

## Sunday School Lesson

February 28. Lesson IX—Jesus Raises Lazarus From the Dead—John 11: 32-44. Golden Text—I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.—John 11: 25.

### ANALYSIS.

- I. AT PEREA, John 11, 1-16.
- II. AT BETHANY, John 11: 17-32.
- III. AT THE GRAVE, John 11: 33-44.

INTRODUCTION—The ten preceding chapters of this Gospel tell how every attempt made by Jesus to win the Jews only turned them the more bitterly against him. Finally he revealed of himself as the Resurrection and the Life. John makes this the turning point which brings on the arrest and death.

John tells the story of the raising of Lazarus in the light of what he himself knows of the death-conquering and ever-present Christ. "John himself had been a Lazarus, bound hand and foot in the grave clothes of the old life. He had in his own soul heard the mighty, awakening cry of Jesus, 'Come forth,' and in his hand he had passed from 'death unto life.' Christ, he says, can do that for any man.

I. AT PEREA, John 11, 1-16. Upon receiving the message that Lazarus is ill, Jesus said, "This illness will not end in death—there may be death—but death will not be the final word, v. 4. Did he see his own death foreshadowed?

The appeal of affection would hurry him to his friends—he loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus, but he would not be rushed against his better judgment. To go was almost sure death. He must wait for his Father's guidance. Jesus, like ourselves, was dependent upon a higher wisdom. Why did his Father keep him waiting, and the bereaved sisters? Why are burdens not lifted, life's questions not answered? John says that God's delays are the delays of love. He loved Martha—therefore he abode two days still, vs. 5, 6.

His duty made plain to him, Jesus announced that he would leave his safe retreat and go into the very teeth of danger, v. 7. Answering the disciples' protest (v. 8) he told them that a man committed to God's work is immortal until that work is done. Twelve full hours, but only two days. Every minute of life, God intends us to use. Walking under the light of God's guidance we are safe.

The purpose of the intended miracle, he told the perplexed disciples, is that they may believe. In the other Gospel miracles are performed out of love and pity for the sufferer; here, they are performed to increase faith. Thomas, in no mood of expectant faith, but in loyal despair exclaims: "Let us also go, that we may die with him," v. 16. The shadow of the cross is falling upon the story.

II. AT BETHANY, John 11: 17-32. Arriving at Bethany, Jesus discovered that Lazarus had been dead four days, v. 17. The Jews apparently believed that a soul hovered about the dead body for three days, but on the fourth, found it unrecognizable through decay, and departed. Lazarus was unquestionably dead. Friends are coming, v. 20. Trying to comfort them by saying the usual things, Martha's greeting (vs. 21, 22) is a gentle reproach, and the expression of a boundless trust. Jesus' answer (v. 23) was disappointing. She has had enough of that from her Jewish confidants during the last four days. Jesus made his great declaration, vs. 25, 26. The "resurrection" and the "life" which he guarantees, are not future, but present. The resurrection has already taken place for those who are Christians. They are living the resurrection life now. They are risen in Christ, Col. 2: 12; 3: 1.

Accepting this new doctrine through her confidence in him who gave it to her, Martha went for Mary (v. 28) "secretly"—in order not to attract the attention of Jesus' enemies to him—and to give Mary the opportunity of a private talk with the Master. Jesus, also wishing to avoid the crowd, stayed outside the village, v. 30. Mary had lost hope. How soon, when trouble came to herself, had she forgotten the teachings of the Master! Seeing her back among the professional mourners, oppressed by the pathetic hopelessness of those who sorrow without Christ, his sensitive soul, hurt by the vulgarity of conventional mourning, Jesus groaned in his spirit and was troubled, v. 33. Asking where the grave was (the only occasion in this Gospel on which Jesus asked for

information) he burst into tears, v. 35. It is a touching picture of the sorrowing Christ. The Jews, whose repulsive vulgarity must needs follow Mary (v. 31), gazed with unsympathetic eye upon his tears. How like some of our "large" public funerals: III. AT THE GRAVE, John 11: 33-44.

