

Sunday School Lesson

March 1. Lesson IX—Jesus Sending Forth Missionaries—Luke 10: 1-17, 21, 22. Golden Text—The harvest is great, but the labourers are few: pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest.—Luke 10: 2.

ANALYSIS.

I. SENDING OUT MISSIONARIES, 10: 1, 2.
II. INSTRUCTIONS TO MISSIONARIES, 10: 3-11.
III. A PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING, 10: 21, 22.

INTRODUCTION.—We must not suppose that Jesus is here laying down specific rules which shall cover the conduct of Christian missionaries throughout the ages. He is commending a particular missionary tour which for certain obscure reasons has been undertaken in a very great hurry; for there is to be no time for pastoral work, no time to present people gradually; if the message is not quickly accepted, the disciples must hurry on to the next place, vs. 10, 11. Why, we ask, the great haste? Some have supposed that Jesus, at this time, expected the speedy coming of the end of the world with the dawn of the future kingdom of God. This does not seem a very satisfactory explanation. It is more probable that temporary religious and political conditions made the haste needful. The ministry of Galilee, as we may reasonably suppose, was near an end. We are given grounds for inferring that the Pharisees and the Herodians, that is, the religious leaders and the court-priests in Galilee, or, in modern terms, the clergy and the police, had appealed to Herod who ruled Galilee, and that Jesus was threatened with the fate of John the Baptist if he remained in that territory. It seems that before his great assault on Jerusalem and the Temple, Jesus retired across the lake into Philip's country. It seems likely, therefore, that this mission was a hasty venture, through the towns and villages of Galilee, to prepare the minds and hearts of the people for what was to follow. We cannot, however, be certain of this.

I. SENDING OUT MISSIONARIES, 10: 1, 2. Jesus indeed recognized the world's sin, but he was far from being a pessimist. He seems to feel sure that there must be a great response to the good news, if only there are messengers to bring it. This is the only occasion when Jesus is said to have bidden his disciples pray for a particular object. It is significant that this object should be an increase in the number of missionaries.

II. INSTRUCTIONS TO MISSIONARIES, 10: 3-11. V. 3. While Jesus was no pessimist, he was never an easy optimist. It is hard with sheep in the midst of wolves. According to the hearer the Christian message awakens great joy or great hatred. Some love the light and turn eagerly to it; others hate the light and love darkness.

V. 4. The missionaries are to travel without baggage and encumbrances; they will find hospitality by the way; that is all they need. They are not to linger gossiping on the road, nor even to spend time on individual conversions.

Vs. 5, 6. We speak of "mere words" and "empty words"; we think it superfluous to bring the message of blessing and benediction as simply a convenient formula for closing a service. But to the ancients words seemed powerful things. His words were to go forth from the speaker with some power to accomplish their purpose. So here, enter a house with a blessing on your lips; if the master of the house is a truly religious man, a "son of peace," your words will bring him a real blessing; if not, you will at least have tried to bless him.

V. 7. The support of home and foreign missions is an obligation upon all Christians.

V. 8. The principle of eating what is set before you because of its importance in later years and in the Gentile world. We learn from Paul's letters how distressed were some Christians when they were uncertain whether the meat set before them had been properly killed or whether the beast had not first been sacrificed in a heathen temple.

V. 21. The success of the mission shows that Satan's throne was tottering. (v. 18).

III. A PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING, 10: 21, 22.

V. 22. This verse may be taken in either of two ways: by "the word" we may understand Jesus himself; in this case he is claiming a unique knowledge of God and a unique mediator-ship. Or "the word" may be taken in its Old Testament sense of "Israel." It is difficult to decide between these two interpretations, for both cover a spiritual truth.

The Nation's Health

Toronto Telegram (Ind. Cons.).—The mortality rate for the industrial population of Canada and the United States in 1930 was 6.6 per cent, less than the rate in 1929, and 1.1 per cent, less than the previous minimum of 1927. It is perhaps not to advances in medical science that the improved figures are due, so much as to the more general application of well-known hygienic principles. The result is seen in the practical elimination of typhoid fever from causes of death, a further reduction in diphtheria deaths, a reduction of tuberculosis to a new minimum, new minimum rates for diseases of pregnancy and childbirth and new low death rates for the communicable diseases of childhood. A drop is also noted in deaths from accidents, influenza, pneumonia, heart disease and Bright's disease. In future years epidemics may swing the death rate higher than the last year's new low. But more efficient control of disease promises to give mankind in general a more extended expectation of life. In that control the efficient operation of public health departments plays an essential part.

