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 the enemy is enjoined in the oldest law, ch 23: 4, 5. The law of love to a neighbor extends 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, 2; 6: 6; Micah 6: 8. He remembers not his afflicted, that he has been kind to the poor and the fatherless, ch 24: 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 glorious Israel's ideal king that:

"He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy.
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 mercy. Paul prays the Lord mercy upon one who was kind to him when he was a prisoner in Rome, and when he had 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 power and glory, and all the holy angels 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 a literal sense, as in Dan. 7: 13, or figurative of the triumph of his spirit in the souls and hearts of men is not certain. There is difference of opinion 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. There is no certainly kind of difference 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 (Philip 2: 5). In that we still cherish the hope that all sit upon thrones, 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, the judgment is already taking place. Men are being divided. Judgment is a present fact and an anticipation of the future, John 3: 18-21. In Jesus' parable of our Lord Jesus. Jesus is the decider. They who represent 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 for whom they served they are among the elect.

The unkind and unmerciful are condemned. Jesus identifies himself with human need. A kindness 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 variations, 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 hereafter, was the blessed life hereafter, he believed, through strict observance of the law. But there were greater and lesser commandments, and he might well have thought that there was a greater in some cases, and lesser in others. Nevertheless, the law of honesty, for example, covering specific commandments against theft or fraud, and the law of truth included prohibitions of false swearing and covenant breaking. Might there not be one great law which would cover all? Jesus answer is "Yes, the great 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? introducing the parable of the good Samaritan. Jesus draws the answer from the questioner himself. The man who shewed mercy was the true neighbor, recognizing he did without stint his neighborly obligation and 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 selfishness 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 words 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.

Mr. Bar—"I passed by your place yesterday, Mr. Busiman—"I'm glad you did."

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 to form 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 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 focused interest on a proficacy in brood sows, hardiness and vigor in the offspring, economy in production and ideal market weight and quality.

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 producing 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 treated 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 increased 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 1923 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.

Marking Farm Entrances

The preservation of the native beauty of the American countryside and the fostering of professional pride among farmers are being forwarded by a recent movement by national farm groups to aid their members in marking their farm entrances in an attractive dignified manner.

Two national farmer organizations, the Holstein Friesian Association of America, and the American Guernsey Cattle Club, have adopted official signs for members to use in displaying the farm name to passers-by and to help market farm produce in an effective, economical way on the farm. The American Jersey Cattle Club is contemplating the adoption of a standard farm marker for its members. Several other farm organizations have also recently promoted the use of an attractive farm sign.

The signs are artistically designed after the old English tavern signs and are attractively proportioned throughout. They were planned by farmer groups in co-operation with the Barney Link Fellowship at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and the United States Forest Products Laboratory. The result is an exceptionally sturdy sign that harmonizes with the landscape, displays the farm name effectively, announces the owner's name and the farm produce he has for sale, and adds an inviting touch to the farm entrance and the highway.

"The use of such farm signs," says John S. Donald, president of the Wisconsin chapter of the Friends of Our Native Landscape, "tends to develop professional pride among farmers, and they usually remove competing advertising from their premises. The signs are a great help in destroying the snipe and daub nuisance that has for so long been an eyesore on many highways."

Not only is the farm marker movement helpful in improving the beauty of the American countryside and in marking farm entrances throughout the country in a dignified manner, but also it aids in the naming of farms and tends to conserve the finest traditions of the land.

The official signs are standardized and protected by the organizations using them. In this way there is a hookup between progressive farmers selling quality produce and live stock and the farm entrance that invites the traveler to tarry a while.—Christian Science Monitor.

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.

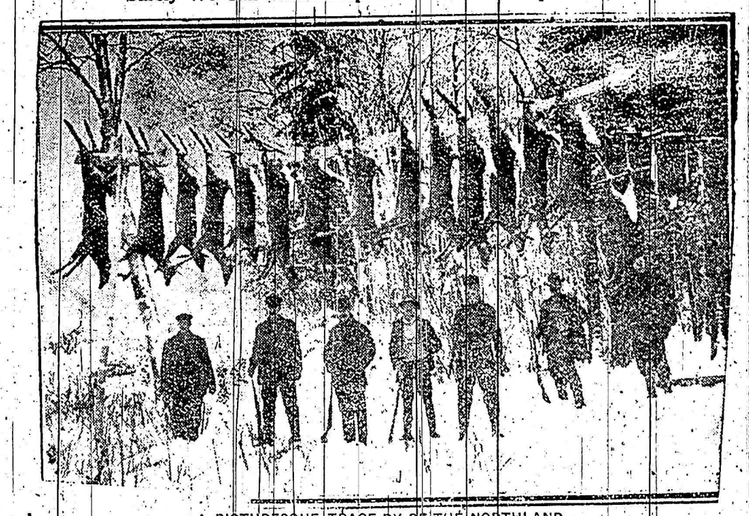
It was learned from reliable authority that the new road traffic bill, which is expected to be introduced in the House of Lords will seek to abolish all speed limits for private automobiles and extend the present speed limit of 12 miles per hour for buses to 300 miles per hour. The present private automobile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

