

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 9: 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. In the books of the Prophets it becomes a passion. It is one with the demand for a just and righteous life in all the relations of life.

The poor man has fallen into slavery and forgotten the ancient laws, Exod. 21: 1-6; Deut. 15: 12-18. There is a time when it was forbidden to hold a man as a bondservant, but only as a hired man, Lev. 25: 39, 40. The freedom 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 avert their eyes, who 'occupy as just as real as the 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 kept down your fraud, crieth; and of you reaped back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth,' ch. 5: 1-6. And Peter declares the true spirit which should govern industrial life, '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 the king and the Egyptians had made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in the making of brick for Pharaoh, in cultivating and in the hard labor of the fields. With Exod. 1, compare ch. 5: 4-19. One good result of their remembrance of his hard experience was that it taught them to be considerate, in their own events 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 poor man that will surely appeal to every right-thinking man.

Amos is pre-eminently a preacher of righteousness. When he pleads the people of his day against the Lord, it is in the way of a just and loving and not evil, in loving evil and doing good, and in establishing justice in the gate, will 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: 15, 17.
II. WORK AND WAGES, Matt. 20: 1-16; Luke 9: 14.

There is no attempt in the Bible to fix hours of labor and rate of wages for working 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, intelligently and honestly applied, will 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 us that men need 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 a falsely; and be content with your wages. No doubt one of the soldier's chief temptations was to increase his scanty wage by deeds of violence and by blackmail. The teaching of Jesus would lift the stations 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 and 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 as he had 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 accidents 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 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 evolution of the aviator. It should not be necessary to do his flying over the house-tops.

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 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 not yet 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 Annabelle Worthington

A demure little frock of pink swiss with white dots with grosgrain ribbon bows on shoulders. Pink organza ruffling trims edge of neck, 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. Trucks form back and front yokes and create French short waisted bodice.

Think of it! Made in an hour! In the four-year size, 1 1/2 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 possible 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.

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

It's an opportunity to make several attractive frocks for little girls. All that is needed is to cut it out, seam sizes, turn hem, cut 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 stamp 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 87 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 done with another 60,000 acres, and about 22,000 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.

Aforestation 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 for 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 supplies is also being conducted, the department stated, and a general improvement in this direction has been noted.

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 will 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 garden thorns Which pliffing 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, sweet heart, 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 of the Customs, 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 to Earl 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 slay 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 20 to 70 miles an hour in powerful machines weighing 120 to 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 it, let your good works shine, but let your light sh! e. Let it be the genuine love of your hearts, taking form in true deeds, not the doing of good deeds to prove that your opinions are right.—Macdonald.

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 their 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 no right, and become boastful, presumptuous, and overbearing.—Dickens.

Tasty Recipes

Vermicelli Soup. Ingredients—3 plates of consommé (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.

Saveloy

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 1 1/2 hours.

Sausages, to Make

Ingredients—1/2 lb. of pork, fat and lean, without skin or gristle; 1/2 lb. of lean veal, 1/2 lb. of beef suet, 1/2 lb. of breadcrumbs, the rind of 1/2 a small lemon, some nutmeg, 3 sage leaves, 1/2 a teaspoonful of savory herbs, 1/2 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 sausage-meat, 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 15 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 1 1/2 hours. Sufficient for 3 persons.

Mince-meat

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, 1/2 lb. of sultanas, 1/2 lb. of shredded mixed candied peel, 2 lemons, 1/2 gill of brandy, 1/2 a salt-spoonful each of nutmeg, mace and cinnamon. Method—Pare the apples, slice 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 mince-meat.

Turnips Au Gratin

Ingredients—4 or 5 medium-sized young turnips, cut them into slices, wash and drain them. Melt 1/2 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 brown oven for about 10 minutes, to brown the top. Time—About 30 minutes. Sufficient for 3 or 4 persons.

Engine in Need Of Special Care In Cold Period

Failure to Maintain Proper Temperature Very Often Leads to Serious Results Cooling Systems Bared

The automobile's engine derives its power from heat. To enable it to develop the power which drives the car, gasoline is taken into the cylinders of the engine, where it is burned, generating great heat and consequent pressure.

