Sunday School Lesson

January 20. Lesson III—Christ The Saviour—Luke 15: 3-7; Romans 5: 6-10. Golden Text—And thou shall call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins.—Matt. 1: 21.

ANALYSIS

I. A PARABLE ON THE LOVE OF GOD, Luke 15: 3-7.

II. THE SUPREME EVIDENCE OF CHRIST'S LOVE, Romans 5: 6:10.

INTRODUCTION — Many different titles have been given to Jesus. He was called "The Messiah," "The Son of David," "The Lord," "Prophet," "Priest," "King," but among all these titles none is more eloquent of his work and character than the term "Saviour." In this capacity he saves us from guilt, evil, and death. Christ's great work was to save the world.

I. A PARABLE ON THE LOVE OF GOD, Luke 15: 3-7.

V. 1. The parables are among the most beautiful of the sayings of Jesus, and there is nothing that can be compared with them. They reveal the insight of Jesus into the world of nature and into the heart of God. Often we find help for the interpretation of the parables in the short introductions which are given. In the present instance we find the occasion in the people who made up the audience. One cannot wonder that the common people crowded to hear him. He had a message for the forsaken and the fallen, and it is no surprise that the publicans and sinners drew near.

V. 2. But along with these came another and more critical class. The Pharisees and scribes were the official leaders of the nation and sought to maintain unchanged the traditions and practices of the past. The publicans were not religious in their outward observances. They did not attend the services of the Sabbath, and did not exhibit the piety of the scribes. The sinners included all those who had turned their back on the religious practices of Israel. So that it naturally created a great sensation when Jesus was willing to speak to this class. When they came to his services he seemed to make a point of showing how full and free the forgiveness of God was. Indeed, he had on several occasions to defend his procedure. Thus, in one passage in Mark, he tells those who were offended at his action. "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." Especially angry were the Pharisees when they yearned that Jesus had actually accepted the invitation to take a meal in the house of the tax-gatherer Levi.

V. 3. This parable, therefore, is another defence of his treatment of the sinner-class. It may be compared with Matt. 18: 12-14. But the figure of the Shepherd is quite familiar to us from the different parts of scripture. Psalm 23; John 10: 1. The three parables here, the Lost Sheep, Lost Pieces of Silver, Lost Son, all deal with the love and forgiveness of God.

V. 4. In the first and second parable, Jesus defends his action by appealing to their own action in lesser matters. If they are merciful in the way in which they will hunt out a lost sheep, surely the heart of God, who made us, will be equally merciful in trying to rescue his lost children. Some one might say to the shepherd, "You have ninety-nine, why bother about one poor stray sheep?" But the shepherd cannot do that. He has an interest in each member of the flock, so also God has a particular knowledge of each one of his children. He dares not neglect the others in the interest of the one, but he will use every possible means to hunt for the lost one.

V. 5. The tenderness of the shepherd is here displayed in the way in which he carries back the lost sheep without any upbraiding, but only with full joy in the heart.

V. 6. The joy of finding must be communicated to others for true happiness is social and desires to share its blessing with others.

V. . The conclusion is drawn. We observe how Jesus speaks with authority on the conditions of the heavenly life. He finds the greatest oy in heaven to consist in the return of the lost and wandering sinner. The righteous are probably those who are outwardly keeping the law and the word is used ironically. God's love is nowhere seen so fully as in the forgiveness he bestows on the repentant sinner.

II. THE SUPREME EVIDENCE OF CHRIST'S LOVE, Romans 5: 6:10.

V. 6. Paul is convinced that full salvation has come to the world through Christ. See Romans 1:16. Here he ascribes salvation to the love of God. He was impressed with the way in which Christ came in the fulness of the time. It was a moment in history when things had reached their lowest, when we were meek. The law had failed, men had found out that they could not save themselves, and it was then that God sent forth his Son. In the death of Christ we have the love of God made manifest in all its power and mystery. He died for the ungodly, for men who had gone far from God, and had wandered into sin. God was not, therefore, selecting out those who had preserved the divine likeness. He came to the ungodly.

