

Sunday School Lesson

September 7. Lesson X—Josiah (A Royal Reformer)—2 Kings 22: 1, 2, 3; 23: 1-3, 21-25. Golden Text—Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and light unto my path.—Psalm 119: 105.

ANALYSIS
I. FIRST STEPS IN WELL-DOING, 2 Kings 22: 1-7; 2 Chron. 34: 1-13.
II. AN INSPIRED BOOK, 2 Kings 22: 8-20; 2 Chron. 34: 14-28.
III. A GREAT REFORM MOVEMENT, 2 Kings 23: 1-3, 21-25; 2 Chron. 34: 29-35: 19.

INTRODUCTION—We have, in the story of Josiah, that combination of forces which the world and the church have come to know so well; the Man with pure heart, high purpose, and gift of leadership; the Book inspired by God, and faithful Workmen, both artisans and ministers of the state and of religion, to carry its precepts into effect. To understand the situation in which Josiah found himself in the first twenty years of his reign, one should read the story of Manasseh's reign in 2 Kings, chap. 21, and of Josiah's sons who succeeded him on the throne, in 23: 31-34; 20. Or, better still, one should turn to certain chapters of Jeremiah, whose ministry as a prophet in Judah began at this time, and who sets forth with startling clearness its ills and its vices (see chaps. 2, 5, and 7).

I. FIRST STEPS IN WELL-DOING, 2 Kings 22: 1-7; 2 Chron. 34: 1-13.
Both historian and prophet speak well of Josiah (2 Kings 22: 1-2; 23: 25; Jeremiah 22: 15-16). "He did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord." His character is in striking contrast to that of his father and grandfather, chap. 21. As a child of eight years he came to the throne at a time when there appears to have been an uprising of "the people of the land," people of the better sort, against the corrupt court party which was responsible for the murder of his father. For a time, and until he was old enough to bear the burdens of state, he must have been under the care of tutors and guardians, and they did their duty well. His naturally good disposition was cultivated and strengthened. The historian of Chronicles represents him as beginning his work of reform "in the eighth year of his reign," 2 Chron. 34: 1-13.

In the eighteenth year his workmen were busy at the temple putting it into a state of repair. It had apparently been much neglected. It is a pleasure to read of the good relations which existed between the king, the priests, and the workmen who "did faithfully." The money for the necessary material and for wages came from the offerings of the people, and this money was put in the hands of carpenters and masons of whom no reckoning was required because they were known to be honest men.

II. AN INSPIRED BOOK, 2 Kings 22: 8-20; 2 Chron. 34: 14-28.
The money which "the keepers of the door" gathered of the people" came first into the hands of Hilkiah the high priest. It was "when they brought out the money" that the treasures that "Hilkiah, the priest, found the book of the law," 2 Chron. 34: 14. In a safe place, in some hidden recess of the treasure chamber or in the treasure chest, it had lain unnoticed and forgotten, for one knows not how many years. It was found now at the opportune moment. Coming into the possession of the king he regarded it from his first reading of it as the very word of God to him as to his people. He accepted it as his textbook of reform and in the years that followed he endeavored to put its laws into force. The book must have contained both receipts of law and penalties for their non-observance. Josiah's first act upon reading it was one of repentance. His laws had not been kept. He and his people, like their fathers, were guilty before God. He "humbled himself" as only a truly great man can do, and his repentance brought to him from Huldah, the prophetess, assurance of the mercy of God.

III. A GREAT REFORM MOVEMENT, 2 Kings 23: 1-3, 21-25; 2 Chron. 34: 29-35: 19.
Josiah, under the inspiration and guidance of this book, did three things, each of which must have had a far-reaching effect on the life of the nation. He assembled the elders of the people in Jerusalem, read to them the words of the book, and entered with them into a solemn covenant and engagement to keep what they now accepted as the very laws of God. Next he had all idolatrous vessels taken out of the temple and destroyed, and all the sanctuaries, or high places, throughout the land with their corrupt practices ended, confining worship to the Jerusalem temple. And finally he revived, in an impressive way, the sacred festival of the Passover.

From Vegetable "Thinnings"

Young vegetables that are thinned out in the garden to make room for the others should not be thrown away. Young carrots, onions, beetroots, and so on may be used to make a delicious vegetable soup; and young beetroots used with cold beans, lettuce, and vinegar make an excellent salad. Boil the "thinnings" till tender, keeping them as whole as possible, then cut up the lettuce and add with the beans and the vinegar to the beetroot. Mix thoroughly, taking care not to break the beetroot.

