

God Save the Queen.

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.

O'er land and waters wide,
Through changing time and tide,
Hear when we call;
Where'er our English tongue
To wind and wave have rung,
Still be our anthem sung,
God save us all.

God bless our native land!
May heaven's protecting hand
Still guard our shore!
May peace our power extend,
Foe be transformed to friend,
And Britain's power depend
On war no more!

of the Keeper of the Queen's dogs. Before the Kennels lies a splendid open piece of turf, divided by netting into large "runs." Here is a general mingling of dogs, and much gambolling, barking, and racing. When the Queen drives up to the Kennels, most of the animals are turned out on this lovely sward for her inspection. Besides this precarious exercise, all the dogs are taken in parties for a good walk in the Park every morning. It is not to be expected that all this number of dogs are personal favourites of the Queen—although she knows and has named each individual animal—or that they are allowed the free run of her private apartments. One of the pure white collies called "Lily" always travels with the Queen. The other, "Maggie," is not so pretty a creature. A fox-terrier called "Spot," and the perky little tan-coloured German Spitz-dog, "Marco," also are generally with the Queen.

There is no doubt that her Majesty's pet dog for many years was a collie named "Sharp." The Queen was devoted to this animal, who, when with his royal mistress, always behaved delightfully. He had all his meals with her, and but seldom left her side.

"Noble" was another collie of whom the Queen was very fond. He always

in by a fine shrubbery, was built by the Prince Consort for such birds as the Queen might fancy to keep. Looking on to this pleasant scene are eighteen pens full of splendid poultry, all of the best breeds, as the blue label affixed to each indicates. At the back are the perfectly arranged roosting and sitting houses. The eggs served at the Queen's breakfast-table are exclusively those of white Dorkings.

Fancy birds include some seventy lovely pigeons, principally Jacobins, and foreign owls. Some pure white doves belong to Princess Beatrice, whose favourite birds are, however, canaries, of which a careful attendant accompanies her wherever she goes.

Other queer animals owned by the Queen are some long-haired white Canadian pigs, and an inclosure full of wild boars in the forest. These last are most ferocious-looking animals. A few are killed at Christmas time, and their heads, after being suitably decorated by the chefs, are sent by the Queen to certain members of the Royal Family, while one figure on the sideboard at Osborne.

This same kindness she inculcates all her children, and Princess Alice, on one of her birthdays, found her greatest pleasure in a pet lamb, all pink ribbons and bells. She afterwards wept bitterly



LESSON HELPS.

28. "Then led they Jesus from Calaph to Pilate unto the hall of judgment"—Pilate's house is better, that is, the palace of the Roman governor. Literally, the Pretorium. The meaning of the word varies according to the context. It is a word of military origin; its first meaning is the general's tent. "It was early"—Somewhere between three and six o'clock in the morning. "Be defiled"—By entering a house not properly cleansed of leaven. Exod. 12, 15.

29. "Went out unto them"—Religious scruples kept them from entering the palace, but they had no scruples against arresting an innocent man. "What accusation bring ye"—He knew by hearsay, but he wished a formal charge preferred.

30. "A malefactor"—Literally, an evil-doer. The Jews thought their statement would have been enough, but Pilate, like a true Roman, had too much respect for law to condemn one against whom no charge was proven. Their statement was vague.

31. "Said Pilate"—Takes the Jews at their word. "Judge him according to your law"—The Jews might judge an accused person, but could not inflict a death penalty. To inflict that one must be tried before Pilate. Pilate tried in numerous ways to avoid sentencing Jesus to death.

32. The Jews admitted that they had no right to inflict death, but wished to make Pilate the executioner and not the judge. "The saying"—Or, word (John 12, 32). "What death"—Rather, by what manner of death. The Jews would have put Christ to death for alleged blasphemy, but they lacked the power. Crucifixion was a Roman punishment, not a Jewish, and the charge on which Christ was crucified was not blasphemy but "majestas," to use a Latin word, that is, high treason.

34. "Sayest thou this thing of thyself"—The phrase "King of the Jews" was ambiguous. Jesus was not, in the political sense in which Pilate used it, but in a theocratic sense in which a Jew would use that title he certainly was.

35. "Am I a Jew"—Asked in pride and scorn. Pilate was a Roman, and the ruler of the subject-race of Jews. What cared he for nice distinctions in Jewish theology?

36. "My kingdom is not of this world"—My is an emphatic word, to mark the spiritual kingdom from earthly ones. Not a kingdom of this world as to its origin, or as to the weapons to be used.

