

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson vii. August 12, 1917.
Josiah's Good Reign.—2 Chronicles 34: 1-13.

Commentary.—I. A godly king (vs. 1, 2). Josiah—The name means "Jehovah supports." We know that Amon, the father of Josiah, was a wicked man, but we may infer from the name given to the boy that Jehoiadab, his mother, was devoted to the true God. Eight years old—During the early years of his reign he must have been under the guidance of others, and these, no doubt, were loyal to Jehovah. We may reasonably suppose that his mother exerted a salutary influence over him. 2. Did...right—"He did that which was right," not because the tendency of the nation was in that direction, for it was not, but in spite of the prevailing idolatry. Although he had the disadvantage of the evil influence of a wicked father and had to face deplorable conditions in his kingdom, he ranks as one of the most excellent kings in the history of the nation. He was the last good king of Judah. In the sight of the Lord—His goodness was not simply external; it passed the scrutiny of him who sees motives as well as acts. Josiah was right at heart. In the ways of David—David was looked upon as the model king of Israel.

II. Idolatry destroyed (vs. 3-7). 3. Eighth year—Josiah was then sixteen years old. Yet young—He was still young although youths mature at an earlier age in the East than in the western world. At the age of fourteen to sixteen children are generally made to determine moral and spiritual character. Began to seek after the God of David—Beginning early he could devote an unwavering life and unimpaired powers to the service of God. This date marks his entrance upon the divine life, a life that was to be abundantly fruitful in the moral reformation of the nation. In the twelfth year—Another of the important dates in Josiah's reign. Began to purge Judah—His own righteous heart and life would not admit of his stopping short of the reformation which was greatly needed. He saw that it was necessary to tear down the structure of heathenism that had been raised up, before he could successfully re-establish the worship of Jehovah. He began the work of reform at the capital of his realm. High places—Shrines were placed by idolatrous nations upon hills and mountains, and the Jews had adopted their religious practices. Groves—Asherim, symbols of degrading heathen worship. 4. Altars of Baalim—Baalim is the plural of Baal, who was worshipped in a variety of forms. In his presence—In the presence of Josiah, so that he might see that the work was proceeding in a thorough manner. Images—"Sun-images"—R. V.

5. Burnt the bones of the priests—The burning of human bones upon the altars would forever render them polluted. "Idolatry was so widespread and deep-seated that it must be violently torn from the life of the people." The prophecy of which this is the fulfillment is found in 1 Kings 13: 1, 2, 6. Manasseh, and Ephraim, etc.—The northern kingdom had been taken into captivity by the Assyrians nearly a century before this, yet there were few of the people of Israel in the land. Josiah probably purposed to carry his reforms to these tribes, as far as to Naphtali on the north and to Simeon on the south, to rid them of idolatry and to incorporate them in his kingdom. Assyria was in conflict with the Medes and was tottering to her fall, and hence was paying little attention to conditions in Israel. With their mauls—"In their ruins"—R. V. He returned to Jerusalem—Josiah was satisfied that the work which he had undertaken had been thoroughly accomplished.

III. The temple repaired (vs. 8-13). 8. Eighteenth year—Josiah was now in the twenty-sixth year of his life. Ten years before this he had sought the Lord. He had been for years engaged in his great task of destroying idolatry from the land, and this he had accomplished. Had purged—the house.—The years of idolatry had left the temple neglected and polluted. Josiah followed the illustrious example of Hezekiah in cleansing the house of the Lord. It was not enough to destroy idolatry; the service and worship of the true God must be restored. Shaphan—He was the scribe, an officer of high rank. To repair the house of the Lord—The three men who were entrusted this work were among the principal men of the city and nation. It may be readily seen that the temple would need repairs, as it had been more than two hundred years since it was repaired under Josiah, who also was a boy king. 9. Hilkiah—The son of Shallum, and grandson of Zadok (1 Chron. 5: 12, 13). Delivered the money—Josiah followed the example of Josiah in collecting money to repair the temple. The money had come not only from Judah, but also from the remnants of the other tribes of Israel. Levites—The descendants of Levi. They performed secular duties pertaining to the temple. They returned to Jerusalem—"Of the inhabitants of Jerusalem"—R. V. 10. Workmen—Two classes of the workmen who had charge of the repairs, and the workmen who did the work as carpenters and masons. 11. Timber for couplings—It may be seen how greatly the temple was in need of repairs that timber for the framework must be bought, as well as stone and other material. It had been three hundred and fifty years since the building was erected. To floor—"To make beams for"—R. V. Houses—These were either the chambers which were built about the temple or the kings connected with it. Which the kings of Judah had destroyed—Manasseh and Amon are probably meant. The kings had neglected the house of the Lord and allowed it to fall into decay, if they had not actually defaced it. 12. Did the work faithfully—The men had their hearts in the work, as the work was the case when the temple was repaired during the reign of Josiah. Where there is genuine love for God's house and its service, earnest efforts will be made to keep it

