Sunday School Lesson

October 6. Lesson I—Recognizing Our Debt to Others—Mark 12: 28-34; James 2: 14-17. Golden Text—Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others.—Philippians 2: 4.

ANALYSIS

I. A LESSON IN CO-OPERATION, Neh. 4: 15-23.

II. LAWS OF LOVE AND KINDNESS, Mark 12: 28-34; Rom. 15: 1-7; Col. 3: 12; 4: 1; James 2: 14-17.

III. THE MIND OF CHRIST, Phil. 2:1-8.

INTRODUCTION—The Bible freely and fully recognizes the duty men owe to their fellows. From the beginning, the human race was set in families. Out of the family grew the family group, the clan, the tribe, and, in course of time, the nation. In many a Bible story, and many a law, and custom, is seen the duty of father and mother, of son and daughter, of brother and sister, of kinsman and neighbor, of master and servant, of ruler and people, or priest, prophet, wise man, and judge. There is taught respect for the aged, hospitality for the stranger, fair dealing in the market, consideration for the slave, justice for the suspected evil-doer, fair wages for the employed, loyal service to the state. The men who are held in honor are in practically every case men who render high service to their fellows—the tribal leader, the prime minister who saves a nation from starvation, the veteran law-giver, the captain, the just judge, the king, the prophet, the builder of temples and forts, the maker of music and of song, the wise teacher, the skilful artisan, and the preacher of the gospel. The Bible reaches its highest point of interest and of value in the life and teaching of Jesus, who sought, not his own good but always the good of others, who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

I. A LESSON IN CO-OPERATION, Neh. 4: 15-23.

The familiar story of the building of the wall of Jerusalem under the resourceful leadership of Nehemiah never loses its interest. Beset by powerful and treacherous enemies, the builders were constantly on the alert, that they might not be taken by surprise. Half of them "wrought in the work," Nehemiah tells us, in his memoirs of those anxious days, andthe other half "held both the spears, the shields and the bows." The rulers shared the labor and the danger. Beside the governor, Nehemiah stood, his trumpeter ready to sound the instant alarm if the enemy should be seen approaching. The whole presents a scene of orderly, courageous and loyal activity and co-operation in rendering a patriotic service of high value; indeed, a service necessary at that time for the very existence of the little Jewish community.

II. LAWS OF LOVE AND KINDNESS, Mark 12: 28-34; Rom. 15: 1-7; Col. 3: 12; 4: 1; James 2: 14-17.

For parallels to the first of these passages, see Matt. 22: 34-40 and Luke 10: 25-28. One of the scribes came to Jesus with a question It was during the week in which he was arrested and crucified The shadow of his great sacrifice was already dark upon his path. On Monday and Tuesday of that week he was in the temple and was meeting many adversaries who were stirred to activity by his triumphal entry into the city on Palm Sunday, and his rebuke of the dishonest traffic in the temple courts on the following day. The Jewish scribe, or lawyer, was apparently not unfriendly (v. 28), but, as Matthew puts it, was "tempting him," that is, trying him, with a further question to see whether or not he could really trust and honor him as a teacher.

Jesus' answer goes directly to the heart of the matter. Love is the highest law, love to God and to one's fellow men. The passage first quoted is in Deut. 6: 4, 5. For the second, see Lev. 19: 18, 34. Both were well known to the Jews. The first was repeated daily by devout Jews. Jesus puts the two together and makes them inseparable. The supreme passion of the soul is love to God, springing out of the revelation of his great love to us. And this love of God binds us to him in inseparable union (Rom. 8: 35-39), and becomes the law of our life, governing all conduct and all relations with those about us. See further Rom. 13: 8-10; Gal. 5: 14; James 2: 8.

In the story as told in Luke 10: 25-28, Jesus said to the scribe, "This do and thou shalt live." Evidently, to obey the law of love was, in the mind of Jesus, true living. So said the famous missionary to the Moslems, Raymond Lull, "He who loves not lives not; and he who lives by the life (of love) can never die."

