

Sunday School Lesson

June 1. Lesson IX—Contrast Between Faithfulness and Slothfulness—Matthew 25: 14-30. Golden Text—Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things. I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord.—Matthew 25: 21.

ANALYSIS

I. THE APPOINTED TASK, 14-18.
II. THE REWARD OF FAITHFULNESS, 19-23.

INTRODUCTION—The parable of the Talents sets before us another side of the important duty of watchfulness. In the parable of the Ten Virgins it was wisdom that was held up for our admiration. The virgins were wise and brought oil for their lamps, the oil representing the quiet life of religious devotion. Here, however, it is the active side of watchfulness that is emphasized. The interval is not to be spent in idle dreaming, but in useful work. The two parables therefore illustrate the character of the wise and faithful servant mentioned in Matt. 24: 25.

This parable occurs only in Matthew and is to be distinguished from the parable of the Pounds in Luke 19: 12-27. They are alike in that each refers to the return of the Master, but they differ in the occasion on which each was uttered, while the rewards in the two parables differ also.

I. THE APPOINTED TASK, 14-18.

V. 14. No small amount of the commerce of ancient times was entrusted to slaves, who were in many cases prudent and trustworthy.

When the owner wished to travel to a far country he would leave the management of his estate, business, or wealth to the care of such a reliable servant. Under the figure Jesus represents his own absence. He was going to leave his disciples in a short time, and he would entrust them with these tasks which he wished to have performed.

V. 15. The talent was a very large amount, equal to about one thousand dollars, while the pound in Luke was worth about twenty dollars. In each case the servant receives a different amount, showing that there is a variety of service exacted of each. In the parable of the pounds the same amount is given to each servant. It may be noted that the word talent has passed into our common speech from the present passage.

V. 16. All go forth in different directions. He that has four talents travels and invests his master's money to such good result that he is able to double the original capital. The second one, though he has received a smaller amount, yet gains a proportional return. A disciple with greater and a disciple with smaller endowments, labor in the Lord's work with equal love, but the amount of fruit is greater where greater gifts and graces have been received and employed.

V. 18. It was no uncommon thing for people to dig a hole in the ground and hide their money. This third servant evidently had no courage, no confidence in himself and no adequate sense of the responsibility of his possessions. He makes no attempt to enhance the value of his master's talent. We are not to suppose that the person with the one talent is more apt than any other to neglect his gift. The point is rather that faithfulness is expected from those who have few, as well as from those who have many gifts.

II. THE REWARD OF FAITHFULNESS, 19-23.

V. 19. As in the parable of the Virgins, there is here also a reference to the fact that the return of Jesus might be delayed. In the later days of persecution when the disciples were suffering from the cruel sufferings which they endured at the hands of their enemies, the time must have often seemed to be very long. Many began to ask, "Where is the promise of his coming?"

V. 20. Each of those who had been faithful comes to report on the results of trading, and they do it in the same word. They evidently found much satisfaction in being able to give in so good an account. If one has performed his task well, there is real joy in being able to report it. Several facts in connection with the reward are to be noted. (1) Each receives the definite approval of the Master in the same words, "Good and faithful servant." This comes first; reminding us that there can be few blessings more rich and abiding than to have the approval of Christ. To know that he is pleased with our work is surely enough reward. (2) Each is to have his faithfulness rewarded by being called to new and more honorable tasks. Our abilities are to be all the time growing. The reward of influence is that we get more.

V. 23. They are to enter into the joy

of their Lord. We can understand what this meant for these disciples, when we recall the words of John, "We know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." Or consider Paul's words, "to depart and be with Christ, which is far better."

A "Scotch" Joke

Chemist Declares Whisky First Brewed in Arara, Not Scotland

London.—An indignant protest is expected from Scotland as a result of the assertion in an official Government publication that it is not the original home of whisky.

According to Francis Tate, a Government chemist, who has written a work called "Alcoholometry," the potent beverage was first distilled by the Arabians, at a time when the inhabitants of Great Britain were clothed chiefly in blue dye. Moreover, this Sassenach asserts that it was introduced into England under the name of "Usquebaugh" in the 12th century, 100 years before Scotland sampled it. At first it was used purely as medicine, and the monks, who were the only doctors of those days, were also the founders of the distillery industry.

What New York Is Wearing

By ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



3491

The jacket ensemble in matching prints of reverse color scheme is the pamppered new fashion for that important age of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

The one-piece dress in Style No. 3491 has dropped shoulders. It is decidedly French. It is wool crepe in orange-red ground printed in light navy blue. The wool crepe jacket shows striking contrast with its dark blue-ground printed in orange-red.

