Sunday School Lesson

October 21.—Lesson III,—Christian Stewardship, 2 Cor. 8: 1-9; 9: 6, 7, 15. Golden Text—First gave their own selves to the Lord.—2 Cor. 8: 5.

ANALYSIS

I. THE FORCE OF A GOOD EXAMPLE, 8:1-5.

II. THE NEED OF CAREFUL SUPERVISION, 8: 6-9.

III. THE INSPIRATION FOR CHRISTIAN GIVING, 9: 6 ,7, 15.

INTRODUCTION—This important letter was probably written towards the end of A.D. 56, when Titus had come back from Corinth.

I. THE FORCE OF A GOOD EXAMPLE, 8:1-5.

V. 1. Paul refers to the Christians in Macedonia in order to stir up the mind of the Corinthians, and the circumstances of thee Christians are so set forth as to reveal the intense generosity shown by them. The only explanation Paul can find is that God has given them this grace and liberality. The next verses mention some of the qualities which distinguish this kindness of the Macedonians.

V. 2. (a) The offering was made in a time of great confliction. Severe punishments had broken out, and they had to endure incessant pain. This was a test through which they passed with great success. (b) The gift was made, not with a grudging spirit, but out of an overflowing heart. They realized what had been done for themselves by Christ. Often it has been the case that the followers of Jesus have come to realize what are the secrets of divine love in such moments of deep trouble. (c) It was done out of poverty and not out of wealth. The Romans had been very hard on Macedonia: they robbed them of their silver and gold mines and of other means of wealth, and still continued to exact heavy taxation. "The Macedonians said that their nation was like a lacerated and disjointed animal." Yet these kind people did not suffer their own need to prevent them from making this gift.

V. 3. (d) They gave far beyond their means, and did not stop to calculate which was their proportion.

V. 4. (e) They came forward without any effort on Paul's part to stir up the gift, and they insisted upon giving what they could. It was a free-will offering in the truest sense of the word. They looked upon it, not as a hard task, but as a real opportunity and privilege, and they pleaded with Paul to be allowed to participate.

V. 5. (f) They went far beyond his expectations. They did not limit their efforts to these gifts, but said that they were ready to meet his will in any other way he could suggest. They would send a companion to take their contribution. These were the qualities which distinguished this offering from Macedonia, and account for the praise which Paul bestows upon them. It was surely a real incentive to orinth. They must not fall below the standard of their brethren.

II. THE NEED OF CAREFUL SUPERVISION, 8: 6-9.

V. 6. Paul was a careful organizer, and knew that everything of this kind would have to be arranged beforehand with great thoughtfulness. Evidently the proposal that Corinth should share in the collection had been made some time before, and the difference of opinion which had sprung up between Paul and the church had delayed the gathering of the money. But now that they are reconciled Paul returns to the subject, moved by the hope that these people will make an offering worthy of themselves. We must read the whole passage in order to recognize the motives which are here actuating the apostle. He knows how readily suspicion may arise in the case of the handling of trust funds such as these. He will not do it all himself, but will take Titus and other members with him that they may share the responsibility. In vs. 20, 21 he tells them that he must be above reproach. We must also read the opening verses of chapter 9 in order to see how firm Paul can be, and how straightforward he is in all his practical dealings. The church can never be too attentive to any business arrangements into which she has to enter.

III. THE INSPIRATION FOR CHRISTIAN GIVING, 9: 6 ,7, 15.

Paul is greatly agitated lest these Corinthians should compare unfavorably with other Gentile churches, and he now supplies three motives which may urge them to do their very best.

V. 7. (1) They will reap in proportion to their sowing. This may not seem to be a very high motive, but it is one that works powerfully with us all, and at times it was employed by eJsus. See Matt. 6: 4, 6.

V. 8. (2) All they have is due to the kindness and love of God. Their power to work and to earn a living is the direct gift of their Heavenly Father, and they should seek to imitate the joy and liberality with which God treats them. God loveth a cheerful giver.