In Romans 15: 1-7 we have a fine exhortation to unselfish living. The strong should bear the infirmities of the weak. Life is not to be found just in pleasing ourselves. To seek to give pleasure to others is to follow the example of our Master, Jesus Christ. He sought no life of pleasure or repose. He might very well have applied to himself the language of Psalm 69: 9 (see v. 4). "To be like minded one toward another according to Christ Jesus" is surely the prayer of all true Christians. Moffatt renders vs. 5 an 6, "May the God who inspires stedfastness and encouragement grant you such harmony with one another, after Christ Jesus, that you may unite in a chorus of praise and glory to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ." And verse 7, "Welcome one another, then, as Christ has welcomed yourselves."

The positive attitude of kindness, gentleness, good will, humility, compassion for others' troubles, forbearance, and forgiveness, with love as "the link (or bond) of the perfect life," is urged in Paul's letter to the Colossians, ch. 3: 12-14. So also is the fair and just treatment of slave or servant, ch. 4: 1.

Faith declaring itself in conduct is the theme of James 2: 14-17. No other profession of faith has in it reality or truth. There is no contradiction between this statement and that of Paul in Rom. 5: 1. See, for example, Paul's insistence upon the good life in Romans 12 and alatians 5 and 6. The illustration used by James makes his argument clear.

III. THE MIND OF CHRIST, Phil. 2:1-8.

Paul exhorts the Philippian Christians to harmony and loving fellowship. This will make his own joy and pride in them complete. This, above all, is the appeal of Christ to them through his apostle. The culminating words of Paul's exhortation are in v. 5. Moffatt renders not very clearly, "Treat one another with the same spirit as you experience in Christ Jesus." The meaning seems to be that they should endeavor to preserve in all their relations with each other the mind, or spirit, of Jesus, who, that he might fulfill his mission of salvation to men submitted himself to the utteremost humiliation.

650—Slip on dress, with diagonal closing at front, attached shawl collar and inset vestee, long dart-fitted sleeves with applied cuffs, removable belt. For ladies and misses, 16-18-20 years, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust.

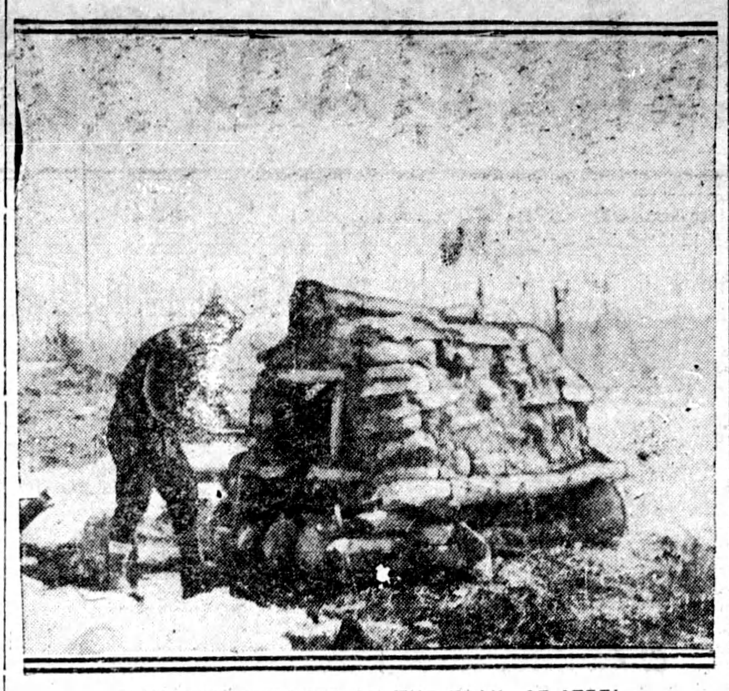
HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, 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. Patterns sent by an early mail.

Goodness and Mercy

There is dew on one flower, and not on another, because one opens its cup to take it in, while the other closes itself and the drops run off. So God rains goodness and mercy as wide as the dew, and if we lack them, it is because we will not open our hearts to receive them.

And Good Bread is Made in These Rough Ovens



PRIMATIVE METHODS ON THE TRAIL OF STEEL

Types of bake oven used by work-gangs along Hudson Bay railroad construction to Fort Churchill.