HOME READINGS.

- M. Christ before Pilate.—John 18, 28-40
- Tu. Mocked by Herod.—Luke 23, 1-12
- W. Rejected of men.—Matt. 7, 15-25
- Th. No fault.—John 19, 1-16
- F. Powerful enemies.—Acts 4, 23-30
- S. Example of suffering.—Heb. 12, 1-6
- Su. Perfect by suffering.—Heb. 5, 1-9.

QUESTIONS FOR HOME STUDY.

1. The Accusers, v. 28-32.
 - To what place was Jesus taken?
 - Why did his accusers remain outside?
 - What question did Pilate ask?
 - What was their reply?
 - What did Pilate bid them do?
 - What objection did they make?
 - What manner of death had Jesus foretold for himself? Matt. 20, 19.
2. The King, v. 33-37.
 - What question did Pilate ask Jesus?
 - What did Jesus ask in reply?
 - Who had made the accusation?
 - What did Jesus say of his kingdom?
 - What did Pilate again ask?
 - What declaration did Jesus make?
 - What was his mission in the world?
 - Who belonged to his kingdom?
3. The Robber, v. 38-40.
 - What was Pilate's last question?
 - What was his verdict? Golden Text.
 - What proposition did he make?
 - Whom did the Jews choose for release?

A Royal Group at Sandringham,



H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Princess Victoria of Wales. H. R. H. the Duchess of York. Prince Charles of Denmark.
Prince Nicholas of Greece. H. R. H. the Princess of Wales. H. R. H. the Duke of York. Princess Maud of Wales.

Our readers will be keenly interested in the Royal Family group, especially taken at Sandringham, and including their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, Prince Charles of Denmark, and Prince Nicholas of Greece—the two nephews of the Princess. Nothing could be more charming than this latest portrait of the Princess of Wales, which gains an additional interest from being so essentially the central figure in a purely family group.—Montreal Witness.

Through every changing scene,
O Lord, preserve our Queen,
Long may she reign!
Her heart inspire and move
With wisdom from above,
And in the nation's love
Her throne maintain!

And not this land alone,
But be thy mercies known
From shore to shore!
Let all the nations see
That men should brothers be,
And form one family
The wide earth o'er!

THE QUEEN'S PETS.

The Queen's genuine love for almost all animals is well known, but few people are aware of the deep personal interest her Majesty takes in her dumb creatures, or can realize the thought and money that are expended on their suitable lodging, proper food, and constant care. Each individual animal belonging to the Queen is well lodged and tended, for her Majesty argues that the possession of an animal renders the owner responsible for its well-being. The Kennels are situated on a sunny slope and form a picturesque attachment to the very pretty cottage in Gothic style

guarded her gloves, and was a most faithful friend. From time to time the Queen has shown some of her collies, but she is, as a rule, averse to exhibiting such sensitive creatures.

For many years the Windsor Farms have produced the grandest prize-stock in the world, and the Queen is exceedingly proud of the fact. She takes the liveliest interest in the magnificent animals bred on her estates. All the Queen's cattle are washed over once a week with a mild and sweet disinfectant. The work is done by very experienced men from the time the creatures are young calves, and they grow to enjoy the process. The Queen's Farms are splendidly managed, and more than pay for themselves.

It is a pretty sight on all the Royal Farms to see the superannuated horses from the Queen's Stables quietly feeding in the sheltered paddocks or doing a little easy work. Every one of these good old servants the Queen knows by name, and notices as she takes her morning drives over her great property.

Quite close to Frogmore House, and just past that miracle of cleanliness and white marble, exquisite tile work and tinkling fountains that go to make up the Queen's Dairy, is the Royal Aviary, which, facing a sunny slope and hemmed

because the lamb would not love her so much as she loved it.

On all the Queen's estates are touching tablets to the memory of some faithful dumb friend. The Queen has loved them all, and nothing can hurt her more than cruelty to animals or an unjust depreciation of their many virtues.

LESSON NOTES.

SECOND QUARTER.

STUDIES IN THE GOSPEL BY JOHN.

LESSON IX.—MAY 28.

CHRIST BEFORE PILATE.

John 18, 23-40. Memory verses, 38-40.

GOLDEN TEXT.

I find no fault in him.—John 19, 4.

OUTLINE.

1. The Accusers, v. 28-32.
2. The King, v. 33-37.
3. The Robber, v. 38-40.

Time.—Early Friday morning, April 7, A.D. 30.

Place.—The judgment hall of Pilate.