1,309 Ounce Nugget

Nelson, B.C.—A \$15,400 gold brick was brought to Nelson from the Reno Gold Mine the other day. The brick weighed 1,309 ounces and is the third largest such nugget to be found in the mine. The total value of all of which runs to \$162,000.

Britons Declared "Not So Slow"

New York Daily Says Britain Far in Lead in This Machine Age

Captain Malcolm Campbell is the world's automobile speed king. This Briton piloted a British car over an American beach recently at a speed of 215.73 miles per hour, or more than four miles a minute.

It's the latest speed record to be hung up by a British speed demon. And the auto record which this Briton broke was made by another Briton, the late Sir Henry Seagrave. On sand and water and in the air, the British at present hold the world's speed championships. Their aeroplane speed record—357 miles an hour, made by Major A. H. Orlebar in the 1929 Schneider Cup race—beats our by ninety m.p.h. Seagrave was killed in the process of establishing the world's motorboat speed record of more than 100 miles an hour.

We're able to beat the British at tennis. Our plug-uglies can usually beat theirs in the ring. Every few years we demonstrate our superiority in the art of getting ten miles an hour or so out of a sailboat. This last time we presented the British loser with a \$5,000 silver cup to show our sportsmanship. How about presenting Campbell with a gold cup encrusted with diamonds? He deserves it, even if he wasn't advertising tea.

In short, the British are far in the lead in the most important conquest that man is carrying on today, the struggle for dominance over space and time. And we Americans long ago took to thinking of the British as a slow, heavy-minded, muscle-bound race.

Incidentally, the British Labor Government recently refused to pay the bill for British participation in the 1931 Schneider Cup aeroplane races. It was a pacifist gesture, characteristic of Ramsay MacDonald.

Though Britain is hard up and her anger enough Britons to produce an offer from a lady to pay the expenses.—She said she didn't want her Government to be a spoilsport.

When our Government was asked to enter at least one plane in this most important flying contest, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy alibid that President Hoover was insisting on economy. This, though construction goes to labor, and though the building of planes for the Schneider Cup races would give work to a lot of people.

Anyway, the British at this time hold all the important world records, and no dangerous challengers are in sight. Speed records on land and sea and in the air indicate the ability to build better engines than anybody else can build, and the ability to get most out of those engines. Is anything more important in this machine age?

Evidently Great Britain hasn't stopped producing, tough and intelligent, and fearless adventurers of the type that built the British Empire.—(From the New York Daily News.)

Traffic Safety Taught in Club

Amsterdam.—In order to promote alertness and strict adherence to traffic rules by children, Maarten Maarten Vrij, superintendent of the New School Society at Amsterdam, founded the "Club for Safe Traffic."

Every pupil, who desires to set an example as to how to behave in the street and who can prove that he or she lives up to this desire, can join the club. Therefore, when applying for membership of the club the pupils have to produce a statement, signed by five grown ups, to the effect that they belong to the "good" users of the road.

These five persons who have to sign the affidavit must belong to different branches of traffic activity. One signature may be that of one of the parents or of the teacher, the second one must be that of a car-driver, the third that of a cyclist, the fourth that of a conductor of other transport such as a tram-conductor, and the fifth signature should be that of a police officer.

Pulp and Paper Exports

Montreal, Que.—Canadian exports of pulp and paper in December were valued at \$15,333,358, according to a report of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. This was an increase of \$2,019,750 over the previous month and the highest total since May, 1930. Wood-pulp exports for the month were valued at \$2,577,516 and exports of paper at \$12,815,812 as compared with \$3,198,235 and \$10,753,373 respectively for November. For the year 1930, exports of pulp and paper were valued at \$177,500,222, while in 1929 the value of those exports amounted to \$193,237,106.

Best Way to Back Car

In reversing the car, bring it to a standstill, then with the clutch released place the gear lever in the reverse notch. Allow the clutch to engage gently and with the right hand only on the steering wheel look backward and gauge the direction by the rear mud guard or the rear wheel. Do not attempt to steer by watching the front wheels; always look to the rear when going backward. Be careful that the tires do not scrape along the curb, as this is very damaging.

Goals in B.C.

New Westminster, B.C.—Interest in goat raising continues at a high point in British Columbia. During last year five herds were entered in a record of performance test for goats, ten head having qualified. The highest test was made by a Nubian doe, "Shirley Rona"—296—owned by Harold G. Morrison of New Westminster, whose milk yield was 2,555 pounds and butter fat 132.4 pounds.

