

Sunday School Lesson

S. SCHOOL—Feb 29 . . . GRAHAM
March 13. Lesson XI—Jesus Com-
forts His Disciples—John 14: 1-18.
Golden Text—Peace I leave with
you; my peace I give unto you.
Let not your heart be troubled,
neither let it be afraid.—John 14:
27.

ANALYSIS.
I. OUR FATHER'S HOUSE, 14: 1-3.
II. THE WAY THITHER, 14: 4-11.
III. THE TRAVELLERS' TRIUMPH, 14:
12-14.
IV. THE TRAVELLERS' COMRADE, 14:
15-18.

INTRODUCTION.—It is suggested that
chapter 13-17 should be read in this
order: 13: 1-22; 15, 16, 13: 33-38, 14:
17. This would seem to be nearer the
original arrangement.

The eleven, in the Upper Room, are
staggered by the disclosure that the
dream of an earthly kingdom is shat-
tered, their beloved leader going where
they cannot follow, 13: 33. Peter's
too confident declaration (13: 37),
brings its destined answer. Jesus
follows with the most heartening words
of the whole Gospel, chap. 14. One re-
members Lockhart's story of Sir Wal-
ter Scott's last days. "Here he ex-
pressed a wish that I should read to
him, and when I asked for what
book, he said, 'Need you ask. There is
but one.' I chose the fourteenth chap-
ter of St. John's Gospel; he listened
with mild devotion and said when I
had done, 'Well, this is a great com-
fort.'"

I. OUR FATHER'S HOUSE, 14: 1-3.
Forgetting himself, the Master turns
to encourage his disciples. "Let not
your heart be troubled."—"Cadence of
soothing tenderness, soft as a mother's
hand." It is possible to face life in this
steadily, Jesus, himself, in the
"swelling of Jordan," can give his sus-
taining word. Christian, beginning to
sink, cried to his Friend Hopeful, "I
sink in deep waters, the billows ge-
ver my head." Then Hopeful cried out,
"Be of good cheer, my brother, I
feel the bottom and it is sound." This
steadiness comes through faith in God
and in Christ, v. 1.

Their future is assured because he
is going into his Father's presence.
(a) There is room for all. (b) There
is progress. "Mansion," v. 2 means
resting places on a road. Heaven is
not a stationary perfection, but a
reaching forward. There, our reach
must always exceed our grasp, or, as
Browning says, "What's a man's life
for?" (c) The Father's presence is a
spiritual presence—not a "place"
above the bright blue sky. What is
heaven to a reasonable soul? Says
Luther, "Naught else, but Jesus."

II. THE WAY THITHER, 14: 4-11.
Thomas, still perplexed, asked the
question of v. 5. The man with no de-
finite aim in life wanders ineffectually.
The Master replies with great declara-
tion, v. 6. "You want to know the
truth about God? Well, you see it in
me. 'No man cometh to the Father
but by me.'"
Philip, earnest, loyal, but slow-wit-
ted, fastens upon Jesus' answer to
Thomas (v. 7) and comes in with his
request, v. 8. He wants some experi-
ence such as Moses had, Exod. 33: 18.
This, after their long companionship
together! With pained surprise Jesus
answers, v. 9-11. Here we reach the
culminating point of the Gospel. Jesus
is the revelation of the Father.

III. THE TRAVELLERS' TRIUMPH, 14:
12-14.
(a) In Works. Instead of his ac-
tivity being the end of his activi-
ties for his disciples, it will be the be-
ginning of a wider and greater
working. His followers will do great-
er things because, after his death, his
Spirit will possess men more comple-
tely.
So has it happened. Having been
lifted up, he has drawn toward him all
who have looked upon him long
enough. Peter's sermon at Pentecost
had more converts, probably, than
Jesus had during his whole ministry.
His love for the unfortunate has
touched not only the lone traveller on
the Jericho Road, but, in hospitals,
missions, rescue homes, has reclaimed
millions of people. The brotherliness
with which he tried to inspire his lit-
tle group of followers has set whole
races free from slavery.

