Sunday School Lesson

December 15. Lesson XI—The Christian Spirit in Industry—Deuteronomy 24. 14, 15; Ephesians 6: 5-9; 1 Timothy 6: 17-19. Golden Text—As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.—Luke 6: 31.

ANALYSIS.

I. FAIR TREATMENT OF LABOR, Exod. 1: 8-14; Deut. 24: 14, 15; Amos 5: 6-15; Zech. 8: 16, 17.

II. WORK AND WAGES, Matt. 20: 1-16; Luke 3: 14.

III. MASTER AND SERVANT, Exod. 20: 17; Mark 12: 1-9; Eph. 6: 5-9; 1 Tim. 6: 17-19.

INTRODUCTION—The demand for justice appears many times in the Bible. n the books of the Prophets it becomes a passion. It is one with the demand for t uth and righteousness in all the relations of life. The poor man who has fallen into slavery is not forgotten in the ancient laws, Exod. 21: 1-6; Deut. 15: 12-18. There was a time when it was forbidden to hold a man as a bondservant, bu. only as a hired ervant, Lev. 25: 39, 40. The freedom-loving men of Israel revolted against the heavy burden of forced labor and taxation put upon them by Solomon in his great buildin ; enterprises, 1 Kings 5: 13-16, and Jeremiah used strong language to denounce another king who "used his neighbor's service without wages, and gave him not for his work," Ch. 22: 13. Micah rebukes the "princes of the house of Israel that abhor judgment, an pervert all equity," who "build up Zion with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity," (ch. 3: 9, 10), and Ezekiel has strong words of rebuke for princes who, he says, "are like wolves ravening the prey, to shed blood, and to destroy souls, to get dishonest gain," ch. 22: 27. The apostle James warns selfish and hard-hearted employers in words that burn: "Behold the hire of the laborers, who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord f Sabaoth," ch. 5: 1-6. And Peter declares the true spirit which should overn industrial, as all other relations when he writes: "Be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous," 1 Peter 3: 8-12.

I. FAIR TREATMENT OF LABOR, Exod. 1: 8-14; Deut. 24: 14, 15; Amos 5: 6-15; Zech. 8: 16, 17.

The Israelite people could never forget that they had been bondmen in Egypt. Their treatment by Pharaoh was always afterward in their memory an example of tyrannical oppression and injustice, for which the king and the people of Egypt had been made to uffer. The Egyptians had made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in the making of brick for Pharaoh's buildings, and in the hard labor of cultivating and irrigating the fields. With Exod. 1, compare ch. 5: 4-19. One good result of their remembrance of his hard experience was that it taught hem to be considerate, in after years, of those who were subject to them as ervants, or bondmen. Deut. 5: 14, 15; 15: 15; 16: 11, 12; 24: 18, 22. A fine example of this is the law protecting the poor hired servant, who is not to be oppressed, and whose wage is to be promptly paid, whether he be of Israel or a stranger, Deut. 24: 14 15. The reason for giving him his hire on the day it is earned is simply that he is poor and setteth his heart upon it, a reason that will surely appeal to every right-thinking man.

Amos is pre-eminently a preacher of righteousness. When he pleads with the people of his day to seek the Lord it is in the way of righteousness. Not n the corrupt sanctuaries of Bethel and Beersheba, but in seeking good and not evil, in hating evil and loving the good, and in establishing justice in the gate, wll the Lord be found, and his blessing obtained, ch. 5: 6-15. As Amos in the eighth century, B.C., so Zechariah in the sixth pleads for justice in the gate—that is, the broad place inside the city gate where the elders held open court and sat in judgment, ch. 8: 16, 17.

II. WORK AND WAGES, Matt. 20: 1-16; Luke 3: 14.

There is no attempt in the Bible to fix hours of labor and rate of wages for workng men. The one notable exception is in the setting apart of one day in seven as a day of rest. But the principles of kindness and justice, if intelligently and honestly applied, will surely lead to a right adjustment of these matters. In the parable of the laborers in the vineyard (Matt. 20: 1-16) there is the new element of grace. Jesus teaches n this parable that salvation and eternal life are God's gracious gifts to men not measured by man's merits. His highest gift is love, and that he freely bestows upon all who come to him. As one has said, "God is no mere timekeeper." As the youngest child in the home receives the same wealth of affection as the eldest, so the latest recruit in the service of the Master of life receives the same reward of grace as he who has served longest. And would not every true follower of the Lord Jesus Christ have it so?