in good repair. Could skill of instruments of music.—R. V. 13. Scribes, and officers and porters.—The scribes were clerks, copyists and translators, the officers were magistrates and the porters were those who kept the temple doors. These were of the tribe of Levi.

Questions.—What did Manasseh do after he was restored to his kingdom? Who was Amon? What was his character and the length of his reign? How did he die? How old was Josiah when he began to reign? What was the character of his reign? What did he do in the twelfth year of his reign? How was it possible for Josiah to carry his reforms into the land of Israel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Reformation in Judah.

I. Idolatry overthrown.

II. True worship resumed.

1. Idolatry overthrown. The history of Josiah furnishes one of the most remarkable instances contained in scripture of real goodness springing up and attaining high development under extraordinarily unfavorable circumstances. His father, Amon, "did evil in the sight of the Lord" to an extent scarcely equalled by any other king of Judah. Manasseh may be counted worse because he set at naught all the restraints of good training, the example of a godly father and the instructions of the prophet Isaiah. He was worse because of his introduction of many of the most corrupting forms of idolatry. In the midst of that period of decline Josiah came to the throne to redeem for a time the history of his nation, and for a time to save it from impending doom. Regardless of all God's merciful dealings, of all the judgments and warnings which he had sent, or of the influence and example of good kings or prophets, the people of Judah had continued to grow worse and worse. Vice had taken deep root among the people and national faults had become stereotyped in the Jewish character. A century previous the northern kingdom of the ten tribes was carried into captivity. For its great idolatry the destruction of the kingdom of Judah was close at hand. In Josiah was reproduced the piety of the best sovereigns who had preceded him. His career was singularly straight-forward and consistent. His early piety may have been due in part to the quiet but powerful influence of a good mother. Other influences which surrounded him seemed unfavorable to the growth of true religion and the fear of God. Unusual godlessness and corruption had sunk the nation in the depths of degradation. At such a time as this Josiah began to seek the Lord. He determined that he would worship God only. When Josiah from idolatry. When twenty-six years old he began to repair the house of the Lord which had been long unused and neglected. God gave him strength and crowned his efforts with blessing and success. He boldly denounced and destroyed idolatry. As soon as Josiah was free from the trammels which confined a Jewish prince during his minority, when he could show what his inclinations were, he courageously set himself to undo the evil that his father and grandfather had done. The reformation was earnest, thorough and comprehensive.

II. True worship resumed. Josiah was a man whose activity was inspired by true religious feeling. The disadvantages of his extreme youth, the degeneracy of the times and the bad effects of his father's reign were overcome because he fixed his faith upon God. The recorded actions of Josiah which marked his imitation to King David were his attachment to God's house, his devotion to his service, his love for God's law, and his reverence for God's law. It was becoming in Josiah to do everything that was required for the strength and beauty of the temple. In that sacred edifice centred the religious life of the nation. There God manifested himself as he did in no other place. The work of the destruction of idols was well done before the work of construction began. In the work of repairing the temple Josiah honored the people by encouraging them to co-operate with him in the noble work. They were weary of the policy and extreme doings of paganism. They were ready to rally to the support of the young king. Previous to the eighteenth year of his reign, Josiah's work was mostly the result of his individual action. At that period the movement entered on a new plane and reached national dimensions. The immediate occasion of that change was the finding of the law in the temple, and that was owing to the repairs which the king had ordered to be made on the sacred edifice. Josiah's methods were observed in the collecting of the money, in the placing of the workmen and in the trust reposed in the overseers. There was liberality on the part of the people.

T. R. A.

Emergent Treatment for Burns. The pain is bad. But keep your head. Burns are of two kinds. One is from dry and the other moist heat. First thing to do in cases which admit of home treatment is to exclude air. If blisters form, pick with sterilized needle and apply solution of water and baking soda. Vaseline or white of an egg after the soda—an alkali burn should be drenched with water and vinegar before applying oil. Learn what to do before you have a burn in the family. Keep absorbent cotton, olive oil and a bottle of linseed oil and lime water, equal parts, for emergencies. Better cut the clothes from the body in case of serious burn. Apply olive oil to the flesh and cover with cotton bating until physician arrives.