Sobriety and Prohibition

Calcutta Englishman: Scarcely less significant than the recent growth of illicit drinking in the United States is the change that has come over the social habits of England in the last fifteen years, during which period there has been a decline of 50 per cent. in the national consumption of beer and spirits. . . . The change is particularly noticeable to the Englishman who, after years abroad, returns home on leave; he is at once struck with the almost complete absence of drunkenness in the streets, which used to be a familiar Saturday night feature of industrial towns in the days gone by. Recently published statistics are illuminating in this respect; whereas in 1913 the number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales was 172,130, the figure had fallen to 55,641 in 1923.

Surely We Can Take Exception to the Term "Sport"



A PICTURESQUE TRADE BY OF THE NORTHLAND

Photograph here shows bag of deer taken in the Upper Ottawa River Valley, near Pembroke, Ont. All good fellows, no doubt, but many disagree with their viewpoint.

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 1923 came from overseas parts of the Empire.

New Zealand led Canada with 1,556,000 hundredweights. Canada was second with 920,000 hundredweights and Australia third with 74,000.

The report gives the result of a dividing 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. Stilions do well for Christmas but only 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 80 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.

Reduction of Land Forces

League of Nations Writer Contends that "A 2 Percent of Population" is All Army Necessary

A writer in an English review handles the question of the reduction of land forces in an original manner which even if it is not immediately practical expresses an ideal which is worth striving for.

This student takes the stand that the existence of huge standing armies is one of the chief causes of war and that until those armies are materially reduced there is little hope of permanent peace. He argues that all nations need a small standing army and an efficient but limited militia. Riots, general strikes, organized crime and rebellion are still realities which may be faced and it would be worse than cowardly to depend on moral persuasion to deal with such eventualities. But certainly does it need an army of 600,000 men out of a population of 60,000,000 to maintain internal peace.

He then goes on to contend that an army based on two per cent. of a country's population would be ample for all internal protection. Everything above such a figure he claims is absolutely unnecessary and is an incentive to military competition. If this argument was literally applied it would give France an army of 800,000, Great Britain one of the same figure, Germany 120,000, the United States 200,000, and so on according to population.

The proposition sounds at first fairly feasible but on examination many difficulties arise. What for instance would be the armed allotment for a country's foreign possessions and would France be altogether pleased with an arrangement which would give her late enemy even 40,000 more troops than she possessed?

Whilst these and other obstacles would have to be faced the writer deals in a forceful way with what must eventually be the basis of the reduction of land forces. The idea of aggression and the idea of defence against invasion must both be banished as fundamental policy if permanent peace is to be secured. Aggression [illegible] breeds hate and leads to [illegible] hostility [illegible] the interdependence of [illegible] the bonds of [illegible] to peace [illegible] leagues [illegible]

It would be no use [illegible] necessary if there was no aggression but the present point of view of some nations appears to be that while they would not dream of making war on other states they would maintain large armies to protect themselves from aggression, real or imaginary.

In the meantime it is gratifying to note that leading journals are [illegible] the great problems of peace and war with more directness and more sincerity than at any time in history. Such publicity is of remarkable value to the League of Nations and all other agencies which are helping to wage the great war against war.

Many Graduates Work in Canada

Technical Service Council Reports Success at Annual Meeting

Toronto—Three hundred and forty Canadians, most of them graduates of Canadian universities, were placed during the year with Canadian manufacturing concerns and other business establishments by the Technical Service Council, according to reports submitted by Balmer Neilly, vice-chairman of the Executive Committee, at the annual meeting of the Council here recently.