Coming to the cave, Jesus commanded, "Take ye away the stone." No longer was he the weeping friend, he was now the Lord of Life. But God does nothing for us that we can do for ourselves. See also v. 44. So certain was Jesus that his prayer would be answered that he first thanked God before all the people, and then cried with a loud voice (symbolic of the last trump) "Lazarus, come forth. . . . Loose him, and let him go."

Here the artist leaves his majestic "sign." He has driven home his lesson. God's gift of eternal life is not a thing of tomorrow merely, it is a thing of today.

### Preserve "Old" Frankfurt by Reproduction in Miniature

Frankfurt Am Main—The "Altstadt"—the Old-Town—of Frankfurt, with its "Roemer" where emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were chosen and its ancient dome where they were crowned, with Goethe's birthplace and a picturesque maze of venerable buildings and churches and high-gabled, half-timbered dwellings, is yielding before the sweep of modern needs; but if most of it is doomed to disappear the whole of it is to be preserved, at least in miniature, for future generations.

Two artists, the brothers Treuner, are at work on an exact model, on a scale of 1 to 200. In 1913 they produced for the Historical Museum a miniature of one Old-Town street which has since been changed beyond recognition. The project of having the whole district modeled was even then conceived by the late Director Mueller of the Frankfurt Historical Museum, but had to be deferred until a well-to-do son of Frankfurt put up the needed money. The work will take a long time, and the modelers are pushing measurements of streets and structures to have data complete before more of the Altstadt is demolished.

### Building in Jerusalem

The high artistic quality of architecture of Jerusalem's new houses, and the "extraordinary changes" since his last visit to Palestine less than two years ago, profoundly impressed Prof. Leslie Patrick Abercrombie, well-known architect and town planner, and professor of civic design at the University of Liverpool. Many of the buildings he found to be above the average of those going up in the big towns in England, and Mr. Abercrombie found in Jerusalem structures a welcome departure from the commonplace and stereotyped. What the city specially needs, he said, is more trees to make up for lack of green and open spaces. If Jerusalem cannot have grass, because of the shortage in the water supply it nevertheless can have certain types of trees.



"My poor man, why don't you go forth and labor?" "I can't find nothing in my line, mum." "And what was your last position?" "Oh, it was very responsible, mum. I was official grass cutter for a polar expedition."

**A Foundation** Common sense is the foundation of man's happiness in his commerce with others.

**Forgiveness** Hath any wounded thee? Soft language dresses it, forgiveness cures it, and oblivion takes away the scar.—Francis Quarles.

## Volcanoes Active In Aleutian Chain

Once more a volcano in the Aleutian chain of islands has been reported in violent eruption. This time it was Shishaldin on Unimak Island that recently belched forth clouds of smoke and showers of ashes and lit up the sky "like a huge torch." Such news is to be expected from the Aleutian Islands, for the majority of the 1,600-mile-long chain stretching between Alaska and the Orient seems to be of volcanic origin, that is, they were formed by volcanic eruptions on the ocean bed.

Such submarine volcanoes are believed to be at least as common as those on the exposed surface of the earth. Occasional reports tell of the ocean's bubbling and steaming and throwing up fountains like a huge coffee percolator. Volcanic cinders and dead fish float above the spot, and sometimes those more permanent evidences of submarine eruptions—volcanic islands—rise mysteriously out of the depths.

These islands sometimes are made by foldings in the earth's crust as a result of the tremendous pressure exerted by volcanic steam. They may also be accumulations of volcanic ash and lava which have collected under the water, until after repeated eruptions they make mountains thousands of feet high projecting above the ocean's surface.

Practically all of the Aleutian Islands bear marks of such evolution, and the birth of some of them actually has been observed. An example is the Bogoslof group. In May, 1796, there were signs of volcanic disturbances off the coast of Unimak Island (where the recent eruption occurred) and a few days later a new island had been created. It was christened Bogoslof. Almost a century later, in 1833, another island, which was called New Bogoslof, came into being under similar circumstances, and in 1906 a third appeared.