"Waist Wear."

Javanese obi bows. Turkish hip sashes. English leather belts. Ecclesiastical cinchures. Crush girdles of Chinese brocade. Constitutional government is, par excellence, a government of law.—Woodrow Wilson.

SELLING EGGS BY THE POUND

Weight Instead of Number the Most Economic Method

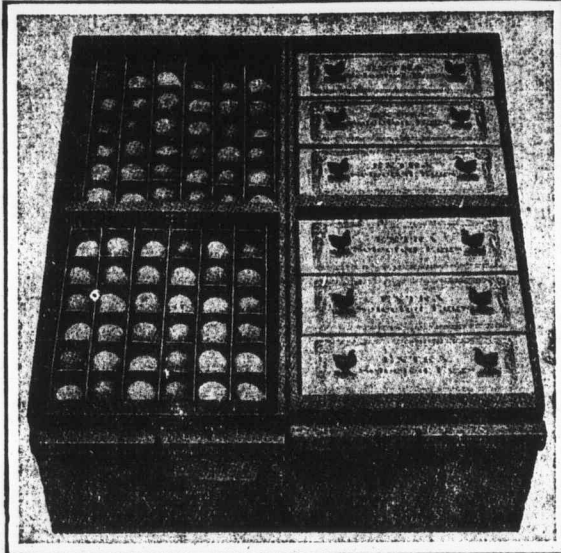
(By Lawrence Inwell.)

Until eggs are sold by weight, neither the poultry keeper nor the consumer will receive what he or she is entitled to. The latter, as matters now stand, pays a different price every time eggs are bought, because eggs vary greatly in size and weight. The consumer has the advantage to-day and loses to-morrow. When the price of eggs is based on weight, the buyer will always know what to expect.

The poultry raiser is, in reality, more interested in selling his eggs by weight than the consumer is in buying them in that manner, for it takes more food to produce large eggs than small ones, consequently large eggs cost the producer more than small ones. The existing plan of selling eggs by the dozen leads to sending more to market without regard to uniformity and bantam eggs assist in

are excellent layers of large eggs, and they would probably be greatly in demand if eggs were sold on a rational plan—by weight. Indeed, when this plan is adopted, something approaching a revolution in the raising of hens for eggs production will occur. Eggs have been exhibited which were so heavy that six weighed a pound. When a hen produces such eggs as these, she does much more work than the average hen.

If eggs are sold by weight, hens that produce light eggs would be killed, thus gradually increasing the size of eggs, and bringing them to a greater degree of uniformity. There may be some hens in a flock which lay more eggs than others, and without trap nests the difficulty of distinguishing such hens may be considerable, but as a general rule large and vigorous hens lay large eggs.



The question of selling eggs by weight instead of by number is a contentious one, but worthy of serious consideration. There cannot be any doubt that the consumer would benefit.

making up a dozen. When eggs are sold by weight, the large ones will be selected, all eggs will be sorted, and as quotations will be given for large, medium and small eggs, by the pound, all eggs will be sent to market in a more attractive condition than they now are.

Oranges are always sold by the dozen. It is true, but they are sorted, and big oranges are never sold at the same price as little ones.

To sell eggs by the dozen is an injustice to hens. Some hens produce eggs and weigh eight to the pound, other hens lay lighter eggs, consequently ten are required to make a pound. On an average, a hen's egg weighs about two ounces, or eight to the pound, a dozen eggs weighing one and a half pounds.

AIDS COST OF PRODUCTION.

A hen that lays ten eggs to the pound is sure to be regarded as an excellent layer on account of the number of eggs which she produces, and she will be selected as a producer in preference to the hen that lays only eight eggs to the pound, because the latter lays fewer eggs. Nevertheless, the hen laying the smaller number of eggs may have produced a heavier weight of eggs than the apparently more prolific hen. But she gets no credit for it because eggs are sold by the dozen, and not by weight.

Black and white Leghorns, Houdans, Light Brahmas and Minorcas

When eggs are sold according to weight, better male birds will be raised. Only large eggs will be used for hatching chicks, with a view to improvement. This will extend to roosters in the same way that bulls from well-known milk producing cows are used as sires in preference to those from ordinary cows. Moreover, expenses would be equalized, and a more complete record of the actual cost would be kept. The poultry farmer could then learn how many pounds of food are required to produce the greatest weight of eggs, with the least expenditure of money.