V. 15. (3) The greatest of all Christian motives is the love of Christ who came to save us and who gave his life that we might enter into eternal life. Christ is the unspeakable gift. It is an offering for which no words are sufficient in order to describe its magnitude. Then Paul reaches that which is the purest of all Christian motives, which is love. The one thing that can make our gifts worthy, both in quantity and quality, is the spirit of sacrifice, which we learn at the cross of Christ.

Serious Sheep Loss Can Be Prevented

A Little Iodine in Food Will Eliminate Goitre and Improve Health

A Great Scientific Achievement

Science now offers a means of eliminating many of the losses which were regarded as inevitable a few years ago. Goitre in sheep, hairlessness in pigs and joint-ill in colts, for instance, can all be prevented as a result of recent research. These three things, which exact a heavy toll in Canada each year, never visit the farm where the stockman feeds a little iodine, according to Lionel Stevenson, newly appointed Provincial Zoologist in Ontario.

Ioine, Dr. Stevenson points out, costs less for ten years than the loss or weakening of a single lamb. "There is no substitute," he says; "iodine must be present in the food. What you lose on one dead, weak or runt lamb, would pay for all the iodine required by your flock for ten years. Why take a chance with goitre when it costs little to insure your flock against such losses."

Not only does the use of iodine prevent goitre in sheep, but it also tones up the general health of the animal, according to Dr. Stevenson. There are larger lamb crops, greater gains in wool and meat, where iodine is regularly fed with the food ration.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers recommend feeding iodine in the form of Potassium Iodide. Only one half ounce per sheep per year is required, but this amount, while small, is absolutely essential. "Buy medicated salt containing potassium iodide," they say, "or preferably, prepare it yourself by dissolving 4 ounces of potassium iodide in a pint of water. Sprinkle this over 100 pounds of salt and mix well. Let the sheep and lambs help themselves every day. Don't let the sheep get salt hungry."

English Speech

We are gifted with apt speech among ourselves. One of the tragedies of progress to me is the way in which apt and racy speech of the old England is disappearing under the process of what for want of a better name we call education. There is nothing more remarkable (and, I should like some time to address some observations on that subject) than the amazing gift of the people of England to express themselves, until they are taught to speak a jargon that expresses nothing. One day on my walks in Wyre Forest I met an old woman, who accosted me with this salutation—a salutation that sounds to me Elizabethan, and that I defy any modern educationalist to improve: "May God, goodwill and good neighborhood be your company." Think what education could do to that! Those of us who are wealthy can send our sons to expensive private schools for four years, and then perhaps for five or six years to Eton, and we can finish up with four years at Christ Church. Think our son will say that to us? No, he will say, probably, "Pip-pip, Toodle-oo." For literature, I take my stand every day by the side of the illiterate, and I say to all of you, "May God, goodwill and good neighborhood be your company."—Stanley Baldwin, in "Our Inheritance."

We all finally come to do the things we swore we wouldn't.

Sea Elephant For a Pet

SEA ELEPHANT QUITE SOCIABLE

He is a guest in the Berlin Zoo and allows his host to stand on him when he is accepting a little light refreshment.

The British High Commissioner

Sir William Clark has arrived in this Dominion to assume the duties of High Commissioner for Great Britain in Canada. It is forty-eight years since Canada named Sir Alexander Galt as her first High Commissioner in London, but Sir William is the first occupant of the complementary post to be chosen by Britain.

In the first interview given out on his arrival on these shores Sir William describes the functions which he has come here to carry out as "an additional channel of communication between the Government of Canada and that of Britain. . . . Co-operation and interconsultation have for long past, one is glad to think, been the keynote of the relations between the two governments and it is hoped that the creation of my appointment may make the bonds between them still closer. So far as in me lies it will be my earnest desire to do everything in my power to further that end."

Such a declaration will confound those pessimists who see in the new appointment some sinister effort to undermine the British Empire and to weaken the cordiality of the relations now existing between London and Ottawa.