Another and quite different note is struck in the Baptist's advice to the soldiers who demanded of him saying, What shall we do? His answer is, Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely; and be content with your wages. No doubt one of the soldiers' chief temptations was to increase his scanty wage by deeds of violence and by blackmail. The teaching of Jesus would lift the relations of employer and employed everywhere above the necessary detail of time, and payment for time to the higher plane of mutual consideration and respect, to the level of justice, kindness and Christian love. That coin nd that service may be rendered to all.

III. MASTER AND SERVANT, Exod. 20: 17; Mark 12: 1-9; Eph. 6: 5-9; 1 Tim. 6: 17-19.

The deadly sin of covetousness, whether in master or servant, makes impossible relations of friendship and confidence. But it is surely not to be believed that the tenth commandment (Exod. 10: 17) forbids the desire and the effort of a man, in all honesty, to better his own condition, or to make better living conditions for his family.

Our Lord's parable of the wicked husbandmen (Mark 12: 1-9) is intended as a rebuke to the Jewish rulers for not having rendered to the Lord the service due, and for the hostility with which they are now treating him. The use of the parable in our lesson is no doubt to impress the duty of the tenant or occupant as just as real as the duty of the lord of the vineyard. Paul's counsel in Eph. 6: 5-9 makes high demands of both servant and master. And in his first letter to Timothy (ch. 6: 17-19) he demands of the rich, who are most often the employers of labor, that they do good, and that they be rich in good works.

Dangerous Flying

A young man who was apparently none too well trained as an aviator went for a little pleasure trip in a hired plane over the roof tops of New York, got into trouble, fell on the roof of a comparatively low building, killed himself and nearly killed his passenger.

This is not the first time that airplanes have fallen in or perilously close to big cities, but the recurrence of the incident in the New York case suggests that the time has come to forbid indiscriminate flying over cities, save in the most exceptional circumstances. There have been no very serious accidents arising from this yet, but it is quite possible that unless restrictions are insisted on disasters involving heavy loss of life will occur.

There is—at least as yet—plenty of unoccupied air for the evolutions of the aviator. It should not be necessary to do his flying over the housetops.

Next to the study of language the study of good literature should be named. To read good books—the best books; to read them slowly and carefully getting the full force of every sentence, and the full significance and beauty of every figure and illustration,—this is a great aid in mastering the art of expression and is itself a liberal education.—Washington Gladden.

Bad dispositions requires some time to grow into bad habits, so that by gradual depravations, and while we are but staggeringly evil, we are not left without thoughtful rebukes and merciful interventions, to recall us unto ourselves.—Sir Thomas Browne.

"Never try to part a man and wife."
"That's right, let 'em fight it out."

WHAT New York IS WEARING

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished with Every Pattern

By Annebelle Worthington

A demure little frock of pink swiss with white dots with grosgrain ribbon bows on shoulders. Pink organdie ruffling trims edge of hem, round neckline and open sleeves.

You'll be surprised to learn that Style No. 2938 has but two major parts—front and back. Sleeves cut in one with front and back. Tucks form back and front yoke and create French short waisted bodice.

Think of it! Made in an hour! In the four-year size, 1½ yards of 32-inch material is all that is needed. It is designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

Flowered organdie, printed batiste in floral pattern, and plain organdie in pastel tone are especially dainty and interesting hand sewing for spare moments while preparing dinner or waiting for game of bridge.

Flesh colored crepe de chine is adorable for wee maids and is easily tubbed and always appears so smart.

For playtime, chambray in pale blue or orchid is sturdy selection and very effective with white bias binding around hem, neck and sleeves.

Dotted linen in French blue and white with plain blue binding, white cotton broadcloth printed in gay red dots with dark blue binding, yellow pique with brown binding, and orchid and white checked gingham are cute ideas so entirely dependable for serviceable.

It's an opportunity to make several attractive frocks for little daughter at the cost of one bought frock. All you have to do, is to cut it out, seam sizes, turn hem, tuck front and back along perforated lines and finish neckline and sleeves edges with binding.

2938

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.

Canada Timber Near Depletion, Commons Told

Forest Resources Due to Fail in 30 Years, British Parliament is Warned

London.—The House of Commons has unanimously approved a resolution that "the present shortage of commercial soft wood timber demands the serious attention of his majesty's government." It was moved by Sir George Courthope, Conservative, who called attention to the serious shortage of timber resources within the empire.

Every unit of the empire except Canada depended on imported wood, Sir George said. Britain imported 97 per cent. of her requirements. Canada's forest resources, at the rate they were being used up, would not last more than thirty years.