So long as eggs are sold by the dozen, farmers and poultry raisers will not be able to arrive at any definite facts in regard to the true cost of producing eggs, and the amount of profit cannot correctly be estimated, for to-day's calculation will not apply to-morrow.

Both producers and consumers would do well, in their own interest, to agitate this question. There is no good reason for continuing the present custom of buying and selling eggs by the dozen, and there are many reasons for discarding it. Justice to consumers as well as to producers demands that a change be made. Only by weight can fair sales of eggs be ensured and only by selling eggs by weight can poultry raisers properly breed chickens and improve them as they should be improved to obtain the best results.

—The Canadian Countryman.

Sunlight Treatment of Wounds, Gas Gangrene

One of the most vivid medical documents of the war is the report of Dr. Vidal, in charge of the sunlight treatment of wounds, and especially of gas gangrene, at the military hospitals of Nice. Though described with a physician's use of scientific terms, it is a popular study, very clear and very practical. It begins with a criticism of previous methods of heliotherapy, as the sunlight treatment is called. It is not new, except in its scientific aspects, but these were not understood until the war taught men its lessons. It is certainly curious that the old sun worshippers were right, at least in one article of their creed, and physicians who came later made a just forecast of the part to be played hereafter by the sun's rays in medicine. Before the publication of the effects of sunlight on wounds and gas gangrene, the power of this agent has been crudely grasped by physicians of to-day, who prematurely and not very wisely focused the rays on the wound, believing that the heat of the sun had both healing and antiseptic properties.

Dr. Vidal says this is a mistake. The curative effect lies in rays of light whose characteristic quality is to affect the photographic plate. These are the actinic rays, which every photographer knows. They do their work in summer and winter, at the top of the highest mountain as well as in the lowest valley, and in the high light of the north pole; so that heat is not the secret of their power. So important did this question appear to the French authorities that a special congress met at Cannes, where the most eminent chemists and men of science, D'Arsonval, Berthelot and Valloir, read a report that these rays were in reality ultra-violet rays, and that the quantity of them in sunlight

varied within the most narrow limits. They consist of extremely rapid vibrations of the atmosphere, causing an infinite number of waves of short lengths. Clouds and rain interfere with them, but on clear days they exert their power in all seasons and in all climates.

Hence Dr. Vidal writes that heliotherapy does not mean to warm ourselves in the sun. The cure is not a thing of accident or luck, but is assured by following certain rules. The rays of the sun must fall directly on the wound; that is, without the interposition of glass or lenses or gauze. It is progressive, with intervals of repose. The first exposure lasts five minutes. On the next day there are two periods of treatment or insolation of five minutes each, with intervals of five minutes in the shade. This leads on gradually to exposures totalling three or four hours a day, the insolation being interrupted by short periods of rest. A fine set of illustrations shows the progress of the cure. Rows of soldiers bask in the sun in the courtyards and on the verandas of the hospitals at Nice. It is not the least pleasant way of passing days of war in convalescence. The climate is hot in summer, but the beds of the troops are so placed that the glare and heat are tempered by fountains and fans. Every kind of wound is treated, but the application of heliotherapy seems most effectual in ulcers, poisoned wounds and those that heal slowly. Dr. Vidal takes a most sanguine view of its benefits in gas gangrene. His description is literally translated as follows: "The results of this method touch the marvellous. In a few minutes, under the eyes of witnesses, the wounds undergo improvement; at first they redden, distilling a clear, abundant liquid; then they dry and granulate. In a

few weeks the scars of healing are completely formed, which under ordinary methods of treatment would have required long months." One of the most striking things in the cure is the aid it gives to other processes. The initial healing set up by the Carrel-Dakin irrigation is carried on to completion. Likewise heliotherapy has proven a vigorous prop of the serums in use among French surgeons.

Another study of sunlight cures has just appeared from the pen of Dr. G. Leo of the military hospitals of Algiers. His report, which is remarkable for its completeness and the ocular proofs given by a series of excellent photographs, containing some features that are not found in the Nice account.