V. . This shows how Christ's death gives evidence of the marvelous nature of God's love. It is scarcely possible to think that one would make the supreme sacrifice for a merely just man, that is, for one who was just without being loving; it was perhaps possible that one would die for a good man, one who was generous and friendly.

V. 8. But God's love exceeded all these bounds, for he died for us when we were neither righteous nor good, but when we were sinners.

V. 9. We, therefore, may well take confidence for the future, and rest assured that he will protect us for ever.

This passage is one of the classical sayings on the love of God in Christ. It is not because of the presence or absence, of any merit in us that he loves us; but it is simply because his heart is so full of compassion. If we look at ourselves alone we may well have cause to question the doctrine of forgiveness, but if we look at Christ, we see there on exhibition of love which wakens new hopes and starts us on the upward path. Dr. Moule quotes the saying of a dying French saint to her daughter: "My child, I have loved you because of what you are; my heavenly Father, to whom I go, has loved me in spite of what I am."

Higher Tariff On Eggs Urged By U.S. Publisher

46,000,000 Dozens Annually Imported Into U.S. From China, Parsons Says.

Higher tariff on eggs, to stem the rush of dried and frozen eggs being poured into the United States from China at a rate of more than 46,000,000 dozens annually, is advocated by Leavitt C. Parsons, publisher of the New England Poultryman, writing in "Current Affairs" issued by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The curbing of this import, together with eliminating over-production in the baby chick industry, more sanitary handling and systematized market, were named by Mr. Parsons as means of aiding a depressed poultry business whose annual turnover exceeds $1,500,000,000.

In 1926 the equivalent of 52,000,000 dozen eggs was imported, Mr. Parsons said, while "during recent tariff hearings the import of Chinese eggs increased tremendously, one particular shipload alone displacing more than 5,000,000 domestic eggs."

"Despite the present tariff of 6 cents a pound on frozen eggs and 18 cents a pound on dried eggs," he continued, "the Chinese product comes in such volume and so far undersells domestic products that there is now on American dried-egg industry. The dried-egg business is an important business. We have in this country all the essentials for establishing the industry—labor, capital, machinery, and raw material.

Turning to New England conditions in the poultry industry, Mr. Parsons showed that only 10,000 cases out of every 1,000,000 cases of eggs, and 1000 out of 100,000 pounds of poultry that come into the Boston market are produced in Massachusetts. Indicating thus the demand, he urged education among poultrymen, coupled with education of the public to buy products marked with the New England label being sponsored by the New England Council.

Treaty Stands the Test

Washington Post: Try as they will, the opponents of the Kellogg Treaty can not suggest a convincing reason why it should not be ratified by the United States and all other nations.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.—Francis Bason.

Drawing a Fine Line

AVIATOR'S COMPAS CAUSE OF CUSTOMS DISPUTE

Capt. Lancaster, aviator, who flew from London to Australia, and Mrs. Lancaster inspecting compass that was held by customs officials when Mrs. Lancaster arrived at New York because it contained four ounces of alcohol.

Vital Blood Element Made Synthetically

After 17 Years German Produces Synthetic Hemoglobin, Carrier of Oxygen from Lungs

Necessity of Transfusions May Be Obviated by Product, Doctors Say

Berlin—After seventeen years of research work, Professor Hans Fischer of the Technical College in Munich has succeeded in producing synthetically the important ferruginoue components of hemoglobin, he informed the Munich Chemical Society recently.

The achievement is hailed here as of primary importance. Although no estimates were made as to the practical applications of the synthetic product, which is called hematine, it is regarded possible that it might be employer as a remedy in cases of gas poisoning.

Conveyor of Oxygen

Hemoglobin is an organic matter which constitutes about nine-tenths of the weight of dried red blood corpuscles and serves as a carrier of oxygen from the lungs to the general tissues of the body. It is an exceedingly complex substance, and prior to 1927 its exact formula was not known.