(b) In Prayer. The responsibility
for these greater works must have
frightened these timid, confused men.
Their Master, sensing it, assures them
of help. He gives them that promise
(v. 13) which has been so often mis-
understood. To attach to the end of
our petitions the formula "for Christ's

sake" is no guarantee that our pray-
ers will be answered. To pray "in
Christ's name" is to pray according
to his will. Only when our wills and
desires are in harmony with God's,
will our prayers be answered.
IV. THE TRAVELLERS' COMRADE, 14:
15-18.

As Generation Ages Death Rate Mounts

Good times for undertakers are pro-
mised by the League of Nations as
soon as the present abnormal condi-
tion of world population caused by bet-
ter sanitation has been rebalanced by
everybody getting older. In past cen-
turies, a recent study of the League's
Health Section points out, the majority
of people born into the world die
young, thus establishing such a bal-
ance of births and deaths that the
average age of the population in most
countries was in the twenties or even
younger. Old people were relatively
rare. Recently this has been altered
by improved sanitation and medical
science so that a much larger fraction
of the world's population now lives to
be middle-aged or old. The change is
shown in world statistics by marked
falls in average death rates and rapid
increases of total population, the latter
being slowed up in some degree by
considerable decreases of the birth
rates. The chief change in the struc-
ture of population is a relatively great
increase of older people. The present
low death rates, the League points out,
must be temporary. Within a few
years present middle-aged people who
have been kept alive by medical
science will get so old that they must
die, for modern science has not in-
creased in the least the maximum
length of life which man can expect.
Accordingly the present low death
rates all over the world soon must give
place to greatly increased ones as
these older people begin to die. World
population then must adjust itself to a
new equilibrium based on longer aver-
age lives but with birth rates and
death rates again approximately equal.

Loose-Leaf Attire?

The Christian Science Monitor.—The
"spare parts" idea has been wonderful
possibilities, it has been urged, if applied
to clothes. You do not throw your
new motorcar away or give it to the
"old iron" man because a doodad in
the machinery gets loose. You buy a
new gramercat to take the place of
the old. Similarly, one might do with
the family's clothes.
If Johnny puts a hole in the trousers
of his new Sunday suit, mother need
not bother. She would merely look in
her files. There she would find the
number of the perforated part, and
stepping to the telephone, would ask
the store to send out "No. X715492K."
A few stitches the next day, and
Johnny's best suit would be a little
better than it was.

If the back of father's coat grew
shiny, just look in his replacement
book. If mother's sleeves split, tele-
phone for a new set. The scheme
sounds simple and economical. How-
ever, it obviously would require a re-
building of clothes. Suits and shirts
and socks would have to be made on
the detachable, loose-leaf system. But
why not? It is asked.
Yet, greater standardization would
also be needed to carry through the
spare parts system. And there comes
in the problem of the new models of
hats, dresses, and so forth—to say
nothing of the little matters of match-
ing colors and of making the armholes
fit. So, altogether it is likely to be
quite a little while before spare coats
are sold in slot machines.

The Imperial Conference

Le Devoir, Montreal (Ind.).—One
thing is certain, and the British authori-
ties have loyally made this clear
to us: at Ottawa nothing is going to
be given for nothing. We are not
going to sit in at a meeting of lov-
ers, but at a real conference of busi-
ness men. This is natural and
proper, and it will be much better
for everybody, for the cordiality of
our future relations, that this is
clearly understood by us before we
start.

High and Dry!



A fishing smack weighted down with a good haul of sardines ran into a gale off Pidgeon Point, Calif., and was left stranded on the rocks when the tide went out.