Thus a frequent complication of wounds of the chest and legs in modern warfare is tuberculosis. The disease may attack the lungs and glands and skin after a shell wound. Consumption sometimes follows, with ulcers and sloughing. Tuberculosis of wounds does not seem to be very fatal, but it heals slowly owing to the bodily inertia of the victims, and here the effects of sunlight are brilliant and lasting. The insolation revives the tissues and galvanizes a wasted limb into a real semblance of life, which is just what is needed to restore vital tissues and tend to cure. The pictures of the horrors by the result. Nothing is more convincing than these cases, for it is possible to see the wound in all its natural stages and follow the daily progress of the sunlight cure. At Algiers it is carried out in the open air or in the pavilions of the hospitals. The ultra-violet rays of the sun are shown to be the curative element. They are allowed to fall on the wound unchecked or weakened by bandage or screen. The Algerian sun is hotter than that of Nice, but fortunately it is found that the higher temperature of the rays, if not artificially increased by glass or lenses, is not a drawback.

Owing to the comparatively blunted sensation in gas gangrene and tuberculosis, the heat of the sun is scarcely noticed by the men. If it becomes oppressive they are moved into the coolness of shade. The usual effect of heliotherapy on the tuberculous flesh is to make it sear quickly; it is said that it becomes brown, and over this the healthy skin begins to grow until it covers the whole surface of the wound. In the cases of gangrene there is something especially arresting about heliotherapy. The sunlight virtually expels the gas and thus reduces the swelling. The editor of the official French military organ, L'Armée, says that these results should have wider publicity. They are usually definite, clear and practical.

YORK SUN.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.
Eggs, new, per doz. \$0.45 \$0.50
Bulk going at... 0.45 0.47
Butter farmers' can... 0.35 0.40
Selling chickens, lb. 0.30 0.40
Roasters... 0.25 0.35
Boiling fowl, lb. 0.25 0.35
Live hens, lb. 0.25 0.35
Spring chickens, lb. 0.25 0.35

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Loaf, forequarters, cwt. \$12.00 \$14.00
Do, hindquarters... 10.00 12.00
Carcasses, choice... 15.00 18.00
Do, common... 12.00 15.00
Do, medium... 12.50 15.50
Do, prime... 13.00 16.00
Heavy hogs... 21.00 24.00
Shop hogs... 21.00 24.00
Mutton, heavy... 10.00 12.00
Do, light... 11.00 13.00
Abattoir hogs... 21.00 24.00
Lamb, lb. 0.21 0.23
Do, Spring, lb. 0.24 0.25

STOCK MARKET.

Royal Acadia sugar has temporarily been withdrawn from the wholesale sugar market, and yesterday Redpath sugar advanced 20 cents on all grades. Redpath's granulated is now selling at \$5.74 per 100 lbs.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in effect July 20th—
100 lbs. 8.64
St. Lawrence granulated... 100 lbs. 8.64
Lantic granulated... 100 lbs. 8.64
Royal Acadia granulated... 100 lbs. 8.64
Redpath granulated... 100 lbs. 8.64
Dominion crystal... 100 lbs. 8.34
No. 1 yellow, all refined... 100 lbs. 7.84
No. 2 yellow... 100 lbs. 7.54
No. 3 yellow... 100 lbs. 7.24

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Trade in cattle was steady. Other sorts were higher.
Cattle choice... 11.00 11.50
Butcher cattle, choice... 10.00 10.50
Butcher cattle, medium... 9.00 9.50
Butcher cattle, common... 8.00 8.50
Butcher cows, choice... 7.50 8.00
Butcher cows, medium... 6.50 7.00
Butcher cows, common... 5.50 6.00
Feeding steers... 7.50 8.00
Stockers, choice... 7.00 7.50
Stockers, light... 6.00 6.50
Milkers, choice... 4.00 4.50
Springers, choice... 6.00 6.50
Sheep, heavy... 5.00 5.50
Cows and calves... 3.00 3.50
Lamb, 14 and under... 10.00 11.00
Dogs and watered... 15.00 16.00
Calves... 2.00 2.50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations yesterday on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows—
Wheat—Open High Low Close
Oct. 2.30 2.30 2.25 2.24
Oats—
July 0.79 0.79 0.78 0.78
Oct. 0.66 0.66 0.65 0.65
Dec. 0.66 0.66 0.65 0.65
Flax—
July 3.10 3.12 3.10 3.11
Oct. 3.17 3.30 3.17 3.30
Dec. 3.22 3.35 3.22 3.35

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat—July closed \$2.04; Sept. \$2.24; cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.30; No. 1 Northern, \$2.30 to \$2.35; No. 2 do, \$2.25 to \$2.30. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$2.25 to \$2.30; No. 4 yellow, \$2.25 to \$2.30. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$3.50 to \$3.60.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.29 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$2.30 1/2; No. 2 do, \$2.24 1/2. Linseed, \$3.35; July, \$3.35; September, \$3.30; Oct., \$3.30.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Utica, N. Y.—The cheese market today showed a 1-2c increase over last week. Sales, 2,900, all kinds, at 20c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Report.—Cattle, receipts, 700; slow and easier.