To use "thinned-out" onions and carrots, clean and cut the onions, then scrape the carrots and shell some green peas. Scrape about a dozen small potatoes, then place all together in boiling water and add a generous pinch of salt and pepper. Simmer until the vegetables are ready, then mix in a basin one tablespoonful of flour, a piece of margarine the size of a walnut, a little chopped parsley, and a pinch of pepper. Slowly add sufficient stock to bring the mixture to the consistency of thick cream, stirring well all the time. Pour off the water from the vegetables, then pour the mixture over them.

Ask the Conductor!

First-aid cases, containing toothache drops, eye salve, and cough mixture, are to be carried on all long-distance buses in Poland, by order of the Traffic Ministry.

People sent to prison on criminal charges in England during 1928 totalled 40,449; of these 6,926 were women. This is the lowest year's total on record.

Manufactured glass goods to the value of nearly \$25,000,000 are imported into England every year, mostly from Germany, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia.

Weather reports issued from the London Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry are based upon information supplied by about 600 observing stations in Europe and Western Russia.

The Dominions, Colonies, and India import manufactured goods worth more than \$2,500,000,000, while the United Kingdom's total annual export of manufactured goods every year amounts only to \$2,915,000,000.

Two modern little girls, on their way home from Sunday School were solemnly discussing the lesson. "Do you believe there is a devil?" asked one.

"No" said the other promptly. "It's like Santa Claus; it's your father." Nebelspatter (Zurich).

"Great leaders don't tell a man of their virtues; they try to show them their possibilities."—Lady Astor.

There are five times as many private motor-cars on the roads now as there were in 1923.

The seriousness of the Italian earthquake disaster is dramatically illustrated by the announcement that the Government will suspend tax collections in the affected zone.

This Is the Life!



Oh boy! This is the stuff. Blanket tossing of new entries at the Navy League Cadet summer camp at Burlington, Ont.

Study Your Type Before You Reduce

Article 5—More About Calories and Foods.

Last week we found out the average person of about 150 pounds will reduce on 1200 Calories of food per day. If your normal weight is more than 150 lbs., then you will need more Calories. If you are small, 1000 may do. One lady I know cannot reduce until she goes down to 900 calories and her normal weight is 150 lbs., but that is unusual. Men seem to need more food than women, perhaps because women are more angelic and therefore do not need so many calories? Children need more than men or women according to their weight since they are building up their bodies, making bone, etc. Old people do not need as much as any of us, for they are through building and are not so energetic.

It shows that to a certain extent each person must study his or her own body performance and find out by systematically getting weighed faithfully each week just what has been accomplished. It seems necessary also to always get weighed on the same scales, for it is surprising how you will find no two scales weigh alike.

One of your red letter days now will be weigh-day; you will not need to be reminded of it for it is a real pleasure to see the steady decrease chronicled on the scales. After you are weighed keep tab of your reduced weight with the date in the back of your daily calorie note-book.

There generally comes a time when you confidently go to the scales and have a little shock in store for you. There must be something wrong. You look at last week's record, and find the scales are exactly the same to-day as last week. No—they are actually a wee bit more. Oh, how disappointing.

Perhaps the average helpings of high colored food grew imperceptibly a little larger. You counted them the same in your note-book, but your body wasn't so lenient. It counted up calories as well as any old electric meter and added a plus sign to every helping 1 1/4 a. h. 1 1/2 a. h. So don't unconsciously cheat yourself. A good plan is to count high if you are reducing—count low if you wish to gain.

Suggested Menus for 1200 C Per Day

Breakfast
2 large dry figs or 2 large stewed prunes with juice 130
1 medium buttered B. Powder biscuit or medium bran muffin 75
Coffee with saccharin 1/4 gr. 00

Lunch
Cheese omelet or two thirds cup cream of celery soup 100
Lettuce leaves with salt or 1 large slice Spanish onion 10
2 thin or 1 slice cut 1/2 thick bread—brown or white 100
Butter, 1/2 tbs. 50
Jello 1 oz. or 1 tbs. honey 100
Postum or tea with saccharin, and 1 tsp. thin cream 25

Dinner
Chicken-roast a. h. 3-oz. or baked whitefish dressed 4 oz. 150
Dressing small helping 50
1 medium baked potato 100
1 tbs. gravy 30
Cranberry jelly, 2 tbs. or Spinach Jelly with S. dressing 100
1/2 piece onion crust pie cut in six pieces, lemon or cream 100
Tea almost clear 20
3/4 glass warm skimmed milk before retiring 50

Total per day 1200c

Recipes
Individual Baked Cheese Omelet—100 Calories. Recipe No. 1
Beat white and yolk of 1 egg separately, add to the yolk 1 tbs. grated cheese, salt and 1 tbs. water. Fold in white of egg. Beat stiff. Bake in oven until gold brown.