That islands born of volcanoes should themselves frequently be disturbed by volcanoes is to be expected, for they are only volcanic peaks projecting above the water. Estimates of the number of active volcanoes in the Aleutians run into scores, and no one can say confidently of the others which are extinct and which are merely dormant. Shishaldin is one of the best known of the active craters: Its most violent outburst occurred between 1825 and 1829, when, together with its twin peak, Pogromni, it erupted fiercely at intervals. Since then the clouds of smoke it blew from its mouth have warned of hidden strength.

**Aims** It was Julia Ward Howe who once said, when asked for a definition of what the ideal aims of life were: "To learn, to teach, to serve, to enjoy." A life which misses any of these is incomplete; but as any life can have them all, the incompleteness is a matter of choice, not of fate.

**ENJOYMENT** The secret of enjoying life is in being able to get happiness from the simplest resources.

**WILL** A will residing within us, and made free to choose the better part, forges its iron chains link by link in again and again choosing the worse.

**Dullness** Dull is, after all a relative term; it expresses only a want of correspondence between the mind of the writer and that of the reader.—Prof. Seeley.



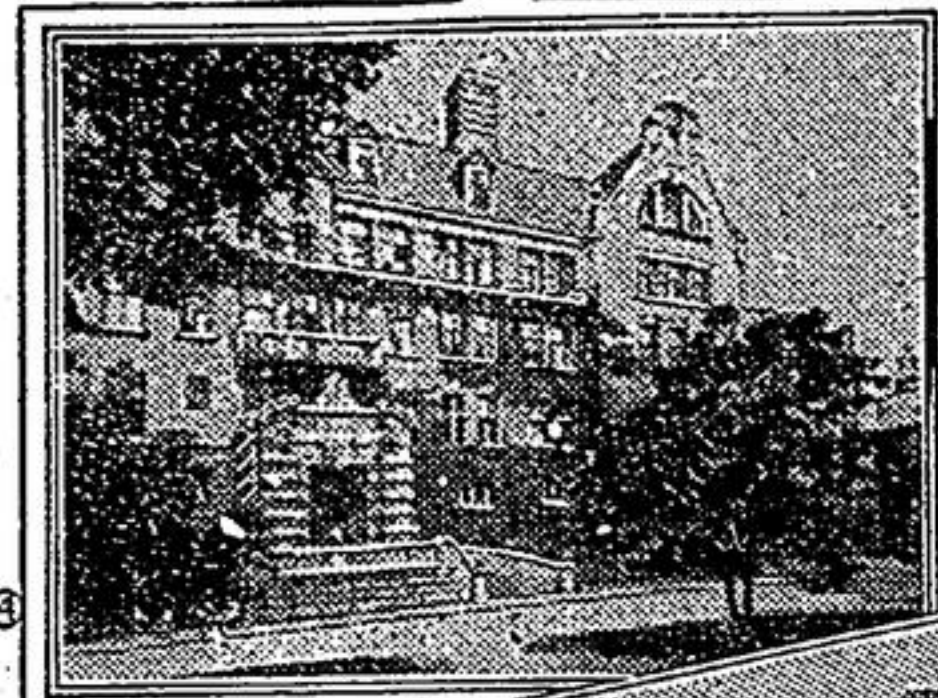
"Does Maud like dancing?" "She does." "And skating?" "Oh, yes! She likes anything that may possibly lead to a proposal."

## Macdonald College Celebrates

General view of Macdonald College Buildings, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.



Sir William C. Macdonald.



(4) Macdonald Engineering Building, McGill University.