Veals, receipts 200; slow; \$5 to \$15.

Hogs, receipts 3,500; slow, mixed and Yorkers \$16.25 to \$16.35; light Yorkers \$15.25 to \$15.50; pigs \$15 to \$16.25; roughs \$14.15 to \$14.25; stage \$12 to \$13.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; slow; lambs \$10 to \$15; others unchanged.

SUNDAY AT HOME

A MIND CONTENT.

Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content;
The quiet mind is richer than a crown;

Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent;
The poor estate scorns fortune's angry frown

Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,
Beggars enjoy, when princes oft do miss.

The homely house that harbors quiet rest;
The cottage that affords no pride nor care;

The mien that greets with country music best;
The sweet consort of mirth and modest fare;

Obscured life sets down a type of bliss;
A mind content both crown and kingdom is.

—Robert Greene.

I AM WITH THEE TO SAVE THEE.

Shall the prey be taken from the mighty, or the lawful captive delivered? But thus saith the Lord. Even the captives of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered: for I will contend with him that contendeth with thee. And all flesh shall know that I the Lord am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer, the mighty One of Jacob.—Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousnes.

We have not a high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin.—In that He Himself hath suffered being tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted.

The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and he delighteth in his way. Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down; for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand.

THE TWO ADAMS.

(By the late Rev. H. T. Miller.)

We were travelling in the West of Ireland, in view of the Connemara mountains. Said a woman: "There, yer honor, is the same unchangeable beauty since Adam was a boy." My dear woman, Adam never was a boy, he was made a full grown man. The first Adam became a living soul, the second Adam never was a boy, the second Adam never was an infant. There is no infancy in spirit, no immaturity, there is no milk in the breast for the spirit. No swaddling bands for the soul. No possibility for the spirit to lose his tail. Did you ever read in history of a spirit weaned from its mother? Is there a mother spirit? Take care neither marry nor are given in marriage, but one as the angels of God. Marriage is only for this lower region; it is temporary, expensive and sometimes disastrous. Who shall draw and set forth in fullness the wreck chart of the race? They say that God makes saints out of sinners, and this is very poor material to work upon; but they forget that while Adam came fresh from the hand of God in Paradise, the second man is the Lord from heaven (1 Cor. 1-4), and that both are complete men, and no baby about it. Here are no parts, but a whole, (body) and a whole at the beginning, not at the finishing. Before the ship is launched she must be seaworthy, water tight; she will receive masts and sails and cargo and commander and crew—but she is able to float before she is put into the water. Away, then, with the fiction that it takes half a lifetime to get fully equipped for service. Remember, you start as men, can you have a higher type than the Lord from heaven coming into the human heart and making all things new; turning out the devil and the darkness and the dread, and bringing light and healing and strength and joy? God appeals to us as men, not half men or three-quarters—but men without subtraction or addition. We are speaking of the personality, Nelson lost an eye in one battle, his right arm in another, but he was Nelson, all the same. The soul of man is entire, the whole man walks on two feet—expressed itself through two eyes. "Go," said God to the prophet, "search the streets of Jerusalem, and see if you can find a man." I must have a man with a conscience, and a memory, and a heart. I must have a little dignity, ambition, and imagination, and more, if I can get it, before I can see the marks of the Lord from heaven.

Romanian Superstitions.

It is considered lucky to arrive in Romania accompanied by rain. It means abundance, fertility, the hope of a fine harvest—wealth. Sometimes the peasant women put large wooden buckets of water before their threshold; a full vessel is a sign of good luck. They will even sprinkle water before one's feet, because water means abundance. "I have seen," says the queen of Romania in an article about the people of her country, "tall, handsome girls step out to meet me with overflowing water jars on their heads; on my approach they stood quite still, the drops splashing over their faces so as to prove that their pitchers were full. It is lucky to meet a cart full of corn or straw coming toward one, but an empty cart is a sure sign of bad luck."

Diplomatic Excuse.

Two boys who were great fighters moved into the neighborhood. A little boy living next to me had been attacked several times and always came out second best. One day he was walking with me, and he suddenly stopped across the street from where the twins lived. Letting go my hand he said: "I won't take you any farther, because those twins are scared of me."—Chicago Tribune.

Give the hustler half a chance,

and he will take all of it.