Farm Notes

Marking Hogs For Identification

Where hogs are bred in large herds it is necessary to follow some sort of marking for identification. One method which is followed by some is that of nicking the ears, pigs in each litter being marked on a similar part of their ears. By means of various combinations of marks quite a large number of different litters may be marked, and subsequently identified. This method is faulty in that the ears may be torn and the marks destroyed. It has another weakness in that it does not serve to identify the individual pigs within the litter. The use of metal tags is a general practice on some hog farms. These are stamped with combinations of letters or figures, and as each tag has a different combination a ready means of identification is assured. The most satisfactory type is that which is self-clenching, and when inserted in the ear remains there permanently unless torn out. When this happens, which is but rarely, a duplicate may be inserted. In order to avoid confusion the tag should be inserted in the ear at or before weaning time. The Dominion Animal Husbandman, who has a wide experience in marking hogs for identification, calls attention in his report for 1928, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, to th use of the tattoo in marking swine officially recognized by the National Pig Breeders' Association of Great Britain. This method of marking is undergoing tests at the Experimental Farms with the object of determining its value as a means of identifying swine.

Finishing Market Poultry

The time would seem to be past when poorly finished poultry can be marketed with profit. Indeed it is held by authorities that putting the finishing touches on market poultry before offering it for sale yields the greatest proportionate return of any labor done on the poultry farm. Well finished broilers or roasters undoubtedly cost less per pound to the producer than those that are poorly fleshed, and are much more desirable to the consumer.

The past methods of finishing poultry for market are described by Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, in Bulletin No. 20 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Grate feeding, especially for cockerels is highly recommended, but it is also claimed by Mr. Elford that it will pay to adopt this method with pullets and hens when they are to be sold in a dressed condition. Grate feeding is done both in small crates suitable for small flocks, and in feeding batteries for those who buy in chickens to finish in a large way.

In putting in a batch of chickens to be fattened it is recommended to allow them to miss a meal and then to feed sparingly for several days. This plan is necessary to avoid indigestion with birds that have been confined in small quarters after having been accustomed to free range. Twenty-four hours of fasting are recommended at this stage. After the birds have become accustomed to confined quarters by merely increasing the feed they should be fed two or three times a day all they are able to take, and after each feed the trough should be cleaned. Plenty of water at al times is necessary and a feed of grit several times a week is advised.

There are many ways of preparing the feed. This Bulletin, obtainable from the Publications Branh, Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, recommends that the use of only ground grain, fed in a wet state of a consistency that it may be poured from the pail or dipped out with a flat ladle. Buttermilk is recommended as the best liquid with skim milk next in preparing the feed. When skim milk is used it is recommended to allow it to sour slightly and to mix one feed ahead. A little salt added to mash encourages chickens to eat more of the feed. Practically all of the coarser grains are suitable. Corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, and wheat, etc., may be mixed in any combination but they should be finely ground and the coarser hulls removed. If water has to be used instead of milk in preparing the feed from 8 to 10 per cent. of animal foods such as beef scrap or blood meal should be added to the grain mixture.

Instructions for killing and packing for market are included in the Buletin.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dom. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

The Cotton Crisis

London Observer (Ind.): The monopoly which Lancashire enjoyed for a century is definitely at an end, so far as the coarser counts are concerned. Lancashire herself admits that the days of her sppremacy are over. But she still reckons on an undisputed mastery of the finer branches of the trade. It is a false reckoning. It is based upon the inherited aptitude of the Lancashire worker combined with the perculiar humidity of the Lancashire climate. These advantages are no longer proof against assault. German perseverance is prepared to acquire the one, German science to duplicate the other, and Japan is ready enough to reiterate a German challenge.

KNOWLEDGE

All the knowledge we possess of external objects is founded upon experience, which furnishes facts; and the comparison of these facts establishes relations, from which induction the intuitive belef that like causes will produce like effects leads t ogeneral laws.—Mrs. Somerville.

LABOR

The labor of the body relieves us from the fatigues o fthe mind; and this it is which forms the happiness of the poor.—Rochefoucauld.