Fresh Grapes Year Round

Budapest.—Some months ago a
grape grower in Kecskemet announced
that he had perfected a method by
which grapes could be kept fresh for
many months, writes a correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor. His
statement was received rather skepti-
cally by the general public, but he ap-
peared to have justified his contention.
Experts who in January examined the
result of his experiment were present-
ed with clusters of grapes which had
been picked during October, 1931, and
had lost none of their juice or flavor,
after three months' preservation. M.
Bernhardt, the grape grower, claims
that preservation by his method costs
20 filler—4 cents—per kilo of grapes.
Should further investigations prove
the value of this new preservation, it
will prove a boon to grape growers
throughout Hungary, who are now
compelled to sell their produce at the
very low prices obtaining during the
winter, or suffer heavy losses later.
It will also mean that the Hungarian
consumer, instead of paying 4 pengos
per kilo for imported Spanish grapes
during the winter and spring, will now
be able to buy home-grown grapes for
about 50 filler—10 cents—a kilo.

The Beginning

All in a moment, years ago.
The boy I was became a man.
Suddenly my life began.
I saw the world before me—So
That plowman by his horses stand
Sweating on the first hill's brow,
Havering left on the riverlands
Furrowed in the vale below,
And sees a mountainside to plow,
Barren rock to blunt his share,
Thunder hanging in the air,
And the black peak above him bare,
Waiting now.
Let him plow if he dares!
—Edward Davison, in the Week-End
Review.

Table Etiquette

(Relative to Flowers)
Six La France beauties
Smiled across at me,
Their slender bodies
In attractive poses.
I kissed not one
But gave collectively
The casual snuff
Thought proper unto roses.
Donald Page.



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A Winter Day in '65

"Come, my boy, it is time to get up,"
called the voice of my father, one
biting cold winter morning. For a
few moments I remained warm and
comfortable where I was, listening to
the frost as it started the nails in the
clapboards of the house, with the noise
of pistol shots.
The twentieth century boy, living in
a steam-heated house, has little
idea of what a cold winter was in a
house warmed by stoves. It is quite
a different matter to sleep in a room
in midwinter with the windows open,
and step into a warm bathroom in the
morning, from dressing in the frigid
atmosphere and traversing the halls
that have the sullen chill of an ice-
house, and hover over a stove slowly
recovering from a long night's sleep.
In those days a boy's misery began
with his waking. In a circle around
the stove, according to the number of
boys in a family, stood the boys' boots
of tough sole and stiff leg, reaching
nearly to the knee; some copper-toed,
and all having a square red label on
the upper face, marked with the name
and address of the maker. In the ab-
sence of rubbers, as worn today, the
boots have been "greased" the night

before by a liberal application of
tallow.
Kerosene oil was comparatively un-
known; whale oil, fluid lamps and
candles made the darkness visible fifty
years ago. When the lard was tried
out, housewives reserved a portion for
running or dipping candles. We used
a mould in my early boyhood, but Mrs.
Carleton, where I sometimes went for
extra milk in butter-making time,
dipped hers, having a tub of fat in
the back hall with lengths of wicking
hanging on rods over it. Whenever
she passed the tub and could spare
the time she dipped a candle of two,
thus imperceptibly increasing their
size. Whenever I went to her back
door, in candle-making time, she asked
me in, and, going and coming through
the hall, incidentally tipped a dozen
candles, talking amiably to me all the
while.
The fluid and oil lamps with their
small round double wicks furnished
half a candle-power of light, and ten
candle-power of smoke. Their only
redeeming quality was that sometimes
the brass polished ones were of a
shape pleasing to the eye, and are
prized now by lovers and collectors of
antiques.—From "Old Bradford School
Days," by Arthur Howard Hall.

Ontario Leads Provinces In Population Increase

Ottawa.—Final figures of the popu-
lation of Canada by provinces as shown
by the 1931 census have now been
made public by the Dominion Statis-
tician.
The Dominion population is 10,274,
196, compared with 8,788,483 in 1921,
an increase of 1,585,713, or 18.04 per
cent.
Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia
and the Northwest Territories de-
creased in population, and the other
provinces increased.
Prince Edward Island dropped from
88,615 to 28,038, a decline of 65 per
cent.; Nova Scotia from 528,837 to
512,846, a decline of 2.99 per cent.;
Northwest Territories from 7,983 to
7,132, a decline of 10.7 per cent.
New Brunswick increased from 287,
376 to 408,219, a growth of 5.25 per
cent.; Quebec from 2,361,188 to 2,574,
255, an increase of 21.72 per cent.; On-
tario from 2,933,662 to 3,431,633, an in-
crease of 16.98 per cent.; Manitoba,
from 610,118 to 700,139, an increase of
14.75 per cent.; Saskatchewan from
175,510 to 221,785, an increase of 26.48
per cent.; Alberta from 588,454 to 731,
605, an increase of 24.35 per cent.; British
Columbia from 624,550 to 94,263,
an increase of 32.34 per cent.; Yukon
from 4,157 to 4,230, an increase of 1.76
per cent.
British Columbia during the last de-
cade has increased in population at a
greater rate than any other province.