Winter's Playground



Picturesque view of bungalows up in the Muskoka district, Ontario's winter playgrounds, showing the magnificent evergreens forming a formidable barrier against Nature's assault.

Pictures Flashed 2,500 Mi. Across Sea

Schenectady, N.Y.—Engineers of the General Electric Company plant here have been conducting successful experiments in radio television across the Atlantic Ocean for the past several months. It was learned recently, Officials, when asked to confirm this, admitted that were propagation broadcasts were being conducted by short wave radio twice weekly, but declined to discuss the subject further.

Photographs of people and objects have been radioed across more than 2,500 miles of ocean to Leipzig University, Leipzig, Germany, and Berlin, and the British Broadcasting Company in London through a specially licensed experimental station here, it was said.

The tests were begun three or four months ago when Professor Krosius of Leipzig University visited the local plant. His picture was sent to his associates in Germany, who cabled it was so clear that even the professor's eyeglasses were distinguishable.

The purpose of the tests, which have been conducted one way because of lack of television equipment in Europe, it was learned, is to further the studies of the radio wave. The experiments still are being conducted.

It was also learned that engineers have succeeded in recording with a motion picture camera television pictures as they are received in Europe, as the original. This was done, it was said, to keep a record of the experiments.

British Immigrants

Ottawa Journal (Cons.).—Just for the present this country needs immigrants about as much as it needs more wheat, and it may be a long time before there will be wisdom in our resorting to "a kind of talk used on immigration platforms and in immigration pamphlets throughout the British Isles in the years past. A little less of that sort of thing in days gone by might have handed fewer immigrants at our ports, but might have meant just as many, perhaps more, on our land; and it would have saved us a lot of bad advertising from the disillusioned and misled.

Books are embalmed minds.—Borer.

Mariners

I saw a mariner far at sea, Sailing cheerily, cheerily. "A seasoned mariner he must be," Thought I, "to sing so cheerily!"

I signalled him; he signalled me. I asked him, whither bound was he. "I'm bound for Nowhere," answered he. "I'm learning to sail my ship at sea."

I, too, was bound for Nowhere, so I asked him how the winds did blow. "Fair," said he, "if you only knew how to set your sails and let them blow."

Your ship will ride in any gale if you will set the proper sail."

I asked him if his chart did show That Nowhere still was far to go. "Nowhere is everywhere," answered he. "You are always in port and always at sea. When you sail for Nowhere, cheerfully!"

I asked him if his ship before Had ever touched at Nowhere's shore. "I've been there many times," said he. "I've seen you there, it seems to me."

We drew up close that we might see— I looked at him, he looked at me— I'magine my surprise to see That the mariner man looked just like me!

—Malcolm Schloss, in "Songs to Celebrate the Sun."

King Prefers Irish Linen

London.—"I prefer Irish linen and every shirt I have comes from Belfast," said His Majesty when, with Queen Mary, he visited an exhibition of the Linen Industry Research Association recently.

Examining table linen that had been washed in various laundries, the King remarked: "Some laundries do use up linen, but I suppose when it comes back with holes, it is good or trade."

His Majesty has just placed several acres of the royal estate at Sandringham, Norfolk, under cultivation for flax, though most English land-owners say that flax takes more out of the earth than it yields.

My advice to you is, to cheer up, to keep a good heart, and to know your own value.

A woman's weakness lies in her love for a man who is strong enough to work.—Detroit News.

Normal Conditions Seen For Ontario

Toronto.—Normal business conditions will soon prevail in Ontario according to Premier George S. Henry. Much will be accomplished in the next few months through the co-operation of the federal, provincial and municipal administrations. These will provide a fund of \$15,000,000 for carrying on public works and providing employment.

He spoke of the growth of the production of gold in Ontario. "Some time ago we achieved the third place among the gold-producing countries of the world. The time is not far distant when we will reach second place. Canada has benefited in many ways by the activity of gold mining in Ontario."

Mexico Extending Rural Education

Amherst, Mass.—Mexico is rapidly developing its education system in a determination to educate the rural two-thirds of its population, according to Senator Enrique C. Aguirre, who lectured at Massachusetts Agricultural College. He declared that a new Mexico is in the making.

Rural schools, numbering 7500, have been established and are increasing at the rate of 1500 a year, he said. The schools, he went on, are primitive and poorly equipped. However, the teachers have a zeal and interest which coupled with the eagerness of the students, are greatly stimulating the native crafts and arts, he added.