The high pressure is desirable, as it pushes the pistons which turn the wheels and cause the car to move. The heat generated is a necessary evil, as it is this which causes the pressure, but the burning gases reach a temperature of perhaps 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

As such a degree of heat would melt the cast iron of which the engine is constructed, some means of keeping it within bounds must be employed. Actually the engine could never be dissolved in this way, because long before such a calamity could occur the engine would stop through failure of lubrication or stagnation of the gas.

The pistons which slide up and down in the cylinders can do so only when well lubricated. Too high a temperature will burn the oil, and when this happens the friction would be too great for the engine to keep in motion. Likewise a spark is employed to ignite the charge of gas at the correct time to cause it to keep the engine revolving in the proper direction.

If the metal of the cylinders becomes too hot the gas will be ignited by its contact with these parts long before the spark occurs and the result will be a motor that is continually trying to run backward.

Cooling System Explained

To keep the engine parts at a safe working temperature a cooling system is employed. This consists primarily of a jacket of water surrounding the cylinder and a radiator placed on the front of the car for cooling the water which has been heated at the cylinder. A pump, driven by the engine, keeps the water in circulation, and a fan placed back of the radiator keeps a strong draft of air flowing through it to help in extracting the heat from the water.

When the water in the cooling system is below the boiling point it is safe to assume that the engine is not running too hot. When the water steams it is not only probable that the engine temperature is too high, but there is danger of entirely through evaporation. Therefore, a steaming radiator calls for immediate attention.

Another Trouble Bared

While overheating is perhaps the more serious condition, overcooling also makes for difficulties in the matter of irregular running of the engine and decreases efficiency of operation. As the motor derives its power from heat, the more heat that is carried off, the less is left to carry out the work. Also, if the engine is cold the gasoline will not vaporize properly and combustion will be incomplete, causing sputtering and uncertain action.

To take care of extremes of atmospheric temperatures and the wide range of driving conditions, manufacturers provide ample cooling facilities and incorporate in the system a thermostat which cuts off the flow of water, or closes a shutter on the radiator when the engine is cold, and opens it up automatically when the engine becomes warm. In this way the engine is kept at close to its most efficient operating temperature at all times.

Held Up on Road

However, it is interesting to note that as the very cold weather of winter comes on, more cars with steaming radiators will be found along the road than in the summer months. This is due to the water in the radiator freezing and clogging it so that it cannot circulate. These cars did not get very far from the garage, as it is very unusual for a car to be found on a road that is so cold that the water in the radiator will freeze.

The best procedure under such circumstances is to have the car towed to a warm place where it can thaw out at leisure, or where hot water can be obtained for applying heat to the outside of the radiator. If the freezing has not been severe enough to burst the radiator or cylinder jackets or shear off the pin in the pump valve, no harm has been done.

The danger of freezing can be overcome by an anti-freeze solution when the first cold days arrive. Satisfactory anti-freeze solutions can be obtained at all service stations and accessory stores. As freezing can make very extensive and costly repairs necessary, it is surprising that so many people delay in taking the proper precautions until it is too late.

On those cars not equipped with automatic control of the cooling system, it will be found a help toward efficient operation to cover the lower third or half of the front of the radiator with cardboard or install an adjustable front as the cold weather comes on.

With a little thought and care at this time the motorist need have no feeling of anxiety about the operation of the cooling system through out the winter months.

MUTT AND JEFF—

By BUD FISHER

MUTT, I DREAD RETURNING TO AMERICA! THE CUSTOMS OFFICIALS ARE SO ROUGH ON YOUR BAGGAGE!

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT, SEE THAT LABEL!

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

IT'S THE COURTESY OF THE PORT THAT LABEL PASSES US THROUGH WITHOUT HAVING A FINGER LAID ON OUR BAGGAGE!

IS THIS THE COURTESY OF THE PORT?

I'LL NEVER TRUST A LABEL AGAIN!



They're the Same on Trunks and Bottles.

The danger of freezing can be overcome by an anti-freeze solution when the first cold days arrive. Satisfactory anti-freeze solutions can be obtained at all service stations and accessory stores. As freezing can make very extensive and costly repairs necessary, it is surprising that so many people delay in taking the proper precautions until it is too late. On those cars not equipped with automatic control of the cooling system, it will be found a help toward efficient operation to cover the lower third or half of the front of the radiator with cardboard or install an adjustable front as the cold weather comes on. With a little thought and care at this time the motorist need have no feeling of anxiety about the operation of the cooling system through out the winter months.