



CANE BIRD



WOOD PECKER

HOW SOME BIRDS USE THEIR BEAKS.

There are many ways in which birds use their beaks. There is one thing, however, they all use them to the same purpose for which they are specially adapted. The tailor bird is so named, because it sews the edges of the leaves together to form a nest. The beak makes a good needle, and when the leaves are properly joined together there is a very close nest for the little birds. "Tap tap tap," what a noise the woodpecker makes! At first you may not be able to see him, but if you keep quiet and listen you can quickly tell where the noise comes from. The beak of the woodpecker is strong and sharp, and he is able to strike quite a heavy blow upon the bark of the tree. He has keen ears, and if there is a grub that makes a bit of noise near, he is pretty sure to find a sweet morsel for a lunch, for he is very fond of this sort of food.

But in another way some of the woodpeckers make a queer use of their beaks. They select a tree, the sap of which they are fond of, and through the bark they will peck a lot of little round holes. These are intended for sap-buckets, and when the sap fills the holes the woodpecker thrusts in its beak and sips it with the koonish relish. For hours at a time they will stand near the holes, quietly waiting till there is enough for a sip. Sometimes when people are making maple sugar, the woodpeckers are too lazy to make their own buckets, and may be seen standing on sap-troughs and sipping from the sugar-makers' store until they can drink no more. The illustration shows the way in which another bird uses its beak. It is an odd-looking bird found in New Zealand. It has no wings or tail, but a very strong

beak. It is about as large as a full grown hen and has very soft and pretty feathers. The New Zealanders use them to trim their dresses. The chiefs make a mantle of the skin with the feathers on it. No person of a lower order is allowed to wear one. Apteryx is the name this bird bears in the cyclopaedia, but is commonly called kiroi-kiroi. When the bird is resting it puts its beak upon the ground. Then it looks as if it had three legs, and this is probably the reason why some people call it the cane-bird.

Queer as the kiroi-kiroi looks, it is a fast runner, and the natives pursue it at night with spears and torches.

"WE HAVE SUCH A GOOD TIME."

The words were spoken by a young lady just home for a brief vacation from college. Her home is one of wealth and elegance, gathering into its ample apartments every comfort and refinement, everything that can make life luxurious and delightful. As she spoke we wondered what her ideas of a "good time" were. The answer came immediately, without our asking, as she continued, "We have prayer meet regularly, and the attendance is so large, our teachers and so many of the students are Christians, and our Sabbath-services are so interesting." With unrestrained delight we listened to this description of a "good time." And we thought how different was the young lady's conception of a good time from that we so often meet. To many a good time means an unceasing round of pleasure, of dancing, of theatres, of euchre-parties, of gay dissipation and frivolity. With some it means the wine-cup, the saloon, rudo and boisterous hilarity, and even inebriation. The really good time is that which takes hold on the purer and ennobling things of life, the things which conduce to the development of the highest and truest forms of

manhood and womanhood, the things which please God and lead to eternal life. For our accomplished young friend with her ideas of a good time we predict an honoured womanhood and a noble and useful life.

LESSON NOTES.

FIRST QUARTER.

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF OUR LORD.

A. D. 30.] **LESSON XI.** [Mar. 17.

ZACCHAEUS THE PUBLICAN.

Luke 19, 1-10. Memory Verses, S 10.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.—Luke 19, 10.

OUTLINE

1. The Saviour, v. 1-4
2. The Saviour, v. 5-7.
3. Salvation, v. 8-10.

TIME.—A. D. 30.

PLACE.—The confines of Jericho.

RULERS.—Same as before.

HOME READINGS.

- M. Zaccheus, the publican.—Luke 19, 1-10.
- Tz. Call of Matthew.—Luke 5, 27-32.
- W. Christ's care for the lost.—Luke 15, 1-10.
- Tz. A publican's prayer.—Luke 18, 9-14.
- P. Call to repentance.—Isa 55, 1-7.
- S. The far away coming first.—Matt. 21, 23-32.
- Su. Sent to save.—1 John 4, 7-14.