Mr. Aguirre urged that closer relations and understanding between Central America and the United States be brought about by greater knowledge and more intimate contacts between the nations.

Canadian Bonds

Toronto.—The full year's (1930) sale of Canadian bonds amounted to \$765,022,807, as compared with \$655,338,556 for the year 1929 and \$440,447,519 for 1928, according to Messrs. A. E. Ames & Company's final report for the year. Of the total disposed of, more than half, or \$391,186,897 was absorbed by Canadian financial houses, while those in the United States took \$351,821,590 and those in Great Britain \$6,295,000. Government bonds made up a total of \$295,157,800; Municipal of \$113,665,007; Corporation, \$215,942,590 and Railway \$127,233,000.

Self-Landing Plane Latest In Aviation

Ship Alights With Pilot Holding Hands in Air

North Beach, L.I.—An airplane which lands itself when the pilot adjusts its movable wings to the correct angle for alighting was successfully demonstrated at Glenn Curtiss airport here on Feb. 12th. More than 100 persons, most of whom were interested in aeronautics or were interested in the commercial possibilities of the aircraft, gathered at the ice-covered field to witness the demonstration.

Henry White, test pilot, who took the airplane aloft, told the spectators that after adjusting the wings to a landing angle, he would hold his white-gloved hands above the cockpit to convince them that the stick was uncontrolled.

The airplane, whose inventor, Albert Adams Merrill, was a collaborator of Langley and who experimented with flying machines before the Wright Brothers made the first flight in history, took off easily and circled the field. Then Mr. White adjusted the wings to an angle of incidence of 14 degrees with respect to the fuselage, by means of a crank and pushrod arrangement in the cockpit, and throttled his motor.

As the airplane glided downward, the group of spectators saw the pilot's hands waving above the fuselage. The airplane struck the ground with its tail well in the air. This position is one of its characteristics when landing, but because the centre of gravity is placed very far back, it cannot nose over. After bouncing once, the wheels made contact with the ground and rolled along the runway until brought to a stop by wheelbrakes similar to those on an automobile.

The pilot took off again and repeated the uncontrolled landing stunt several times. This stunt, its inventor explained, is the only one the airplane is capable of, since it was designed especially to prove the safety of flying.

"It is not so much what it will do as what it will not do that is important," Mr. Merrill said. "It will never nose over because of improper stabilizer adjustment or overcontrol in the hands of an ignorant or careless pilot. The machine can neither stall nor dive. It will not spin and no one has yet been able to loop it. It is definitely an airplane to fly and not to stunt, because you cannot stunt it."—(The Christian Science Monitor.)

Overseas Shipments of Honey Increase

Shipments of Ontario honey to Great Britain and other European countries are increasing, and the markets in these countries will help in cutting down the surplus from overproduction now facing the industry, it was reported at the annual meeting of the Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, recently. The 1930 and 1929 crops netted \$9,000,000 pounds.

The producers adopted a resolution urging both the Provincial and Federal Governments "to bring in some form of domestic grading regulations for honey, and to see that the regulations are enforced."

F. W. Krouse of Guelph was re-elected President of the organization with the following officers: Morley Pettit, of Georgetown, Vice-President; A. G. Halstead of Toronto, General Manager; W. A. Weir of Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer; directors, T. H. Shields of Peterboro, A. Hutchinson of Mount Forest, H. C. Harris of Alliston, and W. R. Agar of Brooklin.

Marketing Board is Planned For Ontario

North Augusta, Ont.—Organization of a provincial marketing board to assist farmers in disposing of their produce was contemplated by the Henry Government. Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, told an audience here recently.

This board would advise the producers when and how to market their various commodities. Agents would be distributed throughout Canada chiefly in the large centres of population. From time to time they would report upon the needs of the district in which they resided and that information would be passed on to the farmers and their organizations. The system would extend to Great Britain where representatives of the marketing board would keep an eye on conditions and advise as to the best favorable times in which to dispose of Ontario's exportable surplus of farm products.

Eggs So Cheap in Illinois Grocer Gives Them Away

West Franko, Ill.—Eggs have become so cheap in this neighborhood that on Feb. 14th one grocer could afford to give away 500 dozen of them to his customers in an effort to stimulate business. The regular retail price is 15 cents a dozen. A laying spree by hens, due to the warm weather, was given as the reason for the low prices. In Centralia eggs sold down to 11 cents a dozen, the lowest price in seventy-five years.

Research Workers Find Ricket Preventative

Toronto.—Charging of ordinary bread with vitamin D, a vital food element which prevents rickets, and builds up bone and general health, is now possible following a discovery made by research workers in the Hospital for Sick Children. Announcement of the discovery was made last week.

