Sunday School Lesson

December 8. Lesson. X.—Helping Neighbors in Need—Matthew 25: 31-46. Golden Text—Thou shalt love thy neighbors as thyself.—Leviticus 19: 18.

ANALYSIS.

I. MINISTERING TO HUMAN NEED, Matt. 25: 31-46.

II. LOVING ONE'S NEIGHBOR, Luke 10: 25-37.

III. PURE RELIGION, James 1: 27; 2: 14-17.

INTRODUCTION—The law of human kindness appears in the Old Testament as well as in the New. It is implied in the law against afflicting in any way a widow or an orphan, and in the prohibition of usury, Exod. 22: 1-25. Kindness even to an enemy is enjoined in the oldest laws, ch. 23: 4, 5. The law of love to a neighbor extnds also to the stranger, Lev. 19: 18, 34. The fundamental virtues in the teaching of the prophets were truth and mercy (or kindness) and the knowledge of God, Hosea 4: 1; 6: 6; Micah 6: 8. Job remembers in his affliction that he has been kind to the poor and the fatherless, ch. 29: 12, 13. The wise man in Proverbs says:

"Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor,
He also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard."

It is the glory of Israel's ideal king that:

"He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy,
For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper."—Ps. 72: 4, 12.

In his beatitudes our Lord does not forget the merciful, Matt. 5: 7. Paul prays the Lord's mercy upon one who was very kind to him when he was a prisoner in Rome, and when he had been in need of help in Ephesus, 2 Tim. 1: 16-18. Such a labor of love God does not forget, Heb. 6: 10.

I. MINISTERING TO HUMAN NEED, Matt. 25: 31-46.

In many passages of the gospels, Jesus seems clearly to be looking for his coming in great power and glory, and all the forces of heaven with him, to set up his kingdom in the world. Whether he is using in these passages the language of apocalyptic vision in its literal sense (compare Dan. 7: 13), or figuratively of the triumph of his spirit in the minds and hearts of men, is not certainly known. There is difference of opinion regarding this among readers of the New Testament. The all-important thing to look for, whatever form it might take, would surely be the triumph of the spirit in the minds and hearts of men, is not certainly known. Ther is difference of opinion regarding this among readers of the New Testament. The all-important thing to look for, whatever form it might take, would surely be the triumph of his spirit and the transforming of the minds of men into his likeness (see Philip 2: 5). In that sense may we not still cherish the hope that he shall yet sit upon the throne of his glory, and that before him shall be gathered all nations?

As a matter of fact, wherever the name of Jesus is named and his gospel proclaimed, that judgment is already taking place and men are being divided. Judgment is both a present fact and an expectation of the future, John 3: 18-21. In the parable of our lesson Jesus makes clear what shall be the decisive factors in judgment. They who receive the invitation, Come ye blessed of my Father inherit the kingdom, are those men and women who have practiced kindness toward those who were in need, the hungry, the thirsty, the stranger, the naked, the sick, the prisoner. Even though they knew not that it was the Lord they served in doing this they are among the blessed. The unkind and unmerciful are the condemned. Jesus identifies himself with human need. A kindly deed done to men he receives as done to him.

II. LOVING ONE'S NEIGHBOR, Luke 10: 25-37.

The story of the lawyer's question and Jesus' memorable answer is told also, with slight vaiations, in Matthew 22: 34-40, and Mark 12: 28-34. Which is the great commandment in the law? What shall I do to inherit eternal life? To the mind of the Jewish lawyer the two questions would not be widely different. Eternal life, the life pleasing to God here, and the blessed life hereafter, was to be gained, he believed, through strict observance of the law. But there were greater and lesser commandments, and he might well have thought that the greater in some cases would include the less, the law of honesty, for example, covering specific commandments against theft or froud, and the law of truth incruded prohibitions of false swearing and covenant breaking. Might there not be one great law which would cover all? Jesus answer is "Yes, the law of love." The two great precepts of verse 27 are found, the one in Deut 6: 5, and the other in Lev. 19: 18 and 34. The lawyer's second question, And who is my neighbor? introduces the parable of the good Samaritan. Jesus draws the answer from the questioner himself. The man who shewed mercy was the true neighbor, recognizing as he did without stint his neighborly obligation nd duty to the poor victim of the thieves who lay neglected by the wayside. In this case the compassionate kindness of the despised Samaritan puts to shame the cold selfishnes of ministers of a formal religion.

