shoes; they whiten their shoe soles.

We write with a pen or pencil; they write with a brush.

We locate intellect in the brain; they locate it in the stomach.

We divide the day into twenty-four hours; they, into twelve.

Our given name precedes the surname; theirs follows the surname.

We think milk and butter almost indispensable; they use neither.

In sewing we draw the needle toward us; they push it from them.

We take off our hats as a mark of respect; they keep theirs on.

Our calendar is based on solar time; theirs on lunar time.

We are taught to study in silence; they are taught to shout aloud.

With us the seat of honor is on the right; with them it is on the left.

Here, deserts are served at the close of a meal; there, at the beginning.

The needle of our compass points to the north; theirs points to the south.

We read from left to right, horizontally; they read perpendicularly, from right to left.

Our children stand facing the teacher to recite their lessons; theirs turn their backs to the teacher.

We have standard weights and measures; their weights and measures differ in each district.

Americans win their own brides; the Chinese have theirs chosen by the parents through go-betweens.

We should consider the gift of a coffin too suggestive; they consider it most acceptable years before it is needed.

Our watchmen quietly go their rounds with a view to catching thieves; theirs beat gongs and yell to frighten them away.

We bury our dead a few days after their decease; they often keep theirs in the house in heavy, sealed coffins, for years.

When our sons marry they set up a home of their own; when their sons marry they bring their brides to the parents' home.

We cut our finger nails; they think it aristocratic to have the nails from one to five inches long, often protecting them with silver or other metal sheaths.—China's Millions.

Easily Cured.

Wordsworth's lines of the child at play, "as if his whole avocation were endless imitation," were recently recalled by a conversation overheard in the children's ward at a New York hospital.

A little girl of nine, whose role was that of nurse, rang an imaginary telephone on the wall to talk to her companion at the further end of the room, who played the part of doctor.

"Hello!" said the nurse. "Is this the doctor?"

"Yes," answered a deep voice, "this is the doctor."

"This lady is very sick," he was informed.

"Well, what seems to be the trouble?" a bit gruffly.

"She has swallowed a whole bottle of ink!" said the nurse.

"The doctor, not hurried, inquired what had been done for the patient; but the nurse, too, was ready in emergencies. She answered:

"I gave her two large pads of blotting paper!"

Interesting Facts.

The amount of work a busy bee will do in one day is simply marvellous. Every head of clover consists of about sixty flower tubes, each of which contains a very small quantity of sugar. Bees will often visit a hundred heads of clover before returning to the hive, and in order to obtain the sugar necessary for a load must, therefore, thrust their tongues into six thousand different flowers. A bee will make twenty trips a day when the clover patch is convenient to the hive, and thus will draw the sand different flowers in the course of a single day's work.

The A B C is conquering the world. Other alphabets are being driven out of sight by this fine plain letter. Look at your postage stamp album and see how the Roman alphabet is displacing the others or edging in alongside, except in Russia. The latest country to take steps toward its adoption is Japan. The Government has recently appointed a commission to draw up a plan whereby Japanese writing may be made to conform to modern English and French forms. In China progress in the same direction is reported, and missionaries there say that the old and inflexible sign-writing is sure to go. Germany is rapidly falling into line, and the number of books and pamphlets printed in Roman characters increases year by year.

President Roosevelt, with his happy and truthful way of saying things declared in a recent public address that manliness and virtue always go together. If the rising generation can be brought to understand this fact it will be saved from many follies and sins.