

Sunday School Lesson

May 5, Lesson V—What Hilkiah Found in the Temple—2 Chronicles 34: 14-16, 29-33. Golden Text—Why is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.—Psalm 119: 105.

ANALYSIS. I. THE GOOD REIGN OF JOSIAH, vs. 1-7. II. THE REPAIR OF THE TEMPLE, vs. 8-13. III. THE BOOK OF THE LAW, vs. 14-28. IV. THE COVENANT, vs. 29-33.

INTRODUCTION.—The reign of Hezekiah, which came to an end somewhere between B. C. 698 and 692, was marked by many efforts toward reform of religious conditions in Judah, and throughout all Israel. (2 Kings 18: 4-7; 2 Chron. 31: 1, 20, 21.) But there were evidently many people strongly attached to the old ways, to the local sanctuaries, or high places which he destroyed, and to their forms of worship. Under their influence the young Manasseh who succeeded him and reigned more than fifty years in Jerusalem (2 Kings 21: 1-9) set himself to undo the good which his father had done. He restored the "dominions of the heathen," "built up again the high places," even built strange altars in the temple itself, revived the horrible custom of child sacrifice, and "brought much wickedness." The second book of chronicles tells of calamity which befell him in later years and of a belated repentance, and a prayer is reserved in the apocryphal books of the Old Testament, bearing his name (1st Chron. 33: 11-19). His son, Amon, followed his father's bad example, but was murdered after a brief reign, by his own servants.

Meanwhile the influence of the great prophetic reformers of the eighth century, Isaiah and Micah, Amos and Hosea, continued strong in the minds of their disciples and, in spite of persecution (2 Kings 21: 16), their teaching spread among the people. After the murder of Amon there was an uprising of "the people of the land" against the corrupt court. (Chron. 33: 24-25. The child Josiah who succeeded to the throne came under the good influence of the reforming party and when he reached mature age began a series of reforms more complete and far-reaching than anything which had previously been attempted. The parallel story of his reign in 2 Kings 22: 1 to 23: 28 should be read. See also Jeremiah's testimony to his character and his good reign in Jer. 22: 15, 16.

I. THE GOOD REIGN OF JOSIAH, vs. 1-7. Josiah was king in succession to his father Amon from B.C. 639 to 608. The historian bears him witness that "he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord . . . 2), and that "like unto him there was no king before him, that turned to the Lord with all his heart, and with all his soul (2 Kings 22: 25)." The high places, or local sanctuaries, which had been places of worship all over the land from the days of Joshua and the conquest, had become corrupted by imitation of the heathen rites, practices, and the altars of Baal. The Levite priests who ministered at these places are said to have gone away far from Jehovah after their idols, Ezek. 44: 10.

The groves, or, more correctly, the "Asherim" (Rev. Ver.), were originally sacred trees standing near the altar. In many cases they were replaced by wooden poles which may have been carved or painted with representations of the deity. The word Baal is plural of Bael, and is used because the god Baal was multiplied by the people into many localized divinities such as Baal-gad, Baal-zephon, Baal-hermon. Above the altars of Baal were images of some kind (summers, Rev. Ver.), perhaps representing the sun as an object of worship. For v. 5 compare 2 Kings 23: 15-16.

II. THE REPAIR OF THE TEMPLE, vs. 8-13. The eighteenth year of his reign was the year B.C. 621. The temple had, no doubt, been neglected and had fallen into disrepair during the long, bad reign of Manasseh. The king's officers (v. 8) were ordered to go to the high priest Hilkiah and ask him to sum up the money collected from the people by the doorkeepers, that it might be used to pay for material and to pay the wages of the workmen, 2 Kings 22: 2-7. The last clause of v. 9 should be, as in Rev. Ver., "of the inhabitants of Jerusalem." The faithfulness of the workmen in the performance of their task is especially recommended (v. 12). Apparently music was brought to aid them in the work. The overseers were men who could skillfully play (play skilfully on) instruments of music.

III. THE BOOK OF THE LAW, vs. 14-28. This book can hardly have been the entire Pentateuch, which the Jews in



Here is a group ready to step off the Anchor-Donaldson liner Athenia at Halifax this spring and begin the new life of prosperity in Canada.