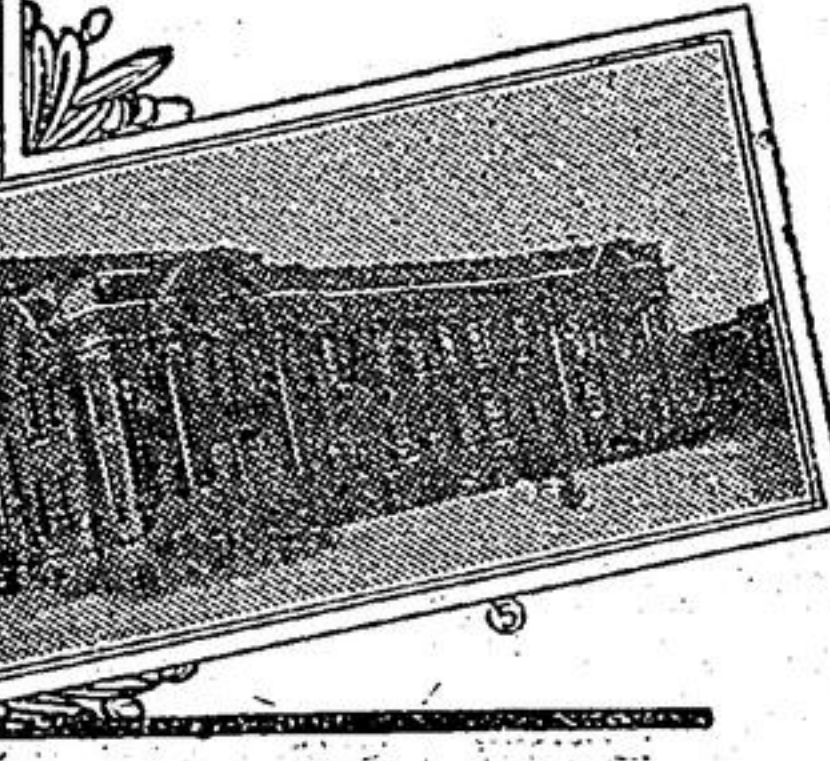
(5) Macdonald Hall, Guelph, Ontario.

(6) Macdonald Hall, Guelph, Ontario.



(2) Chemistry Building, McGill University.

(3) Physics Building, McGill University.



The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Macdonald College with particular emphasis on Founder's Day, February 10th, focuses attention on this institution and its founder, the late Sir William C. Macdonald who built, equipped and endowed the entire institution at an expense of more than six million dollars. Founder's Day which this year, marks the 101st Anniversary of the birth of the late Sir William C. Macdonald, founder of the Macdonald Tobacco Company and Canada's greatest benefactor, once more draws attention to the tremendous scope of his benefactions to McGill University with which the Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue is affiliated. These benefactions total more than twelve and one half million dollars, \$10,690,165 of which was given during life. While the Faculty of Science and Scientific Agriculture was possibly

the dearest to Sir William's heart, every faculty of the McGill University benefited during his life and after. The Faculty of Law received \$232,500. The Conservatorium of Music \$300,000. The Faculty of Medicine was bequeathed \$500,000. The McCord Museum Building was purchased at a cost of \$142,000. The Macdonald Park site now occupied by the Stadium, and the Student's Park was purchased at a cost of more than one million dollars and presented to the University. Student's activities came under the beneficent scope of Sir William as the McGill Union testifies. Sir William spent \$219,000 on its erection and equipment. In addition to the wonderful equipment at St. Anne de Bellevue, those buildings at McGill which bear the Macdonald name and those donated by the late Tobacco knight, stand

today, as the greatest monument to his memory.

Macdonald College was founded by the late Sir William in 1907. It was designed to include three schools—one for agriculture, one for household science and one for normal teacher training. The gift included the grounds, almost 300 acres in extent, the complete equipment and endowment. The college itself was incorporated with the University of McGill as the Faculty of Agriculture, although the teacher training feature is possibly his best known contribution to life in the Province of Quebec.

Other sections of the country have benefited by the late Sir William's benefactions, the Macdonald Institute and the Macdonald Hall at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, being among the most important.

### Heat and Power to be Generated From Sewer Gas

Some new features mark the successful attempt of the city authorities of Plainfield, New Jersey, to utilize sewer gas for the production of heat and the development of power.