Pique prints, linen and shantung are well-liked fabrics for this practical jacket dress. Printed dimes in red and white used for the dress with jacket of red pique makes a sportive practical outfit.

HOW TO ORDER PATTESSES

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.

MORAL CONDUCT

Whether a man's ritual be elaborate or meagre does not matter in the very least. The only thing of supreme importance is that his heart should be pure. What God wants in men is not uniformity of creed or ceremony, but moral courage and religious life.

Bad Teeth Cause Of Many Ailments

Heart Trouble Sometimes May Be Traced to Teeth

This is one of a series of weekly articles sponsored by the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

You may be surprised to know that if you are suffering from rheumatism, anaemia, tuberculosis, ear trouble, or a number of other common ailments, the fundamental cause of your trouble may be your teeth.

Only in comparatively recent years have medical scientists found this out. And only a comparatively small number of people have learned to take advantage of this new knowledge in keeping themselves well.

The Mayo clinic, which has won fame all over the world for the high standard it maintains, and the conscientious treatment it gives patients, now insists that every person who comes up for treatment should undergo a thorough examination of the mouth, no matter what disease is apparent.

Dr. Charles Mayo once said that the great mass of the people of this generation would not die from one of the great plagues, but that ninety out of one hundred would probably die because of some simple infection, the original cause of which would give them no trouble. Diseased teeth frequently are such local infections.

One by one the great agencies of the world are taking even more interest in what the teeth are doing to the rest of the system. The life insurance companies want to know what is inside the applicant's mouth before they decide whether he or she is a good risk for a policy. Large industries employ dentists to examine the teeth of their employees and see to it that they have the best chance of highest efficiency through healthy mouths.

It is therefore of the highest importance that we be most systematic in taking the very best care possible of our teeth, and it will help us to do so if we know some of the reasons. There is a world of truth in the old quotation, "Infected teeth are ill tenants."

But it is a poor law that fails to work both ways. And while it is true that diseased teeth disturb the system, so also is it true that a system that is not properly fed will bring about tooth-decay. Therefore if you would have good teeth, it is not sufficient that you keep them clean—though this is highly important; it is also necessary that you choose your food carefully.

Immigrants from Italy, Greece, and Balkan States, Poland and Germany, have fine teeth, surprising as this may seem. Investigation of this factor in their lives showed that they have a simple diet, consisting of coarse foods, plenty of fruit and vegetables, and dark bread that is never eaten while it is too fresh. They do not have the same opportunities that we have of indulging in white flour and refined sugar, and they seldom eat candy. On the other hand, the Mayo Clinic examination of fifteen hundred patients shows that 87 per cent. suffered from pyorrhea.

The British Dental Association reports that 86 per cent. of the English and Scotch school children have decayed teeth. We, who have had more opportunity of taking care of ourselves than has the poor immigrant find ourselves second to them in the care of our teeth. There is only one reason—the food we eat. Dental disease in the past has increased with the advance of civilization. We destroy valuable constituents in our food with too much intensive cooking and refining. So it behooves us to take better care of our teeth.

Surely every intelligent person will realize that if the kind of food one eats influences the health of adult teeth, then the influence which will be exerted by the diet of the expectant mother upon the embryo-teeth of her unborn child, will be infinitely greater. When there is a baby coming, it is the plain duty of the mother to help the coming generation to have sound teeth and strong jaws. In order to do this the mother must see what she eats herself is correct because it is her blood that furnishes all the material for the development of the

child's body. Careful attention of his will help her baby to avoid dental trouble, rheumatism, anaemia, tuberculosis and ear-trouble—even mental diseases which result from infection of the teeth.

There is no food for the baby for the first six months to twelve months that compares with mother's milk. It furnishes not only the necessary elements of nourishment, but it makes the baby a lot stronger than it would otherwise be, for the breast-fed baby must work hard for food and the parts which perform the work gain in benefit in an increased blood-stream. Nursing at the breast gives exercise to the baby's nose, mouth and throat.

The diet of the nursing mother should include a plentiful supply of milk and eggs and whatever vegetables and fruits are obtainable. It should be remembered, however, that the most important element in milk is only found in sufficient quantities in the spring and early summer when the cows get plenty of green and leafy food. During the remainder of the year the nursing mother should get the missing strength-building factors from other foods. Orange juice, tomato juice—and it doesn't matter in the case of tomatoes whether they are canned or not—raw green and leafy vegetables are priceless health builders for the mother and her baby.

