Sunday School Lesson

April 10. Lesson II—How Sin Begins—Genesis 2: 15-17; 3: 1-8. Golden Text—Watch and pray, that we enter not into temptation.—Matthew 26: 41.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE PROHIBITION, Gen. 2: 15-17.
II. THE TEMPTATION, Gen. 3: 1-5
III. THE SIN, Gen. 3: 6, 7.
IV. THE CONSEQUENCES, Gen. 3: 7, 8

INTRODUCTION—From the story of creation the Bible proceeds to the story of the garden. The connection between the two accounts is not important. It implies that God is concerned, not only with creating man, but with forming an ideal environment for him—an evidence of God's goodnes and loving care. What an enchanted garden it is, with trees that bestow knowledge and life, and animals that talk! This garden, like the far country in Christ's parable and the road which Christian traveled in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," belongs to the map of the soul rather than to that of the earth. The motive of the story is to explain the universal but mysterious fact of human sin with its dire consequences.

I. THE PROHIBITION, Gen. 2: 15-17.

Life in Eden, though pleasant, was not idle. There can be no genuine happiness without a worthy vocation. So Adam must tend the trees of the garden. In his life he was given a wide liberty of choice; he could eat of any of the trees of the garden. Without this freedom he could not fully express his personality. But there is a limit to human freedom. There was one tree of the garden which was not to be touched—the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Just as the people of the Middle Ages sought for the fountain of eternal youth, so the ancients believed that certain trees would bestow knowledge, as certain waters would bestow life. Here the forbidden tree is surely to be understood as a symbol. It stood as a divine warning against human presumption. It said, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." Knowledge of life and the world, which is won by the sacrifice of peace of mind and purity of heart, is both illicit and impious.

II. THE TEMPTATION, Gen. 3: 1-5

Never have the stages which lead to sin been depicted with such penetrating, psychological insight and with such simple, powerful strokes as here. Even an ideal environment is not proof against the possibility of sin. The serpent is not to be understood as the devil of Christian theology, although it became identified in later thought with him; it represents simply the agent by which an evil suggestion came to man. It commenced by exaggerating grossly God's prohibition, as though every tree of the garden were under the ban. It thus sought to create the impression that man's lot is unnecessarily hard through the severity of God. The serpent seemed more compassionate than God; life, under his management, would be less austere. At first the woman repelled the suspicion that God is unnecessarily harsh. She corrected the serpent; only one tree is prohibited. Ah, she was made to talk—and about the prohibited tree! The serpent now became very bold and branded God's word as false. "Ye shall not surely die," he said. God is, therefore, a tyrant who lays down a prohibition, not in the interests of Adam and Eve, but merely to restrain them from the happiness that might be theirs. Further, in eating the fruit of this tree there is a wondrous boon—the opening of the eyes. It makes one's soul to feel that one is going through life like a blind man, missing its priceless things. These were the suggestions sown in Eve's heart.

III. THE SIN, Gen. 3: 6, 7

The serpent, having done its work, disappeared. Eve's curiosity had been aroused. She looked at the tree and noticed what she had not previously observed, that the forbidden fruit was of pleasant appearance. Next, her desire was kindled. How glorious it must taste. How mysterious its power of bestowing knowledge! The fatal step was taken swiftly and thoughtlessly. Then, as sin loves company, Eve tempted Adam, and when woman tempts, man is powerless to resist.

"The opening of the eyes aptly symbolizes the awakening of conscience. So Newman says, 'They lost Eden, and gained a conscience.' The innocence of childhood was gone, and shame and fear came in its place. No doubt the moral maturity which an awakened conscience implies would have been reached, but more slowly, by the way of obedience. It is a familiar fact of life that the unhealthy growth is the more rapid. The child ages more quickly in ways of sin, and the bad boy usually knows much more of life's good and evil than the healthy, normal, right-minded boy of his own age."

IV. THE CONSEQUENCES, Gen. 3: 7, 8.

These early sinners had hoped to gain knowledge of the highest, but the knowledge they won was merely that they were naked! Sin produces shame. For they had now to cover themselves, and they chose fig-leaves. Sin also separates man from his God. In picturesque simplicity the story tells how God walked in his garden in the cool breezes of the morning and how Adam and Eve could not look into his searching eyes.

First Spring

Ah it is well that grass now light to emerald;
That hyacinths in purple and pink unfold;
That lilies lift in sheer and sudden whiteness,
While daffodils burst softly into gold.