Farm Notes

A BERRY BEARING CLIMBER

Among climbing vines that are useful in concealing screens, bare verandahs, summerhouses, old stumps and fences is the American Bittersweet, Celastrus scandens. This is one of the best climbers, being a rampant grower with glossy green leaves. This plant, if given a chance, will establish itself very quickly, as it twines about everything it can get hold of and is not subject to injury from insects and disease. It is described by W. T. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist, in his bulletin, "Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers." Bittersweet has an advantage over some other useful vines in bearing bright colored berries, which remain hanging after the leaves have disappeared. It is pointed out by the author in this bulletin, which is numbered 89 and published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, that one in procuring a plant should have knowledge that it has borne fruit or has been propagated from a fruit-bearing vine, as some of the plants bear only male blossoms that do not set fruit. The American Bittersweet is but one of many hardy climbing plants described in the bulletin that have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

PERENNIAL CLIMBING PLANTS

A greater use of climbing plants would add beauty to many of the homes in the country. Houses that lack beauty of architecture may be made very attractive by the planting of some of the hardy climbers. Verandahs, summerhouses, milkhouses, fences, rocks, and old stumps of trees covered with climbing plants will so change the appearance of the place that it will hardly be recognized by one who has known it before. Fortunately there are many hardy native climbers available in most districts and most nurseries carry suitable kinds at low prices. For many years a large number of kinds of these plants have been under test by the Central Experimental Farm system. The results of these trials are contained in Bulletin No. 89, "Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers." Among the most favored of these for hardiness, rapidity of growth and permanence the Virginia Creeper holds a prominent place. This vine, Ampelopsis quinquefolia, a native of the colder parts of Canada, is one of the hardiest and quite suitable for Prairie Provinces planting. While it has tendrils by which it clings to wire supports and trellises, it does not attach itself well to walls. Another variety of the Virginia Creeper known as the self-clinging or Hairy Virginia Creeper, attaches itself firmly to brick and other walls, requiring no special support. This variety, found growing wild at Ottawa, is hardy on Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, as well as in British Columbia. Many other attractive climbers or ornamental trees and shrubs are described and recommended in this publication, issued by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

For dividing lines between properties or separating parts of the home

grounds, living hedges are often more suitable than walls or fences. There are many plants suitable for hedging purposes, and most of these have been well tested at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, where there are no less than eighty-four hedges of sufficient length to make reliable comparisons. In testing hedge plants at the Central Farm about one hundred and twenty species of trees and shrubs have been tried out. Many of these have proved unsuitable. The hedges at the Experimental Farm are of different heights and breadths, and include both deciduous and evergreen varieties. These, as well as the method of their cultivation and care are described in Bulletin, 89 published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and entitled "Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Woody Climbers."

WOODY CLIMBERS

For positions where tall hedges are desired the Siberian Pen Tree has proved satisfactory, as have also the Honey Locust, the Common Buckthorn and some of the Birches. For tall evergreen hedges the Douglas Fir and the Norway Spruce are recommended, while for low evergreen hedges the American Arborvitae is very desirable. For deciduous hedges of medium height the Alder Buckthorn, the Wayfaring Tree and the Woody Caragana make good effects, while the Japanese Barberry, the Dwarf Caragana are well suited where low growing hedges are desired. The author of the bulletin, Mr. W. T. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist, observes that the shape of hedge that has been found most pleasing to the eye, and at the same time ensures the branches remain alive almost or quite to the ground, is one with the broadest part of the hedge at the ground, gradually narrowing towards the top and the top being rounded instead of being pruned to a sharp point.

WOODY CLIMBERS

She: Dad says you are a very promising young man. He: Gosh, yes! Two girls are suing me for breach of promise right now. Grandpa (to Grandma): "And another thing—I will not have you going out pillon-riding!"

WOODY CLIMBERS

"If you want your pets to love you speak kindly to them, and handle them gently. Do not lift your rabbit by its ears, or pull a cat's tail, or drag the dog by its fur, or wake them roughly out of sleep. Learn to make them happy, and they will learn to love you.—Humane Pleader.