Included among these graduates were 40 who after leaving Canadian universities went to live in other countries. They were brought back to Canada and placed in positions here. Forty young engineers from the British Isles were also placed in Canadian positions.

Encouraged by the success attained to date members of the Technical Service Council unanimously decided to continue and enlarge the scope of their efforts. The council was organized less than two years ago for the purpose of keeping Canadian universities graduates in Canada and to bring the universities into closer touch with Canadian industrial, financial and transportation conditions. Among organizations co-operating with the council are those representing manufacturing, banking, transportation, mining, departmental stores, engineering concerns, trust companies and other institutions.

The council reported that many Canadian industries employed men with specialized training for the first time during the year, and that a very small percentage of this year's graduating classes in science from Canadian universities have been obliged to leave Canada to find positions.

Gabby Gertie

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

OBEDIENCE

Great and sacred is obedience: he who is not able, in his highest majesty of mankind, to obey, with clear and open brow, a law higher than himself, is barren of all faith and love; he lightens his chains in struggling to be free. A childlike trust of heart, that can take a hand, and wondering walk in paths unknown and strange, is the prime requisite of all religion.—James Martineau.

ONE LADY EXHIBITOR ARRIVES FOR DOG SHOW

Miss Taylor arrives at Crystal Palace, London, with her sheep dogs for Metropolitan and Essex Canine Society's Championship Show.

Mi[illegible] Politics

Here A[illegible] Some Facts That St[illegible] the British [illegible]'s

[illegible] and figures given [illegible] debate that took [illegible] of Commons the [illegible] only sparsely re[illegible] Members of [illegible] deeply touched at [illegible] given, a few [illegible] the official [illegible] turn win the sym[illegible] of our readers.—[illegible] M.P.

[illegible] who spend [illegible] working lives in [illegible] boys and coming [illegible] their working lives, are likely to [illegible] they have serv[illegible] as many miners [illegible] their lives [illegible] statistics at the [illegible] those 100 miners, [illegible] according to the [illegible] of the mining [illegible] will have been [illegible] 100 will have sus[illegible] injury, that is [illegible] as a fractured [illegible] limb, 16 of the [illegible] fered from miners' [illegible] painful, distress[illegible] disabling disease of [illegible] have had bent [illegible] or beat elbow [illegible] a disease which [illegible] an for a very [illegible] aps altogether stop [illegible] er.

[illegible] than one half of [illegible] of their working [illegible] ding to average [illegible] red death in the pit [illegible] or nystagmus, [illegible] lal miners' [illegible] re, every one of the [illegible] ered seven accidents [illegible] han a week of a [illegible] among the group of [illegible] will have been two [illegible] years of age [illegible] that each seven [illegible] away [illegible] a week [illegible]

[illegible] King K.C.

[illegible] Bantam, M.P.

[illegible] which [illegible] "To the miners [illegible] the pit [illegible] carrying [illegible] could well [illegible] give stom[illegible] cleaning [illegible] el! R. L.

[illegible] Newspaper

[illegible] 10c.

[illegible] Smith, M.P.

[illegible] highly 50 years ago, [illegible] through explosions of [illegible] gas. In 1923 [illegible] fallen to 36. In 1924 [illegible] of gas [illegible] were 226 and the [illegible] fall of roof [illegible] number of lives lost at [illegible] were 226 and the [illegible] lost on the road, 17.

[illegible] Hopkin, M.P.

[illegible] there were 1,909 fatal [illegible] 161,790 non-fatal accidents [illegible] try is visualise what [illegible] It means a pro[illegible] four abreast and 1½ [illegible] at every 14 yards you [illegible] balance, and at every [illegible] have a head [illegible] accident is [illegible] per two [illegible] day, and the [illegible] 112 every day. [illegible]

Forth Bridge Project Left to Scot[illegible]

[illegible] Scottish [illegible] to the Ministry [illegible] that the project of building [illegible] highway bridge over the [illegible] Forth should be made na[illegible]

[illegible] trey, however, has definite[illegible] the suggestion pointing [illegible] new bridges between New[illegible] Gateshead and over the [illegible] Berwick were primarily [illegible] prises. If the ministry is [illegible] the bridge is necessary some [illegible] tance will be given.

[illegible] great incongruity in this [illegible] monuments, since those to [illegible] are usually dedicated need [illegible] recognition to embalm their [illegible] and any man who does [illegible] of one—Nathaniel Haw[illegible]