III. PURE RELIGION, James 1: 27; 2: 14-17.

James, commonly believed to have been the Lord's brother, has wise and timely counsel to give to the professed followers of Jesus. He demands of them entire sincerity. "If any man among you seem to be religious," he says, "let him show it by becoming conduct, by patience, by endurance, by self-restraint, not being double-minded, obedient to the perfect law of liberty." Pure religion and undefiled is not in wods only, but in deeds—especially in deeds of kindness toward the poor and the afflicted. With the last clause of verse 27 compare Rom. 12: 2 and 1 John 5: 18.

So also faith, if it be real and living, declares itself in Christlike deeds. Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. Such faith is a mere profession without reality. The faith by which men are saved, according to the teaching of Paul, is quite different. It is a vital relationship of trust and obedience to God as he is revealed in Jesus Christ, an experience out of which spring all good works. Compare Matt. 7: 26; Rom. 5: 1, 2 and 3: 28-31.

An Appeal to Patriotism

Le Droit (Ottawa): "If the manufacturers have reason to make an appeal to the patriotism of their customers, why should not the Canadian workers, on their side, make an appeal to the same sentiment amongst their patrons and the Government. Let us think a little less of material production and a little more of labor. Under present conditions, with the arrival of more and more immigrants from Great Britain and other countries, the Canadian workman is liable to meet with unjust competition and may thereby be placed in a position of manifest inferiority. It is evident, since it is to be a question of patriotism, that, in the national interest, demand shall be made that the Government and representatives of business and finance shall first of all protect our human capital. And the only manner in which this can be protected is by stemming the tide of immigration which is inundating our towns and cities and aggravating the plague of unemployment."

Firth of Forth Bridge Project Left to Scots

London.—Local Scottish authorities have suggested to the Ministry of Transport that the project of building a $30,000,000 highway bridge over the Firth of Forth should be made national.

The ministry, however, has definitely rejected the suggestion pointing out that new bridges between Newcastle and Gateshead and over the Tweed at Berwick were primarily local enterprises. If the ministry is persuaded th bridge is necessary some state assistance will be given.

"Do you like the roses in my cheeks?"

"No, never did care for artificial flowers."

A bird-lover laments that the rooks are being driven out of London. Somebody ought to defend their caws.

Farm Notes

Winter Stabling Unnecessary for Growing Heifers

Heifers more than six months old and breeding bulls do not require warm houses during the winter months even in the climate in the neighborhood of the city of Quebec. This has been demonstrated at the Cap Rouge Experimental Station where for fifteen years this class of stock has been wintered in single board sheds closed on the north, east and west sides and open to the southern exposure.

In a recent report of the Station, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the Superintendent states that more than 100 heifers and 10 different bulls have been thus wintered. Indeed, many of the heifers were found the highest milk producers in the two, three and four year old classes. Mr. Langelier, gives credit for the ruggedness and vitality that were necessary for the making of big milk records to the open shed housing practice, when the cows were young.

It is regarded by the Superintendent as important that the stock to be shed wintered should be hardened by constant outside life after the first of September. As the cold weather approaches nature provides the necessary protection by clothing the animals with a heavied coat of hair.

Market Hog Fairs

Swine Club fairs and bacon hog fairs are doing much to improve the quality of hogs raised in the Province of New Brunswick. During the season recently closed seventeen swine club fairs and two bacon hog fairs were held in the province. At these fairs 550 hogs of excellent type were brought into competition for prizes, and more than eighty percent. of them were sold co-operatively through the Maritime Livestock Marketing Board. These fairs also served a useful purpose in providing improved breeding stock to districts not so highly favored in the quality of the pigs they are producing. From the exhibits at the fairs there were selected out 160 young sows of good breeding and of good bacon type for return to the country as foundation for breeding herds.