Recipe No. 2. Baked Cheese Omelet—1. Portion 150 Calories.
Two cups skim milk; 2 eggs; 1 cup grated cheese; cayenne to taste; 1 tbs. melted butter; 1 cup fine bread crumbs.
Soak crumbs in the milk in which pinch of soda has been dissolved. Beat eggs light, add bread and milk, stir in butter seasoning and grated cheese. Bake in greased pudding dish and serve at once.

Spinach Jelly Salad 450 C. Without Mayonnaise
1 cup cooked spinach; 1 package lemon jello; 1/2 lemon; mayonnaise.
Chop spinach fine, make lemon jelly adding as part of water the juice 1/2 lemon well stirred in, put in cups and add spinach. Serve on lettuce leaf.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

Smart junior chooses feminized sports mode for town and vacation. It's a darling dress of vivid blue and white pique print, that is so thoroughly practical.

Little shoulder caps create impression of flared sleeves. A pert bow accents the cool open V-neckline.

Circular godets or insets at either side of the straight skirt, provide a soft flared fullness and suggest Princess lines. The smooth fitting hiplines makes it so entirely smart and sophisticated.

A narrow belt nips the natural waistline. Style No. 2601 is designed for girls of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It's very inexpensive to copy.

White sheer muslin with gay red dots is fetching. Yellow linen with bias binding in brown used to edge cape, hem and godets is ultra-chic.

Pale blue candy stripe shirting and striped dimity in pink tones are attractive.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS
Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

The Kind Husband
At playing a quiet game of draw He knew he was a hummer, And through the scheme his wife never saw When he sent her away for the summer.

Chinese Are Inveterate Smokers And Get Their Cigarettes Cheap

Shanghai, China.—The Chinese are becoming confirmed smokers. Their favorite form of the "weed" is the cigarette. Although trade in many lines is almost completely paralyzed as a result of civil war, banditry and the drop in the money market, the tobacco dealers are doing ably business that ever and are congratulating themselves on what appears to be a real change for the better, as far as they are concerned.

During the month of March the largest foreign cigarette manufacturing concern in China reported that sales reached the highest figure in history. Apparently the Chinese prefer to have their "smokes" even if they must cut down on necessities. Coolies who support a family on only a few cents a day manage to buy cigarettes. For their convenience cigarettes of the

very cheapest quality are made which sell at prices ranging from five for a cent to two and three cents a package of twelve.

In Shanghai hundreds of small tobacco shops boast large daily turnovers simply by selling cigarettes two and three at a time. The Coolie must have his smoke along with his bowl of rice. Considering that there are 50,000,000 of his class in China the daily turnover would be enormous if each bought one cigarette a day. Cigarette smoking has become national in China during the past 20 years. Foreign tobacco concerns send their men into the remotest parts of the country where few white men have ever penetrated and find an increasing market for their wares. And they seldom fall victim to kidnapers or bandits, for bandits are usually friendly with the men who bring them tobacco.

United Schools Are Better For Pupils

By Samuel Farmer, President of the Canadian Trustees' Association.

In our last article four arguments, used against consolidation, were outlined. Two of these were discussed at some length. They were: 1. People lose control of their schools. 2. This is the first step to take the children off the farm. In the discussion it was shown that the evidence did not bear out the idea that these arguments were correct.

Two other arguments are: 1. Consolidation is too costly. 2. That transportation of the children is difficult, expensive and unpleasant for the children.

First, as to the cost of Consolidated Schools. The average cost per pupil, in public schools, in the Province of Ontario, in 1928, was \$78. The average cost in the twenty-eight Consolidated Schools was \$81. We are not quoting cents. This would make a difference, in favor of the one-room school, of \$3 per child per year. The cost runs all the way from \$25.70 per pupil at Gooderham to \$140 per pupil at Dorion, in Consolidated Schools.

It would be quite easy to take the average cost per pupil in the rural schools in Ontario at \$78 and show how greatly this exceeded in the cost of educating pupils at Dorion at \$140. On the other hand, it would be equally easy to show the very much greater cost of educating two pupils at one school in the Township of Cavan (\$650 each), as against the cost per pupil in Gooderham Consolidated School of \$25.70.

Of course arguments of this kind, where extremes are quoted, can be used to discredit any system or bolter it, up as the case may be. Taking the average, then, as a basis of comparison, we find \$78 per pupil for the rural schools of Ontario and \$81 for the Consolidated Schools as the cost of education.

What really ought to be considered is not the cost only, but what supporters of Consolidated Schools get for their money. Here is an immense field for discussion. Without entering into the merits or demerits of the graded system of education, the fact remains that urban centres have the graded system and consider that it gives better opportunities both for the pupil and the teacher. Consolidated Schools have some measure of individual instruction for the various grades. In addition to this, Consolidated Schools provide the educational value of numbers. Mere schooling, without rubbing shoulders with other pupils, is of doubtful value. One of the main purposes of education is to teach children the art of living together. Schools with very small attendance do not provide this advantage of competition, team play, and a wide acquaintance with various other human beings. Another advantage from the educational standpoint lies in the fact that Consolidated Schools attract a good class of teachers. The writer had the pleasure of visiting a number of these schools and was much impressed with the ability and the enthusiasm of the teachers.