Sugar and Water Mixture To Be Used As Lubricant?

Paris.—A mixture of sugar and water
is making a name for itself as a sub-
stitute for lubricating oil. A Belgian
representative at a meeting of the In-
ternational Sugar Council recently
held in Paris stated that a solution of
sixty per cent. sugar and forty per
cent. water had been used experimentally
for a week at one of the factories of
the Raffinerie Ailremontoise, in Bel-
gium, and had proved adaptable as a
lubricant. A research bureau in Ber-
lin is making extensive studies of the
use of sugar for industrial purposes.
New means of employing sugar would
be especially welcome at this time.
World consumption of that commodity
has greatly declined and there is a
surplus of more than 2,000,000 tons.
The council meeting was attended by
delegates from Cuba, Java, Germany,
Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bel-
gium, Peru and Yugoslavia.

Scientists Prepare to View Eclipse August 31st

Montreal.—According to a recent an-
nouncement made by Dean A. S. Eyr,
director of McGill Physics Building,
two expeditions of British scientists,
one of which will set up its apparatus
on the roof of the Physics Building at
McGill University, are coming to Can-
ada to make observations during the
total solar eclipse on August 31 next.
McGill scientists will co-operate with
the members of both these expeditions
as well as carry out independent re-
search work, mainly in the realm of
radio and astronomical observations.
Anticipation of the coming opportunity
for observation of a total solar eclipse
has been heightened by the fact that
Montrealers will not have such an op-
portunity again for more than 200
years.
All meteorological observations in
connection with the total eclipse and
with the polar year, which consists of
national expeditions in the Arctic re-
gions, are in the hands of John Pat-
erson of the meteorological office at
Toronto.

This Winter

Day by day the snow is making a
dispirited attempt to establish itself on
this section of Mother Earth; and the
hockey player's reflection will be that
whoever invented artificial ice did a
good day's work.—Toronto Globe.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON
Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Fur-
nished With Every Pattern



Youngful smartness effectively ex-
presses this wearable day dress.
It is individualized by its bodice,
closing at the centre-front, sporty
patch pockets and smart neckline.
The skirt gives height to the figure
through the front panel, accented by
button trim.
It's especially lovely for school, col-
lege and office wear.
Spanish tile sheer woolen made the
original with brown suede belt, brown
buttons and brown crepe de chine tie.
Style No. 2544 is designed for sizes
12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38
inches bust.
Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards 54-inch.
Wool jersey, tweed mixtures and
corduroy are interesting for this
model.
HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.
Write your name and address plain-
ly, 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.