Swine Club fairs and Bacon Hog fairs were organized and operated by the co-operative action of the federal and provincial Departments of Agriculture, who not only arranged for the holding of the fairs, but provided the prize money for the different classes. The Swine Club fairs differ from the Bacon Hog fairs in that the latter are held in districts which are able to provide at least a full carload of commercial hogs for market through the fair. In addition to featuring the production of market stock on a fairly large scale these fairs have focussed interest on prolificacy in brood sows, thrift and vigor in the offspring, economy in production and ideal market weight and finish.

A valuable feature of the Swine Club work is the encouragement given to members to make generous use of pasture and green feed during the growing period of the hogs. The experience gained in this practice is not only teaching an important lesson in economy in swine raising, but also in showing the value of these feeds in promoting the growth rather than fattening during the early months of the pigs life.

Ancestry in Herd Improvement

In the improving of milking herds by the use of purebred sires it is not sufficient that pedigreed sires be used. It should be known with certainty that the sire is from high producing ancestry. At the Cap Rouge Experimental Station it was found that daughters of good cows and purebred sires were giving less milk than their mothers had given at the same age.

In cases where this happened it is explained by the Superintendent that the ancestry of the sires had not been observed in relation to milk production. In his report for last year, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the Superintendent expresses the belief that nondescript cows may be improved by the use of a registered sire, but when the herd has been built up in production it then becomes highly important that only sires from high producing dams be used.

The experiences at the Cap Rouge Station leads the Superintendent to conclude that a poor bull, even as a gift is costly while a good sire is cheap at a high price.

Wintering Horses in Open Sheds

Open sheds facing the south have been proved to provide suitable housing for idle horses and growing colts at the Cap Rouge, Quebec, Experimental Station. Although weanlings and horses up to twenty years of age have thus been wintered for the past sixteen years none of the animals have suffered, but on the other hand they have shown ruggedness and vitality. Mr. Langelier, the Superintendent of the Station in his report for last year published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa points out that foals dropped later than June as well as sick or weak animals should not be subjected to shed wintering, but stabled in comfortable houses.

Both young stock and older animals to be wintered in open sheds as recommended should not be housed later than the beginning of September. By adopting this practice nature prepares the animals for the colder weather by providing the necessary coat of hair.

The sheds were single boarded structures closed on the north, east and west sides with walls sufficiently tight to keep out draughts.

Fertilizers for Potatoes

In the growing of potatoes on farms where stable manure is not plentiful commercial fertilizers of proper mixtures may be used with advantage. To demonstate the value of commercial fertilizers when used singly and with manure potato fields on a number of the Illustration Stations operated by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa were treated in different ways, side by side, with a section receiving 20 tons of farmyard manure to the acre. Other plots of similar land were teated with 10 tons of the manure, and 750 pounds of the fertilizer, and a third plot with 1500 pounds of chemical fertilizer and a fourth plot was left unfertilized. The fertilizer used was one made up of four parts each of nitrogen and potash, and eight parts of phosphoric acid.

These demonstrations were carried on for three years at eleven stations in Nova Scotia. The three-year average yields were, from the farmyard manure plot 196 bushels to the acre, from the plots receiving manure and fertilizer 234 bushels to the acre. The plots receiving only the commercial fertilizer yielded 225 bushels to the acre, while the unfertilized plots gave less than 100 bushels.

From these tests it was shown that the greatest gains were obtained on the plots where both manure and chemical fertilizers were used. To arrive at the value of these fertilizers it was calculated that 55 per cent. of the cost of the fertilizer was charged to the potato crop and 45 per cent. to succeeding crops. On this basis it was found that the inreased yield cost $9.73 per acre or on a bushel basis less than 8 cents.

Commenting on this demonstration Mr. J. C. Moynan, Chief Supervisor of the Illustration Stations says in his report for 1928 that under practical farm conditions it would appear that soils low in fertility can be restored to a profitable basis by the limited use of a chemical fertilizer to supplement the necessary amount of plant food which cannot be supplied by farmyard manure.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dom. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

WHAT New York IS WEARING

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished with Every Pattern

By Annebelle Worthington

A particularly good style for small women is illustrated in Design No. 2941 in printed silk crepe in small pattern in rust tones with trimming of plain crepe in harmonizing tone.