Sir William Clark has had a wide experience in the machinery of government administration. He is a man of outstanding talent and strong personality, and it is hardly likely that he will ever consent to be nothing more than a transmitting agency between Ottawa and London. Sir William Clark announced that it will be his first task to travel throughout Canada from end to end in order to gain knowledge of the country and to discover the varying outlooks of the people in the different provinces. Such a course has everything to commend it, and when he has returned to Ottawa he will be in a far better position to interpret the negotiations in which he is to play the part of go-between. With such knowledge he will not merely be transmitter of communications, but a transmitter, interpretting the Canadian view with a detached and impersonal outlook, rather than the mere official viewpoint of a Cabinet which is bound to be influenced by the restrictions of political expediency.

The appointment of Sir William is a natural outcome of the Imperial Conference of 1928, by which the powers and privileges of the Governor-General in Canada were restricted, the Governor-General becoming the personal representative of the Sovereign while the ttawa Government transacted its business directly with the Cabinet at Westminster. This plan has worked well and the appointment of a High Commissioner should ensure an even smoother running of the machinery than created.

It is a tradition in England that she sends to Canada men of outstanding ability and brilliant gifts. To the long roster of men who have served the Empire so ably as Governors-General must now be added those who are to serve in the exalted office of High Commissioner. It will be a post demanding ability and qualities of rare tact and geniality. Sir William Clark's past record in the Board of Trade in India and in other branches of Imperil service warrants the confident expectation that he will set a standard in the new office worthy of the past which will be difficult to surpass. In so doing he will have the support and the good wishes of the united people of Canada.—Montreal Star.

Television Is Show Feature

Los Angeles Exhibit Proves New Subject Real Public Attraction

Los Angeles—Television radio-casts and receptions featured the sixth annual National Radio Exposition which was brought to a successful close here recently. Record crowds were in attendance at the Ambassador Auditorium, where the annual event was staged, every day of the six-day run.

The television booth was always a center of attraction. Here "seers-in" as well as "listeners-in" were afforded an opportunity to witness all of the steps in the process of television radiocasting and reception.

Under the supervision of a radio engineer images were radiocast from one part of the auditorium and picked up in another, and although in its early stages of development with ample room for improvement the demonstration was nevertheless interesting and pleasing to large gatherings of radio fans.

Many improvements in both cabinet work and the instruments themselves were noted, and the scores of display booths gave a comprehensive view of the year's developments in the radio field.

The cream of radio entertainment from 15 stations throughout Los Angeles County was heard during the exposition given alternately on five different stages in different parts of the auditorium. When one program was finished on a stage in one section of the building the lights were turned off on that stage and a stage in another part of the exposition would be illuminated and an other group of radio stars would appear.

Abit of color was added to the show when all the performers appeared in special costumes instead of street attire which they ordinarily wear when appearing before the microphone.

A Great Scientific Achievement

Ottawa, Canada.—The development of Garnet wheat, a new variety of great promise, is almost an epic in the realm of scientific achievement, according to the Dominion Cerealist at the Canadian Government Experimental Farm, Ottawa. This new wheat was placed on the market only two years ago after almost half a century of patient but determined effort connected with its breeding and evolution.

In 1914 Garnet wheat was included in the regular variety test-plots at the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. In 1919 it was tested at the Experimental Farms in the Prairie Provinces. In 1925 the Branch Farms were able to sow 320 acres, from which was produced about 9,700 bushels. In 1926, some 6,954 bushels of Garnet seed were offered to Prairie farmers with a four-bushel limit to any one farmer. Some 2,826 farmers, including 862 soldier settlers, secured two to four bushels lots and this, together with seed from increasing test samples by two or three seed growers, made a grand total of some 14,000 bushels, or enough to seed 12,000 acres.

This year Garnet wheat was observed growing in all parts of the west. The section east of Prince Albert and north of Tisdale, Sackatchewan, is practically a Garnet country. It is an early maturing variety. It usually ripens from six to twelve days ahead of Marquis and has consequently enabled the area of wheat production to be extended much further northward.