Camera Grinders Lead Risky Lives

Desire for Close Ups and Un-
usual Angles Takes
Toll

Close escapes from death are com-
mon among newswear camera men and
fatal accidents are not infrequent, ac-
cording to an article in the February
issue of the Elks Magazine, entitled
"Shooting the News." The account
tells of some of the amusing and hair-
raising stunts of the film news-gath-
ers, in their world-wide quest for
thrills to entertain a public which de-
mands the exciting and the bizarre.
The article recounts the story of
Cameraman Charles Traube, who set
his camera a few feet off the course
of Lee Bible's racing car as it plunged
down the speed course at 200 miles an
hour and, swerving, hit Traube and
hurled his shattered body 400 feet
away. Another cameraman named
Geiskop was miraculously saved when,
grinding his camera in the path of the
speed driver, Lockhart, on Daytona
Beach, the bullet-like car hit a sand
hummock and somersaulted directly
over Geiskop's head, tossing the driver
to his death. In both cases the cam-
eras escaped intact, and movie pat-
rons twenty-four hours later were wit-
nessing the thrilling records of the
fatal races, unaware in the case of
Traube that the camera man had paid
for his daring with his life.
One of the most difficult tasks of a
newswear camera man, according to
the article, is to "steal" pictures of a
championship prizefight, after exclu-
sive picture rights have been sold to
one newswear company. Scores of
guards are posted throughout the au-
dience and every precaution is taken to
prevent picture-taking. At one of the
Dempsey fights two cameramen imper-
sonated peanut vendors, moving freely
through the audience and about the
ring with baskets of peanuts on their
arms. Concealed beneath the peanuts
were whirring automatic miniature
cameras, focused through small holes
in the sides of the baskets. At another
fight a camera man rented a water-
tank that overlooked the arena, drat-
ted of water, bored holes through it
and "shot" the whole fight, unmois-
ted.

German Engineer Would Use Winds As Power Source

Berlin.—Harnessing the air for gener-
ating electric power is advocated by
Hermann Honnet, an engineer, whose
perfected designs for that purpose are
expressing the attention of scientists
and technicians and may revolutionize
the German electric industry. Honnet
claims to have solved the technical
difficulties in a way to efficiently con-
vert the force of the wind into electric
power and to overcome the drawback
of the inconstancy of air currents
which hitherto has been a handicap to
the utilization of this source.
His plan is to tap the winds at alti-
tudes of 1,000 to 1,400 feet by means
of great steel towers equipped with
gigantic windwheels several hundred
feet in diameter. Such an aeroletric
unit, requiring about 6,000 tons of
steel for its construction, would gener-
ate 20,000 kilowatts a day and so eco-
nomically that a rate of less than a
quarter of a cent per kilowatt hour can
be figured out, the inventor asserts.
In expanding his project at the
Physics Institute of the Charlotten-
burg Polytechnic, before physicists,
electrical engineers and technical re-
presentatives of the Reich Govern-
ment, Herr Honnet emphasized that
water power suitable for developing
electricity was confined to certain lo-
calities and that hydro electric plants
were costly, whereas the winds were
everywhere available and therefore
the logical primary source for electric
power. Forty to fifty of his power
towers could be built annually in Ger-
many, he said, and the low rate at
which power produced by them could
be furnished to consumers would lead
to hitherto unthought of use of elec-
tricity. He urged the immediate con-
struction of a wind tower, preferably
in Berlin, to serve the twofold purpose
of initiating the new process and at-
tending means for further observation
and experiment. A representative of
the Reich Transport Ministry suggest-
ed beginning with a smaller tower to
be built for testing purposes.

Gold in the Danube

Budapest.—The possibilities of
dredging the Danube for gold have
come before the public once more in a
practical form. A Hungarian expert
has exhaustively examined both the
river bed and the land near the bank
for miles, and maintains that in every
cubic meter of soil there is at least
one-half gram of pure gold. If there-
fore, the river bed were dredged, it is
estimated that more than \$4,000,000
worth of gold could be obtained, and
this would yield 50 per cent. profit.
Hungary itself cannot supply the 1,
000,000 pengos necessary to begin this
investigation work, and the present
economic conditions, but an English
and two American financial groups are
stated to be interested.

The Budapest Municipality has pre- sented painted white walking sticks to all the blind of the city, so that they may be more easily distinguished by the public, who can help them to cross roads, enter the desired street cars, and so forth.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER



YES SIR, I BOUGHT AN OVERCOAT FOR TWENTY DUCKS. TRADED THE OVERCOAT FOR A SECOND-HAND MOTORCYCLE FOR A SAXOPHONE.



TRADED THE SAXOPHONE FOR SIX TICKETS TO THE WORLD'S SERIES GAMES— AND SOLD THE TICKETS FOR TWENTY DUCKS!



You Gotta Admit the Turn-Over Was Big.