Puts United States in Same Position

He thought the United States would exhaust her timber supplies in about the same time, and then she would compete in Europe with Great Britain, which was already buying 37 per cent. of its requirements from Europe.

"The effect of such competition on prices is best left to the imagination."

Britain's Forestry Commission, just completing its twentieth year, has planted 140,000 acres of soft wood and 6,000 acres of hard woods; private companies and municipalities have dealt with another 60,000 acres, and about 23,000 acres are being planted annually.

Greatest Program in World

Sir George said that this exceeded the planting program of any country in the world, and urged the government to promote and expedite research. He emphasized that no limitation should be placed on the rapid examination of timbers in other parts of the empire.

W. R. Smith, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, said developments within the empire must be very largely in the direction of each section supplying its own needs.

Noel Buxton, Minister of Agriculture, agreed with the urgency of the resolution. He pointed out that the use of wood pulp was increasing at an extraordinary rate despite the development of substitutes. A great London daily newspaper required 100,000 acres of wood to keep it supplied.

Afforestation had always held a prominent place in the Labor party's program. Mr. Buxton continued. For the next decade they party planned to spend $45,000,000 for planting 350,000 acres. The Conservative government planted 25,000 acres last year.

Ottawa, Ont.—The estimate of Sir George Courthope in the British House of Commons that Canada's forest resources, at the present rate of depletion, would not last more than thirty years, is approximately correct, the Department of Interior states.

Canada's major problem the department declared was the introduction of more conservative methods of handling forest lands rather than reforestation. Facing this situation, the Dominion and Provincial governments are co-operating in a scheme for an inventory of forest resources as the first step before evolving a general policy. The work of reforestation is not being disregarded. In districts where lands have been entirely denuded reforestation is being carried on.

An educational campaign to save the life of the country's timber supply is also being conducted, the department stated, and a general improvement in this direction has been noted.

ISOLATION

The evil of isolation belongs not exclusively to the one transcendent genius, or to the favored few who have gained the highest eminences of thought or labor; those who have advanced only a little way beyond teir acquaintance in literary, artistic, or scientific attainments, are not a little proud of their acquisitions, and sometimes set up for much greater people than they really are; they claim privileges to which they have but a very slender title, if any, and becomes boastful, presumptuous, and overbearing.—Dickens.

Gorse

Give me the shoulders green of the hills
With the wet wind swinging high,
Fragrant with scent of the golden gorse
And a rain-washed, cloud-swept sky.
Give me the blossom all seasons know,
Uncaring for garden-room—
Why, Kissing is out of season, dear,
When the gorse is out of bloom!
Maidens wil cease to be kissed, my lass,
When the gorse has ceased to bloom.

Here's to the wealth of the yellow flowers
She proffers the whole year through,
Fenced by the upright guardian thorns
Which pilfering fingers rue.
You glimpse the gleam of her golden gown
Through winter's foggiest gloom;
For kissing is out of season, dear,
When the gorse is out of bloom.
Maidens will cease to be kissed, sweetheart,
When the gorse has ceased to bloom!

—A. M. Macdonald.

Our Naval Hero in American Waters

New Nelson Letters Shed Light on Trade Clash in West Indies

Kingston, Jamaica. — Private advices received here from England tell of the recent discovery of valuable West India documents from Lord Nelson's letter book, "An Account of the Cruise of Captain Nelson of H.M.S. Boreas," relative to the illegal trade carried on between Americans and the British West India islands.

The documents date from June, 1784,, to October, 1786, and include "The Humble Memorial and Representation of Horatio Nelson, Esquire, of H.M.S. Boreas to the King's Most Excellent Majesty," and "The Orders and Letters Which Passed Sir Richard Hughes, Commissioner Moutray and Captain Nelson." The manuscript is neatly written on official paper marked "G.R." The papers are important for the light they shed on Nelson's early history, especially the complications arising from his enforcement of the navigation laws against Americans. His suppression of the interloping trade led to many suits in which he was defended by the British government.

The papers appear to have been extracted from Nelson's own letter book and were preserved by his brother, William, chaplain of the Boreas, who afterward became Earl Nelson. Included in the papers is a sheet of music called "The British Oak," a poem dedicated to Lord Nelson.—N.Y. Herald-Tribune.