Just as soon as the baby's teeth begin to appear, which is some time after the sixth month, there is a demand for something besides liquid food. Toast and bread-crusts should be given to the baby, and these too, will help in the teething period. When the baby is weaned, cow's milk will become the most important part of the diet, and it should be remembered that if the milk is pasteurized and sterilized certain important qualities go out of it, and the baby should be given orange juice. At the age of twelve months, soft-cooked eggs and spinach should be added to the menu.

From the ages of eighteen months to twenty-four months the baby gets a complete set of teeth and should be fully equipped to masticate his food. By giving the baby the proper food the mother can teach her baby to get the most benefit from what they eat. Children are apt to become fond of food that is soft and refuse anything that requires work to eat. Fibrous foods should therefore be introduced such as baked potato, baked apple, stewed prunes, green vegetables, peas, carrots, as well as tender and finely ground roast beef and lamb chops.

Have you ever heard the old saying, "The who does not mast'cate his food is the enemy of his own life?" The best thing which the teeth do for us is to masticate our food. This is more important than their appearance or anything else about them because mastication is the first step in digestion and unless the food is prepared properly our digestive organs get out of order.

Tooth-ache, while about as unpleasant as anything one can think of, has its advantages because it is a danger signal and sometimes we are apt to be a bit careless unless we receive a very emphatic warning. The fact that you have no tooth-ache, however, should not be taken to mean that your teeth need no attention. Sometimes people have teeth that are gradually undermining their health while they are not suspecting danger. They reach middle age and find that not only are their teeth getting past the stage of usefulness, but their general health has suffered as well. One of the most intelligent habits one can form it—regular visit to the dentist every six months and the utmost cooperation with him when we get there.

Teeth, properly and regularly brushed, will not decay unless candy is indulged into in excess. Children can be saved a lot of useless trouble with their teeth if they are properly trained in this respect. They will not crave candies unless they are allowed to have them more than is necessary. And a bad habit, once formed, is hard to break.

An adult who indulges in candies should do so during meal times. Candies or sweets should not be taken between meals, and if this is done the mouth should be rinsed out immediately with water. To eat candies just before going to bed is the best way to encourage tooth decay and large dentists' bills.

If you are visiting the dentist regularly, he will soon recognize any



Mme. Leroy, conceded by European scientists as foremost radiologist, was recently awarded prize of 40,000 francs for her work.

symptoms of pyorrhea in your mouth and the time to treat this disease is in its early stages. To avoid pyorrhea one must avoid taking soft, starchy and gummy foods, like cake, between meals and before going to bed at night. Whenever they are taken they should be followed by cleansers such as fruit. Cleanliness of the mouth is one of the greatest means of avoiding this disease. Thorough mastication helps by increasing the circulation in the gums. If you have erred in the matter of diet in the past, the best thing you can do to correct your mistake is to maintain the habit of brushing the gums and teeth after each meal.

The Bible Breaks the Record

The British and Foreign Bible Society will present to its annual meeting when the Duke of Gloucester is to preside, a report which out-distances all its previous achievements. For the first time in its history of 126 years no fewer than 12,175,292 copies of the Scriptures have been issued, being an increase of 775,752. Further, the Society is selling more than double the number of copies in the languages of Britain than it sold ten years ago.

This year the Society issued over 1,500,000 copies of English and over 66,000 copies of Welsh versions. With the addition of embossed copies for the blind, as well as a few in Gaelic and Irish, a total of over 1,572,000 was reached—an increase of about 130,000. Out of this number the Society is sending abroad—chiefly to the British Dominions—\$40,000 copies, evidencing the extent to which the Dominions treasure their heritage in the English Bible.

In missionary centres China supplies the outstanding instance of the circulation of the Scriptures. Over 6,800,000 volumes were printed for the Society in China and 5,300,000 were actually placed in the hands of the people.

The number of languages in which the Society has published the Scriptures now totals 630, and for every month of last year one new language was added.

During the year the Society received from all sources a record income of £438,918.

GOD'S WORLD

You are in God's world; you are God's child. Those things you cannot change; the only peace and rest and happiness for you is to accept them and rejoice in them. When God speaks to you, you must not believe that it is the wind blowing or the torrent falling from the hill. You must know that it is God. You must gather up the whole power of meeting Him. You must be thankful that life is great and not little. You must listen as if listening were your life. And then, then only, can come peace. All other sounds will be caught up into the prevailing richness of that voice of God. The lost proportions will be perfectly restored. Discord will cease; harmony will be complete.—Phillips Brooks.