Rules For Safety In Thunder-Storms

The number of persons killed by lightning is very small in comparison with the total number of fatalities due to accidents, says Charles Fitzhugh Talman, in his Sience Service Feature Why the Weather? (Washington). In the United States for example, the census reports show an annual average of about 500 lightning fatalities, while in a recent year there were more than 90,000 fatal accidents of all kinds. He goes on:

"The actual danger from lightning is, in general, very small, except under certain circumstances of exposure out-of-doors which, as a rule, can be avoided. Within buildings of considerable size, and dwelling-houses of modern construction, cases of death or injury by lightning are relatively rare. They are more frequent within small unprotected buildings of older type. Isolated schoolhouses and churches, where numbers may congregate during thunder-storms, present a considerable hazard, if unprotected by lightning-rods. The United States Bureau of Standards has published the following rules for avoiding danger from this cause: 'Do not go out-of-doors or remain out during a thunderstorm unless it is necessary. Stay inside of a building where it is dry, preferably away from fireplaces, stoves, and other metal objects. If there is any choice of shelter, choose in the following order: 1. Large metal or metalframe buildings. 2. Dwellings or other buildings protected against lightning. 3. Large unprotected buildings. 4. Small unprotected buildings. If remaining out-of-doors is unavoidable, keep away from small sheds and shelters, if in an exposed location, isolated trees, wire fences, hilltops, and wide-open spaces. Seek shelter in dense woods, a grove of trees, a cave, a depression in the ground, a deep valley or canyon, or the foot of a steep or overhanging cliff."

Gabby Gertie

"Girls who never practice can still play on the piano."

An Angel

Deep in the heart of every son of man lies an angel, but some have their wings folded.—Olive Schreiner.

Truth

Make truth lovely and do not try to harm her—mankind will then be far less inclined to contend with her. —Joubert.

Modesty

A modesty in delivering our sentiments leaves us a liberty of changing them without blushing.—Bishop Wilson.

Fair Flowers

God hath made many fair flowers, but the fairest of them all is heaven, ad the flower of all flowers is Christ. —Samuel Rutherford.

TRUE GLORY

True glory consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and so living as to make the world happier and better for our living.—Pliny.

French Lack Of Seaplanes Stirs Protest

Schneider Cup Reveals Deficiency—Bleriot to Give Trophy for Land Planes

Paris.—French aeronautical builders are being urged to turn their attention to seaplanes and hydroplanes.

Examination of the results of the recent Schneider Cup contest has caused a profound stir in flying circles here, for it is admitted that in this branch France lags behind other leading countries.

A symptom of this feeling was the holding of La Baule of the first seaplane tournament since the war. Invitations were sent to British and Italian fliers who had participated at Calshot for the Schneider Cup, and even though they were unable to come, nevertheless the event at La Baule aroused considerable interest. Articles have been appearing in the press reviewing the situation and calling on the Government to support a drive for superior French machines capable of landing on water.

Speed has also taken on a new meaning. Efforts are now under way to draw a promise from the Government that French craft will not be missing from the next Shneider Cup meet. This will entail the necessity of adequate funds and more co-operation in industry than was evidenced when the start was made to get the machines ready for the last Schneider contest. The plans had to be given up, to the disappointment of many.

Louis Bleriot, first cross-channel pilot, who witnessed the Schneider flying, has promised a new speed cup for land planes, and predicts that airplanes will be reaching 750 miles an hour within 10 years. This shows how greatly the French were impressed by the British and Italian performances in English waters and points to a new French challenge for air records.

The Journal Industrielle points out that Italy, instead of France, was offered a section of the England-to-India route because France was not prepared for oversea flying, and adds that if France does not get busier it will be nosed out in the competition for the Europe to South America services.

Can You Answer?

Which is the longest night in the year?—A fortnight.

What is that which never asks questions, but often gets an answer?—The front door.

Why is a grievance like a baby?—Because the longer you nurse them the bigger they grow.

Why is a piece of soap on the floor like the letter F?—Because it makes all fall.

Four letters to my name,
I am something eaten by all,
Cut off my head, and I will be
Just what you do with my all.

Why is the crocodile the most deceitful animal?—Because he takes everyone in with his open countenance.

What is hundreds and hundreds of times bigger than a football, and yet everyone an catch it—even a baby? —A train.

Which is the best butter in the world?—The goat.

Why is next Thursday like a chicken that cannot lift its head?—Because it's neck's weak (next week).

Which two fish would be most useful to a carpenter?—The saw-fish and the hammer-headed shark.

How may summer pass too quickly? When there is often an evening mist.

Which is the heavier the full moon or the new moon?—The new moon because the full moon is much lighter.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Bridegroom Geevem Flashes Some Cave-man Stuff.