Looking a little farther than the public school Consolidated Schools present the opportunity for the teaching of the lower forms of high school. A very notable example of this advantage is found in the Consolidated School at Mallorytown. All this school there were a year or two ago, twenty pupils taking high school work. Mallorytown is sixteen miles from Brockville, and a conservative estimate placed the cash cost of sending a pupil to Brockville Collegiate at \$350 per year, which means that Mallorytown was then retaining, through its Consolidated School, \$7,000 a year that would have gone out of the community.

There are other educational advantages, but this will indicate that Consolidated Schools are better educational institutions, than the average rural public schools.

Another phase of the subject deals with the buildings. We are quite prepared to admit, in some cases, Consolidated Schools have been too elaborate and costly in construction, but they are good buildings, well-lighted, well-ventilated, and sanitary. They have ample playground. In addition to this, the school is usually better equipped as to desks, maps, books, musical instruments, etc.

Again, we would urge that those who have charge of the rural schools take the trouble to visit some nearby Consolidated School and get first-hand information as to the merits of the system and how the school is actually conducted.

In our next article, we shall discuss the question of Transportation.

TAKING THE FARM OUT OF THE RED
"What is the difference between a practical and a theoretical farmer?" "A theoretical farmer," answered Farmer Corntoss, "is one that insists on tryin' to make a livin' off the farm, an' a practical one jes' faces the inevitable an' turns the place over to summer boarders."—Washington Star.

READING
Reading may be a drug or a stimulant. The man who reads wisely both feeds and whets his mind.

First Farmer—"I've got a freak on my farm. It's a two-legged calf."
Second Farmer—"I know. He came over to call on my daughter last night."

Canine Smug Defy Custom

Paris.—Time—midnight section of the Franco-Belgian heavily wooded.

French tobacco men their dog couriers, glide from tree to tree on the peering into the darkness way is clear.

Pairs of French Customs ing behind bushes and dogs waiting for the cheap tobacco that is found in Belgium to a few hundred yards away. France, where it can be shillings and tempera fit, two pounds for the work. Risk for the dog, the dog, etc.

AN ETIC BAY
Suddenly a gigantic canine form comes like a streak, heading for France.

A stranger, getting glimpse of the animal in the ink-black woods, spies around his neck armor made of sole leags swung over his back paraphernalia surmounter four-foot vertical pole that had been seen.

The French Customs men too well what it means, tobacco have just under their very noses, probably a half-breed shaman, has challenged the security of a monopoly the French Government an of \$28, 96, 000.

Now for an epic battle in the solitude of the dark Customs men unleash they have trained to be a killer, and he bounds a glider with dripping fangs minutes the killer will be his enemy, and second when he sees the shaman a fight to the death. The toms men come running of them, and perhaps a dead. But it is general fessional killer that wings.

A famous cog called King to the Valenciennes Customs service, was his battle after he had killed two smugglers during the last three weeks of the year, was killed in place.

The Customs men suspicious for the last tobacco-runner killed.

TRICKING THE TRIP
The guarding of this 25 tier that cuts through des many places is a reward for the French Government in this country has a Groenendael, or shepher they are used for leavin other heavy leier—and so dogs turn smugglers.

At sunset the French saunters a half-mile or wayside Belgian tavern, bacco, sips a drink, and jokes with his comrades Customs men.

When darkness has fall to get his dog ready. He a heavy collar studded with one pointing forward, the ward, of three-inch spikes were sharpened to scolden cruel spikes are designed the animal's throat with attacks. They are terrib The smuggler then straps of heavy sole leather over This is a veritable coat. It is tightly strapped under protect the most tender pa killer's teeth. The tobs swung over the back of various types.

To combat this smug, the French Customs resorted to the old Indian bending over a young slanging a looped rope from of meat suspended inside serves as a bait and when it is too hot. P dogs that are foolish en on their way to nibble suddenly find themselves around the neck or midriff into the air. Somewhat are placed on the ground a sack of sand.

TRAINING ON SM
To ensure that their straight for home, the men them well at home and Belgium. This training is sified by taking the dog to several days and starving animal quickly understand only eats well when he is ter's house, and so a g head straight for his des out being tempted by any along the way.

The Customs men do however on their own dog pure or half-breed Alsat they are still young the ordinary police train being taught to attack my dogs.

Every few days the tra tons them a package of cut tobacco. The killers by age open, get their eyes full of the snuff and beco As long as they live tobacco will effect them s excites a bull.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



The Little Fellow Seems to be Right This Time.