GREAT THOUGHTS

Our great thoughts, our great affections, the truths of our life never leave us. Surely they cannot separate from our consciousness, shall follow it whithersoever that shall go, and are of their nature divine and immortal.

Safety Rules Are Aid to Motorists

Royal Auto Club Issues List of Simple But Important Regulations

PREVENT ACCIDENTS

With the summer season practically here and the usual congestion on the highways looming, the Royal Automobile Club of Canada, through its president, Col. Paul R. Hanson, and the directors, calls upon motorists to observe the rules of the road and help avoid confusion and accidents. Each year hundreds of minor and many major accidents and fatalities are shown to be the direct result of carelessness on the part of auto drivers and in an effort to reduce this high toll of property and life the Club urges upon motorists to take a little extra care and help make the roads safer. Several simple rules easily remembered and important to all users of the highways have been formulated by the Club as follows: Be patient. A few minutes lost on the road is a small matter compared with a collision or some other sort of accident in which some one may be injured or killed and cars wrecked. Time is not so valuable as to call for recklessness.

Never overtake another car unless the road ahead is clear, as this habit has been proved to be the cause of numerous mishaps.

Never drive fast at a blind corner or crossing as a head-on collision with a car going in the opposite direction or a meeting with a train is bound to be expensive in more ways than one, both financially and physically.

Care at Curves

Always keep on your own side of the road when taking a curve. Give clear signals and know the proper one to give at the proper time. This is only being fair to the others on the road.

Be courteous. Bad driving manners frequently result in accidents and certainly do not pay in the long run.

Take good care of lights. See that both front and rear are always in good order and function according to the law. This is good protection for yourself and other drivers.

Have your brakes inspected regularly and take no chances with faulty ones. In the heavy traffic of the summer, especially in the cities when it is necessary to stop very suddenly many times, brakes which do not work are a menace instead of a safety measure.

Do not overlook the horn. There is a proper time to sound the horn and only at these times should it be used. It can become a nuisance if used too often.

Be careful in parking on hills, the car may run away. The best way to prevent this is to turn the wheels towards the curb so that it will act as a second brake.



"Yes, sir, he's a self-made man."
"He ought to call the strike off and complete the job."

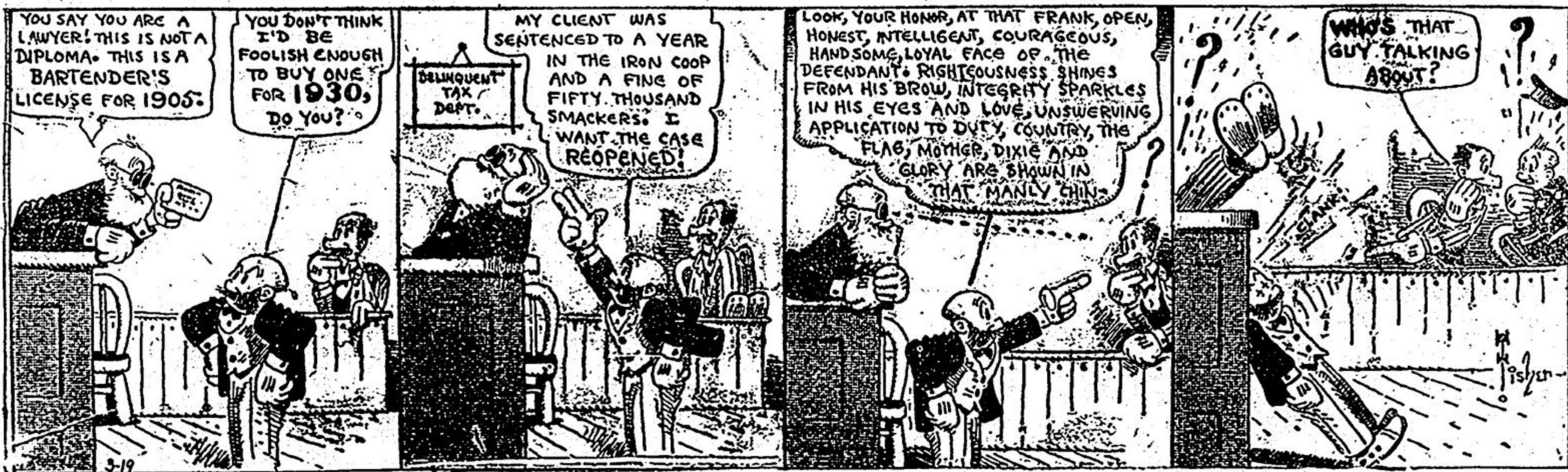
SILENCE

Let us honor the great empire of Silence, once more! That boundless treasury which we do not jingle in our pockets, or count up and present before men. It is perhaps, of all things the usefulness for each of us to do, in these loud times.—Carlyle, in 'Heroes and Hero-Worship.'