Its extreme physiological importance arises from its function as a conveyor of oxygen throughout the living tissues. Hemoglobin combines with oxygen as the red blood corpuscles pass through the lungs, forming an exceedingly unstable compound known as oxyhemoglobin. As the red blood corpuscles circulate through the body, the oxyhemoglobin compound breaks down, leaving the oxygen in the tissues and reducing the compound to hemoglobin again.

In poisoning by coal gas, or other gases containing carbon monoxide, the carbon monoxide in the lungs combines with the hemoglobin to form a compound called carboxyhemoglobin, which does not break down as does oxyhemoglobin. As the poisoning continues, therefore, an increasing amount of hemoglobin is rendered useless as an oxygen-carrier.

Heretofore, in severe cases of coal-gas poisoning, blood transfusion has been necessary to introduce a sufficient quantity of fresh hemoglobin into the blood to effect proper oxygen dissemination throughout the system. It is considered possible that at some time in the future, when Professor Fischer's hematine has been further studied and tested, the synthetic hemoglobin can be injected into the systems of gas victims, thereby avoiding blood transfusion.

Antifreeze Solutions

The question of an antifreeze solution is of interest to both tractor and automobile owners. Some of the possible antifreeze solutions are:

Alcohol and Water

Most commonly used for intermittent used autos and trucks. Alcohol 8 pints and water 12 pints makes 40 per cent. solution freezing 20 below zero, and alcohol 8 pints and water 8 pints make 50 per cent. solution freezing 32 below zero. No bad effects on metals, hose, or radiator. Alcohol evaporates before water, and must be tested frequently and more alcohol added. Quite expensive for tractor use and for autos and trucks under heavy service. Very efficient as a cooling medium and no danger overheating engine because of cooling solution.

Light Oils

Undiluted kerosene used to considerable extent as antifreeze for autos and trucks in light service. Some smell and perhaps a little danger from fire, but neither serious. No effect on metals, but hard on rubber connections. Rather poor conductor of heat and might be some danger of engine overheating under heavy service. Used crank case oil also sometimes used as antifreeze, very similar to kerosene for this purpose. Neither kerosene nor oil makes a safe mixture with water.

Glycerine or Glycol

Much used for late years for an antifreeze for autos and trucks. Stands a very low temperature and makes safe mixture with water. Boils at higher temperature than water, hence only water needs to be added. Has no bad effect on any metals, and the purer grades little effect on rubber hose connections. Does not ruin car finish like alcohol when spilled on finish. Has some tendency to form clots if much rust or other sediment is in the cooling system. In many ways is the most satisfactory antifreeze for autos and trucks. Somewhat expensive in first cost, but by filtering can be used over and over.

Commercial reparations

Various commercial antifreezes are also on the market, some of which give satisfactory results. They are usually compounds based on some of the foregoing materials. Before putting any antifreeze into a radiator, care should be taken to see that it is clean of sediment and other foreign material, that all leaks are stopped, that hose connections are all solid, and that hose connection clamps are tight and do not leak. Also it is important that cylinder head and other gaskets are sound and do not leak, and that pump glands and packings are tight enough to prevent leakage.

A fool manages to keep the fact from himself longer than he does from anybody else.

Teaching Habits of Courtesy

Helen Greeg Green

"Hail ye small, sweet courtesies of life, for smooth de ye make the road of it."—Sterne.

Recently, I overheard the story of a young lad applying for a position and getting it, because of the "How do you do, Sir?" with which he addressed an elderly official of a big corporation.

"You see," the man who engaged the courteous young chap explained, "so many young men are not properly attentive to those who are older. That young man's courtesy was genuine. It's true," he quoted, "that 'acorns of courtesy in business, usually develop into oaks of financial return'."

Teachers and parents, alike, need to take time to think and teach courtesy. If such habits are inculcated in boys and girls while they are still in the plastic, just-around-the-corner-from-babyhood age they will, in all probability, carry these habits through life.