For soon, across the earth, dull-hued as parchment,
A message must be written by a sun—
A message worthy of the fairest colors—
"The Lord is risen again! Lo, death is done!"
—Violet Alleyn Storey in the N.Y. Times.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

Just another smart frock for "best" for that important age of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

This time a lovely deep blue with a sapphire cast silk crepe made the original. It's an adorable affair.

And it's really quite simple. It reflects the Victorian period in its quaint puffed sleeves and round lace trimmed neckline.

Style No. 2622 can be made at a very small outlay.

Vivid red crepe de chine is very effective.

Then again, perhaps you'd like it fashioned of a lovely cotton tweed in red and brown mixture. For the collar, cut the material on the bias and pipe around lower edge with red binding. Match the belt in leather to the collar.

Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch lace and 3 yards of 3-inch ribbon.

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.

New Breed of Cattle to be Developed

Known as Africanders, a herd of these strange-looking cattle has been purchased by the United States department of agriculture and will be crossed with Texas beef stock. W. H. Black went to Africa to select them.

Blue Predominates In New York Parade

Waists Uncertain But Neck Lines Are Definitely Higher

New York.—There was a distinct blue note in the traditional spring parade when fashionable New York and a great many country cousins strolled down Fifth Avenue.

The blue note was not due to overcast skies, but to the whim of the mysterious men and women—in Paris and New York or somewhere—who dictate what the well-dressed woman will wear.

If you're still in doubt, the W. D. woman will wear blue most of the time this season.

The styles displayed along the Avenue were emphatic. Hats were small, tipped over one ear. Rough woolen material of a loose weave was seen frequently and there were many striped costumes.

The stripes appeared to have invaded every phase of the new styles. They were usually three colors—red, white and blue or red white and black.

The hats were mostly blue, and oftentimes trimmed with red and white. Most of the dresses were a pale shade of blue, trimmed with pearl gray and with light blue slippers to match. Black costumes also were popular.

The silhouette was intriguing, broad at the shoulders and narrow at the hips. The waistline is still wavering between its natural level and a slightly higher point of the directoire period. This trend also has inspired higher neck lines, and in the smartest street dresses the neck line aproached the collar-bone.

American Professor Urges Adult Education

Adult education has become not only a necessity but an obligation, according to Professor A. Broderick Cohen, director of the evening and extension courses of Hunter College.

In a recent interview Professor Cohen declared: "It is an obligation of all parents to continue their studies, either by some more or less regular program at home or by participating in organized courses given by a college university or some other educational institution.

"Such organized study at home or in an educational institution is desirable even for the graduates of the college and the university. For those lacking college training such study is indispensable especially if the parent would fulfill his obligation to his child and keep abreast of the swiftly changing scientific and cultural aspects of our modern world.

"As the child grows older the need for the parent to continue his studies in order to keep up with the child is necessary."

Shift in Population Noted in Dominion

Ottawa.—Rural population to-day represents 46.20 per cent. of the total for the Dominion of Canada, compared to more than 50 per cent. in 1921, according to an official report based on the census taken last year.

The rural population to-day is 4,802,138 and the urban population 5,572,058. Comparatively figures a decade ago were 4,435,827 and 4,352,122 respectively. Thus, during the ten-year period the urban population increased by 1,219,936, or 28 per cent., and the rural population by only 366,311, or 7.6 per cent.

In the ten years the population of Canada increased by 1586,247, or 18.05 per cent. to the total of 10,374,196. During the same period the gain in the United States was 16.7 per cent. and in England and Wales somewhat less than 6 per cent.

Generally speaking the most pronounced movement from the country to the city is found in Eastern Canada, and in particular the industrial areas of Quebec and Ontario, although the tendency is spreading westward. Since the census was taken, in June of last year, governments in Canada have been giving attention to a back-to-the-land movement which has been instrumental in settling in agricultural employment on their own land or as employees, some 45,000 individuals who required no financial assistance but only some advice and guidance.

Royal Family's Taste in Books Extends Over Wide Range

London.—Prince George's confession that he has a keen appetite for novels, but is tired of their incessant harping on sex, is a reminder that he is the book lover of the royal family. He is as interested in first editions as his father is in stamp collecting.