"Sometimes I think it is worth while to get tired; it feels so good to rest."—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

The man who marries in haste and finds any leisure in which to repent is a wonder.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER



Mutt's Not Guilty of Anything Jeff Mentioned.

Rural Education In Ontario

What is Education?

As this article is written for rural people, the question to be discussed is "What is Rural Education?"

First it must be stated that we have no class system in this country, nor do we want any such system. Peasants may be all right in Europe, but we need citizens in Canada—people who take an interest in the community, and in the country.

The next statement is that, because a child is born on the farm, it does not follow that he has to stay there, nor does it follow that he must make tracks for the city as soon as he can.

The next point to be remembered is that our parents have lived honorably on the farm. They have raised their families, cleared their farms, built their roads, erected their schools and have done a work that should be looked upon with gratitude and pride. They met their problems with courage and resource; and, great as their hardships were, they bravely and cheerfully faced them.

To-day conditions have changed entirely. We are immensely rich compared with those pioneer forefathers. We have comforts and easy methods of doing our work undreamed of by the early settlers. Our standard of living is much higher than theirs. Keeping these facts in mind, we are now prepared to discuss "What is Rural Education?"

Rural education is the training and development of the child (or the adult) to live usefully and happily in the walk of life which he chooses to follow. These two methods of education—training and development—should result in those two desirable ends—usefulness and happiness. Any form of education that does not have for its objectives—usefulness and happiness—is a form that needs revision.

As an ideal of education, development of the individual child is very desirable; but this type of education requires time, expense, and a great interest in the child. You cannot expect much more from the average teacher than that they shall thoroughly teach the Public School Course of Study; and you may think yourselves fortunate when that teacher can also inspire the children with a real desire to learn—a spirit of discovery.

This is no reflection on Ontario rural teachers. They are a splendid lot of folk; but the fact is that they have a big task to get through the Course of Study in the time at their disposal. To put life and eagerness into a group of youngsters, some of whom may come from homes where books are seldom read, is a task that taxes the resources of even the best teachers.

It is agreed without argument that rural education should not be essentially different from urban education. Both should cultivate the mind, both should widen the vision; both should teach a love for the beautiful and the true. Both should train for citizenship.

The difference between the urban and the rural curriculum should be one of emphasis. Certain subjects (such as Domestic Science, Agriculture, Manual Training, Farm Book-keeping are of outstanding value and interest to rural people—if they are efficiently taught.

A short time ago a prominent man in educational circles said that vocational training had little value to those who go to the great factories, because in this machine age the workers are specialized to such an extent that the expert may be trained in a few days or weeks. This is not the case with the farmer, who is daily finding that he must be an all round man—husbandman, mechanic, economist, book-keeper, carpenter, market specialist. The day of scattering the seed and reaping the crop is past. A thousand enemies are ready to devour his crop and eat up his profits.

Because the farmer's life has such varied interests; and because farming conditions are changing so rapidly, it is absolutely essential that rural boys and girls be taught to love reading; to ask questions; to learn new methods; to observe what successful farmers do; to keep an open mind that can see and know what are good and practical ways of doing farm work.

All the certificates in the world cannot take the place of this spirit of inquiry. Much of the inspiration for this type of education must come from the home. The teacher cannot do it all. She has her hands full. A child is not likely to learn if he gets no encouragement at home.

Last, and by no means least, rural education should train children to see the value and necessity of work. This cannot be done if the folk at home tell the children that they are being given an education so that they will not have to work as hard as their parents had to work.

Rural education should train the child for usefulness and happiness.—Samuel Farmer.

TREASURES

The universe pays every man in his own coin; if you smile, it smiles upon you in return; if you sing, you will be invited into gay company; if you think, you will be entertained by thinkers; and if you love the world and earnestly seek for the good that is therein, it will pour into your lap the treasures of the earth.—Elmer R. Murphy.