It is generally agreed that courtesy is indeed a most desirable quality to develop in children, but parents and teachers who expect their children to be nothghtful of others must remember that courtesy begets courtesy. They must set an example of courtesy. Is it not true that we often save our most courteous, gracious selves for our friends and acquaintances outside the home? Husbands and wives often speak to each other and to their children in a way they would not think of speaking to a stranger. How foolish! Must we not continualy "sell ourselves" to each other as a salesman sells his wares to win orders? How does he do it? Partly by being friendly and courteous. Can we expect to hold the love and respect of our own little family circle in the fullest measure unless we use similar methods?

Courtesy wins the love of our families and our friends. Let us teach our children that not many become great or famous, but all can be courteous and thoughtful of others—a practical application of the Golden Rule.

In our town, there is a big, jovial policeman who stands guard at a street corner where many children pass on their way to school. Expectantly, he waits for them in the morning, at noon and in the evening. He is their idol, always ready to look at their report cards and eager to hear their little tales of happiness or woe.

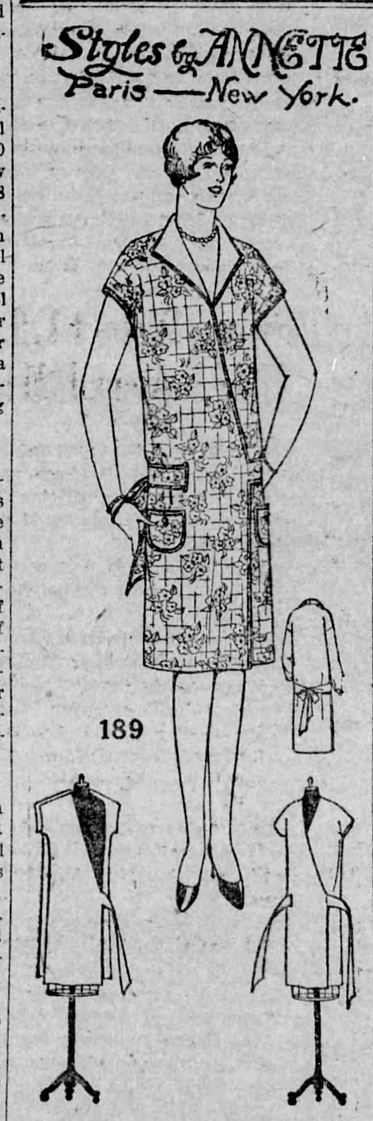
One day, I happened to be passing, when I saw three little girls wave a cheery, "Good morning, Mr. Reynolds," to the smiling man.

I nodded to him and said, "Really, Mr. Reynolds, I believe you're one of the happiest men in the world."

And quickly he replied, "I am! I wouldn't trade places with anyone for a much larger salary. You see my children are all so polite and thoughtful."

"You have helped to make them so," I told him.

"Perhaps," he admitted, "I've found that courtesy and good-will often win where gruffness fails."



PRACTICAL—SMART

Very slim and simple too is a charming house frock of linen in dainty garden flower print. The reversible fronts which is an interesting feature are piped in plain linen in vivid tone, which is also used to bind narrow belt that fastens at either side of front and ties in bow at back and to edge patch pockets. It's easily made! See diagrams! Tussah silk in soft rose piped in deeper shade, printed cotton broadcloth, orchid gingham with purple binding, dotted pique in French blue with white, washable striped radium silk, tiny yellow and white checked gingham, and striped men's cotton shirting fabric are exceptionally attractive for serviceable wear. Style No. 189 designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust takes 2¾ yards of 36-inch material with 1½ yards of binding for the 36inch size. Pattern price 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

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. Patterns sent by an early mail.

"The Simple Life."

"My life in the country did at least teach methis—that the really stimulating things were the quiet, natural things, and the really wearisome things were the noisy, unnatural things," writes Beverley Nichols in The London Magazine.