The public life of the King and other members of the royal family leaves little time for light reading, although the King's partiality is toward the older novelists—Dickens, Thackeray and Scott, and occasionally Conrad. Biographies and historical romances are the Queen's favorites. The Prince of Wales likes Kipling, P. G. Wodehouse and Stephen Leacock. The Duke of York turns to serious and economic problems of the day.

Percy—"By jove! I've got an idea."

Betty—"Be kind to the little stranger."

Latest Advances of Science
Electric Plows Tested in Europe

Pills of Fertilizer—Germans Speed Cooking—New Radium Field To Be Developed in Canada

Some 200 electric plows are successfully operating in Europe. They are expensive but efficient. Costing as they do from $15,000 to $20,000 each, they are beyond the reach of the average farmer. In France they are rented. Community utilization seems to be the practice so that the power company by which a plow may be owned makes the most of its investment and the possibility of selling electric energy.

An electric plow travels along at the rate of about three miles an hour and covers as many as thirty acres a day. The cost of electric current at 2 cents a kilowatt-hour amounts to only 60 cents an acre. A contractor who owns a plow and hires himself out to farmers charges from $3.50 to $6 a day. Allowing the usual rate for interest on the investment depreciation and operating costs, he ought to make money.

There is nothing resembling the usual gasoline tractor. Two portable drums are set up at opposite ends of the field along a straight line. A steel rope from one drum is fastened to the rear of the plow and paid out as the plow travels along; a similar rope from the second drum is fastened to the front of the plow and does the actual hauling. At the end of the furrow the plow is turned around to begin the return journey and dig a new furrow. What was the paying-out drum now becomes the hauling drum. There is no overhead trolley. Current is supplied by cables paid out from reels.

Pills For Plants

Fertilizers are scattered over the land. It would be better if they could be drilled into the ground like seeds. Convinced that this is the correct principle, a Southern research organization has developed a method of making fertilizers in an entirely new way. The process was described by B. G. Klugh before the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists recently.

At first pellets about the size of homeopathic pills were considered, but the pharmaceutical equipment required to produce them was too intricate and expensive. It was decided to form a paste and to extrude it through very small apertures. Spaghetti-like strings came out, which were dried and then cut into granules an eighth of an inch long. Pills are thus obtained which can be forced into the ground in any desired dosage by means of a farmer's ordinary drilling machine. They are very hard and dense, and uniform in size and shape. The perfectly smooth outer surface presents so little area to the atmosphere that the absorption of moisture is slight. Even after four months there is little tendency of the pill to cake.

Speed Cooking

For all their easy-going ways, the Germans are speed-conscious, and for all their tradition, they are as much interested in modern home comforts as Americans.

Not only are they speeding up some of their trains, but there are signs that they want to cook in a hurry. What else would explain the marketing of a new "electric kitchen" with which, it is claimed, a full-size meal for five persons can be prepared in 45 minutes? The device, which is also said to make cooking cheaper consists of stewing pot, frying pan and coffee percolator, all of which operate by insertion of an electric plug. It was exhibited at the Leipzig Fair recently.

As for the home comfort, there was displayed at the fair a "central heating range" which can be used not only for cooking but for heating the entire house, doing away with the necessity for separate fireplaces or stoves in the various rooms, which is still a widespread custom in Germany and other European countries. This special range has three grates, one over the other. Only the top grate is used for cooking: the middle grate is intended for use in milder weather when the house requires only slight heating, and the bottom grate, where the flames are most intense, is for the winter.

Radium Refinery

The Canadian mining company, which sought, near Great Bear Lake, to find gold worth about $22 an ounce and discovered radium valued at well over $1,800,000 at present prices for the same amount, is planning to establish a refinery at the scene of the digging.

This will further reduce the great cost of getting the valuable pitchblende ore, containing the radium, out of the wild area by airplane. In connection with radium extraction, the company has engaged the services of a Belgian expert, Mr. Pochon, and on his return from Europe in June plans will be considered for a refinery. The plant will include crushing and grinding machinery, as well as the chemical equipment for readium extraction.

The Department of Mines at Ottawa is lending all possible assistance toward working out ways and means for the treatment of the radium-bearing ore. So far the government has received 600 pounds of ore for experimental purposes, and the company proposes to ship twenty tons of ore, now stored at Waterways, Alta., to Ottawa for further test purposes.

