

THE NEW UMBRELLA.

Oh, Ella!  
 With her first umbrella!  
 She walked abroad like any queen.  
 She held it proudly for display,  
 Admired its handle, stroked its sheen,  
 And lever little girl more gay.

Dear Ella!  
 Such a wee umbrella!  
 One day upon a market-place  
 I met her; dripping were her curls  
 She looked, despite her sunny face,  
 The most forlorn of little girls.

Why, Ella!  
 Where's your new umbrella?  
 Said I; "the storm has drenched your  
 hair!"  
 Just see your frock! just see your hat!  
 And what is this you hug with care?—  
 A broom, a fiddle, or a cat?

Oh, Ella!  
 With her first umbrella!  
 She looked at me and shyly spoke,  
 The rain-drops pelting on her yet:  
 I have it here beneath my cloak,  
 Because, you see, it might get wet!"

LESSON NOTES.

THIRD QUARTER.

STORIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT FROM  
 ISAIAH TO MALACHI.

LESSON XIII.—SEPTEMBER 24.

REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The Lord is thy keeper.—Psa. 121. 5.  
 Titles and Golden Texts should be thor-  
 oughly studied.

TITLES.	GOLDEN TEXTS.
I. ....	With us is the—
P. ....	God is our—
S. S. ....	The Lord hath—
G. L. ....	Seek ye the—
S. and R. ....	Righteousness—
G. R. ....	Remember—
and the B. of L. ....	I will not—
and the W. of G. ....	Amend your—
in the D. ....	Blessed are—
C. of J. ....	Be sure your—
L. G. S. ....	Whosoever will—
S. B. ....	Daniel purposed—

FOURTH QUARTER.

STORIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT FROM  
 ISAIAH TO MALACHI.

LESSON I.—OCTOBER 1.

DANIEL AND BELSHAZZAR.

5. 17-30. Memorize verses 29, 30.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The face of the Lord is against them  
 do evil.—Psa. 34. 16.

DAILY STEPS.

- Mon. Find out what kind of a man  
 Belshazzar was. Dan. 5. 1-4.
- Tues. Read about the temple vessels.  
 Jer. 52. 12-19.
- Wed. Read what a prophet said about  
 Babylon. Jer. 51. 47-58.
- Thur. Read the lesson verses. Dan. 5.  
 17-31.
- Fri. Learn the truth about evil doers.  
 Golden Text.
- Sat. Find out the secret of Daniel's  
 courage. Dan. 6. 10, 11.
- Sun. Learn who rules men and nations.  
 Psa. 75. 7.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Who was the new king of Babylon?  
 Whose son was he? What kind of a  
 feast did he make? How many were  
 invited to the feast? Why was it foolish  
 to hold this feast at this time? Because  
 a great army was just outside the gates.  
 What appeared on the wall to Bel-  
 shazzar? Who was sent for to read this  
 writing? Where did Daniel get his wis-  
 dom? From God. What reward was  
 offered to the one who read the writing?  
 Did Daniel read it to get the reward?  
 No. Who had weighed Belshazzar in his  
 balances? God. What happened that  
 night to Belshazzar? He was slain, and  
 his kingdom was taken away. What did  
 Daniel now become? A ruler in the new  
 kingdom.

THREE LITTLE LESSONS.

We have learned that—  
 1. God is greater than any king.  
 2. He brings down a proud heart.  
 3. The humble and obedient are hon-  
 ored by him.

SILK CULTURE.

How few people, as they finger the soft  
 silks, the lustrous satins and the exquisite  
 velvets in their daily shopping tours, think  
 of the millions of tiny creatures whose  
 lives were given to gratify their love for  
 the beautiful.

"Ugh, a horrid worm!" a certain  
 dainty lady says as she hastily brushes  
 from her silken gown a crawling bit of  
 life that has ventured too near.

"Come with me," one says to her, "and  
 see what a horrid worm can do," and to-  
 gether we wend our way under the low  
 hanging branches of the mulberry trees to  
 a small building near by. We enter and  
 find ourselves in a small but cheerful  
 room which is dignified by the name of  
 "The Cocoonery." On all sides are trays  
 and shelves holding an army of large,  
 greyish-white worms that pay no atten-  
 tion to us whatever, but continue to eat  
 voraciously of the leaves that are spread  
 about on the trays, making a noise like  
 the pattering of rain upon the roof. These  
 are silkworms.

The silkworm is the caterpillar of the  
 silkworm moth, and a native of China and  
 India, but is now raised in many parts of  
 the world. In China silkworms are some-  
 times raised on the mulberry trees in the  
 open air, but usually a special house or  
 room is set apart for them. The eggs of  
 the silkworm moth, which are no larger  
 than the head of a pin, are laid in the  
 latter part of the summer, and kept in a  
 cool place until the following spring. As  
 soon as the leaves of the osage orange  
 or mulberry tree appear, the eggs  
 are brought into a warm room, and  
 in a few days the worms are hatched  
 and ready for their food. They are  
 then placed upon trays covered with  
 mosquito netting, with plenty of tender  
 mulberry leaves, when they at once begin  
 eating and never appear to rest, except at  
 the moulting season, until spinning time.  
 Every two or three hours another netting  
 with fresh leaves is placed over them,  
 when they will immediately leave the old  
 food and crawl up through the netting to  
 the new food. In two weeks they will  
 have grown so large that paper with large  
 perforations will be found necessary, and  
 at the last, when they will be three inches  
 long, frames with slats across are used.  
 They are about thirty days in the cater-  
 pillar stage, during which they moult or  
 cast their skin four times. At the end of  
 the month they for the first time show a  
 desire to leave their food, and begin to  
 crawl about, waving their heads to and  
 fro. Twigs must be placed near by for  
 them to spin upon, or cones of paper may  
 be laid over them, when they will at once  
 send out from the little spinnerets on each  
 side of the mouth a fluid which hardens  
 into silky threads. After attaching them-  
 selves by means of these threads to what-  
 ever is near them, they begin winding  
 themselves up in a silken shroud until all  
 one can see is a silky cocoon about the  
 size of a pigeon's egg, and something the  
 shape of a peanut suspended from a twig.  
 The spinning is accomplished in three  
 days; and in eight days the cocoons are  
 ready to gather. In a fortnight the silk  
 moth will force its way out; but as this  
 breaks and discolors the silk, it is neces-  
 sary that the chrysalis be stifled, which is  
 done by steam or exposure to great heat,  
 the finest being reserved for laying; the  
 others, after having the loose silk removed,  
 are "reeled."

A very simple method is to throw them  
 into warm water, which dissolves the  
 gummy substance, uniting the threads.  
 The threads are then made into hanks of  
 raw silk, which has still to go through  
 several processes before it is ready for the  
 manufacturer.

If all Christians would keep wide  
 awake, no sinner could sleep.