A few months ago workers in the same laboratory found a way to impregnate biscuits and these have been on the market for some time.

I feel that it is a pleasant thing for a man to have a home when he feels inclined to go to it.

Einstein Refutes Former Theory

German Savant Causes Sensation When He Declares "Symmetrical, Spherical Space" No Longer Tenable Theory

Pasadena, Calif.—A group of famous astronomers and physicists was intent upon prying off the lid of a box of mystery in which they hoped to find the secret of the universe. Literally that is as Dr. Albert Einstein expressed it in an announcement that swept the old Einsteinian universe into oblivion and erected a new concept in its place. No longer does Dr. Einstein believe in a symmetrical, spherical universe. Here in a new unified field theory under his new unified field theory the evolution of the theory was explained in detail by Dr. Einstein step by step, equation by equation which resulted in the final equation embracing one general law that covers the phenomena of gravitation and electromagnetism and offers a clue to the mystery of the structure of space.

Dr. Einstein told his fellow natural scientists that he presented the unified field equation as a closed box, and that he turned to physical experimental means of prying off the lid to see what was within.

Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Carnegie Institution of Washington Mt. Wilson Observatory announced that he and his associates hoped to have the cover of the box soon. Dr. Adams made astronomical observations establishing proof of Dr. Einstein's relativity theory.

Two California scientists caused Dr. Einstein to change his mind. They are Dr. Edwin P. Hubble and Dr. Richard Chance Tolman. Dr. Hubble sits at the turret of the world's largest telescope and has barred secrets of the island universes or distant nebulae. These are great universes like that in which the world and some 20,000,000 stars more. There are 30,000,000 such other universes. Some of these have been observed 200,000,000 light years distant.

Dr. Tolman, companion of Dr. Hubble, is a physicist. He has followed Dr. Hubble's observations and evolved the theory that the major universe is expanding with explosive force and is running down because matter is being converted into energy and thus being annihilated.

These two men found that neither the original Einstein concept of the universe, nor that of Dr. De Sitter, Dutch astronomer and friend of Dr. Einstein, could fit the case. Dr. Einstein's old concept was that matter determined the amount of space in the universe, and Dr. De Sitter figured that matter was infinitesimal and space was the controlling element. Both conceived a static or fixed universe.

That a solution is not far distant was the hope expressed by Dr. Tolman in a dinner honoring Dr. Einstein. He told of his philosophical, physical and mathematical steps taken by Dr. Einstein on his 25-year journey toward a solution of the problem of the structure of the universe.

"We have been greatly privileged to walk with him for a few steps on this journey and to look forward with confidence and joyous anticipation to his arrival at the journey's end," said Dr. Tolman.

A gasp of astonishment swept through the library of the Mount Wilson Carnegie Institution of Washington laboratory when the Berlin professor, with a few simple words made this revelation.

"Regardless of what field equations are used, space never can be anything similar to the old symmetrical spherical space theory," the professor said with a smile in closing an hour and a half talk on his new unified field theory.

1,000 Frozen to Death in Manchurian Streets

Harbin, Manchuria.—With the mercury falling as low as 45 degrees below zero, more than 1,000 persons have been picked up off the streets of this city frozen to death. Few persons venture out of doors. A walk of two blocks is sufficient to freeze a man's nose or cheeks.

The intense cold has caused trains on most lines to run two and three days behind time. The Trans-Siberian Railroad was two days behind schedule throughout December and January. One train on the Chinese Eastern Railway left the tracks when the locomotive wheels cracked from the cold.

9,000 Earth Tremors Estimated Daily Record

Cambridge, Mass.—Dr. L. Don Lee of the Harvard Seismograph station has estimated that about 9,000 earth tremors, most of them slight, are recorded in the world daily.

No section of the earth is immune from quakes, according to Dr. Lee. He said an average of one shock a day is recorded on Harvard's seismograph, while in Japan the average is four daily.

Dr. Lee predicted that a severe shock would occur in New England soon. "Earthquakes come in cycles," he said, "and since a great one has not taken place hereabouts for more than two centuries, we can be definitely certain that one is about due."

Belgian Bird Flocks Depleted

Brussels.—The Belgian Society for the Protection of Birds estimates that between December 15 and September 25 each year 15,000,000 feathered creatures are snared in this country and that as a consequence insects damage gardens and orchards to the extent of about \$2,000,000 annually.

Foras is no remedy.—John Bright