Tests for Motorists

London Free Press: There should be stricter tests of drivers before permits to operate these deadly weapons are issued. One has to show good cause to have a permit to carry a revolver. Yet a revolver is not nearly as dangerous to society as an automobile, because the opportunities for its use are so much fewer. Cripples with one arm, with one eye, with defective hearing, and otherwise incapacitated can be seen on the streets and highways every day driving 30 to 70 miles an hour in powerful machines weighing up to two and three tons with as high as 120 horse-power engines. The good driver as well as the pedestrian suffers. It is not so much what you do as what the other fellow does or does not do that causes the accidents. In modern traffic in this province there is no place for the untrained, unskilled operator of a car. The test before a driver's license is issued should be a stricter one; a sound examination in fact as in name, not the farce that it is now.

A LANTERN

Do not talk about the lantern that holds the lamp, but make haste, uncover the light, and let it shine. . . . It is not let your good works shine, but let your light shine. Let it be the genuine love of your hearts, taking form in true deeds, not the doing of good deeds to prove that yor opinions are right.—Macdonald.

Tasty Recipes

Vermicelli Soup

Ingredients—3 pints of consommo (see Clear Soup), 2 oz. of vermicelli, salt and pepper. Method—Crush the vermicelli between the fingers into short lengths. Bring the stock to boiling point, sprinkle in the vermicelli, boil gently for about 15 minutes, then season to taste, and serve. Time—About 30 minutes. Sufficient for 5 or 6 persons.

Saveloys

Ingredients—6 lb. of pork, 1 lb. common salt, 1 oz. saltpetre, 3 teaspoonfuls pepper, 12 sage leaves, 1 lb. breadcrumbs. Method—Salt the pork, after removing the skin and bone, using both the common salt and the saltpetre, and let it remain in the pickle for 3 days, then mince it up very fine, and season it with pepper, and 12 sage leaves, chopped as small as possible: add the grated bread, and mix all well together, fill the skins, and bake in a slow oven for about ½ an hour.

Sausages, to Make

Ingredients—½ lb. of pork, fat and lean, without skin or gristle; ½ lb. of lean veal, ½ lb. of beef suet, ¼ lb. of breadcrumbs, the rind of ½ a small lemon, some nutmeg, 3 sage leaves, ½ a teaspoonful of savory herbs, ¼ teaspoonful marjoram. Method — Chop the pork, veal and suet finely together, add the breadcrumbs, lemon peel (which should be well minced), and a grating of nutmeg. Wash and chop the sage leaves very finely; add these, with the remaining ingredients, to the sausagemeat, and when thoroughly mixed, either put the meat into skins, or form it into little cakes, which should be floured and fried. Time—To fry about 10 minutes. Sufficient for about 15 moderate-size sausages.

Cabbage, Minced

Ingredients—1 cabbage, 2 oz. of butter, or good cooking fat, 1 oz. of flour, 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar, salt and pepper, hard-boiled egg. Method—Boil, press the cabbage dry and chop it finely. Heat the butter or fat in a frying pan, sprinkle in the flour, mix smoothly, and put in the cabbage. Add salt and pepper to taste, put in the vinegar, stir over the fire for about 5 or 6 minutes, then serve garnished with sections of hard-boiled egg. Time—Altogether 1 to 1¼ hours. Sufficient for 3 persons.

Mincemeat

Ingredients—1 lb. of finely-chopped suet, 1 lb. of currants, washed and picked, 1 lb. of raisins, stoned and quartered, 1 lb. of chopped apples, 1 lb. of castor sugar, ½ lb. of sultanas, ¼ lb. of shredded mixed candied peel, 2 lemons, ½ gill of brandy, ½ a saltspoonful each of nutmeg, mace and cinnamon. Method—Pare the lemons thinly; simmer the rinds in a little water until perfectly tender, then pound them or rub them through a fine sieve. Mix all the ingredients well together, press into a jar, cover closely, and keep in a cool, dry place for at least 1 month before using. Time—About 1 hour. Sufficient for 4 or 5 lb. of mincemeat.

Turnips Au Gratin

Ingredients—4 or 5 medium-sized young turnips, cut them into slices, wash and drain them. Melt 1½ oz. of butter in a stewpan; when hot put in the turnips, and stir over a brisk fire, season with pepper and salt, moisten with a little stock, cook till tender, then drain thoroughly. Arrange the slices on the puree in a well-reduced Bechamel sauce, sprinkle the surface with fine breadcrumbs, and add a few tiny bits of butter. Bake in a sharp oven for about 10 minutes, to brown the top. Time—About 30 minutes. Sufficient for 3 or 4 persons.

"I envy Jackson."
"Heavens, man. He's been dead over a year."
"Sure thing. I married his widow."

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

They're the Same on Trunks and Bottles.