LIMERICK CORNER

While the contest is closed the interest has by no means flagged as the many letters received testify, but we want to hear from still more readers of Limerick Corner. So send along your opinion with any suggestions you may have for the future conduct of this feature to Limerick Editor, Rooms 421-425, 73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 2, Ont.

Mrs. Hicks of Niagara Falls South, sends in this very interesting letter:— Dear Editor:—It broke my heart when I saw that the Limerick Contest was closed, even temporarily, but my falling respirations revived considerably when I saw with joy in this week's "Thorold Post" that you had not run out of limericks yet. "O King, live forever!"

I, for one, vote that the contest be continued. It is just at its height. Some people, Hubby for instance, are just beginning to take a real interest in it. We have "sold" him "Salada Tea" (I have a lovely one for Salada Green Tea) so he can hardly wait for a cup when he gets in the house for supper. It is not only the nice new dollar bills (it is the cleanest money I ever saw.) but I do enjoy the good limericks so. Mrs. MacNeil, Norwood, for "Keen's Mustard"; Miss Kathleen Walsh, Bismarck, on "Christie's Sultana"; and Mrs. Harry McDonnell, Clarendon Sta., on "Beecham's Pills"; Mrs. Bernice Hall, R.R. No. 2, Sundridge, on "Red Rose Tea"; and Mrs. M. E. Calder, Fenelon Falls, on "Shredded Wheat", are the best ones in this week's "Post". (O, yes and Mrs. Claude Bongard, Norwood, on "Brock's Bird Seed"), in my opinion. Why not make everybody illustrate his or her limericks, with simple geometrical illustrations (in Indian ink of course).

Please forgive me. I vowed I would not pester that poor over-limericked editor with any more nonsense until he sent out another invitation for lines. But it seems I can't help it. Well, you did ask for suggestions.

I think the "Limerick Contest" is quite the nicest, most "sociable" contest I ever entered. Room for everybody. I have been in lots of contests; I have won a few, and lost out in more, and in either case, did not enjoy the feeling, either that I was left out in the cold, or that anybody else was. The funny part of it is, the limericks you have bought are just the ones that have run off the end of my pen without any effort, almost without any thought, and the ones I have labored over to polish and finish, have gone overboard. Yours very sincerely, FANNIE T. HICKS, R.R. No. 2, Niagara Falls South, Ont. R.R. No. 2, Niagara Falls South, Ontario.

P.S.—The limericks are getting better. We had many good chuckles over the last batch.—F.T.H.

A few more prize winners:—

Dromedary Dates Phillips Milk of Magnesia A housemaid who called herself Cherry The wise and the winsome Patricia Told this to her best friend Alicia. (Her cheeks were as red as a berry). If your stomach feels sick, You can cure it up quick With a spoonful of Phillips Magnesia.

Wanted of spice cake Was fond of spice cake And of dates she preferred "Dromedary". Miss M. P. Kirkwood, R.R. 1, Terra Cotta, Ont. Bayer's Aspirin A poor man who'd ne'er heard of Bayer's. Had a cold, and could scarce climb the stairs. When in popped his wife With a smile large as life And said "Now you'll be cured, I've bought Bayer's". Miss Grace Hubler, Arundel, Que.

Shredded Wheat The doctor said "Absolute quiet" And if you buy it and try it A Shredded Wheat Biscuit (I know you can risk it) is fine, when you're put on a diet." Mrs. E. Miles, Box 397, Elora, Ont.

MacGregor Farmers wishing some farm help to hire. Should write to MacGregor, Esquire, Victoria Street. Is where you will meet, These people 'bout whom you enquire. Mr. T. Genoa, Caylon, Ont.

Bayer's Aspirin "My head's aching awful," said Andy. Said his friend, "I've relished here's an Aspirin to take its the good Bayer's make so we'll soon have your head feeling dandy." Lottie Livingston, R.R. 1, Powassan, Ont.

Old Dutch Cleanser "There was a housekeeper called Matzie, Who was most exceedingly lazy. But she bought some Old Dutch Didn't use very much. I'll her house was as fresh as a daisy." Mrs. Alex. McWilliam, R.R. 2, 3rd Con. Dutton, Ont.