QUESTIONS FOR HOME STUDY.

1. The Saviour, v. 1-4. Through what city was Jesus passing?

What miracle did Jesus perform near the city? Luke 18, 35-43.
 What man eagerly sought to see Jesus?
 What was Zaccheus's calling?
 What hindered him from seeing Jesus?
 How did he finally succeed?
 What is God's promise to every earnest seeker? Prov. 8, 17.

2. The Saviour, v. 5-7.

Who saw Zaccheus in the tree?
 What did Jesus say to him?
 What was Zaccheus's response?
 Who complained of Jesus' act?
 What did the people say?
 On what other occasion did they complain?
 See Luke 5, 29-30.

3. Salvation, v. 8-10.

What did Zaccheus say to Jesus?
 What did the law require of evil-doers? Exod. 22, 1.
 What was Jesus's reply?
 Why had the Son of man come? (Golden Text.)
 What parable did Jesus then utter? Verses 11-27.

TEACHINGS OF THE LESSON.

- Where in this lesson may we find—
1. An earnest seeker after Jesus?
 2. A sincere penitent before Jesus?
 3. A joyful believer in Jesus?

THE LESSON CATECHISM

1. What means did Zaccheus take to see Jesus? He climbed into a sycamore tree.
2. What did our Lord tell him he intended to do? To abide in his house.
3. What did Zaccheus say he would do for the poor? He would give to them the half of his goods.
4. What would he do for those whom he had wronged by false accusation? He would restore them fourfold.
5. What did Jesus say? This day is salvation come to this house.
6. For what did the Son of man come? Golden Text: "The Son of man," etc.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—Salvation through Christ.

Womanhood Town.

Good morrow, fair maiden,
 With lanes so brown:
 Shad I tell you the way
 To Womanhood Town?

'Tis this way, and that way,
 Never a stop;
 'Tis picking up stitches
 That grandma will drop;

'Tis kissing the baby's
 Soft tears away;
 'Tis learning that cross words
 Never will pay;

'Tis helping dear mamma,
 'Tis sewing up rents;
 'Tis reading and playing:
 'Tis saving the cents;

'Tis loving and smiling,
 With never a frown:
 Oh, that is the way
 To Womanhood Town!

MISUSE OF HORSE POWER.

Nearly twenty years ago two brothers purchased each a team of Canadian ponies for work upon their farms. They were as nearly alike as two teams could be, and under the same management would have done and done service an equal length of time. One brother always drove rapidly and would reach his home—four miles distant from the railroad—in fifteen or twenty minutes less than his brother, although he lived a quarter of a mile beyond his brother's house. The other brother never urged his horses off a walk if he had a load on. If the horses chose to trot down the lower slope of a hill, he would allow them to do so. In guiding them he strove to avoid all stones, heavy ruts and bits of sand. It seemed to be his constant aim to husband the resources of his team. The result was that, after twelve years of constant use, the slow and careful driver still had the same team, and a good team too. Meanwhile the other brother had had eight different horses and spent over \$900 in horse-flesh.



THE HARE.

HARES are very pretty interesting little animals. Their eyes are large, and the fur very soft and beautiful. The under part of the body and a large patch on the throat are white. The rest of the fur is generally a sort of yellowish brown. Its long ears are very quick to detect the slightest sound. The home of the hare is called its "form." Here it sleeps during the day, going at night to its feeding ground by a tract it has made with its own footsteps. This narrow trail the hare makes is what serves the cruel hunter, or the sly poacher as a guide to the "form" of the little animal. The hare, as may be seen in our cut, leaps rather than runs, and so goes up a hill more easily than down one. These animals may be tamed and make very affectionate pets. The poet Cowper frequently mentions his three tame hares.

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