The plan is thus described and explained in the Plainfield Courier-News: "Sewer gas, never very popular, gained for itself a particularly unenviable notoriety early in October, when an explosion destroyed a part of the Woonsocket, Rhode Island, sewer plant and caused the death of two men. Engineering publications throughout the country have carried columns of reports and discussions on this explosion. "At the local joint sewage-disposal plant the heating power of this gas, which is 50 per cent. greater than that of manufactured gas, has been harnessed and put to useful purpose during the past five years by means of a safety collective device developed by the supervising engineer, John R. Downs.

"The organic matter or the solid portion of the sewage is destroyed, and the remainder of the solids rendered innocuous, by a digestion process. This process is greatly accelerated by heat,

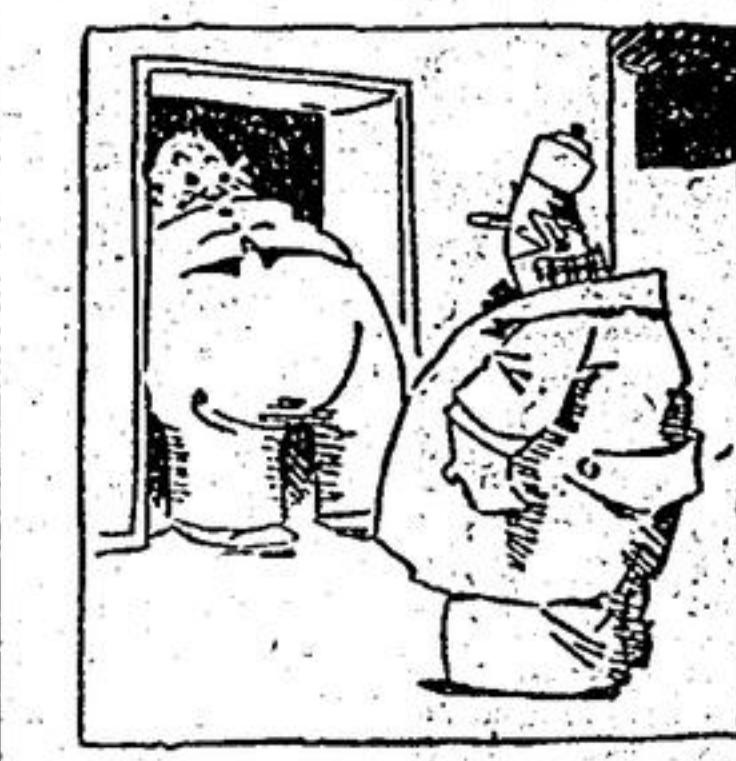
so that the time necessary to complete the process is cut down from five or six months to a period of from thirty to forty days. When we consider that about 2,000 cubic feet of these solids reach the plant daily, the saving in the capacity of structures to hold the solids, until the process is completed, becomes obvious.

"The Plainfield Joint Sewage Plant was the first to apply this principle by using the gas given off during the process to supply the heat necessary for acceleration. The more heat that is supplied within certain limits the more gas is produced so that there is always an excess quantity of gas.

"Part of the excess gas has now been piped into the office and laboratory building where it is burned in the steam-heating plan. A visit to this building will rouse the envy of any coal-shoveling householder. An absolutely uniform temperature of 70 degrees can be maintained night and day without shoveling coal or removing ashes.

"Power has also been developed from this gas, one horse-power being available continuously from each 1,000 persons connected to the sewer system, or fifty horse-power at the local plant. "A very interesting development is that both the power and the heat can be recaptured from the same gas. The

best gas-engines made are only 25 per cent. efficient, thermally speaking, the other 75 per cent. of the heat value of the gas being given up to the cooling water in the engine jacket or lost in the exhaust. By water-jacketing the exhaust and using the cooling water to heat the sludge or buildings, 75 per cent. of this waste heat can be recovered."



Prospective Tenant—"How is this flat heated?" Tenant—"By tipping the jaunter."

Hubby—"You didn't have a rag on your back when I married you." Wife—"Anyway, I've plenty of them now."