Whoever named that sea-coast runner I'm Alone, certainly had a very sense of humor.—Troy Times.

They Discuss a Serious Traffic Problem.



Garden Service

Advice Given to Plant a Few Extra Early Seeds and Take a Chance on Frost

Two Standard Vegetables. No garden is complete without a few rows of beets and carrots. These are the most easily grown of all vegetables, and, generally speaking, give about as big returns for the space occupied as any. Both can be used when only half grown, the carrots in the regular way, and the beets, tops and all, as greens. Both can be sown just as soon as the ground is ready, and further plantings for later use put in at intervals of two weeks up to the beginning of July. They should be sown in rows from twelve to sixteen inches apart, and thinned to two inches apart in the row. Later on, take out every other row to be used as greens or baby carrots. Soaking the seed over night will hasten germination. Do not cover with more than one-half inch of soil, and hasten growth with quickly available fertilizers like nitrate of soda. This should be applied at the rate of a scant ounce per square yard of soil, raked in and preferably watered down, either with a hose or a handy rainfall, to prevent any burning of the foliage. The later plantings of beets and carrots can often follow such early crops as lettuce, spinach and radishes. Detroit is a standard early beet, with the Crimson Globe and Egyptian also recommended. Chantenay is one of the best carrots, being medium early, and of excellent quality.

Take a Chance

Vegetable seeds cost but a few cents. It is a good plan to plant a few rows of the hardy varieties, such as spinach, radish, lettuce, carrots and beets as soon as possible. If they come through, a considerable gain has been secured in earnestness; if frost cuts them down, the loss is really trivial.

The Compost Heap

All good gardeners carefully collect grass clippings, weed, and other garden refuse, piling the same in some corner of the yard, where, helped by a layer of soil and a little watering, this waste gradually turns into a heap of valuable humus. In the small garden at least, the pile always appears unsightly, but this can be avoided if a few surplus dahlias, and some seed of Bachelor Buttons and trailing plants are included in the heap. The bulk of the refuse is collected in early spring, so that any late additions will not seriously handicap these flowers, which should make a brave show from the middle of July until frost.

The First Plantings

Those leafy vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach, mustard and cress, should be sown just as early as the soil is fit to work. If the best results are to be obtained, states W. T. Macoun, in charge of the Horticultural work for the Dominion Experimental Farm System. Although not quite as hardy, those vegetables grown for their bulbs or roots, such as onions, carrots, beets, parsnips and early turnips, may be planted about the same time. Parsnips must not be sown until the weather turns warm, as the seed is liable to rot if it lies in the ground too long without germinating. Cabbages, cauliflower, tomatoes and melons must be started early, but, as none of these will stand any frost, particularly the melons, they should not be sown outdoors until all danger of frost is past, or better still, should be started indoors and transplanted outside about the 24th of May, to the 15th of June.

A Cutting Garden

Many beautiful flowers are borne on very plain plants, and on this account should be produced in a cutting garden alongside the vegetable patch. Here also can be grown those surplus flowers for filling the vases inside. These, if grown in the regular flower garden, might look ragged after being shown of their bloom. Include in the cutting garden bachelor buttons, mourning brides or scabiosa, Schizanthus, calliopsis, and salpiglossis. Flowers in the cutting garden can be arranged in rows like the vegetables. If one likes, and usually produce better results when handled and cultivated in this way.

I'm Alone

Ottawa Journal: What the United States does within its own boundaries to enforce its own summary laws is its own business. It can shoot down its own citizens if it wants to, and it can pick on the legation of a weak country like Siam, but when it starts extending its dominion and special laws over the high seas, shooting holes through a ship of Canadian registry and under the flag of Canada in the process, it is time for somebody to protest. This Dominion of Canada is not Siam, and it is not the Republic of Hayti.

Particularly does the atmosphere of religion need the leaven of a little humor.—Rev. Herbert Hitchcock.

A Sunday school teacher asked the boys and girls of her class to hold up their hands if they wished to go to heaven. All the children held up their hands except one cross looking little boy. "Well, Tommy, surely you want to go to heaven," Tommy gazed round scornfully at the rest of the class. "Not with that lot!" he muttered.