The side closing bodice with jabot frill gives the figure length. The bodice is cut quite long-waisted, affecting hip yoke, showing slightly raised waistline at right side. A sash is attached at opposite side and at right underarm seam, which gives the back a lovely slender line. It is a model that will give the figure considerable height.

It comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. In the medium size, it will take but 3⅛ yards of 39-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 35-inch contrast to copy it exactly.

There are many interesting fabrics suitable for its development.

Plain silk crepe in tomato red is very smart and youthful, self-trimmed.

Rich purple shade canton crepe self-trimmed is ultra-new and wearable.

Tiny checked wool crepe in new mauve-red tones with contrast in plain blending tone silk crepe is swagger for spectator sports and general daytime occasions.

Black crepe satin with piping and hipline sash and bow made of the dull surface of crepe is excellent idea for all-around occasion wear.

Canton crepe, georgette crepe, crepe Roma, crepe marocain and crepe de chine appropriate.

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.

2941

Canadian Cheese In Second Place

New Zealand Leads in Supplying Products to British Consumers

London.—New Zealand outstrips Canada in supplying cheese to the British market. Reports issued by the Empire Marketing Board show that 84 per cent. of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1928 came from overseas parts of the Empire.

New Zealand led Canada with 1,555,000 hndredweights. Canada was second with 920,000 hundredweights and Australia third with 74,000.

The report gives the result of a diverting study of the Londoner's palate. The survey covered over 500 retailers, supplying trade ranging from the millionaires of Mayfair to the dock hands at Deptford.

Cheddar cheese—New Zealand Canadian and English—is the staple cheese of the great mass of the population. White cheese is the favorite, although the dockyard workers prefer colored. The popular taste is for mild cheese. Stiltons do well for Christmas but have a limited sale at other times. Gorgonzola is popular in the Lambeth section but only in cold weather. One dealer said people ate Gorgonzola when dining out but did not take it home with them.

R-101 O.K.

London. — The government-owned airship, R-101, which has just completed its trials by flying 1000 miles backward and forward over England, Scotland and Ireland semiofficially claimed as a result to have proved itself the best of its kind, having steel girders and heavy oil engines. It carried a load of 145 tons, attained 70 miles an hour with only four of its five engines working, proved easy to manoeuvre and safely weathered at its mooring mast an 83 miles per hour gale.

Its commander, Maj. G. H. Scott, describing the final 30-hour journey, said the flight was at an altitude between 1000 and 1500 feet, the positions and directions being picked up by wireless from the ground. Bumpy weather was met in Scotland but it did not give any trouble. Major Scott also said that "it was much warmer in the ship than on the ground. We got plenty of sleep and a good dinner. At Rugby the 850 feet high wireless masts, showing 100 feet above the fog, looked weird when one had believed the ship to be flying well clear of all ground objects. We flew at an average speed of about 60 miles an hour. Had fuel on board to last for at least another 36 hours.

Britain's Traffic Laws Face Change

Speed Limits For Private Cars Likely to be Abolished

London—A movement is underway to speed up Britain's traffic by abolishing speed limits for private automobiles and extending the speed limit for buses.

It was learned from reliable authority that the new road traffic bill, which is expected to be introduced in the House of Lords will seek to abolish all speed limits for private automobiles and extend the present speed limit of 12 miles per hour for buses to 300 miles per hour. The present private automobile limit is 20 miles per hour.

The present laws have been in effect for years and although they have been broken freely in most cities, they still provide a welcome source of revenue to isolated communities through means of speed traps.

"How did you find the weather while you were away?" "Just went outside and there it was."

Gabby Gertie

"Religious women used to wear their knees out in church—now fashionable women do everywhere."

Russia and China seem to have settled their quarrel, but forgot to tell their armies about it.

"Have you ever driven a car?" the lady applicant for a license was asked. "One hundred and twenty thousand miles," put in her husband, who was standing near by, "and never had a hand on the wheel."

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Shopping With a Pack of Hounds.