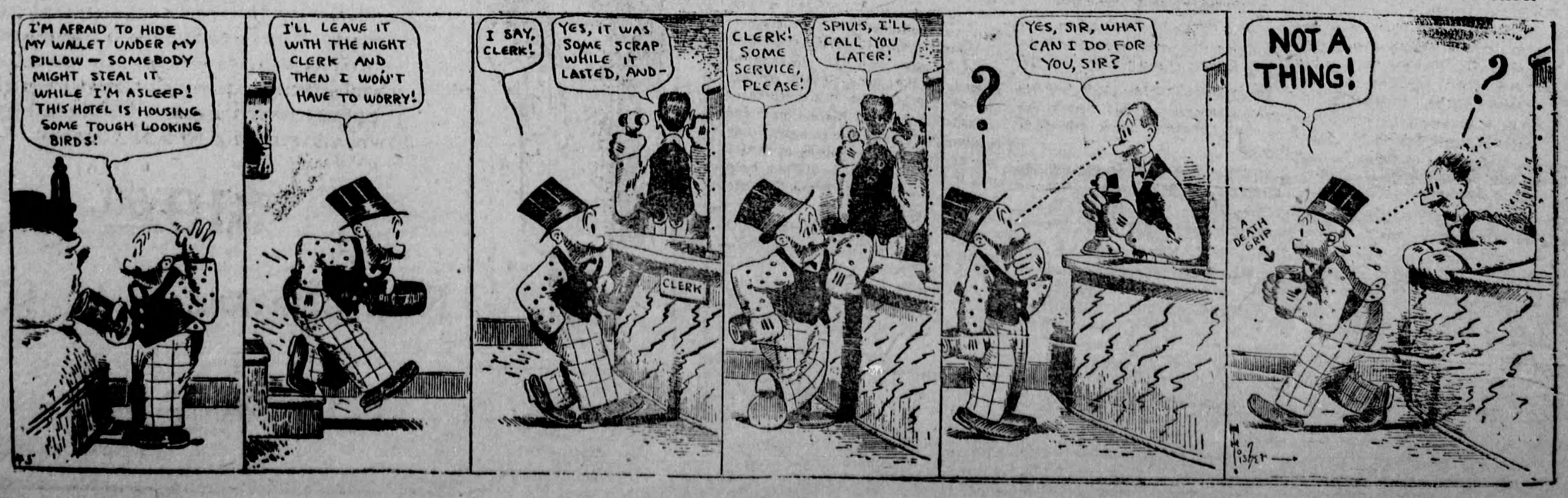
"'Among my discoveries I may mention these: That it was more exciting to stand still than to dance, that silence was more eloquent than spech, that water was more stimulating than wine, that fresh air was more intoxicating than cigarette smoke, that sunlight was more subtle than electric light, that the scent of grass was more luxurious than the most expensive perfume and the slow, simple observations of the average farmer more wise than the most sparkling epigrams of the latest wit."

Sentiment and the Empire

Lord Melchett in The Review of Reviews (London): Sentiment and goodwill will not indefinitely keep together far distant communities like those comprising the British Empire unless there is added an economic complex of some kind. Yet to anyone like myself who has recently returned from the great and flourishing Dominion of Canada, and who for many years has been intimately connected, in trade and commerce, with practically all the Dominions and Colonies, the idea of separation, division, or even minor divergence, is not to be contemplated. The mere idea of it amounts to an anachronism belonging to last century.

Criticism

A. A. Milne in the Book Window (London): Criticism does not so much matter with a book, or rather it matters artistically but not financially, which is how it should be. Criticism of a play matters financially but not artistically. It matters financially because a play cannot afford to wait for public opinion, and the only immediate opinion available is that of the critics. It does not matter artistically, because the join twork of author, producer and actor is being criticized by somebody who has no idea where on ends and the other begins.

MUTT AND JEFF.—Bud Fisher.

Now Jeff'll Have to Hide His Wallet in His Shoe.