In 1903 it was reported wheat would never grow in the Peace River country, Alberta. This year Garnet was being cut here on August 21st. Crops were more advanced in the Peace River district than further south, and some of the west's finest crops were seen there. In the Rio Grande section of the Peace River country on August 22nd(31 varieties of wheat were identified, and of these 16 were Garnet, seven Marquis, five Huron, one Turkey, one Ruby, and one Reward, which indicates the way in which Garnet wheat is spreading in Western Canada. As an early maturer and good yielder it has no equal. Its discovery is regarded as an epoch-making contribution to Canadian agriculture.

"A girl's trump card is her femininity," says a popular woman novelist. That obviously means a short suit hese days.

A barrister was met by a friend the other da, in the street with a number of law books. Pointing to the books, his friend said, "Why, I thought you carried all that stuff in your head!" "I do," quickly replied the lawyer with a wink; "these are for the judges."

Forest Fire Caused by Smokers

A U.S. View of a Question Vital to Canada's Forest Wealth

Smokers have been responsible for over a third of all the man-caused forest fires in the national forests of Oregon and Washington, according to a report just issued by the U.S. Forest Service. With a total of 293 man-caused fires so far this season, 100 were started by careless smokers. According to a press bulletin just issued by the Service, every time a careless smoker throws a burning cigaret into the dry grass or needles of a forest floor he is giving the fire demons odds of one to nine that it won't start a fire. We read:

"These odds, coupled with the fact that there is smoked and discarded in the United States the amazing total of 171,232 cigarets per minute, day and night, during the entire year, are believed to account for the large percentage of man-caused forest and brush fires that are started by smokers. Even if only one-third of the cigarets consumed throughout the country were smoked out-of-doors, there would still be over 50,000 chances a minute of a fire, foresters point out.

"To determine the fire hazard from smoking materials, P. D. Sale and F. M. Hoffheins, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, recently made a series of tests with nine brands of cigarets and eleven brands of cigars. The tests were made by placing the lighted cigar or cigaret butts in a dry grass pad attached to a screen.

"Some tests were made in still air; others with winds of various velocities generated by a small electric fan. From measurements of butts found on concrete floors, pavements, and bare ground, it was estimated that the average cigaret butt is about one and one fourth inches long; so half-length cigarets were lighted and burned down to one-fourth inches for use in these tests. Cigar-lengths used in the tests ranged from the whole to any length sufficient for relighting and testing.

"In fifty tests each with cigars and cigarets in still air no ignition of the grass took place. In a wind of one to three miles per hour the ignitions of cigarets amounted to 41.2 per cent.; in a three-to-four-mile wind 85.3 per cent.; in a four-to-five-mile wind, 50.2 per cent.; and in a five-to-eight-mile wind, 57.7 per cent.

"In cigar tests in a one-to-three-mile wind, the ignitions were 18.5 per cent.; in a three-to-four-mile wind, 8.1 per cent.; a four-to-five-mile wind, 25.4 per cent. The ignitions increased to 39.3 per cent. in a nine-to-twelve-mile wind, which was the highest in all the tests that were made.

"Cigarets took from 19.2 to 33.1 minutes to burn their full length; cigars from 2.3 to 5.17 minutes. The average time the cigarets took to ignite the grass was 5 to 9 minutes. The cigars took on the average for the various wind velocities and lengths all the way from 1 minute, 18 seconds to 4 minutes and 28 seconds.

DOESN'T GAS ON THE STEPS

"Does your feller ever gas on the steps with you in the evening?"

"I should say not. He steps on the gas with me in the evening, my dear."

Ethyl—He said he would kiss me or die in the attempt. Methyl—And did you let him? Ethyl—Well, he has no life insurance, and I pitied his poor old mother.

MUTT AND JEFF—Bud Fisher

My Word! Look Who's in London.