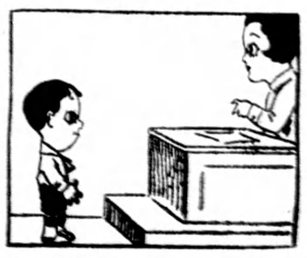
Water Power in Central Electric Stations

About 98 per cent. of the output of central electric stations in Canada according to the Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau, Department of the Interior, is generated from hydraulic installations. The proportion of hydraulic installation available for public use is steadily growing to keep pace with the increasing demand for domestic, commercial and industrial energy. In all three of these fields new adaptations are increasing the demand. The development of the alternating current radio, electrical refrigeration, therapeutic appliances and general household devices in the domestic field; of improved commercial lighting and advertising in the commercial field; and of electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical processes in industry constantly increases the demand on the central electric stations.

At the present time there are 328 hydro-electric central stations in Canada with a total installation of 5,734,491 horsepower. Of these totals, 226 stations with an installation of 609 turbines of a combined capacity of 4,241,838 h.p. are owned by commercial organizations while municipal and other public organizations operate 102 stations which contain 242 turbines aggregating 1,492,653 h.p. The average installation of the commercial stations is 18,769 h.p. and the average capacity of their turbines 6,965 h.p., as compared with 14,634 h.p. and 6,168 h.p., respectively, for the municipal stations. Individual turbines vary in size from the 10 h.p. turbine used for hamlet lighting to the great 65,000 h.p. units of the Chute a Caron development on the Saguenay river.

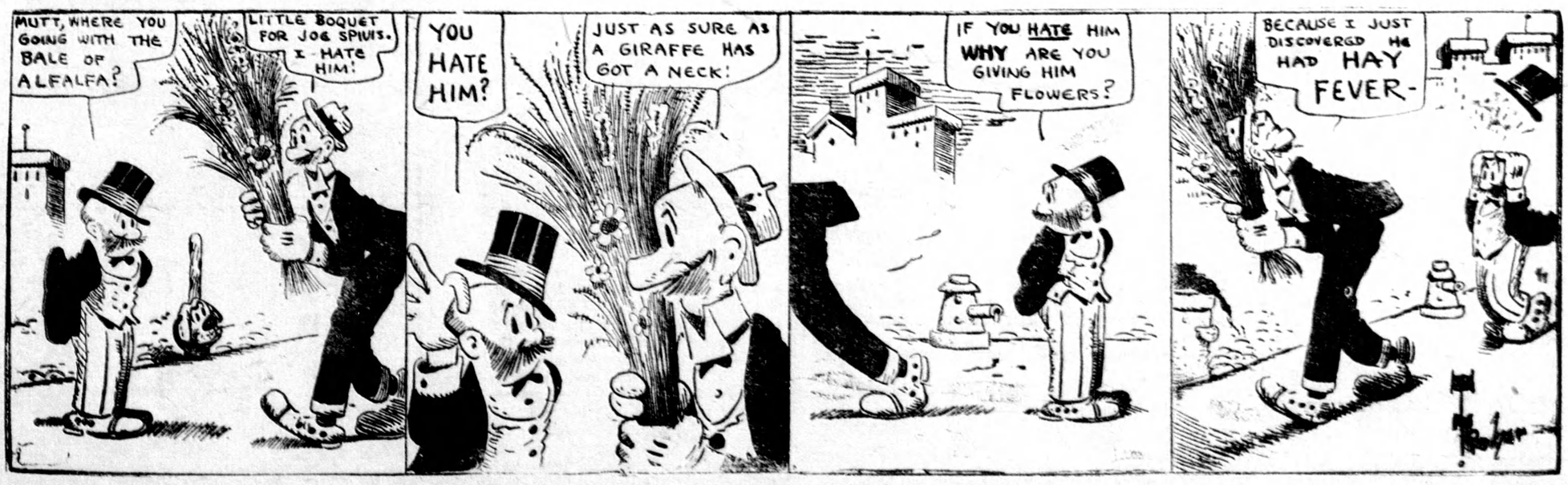
Progress on the Big Bend Highway

Considerable progress has been made during the past year towards the completion of the Big Bend highway, the connecting link in the western half of the trans-Canada highway which follows the course of the Columbia River in British Columbia for almost 200 miles. On the eastern end, which is being constructed by the National Parks Service, Department of the Interior, sixty-two miles of road from Golden have now been graded and surfaced.



Teacher—"Henry, can you define a hypocrite?"

Henry—"Yessum, it's a kid wot comes to school wid a smile on his face."

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Love Sends a Little Gift of Sneezes.