## Pithy Anecdotes

Captain Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's speed record on land, who is going back to Cocos Island in search of buried treasure says that the treasure story he likes best is that of Walton de Dale, near the river Ribbles, in Lancashire, England.

"There, for centuries, a legend survived that any one who stood on his hill and looked up the valley in the direction of Ribchester would face the richest treasure in England," he recalls (in "Searching for Pirate Treasure in Cocos Island").

For centuries men dug and tunneled in the fields, until in 1841 laborers at work on their ordinary agricultural tasks unearthed a leaden coffin buried only three feet deep. It contained more than 7,000 silver coins, nearly all of the time of Alfred the Great, and a thousand ounces of silver ornaments, rings, necklets, bangles, pendants, and charms, most of which were of Saxon origin. This example illustrates the amazing pertinacity with which legends of buried treasure survive, for obviously the leaden coffin was buried seven or eight hundred years before it was found."

Charles Dickens taught his son Harry—now Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, an English Judge—to write shorthand and for practice used to dictate stories to him.

"How well I remember how he made me laugh!" recalls Judge Dickens (in "Memories of My Father"), "So much so, indeed, that I was soon reduced to a state of helpless imbecility with the natural consequence that when in the end, I had to transcribe my notes, I found myself confronted with an immature collection of undecipherable hieroglyphics. I doubt whether any student of shorthand was ever exposed to such a trying test as this."

To walk with Charles Dickens in the streets of London was like a royal progress. People of all degrees and classes took off their hats and greeted him as he passed. On one occasion, the great novelist had taken young Harry to the Zoo, and father and son were walking down the broad walk when they saw a lady and gentleman with a bright and pretty little girl coming towards them:

Suddenly the little girl, catching sight of Dickens, ran back to her mother crying out delightedly: "Oh, mummy! mummy! it is Charles Dickens."

"My father, who had heard and seen it all," says Harry—now Judge Dickens—"was strangely embarrassed, but, oh, so pleased, so truly delighted. It was a pretty scene."

Rudyard Kipling, who celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday recently, has a reputation for punctuality few literary men can rival. In 1901, when living at Rottingdean, near Brighton, he went to South Africa. Before leaving Rottingdean, relates Frank Rutter (in "Since I Was 25"), Kipling ordered a carriage to meet the train arriving at Brighton at 5 p.m. on the following 3rd of May—months ahead. Sure enough on May 3rd Kipling arrived at the Brighton terminus on the dot, "and," Mr. Rutter, "I suppose tea was ready for him by the time he reached home."

Mr. Rutter also tells my favorite Kipling story: A young editor of an undergraduate journal had the superb assurance to write to Kipling for a contribution, explaining that to his regret the finances of the journal did not permit them to pay more than a guinea (about \$5 then) per thousand words: Kipling sent this reply: "There was once an Author who wrote:

Dear Sir—In reply to your note of Yesterday's date I reluctantly state: Can't be done at the price you quote."

Sir James Frazer, who wrote that masterpiece, "The Golden Bough," is said to have read more books than any living man. Whenever he travels the bulk of his baggage comprises books. "He cannot live without his books," Lady Frazer once said. Then she added this human touch: "He is not really an observant man. I might change my dress fifty times a day and he wouldn't notice it."

One of Sir James' disappointments is that "The Golden Bough," generally conceded to be his masterpiece, has overshadowed his other books, especially his "New Letters of Sir Roger de Coverley," and his editions of Addison and Cowper, in which his literary powers found congenial subjects.

### Roman Sarcophagi Unearthed

Cologne, Germany.—The finds from the days when Cologne was a Roman colony, exhibited in front of the Wallraf-Richartz Museum here, have been enriched by the addition of further objects. Among these are three stone sarcophagi, one of which dates from the fourth century. It is of particular interest because it is marked with a pentagram, or pentagonal, as it is called in heraldry, consisting of two triangles so set together as to form a five-pointed star. It was used by the Pythagoreans as a symbol of health, but its origin is unknown.

### MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER

