

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1944

THE CHRISTIAN MOTIVE FOR LIVING

Golden Text.—Seek the things that are above. Col. 2: 1.

Lesson Text.—Pa. 4: 5-8; Luke 4: 4; Jno. 6: 25; Rom. 12: 1, 2; 13: 13-14.

Exposition.—I. The Security of Righteousness, Pa. 4: 5-8.

The exhortation to "seek the things that are above" means right action. What sacrifices are right? Certainly no surrender to carnal indulgence can be pleasing to God for all such lead to enmity against Him (Rom. 8: 5-8). These can never be things we can offer to our God. They are that we shall bring a pure faith to Him (Heb. 11: 6). That we shall believe on the Son (Jno. 3: 22). That we shall yield to Him our purest affection and engage in His service (Heb. 12: 28; Jude 21). Many in this world challenge the goodness of God but the psalmist simply calls upon Jehovah to "lift up his countenance." This phrase means that the favor of God is toward us when, through the cleansing blood of Christ, we are not ashamed to look into His face. In God's righteousness is our safety whether we are working or sleeping.

II. By What Men Live, 4: 4.

These words are taken from the temptation of Jesus. He answers Satan, affirming that man's life is sustained more by the Word of God than by bread. The being so, how essential it is that we know and learn that Word (2 Tim. 2: 15).

III. Jesus the Bread of Life, Jno. 6: 35.

Jesus explained to the disciples that He Himself was the true bread of God of which He spoke. "I am the bread of life" were His simple but wonderful words. As the bread of life He would satisfy every hunger of their hearts and every thirst as well. "Hunger" may stand for the deep longing for that which ministers strength; "thirst" the more intense desire that which satisfies spiritual craving. Then we see that Jesus ministers never failing strength to all who come to Him and never failing peace to all who believe on Him.

There is a different shade of meaning in "coming to Him" and "believing on Him." "Coming to Him" is seeking help and blessing from Him, "believing on Him" is the absolute abandonment of self to Him. They had seen this bread (v. 36) right before their eyes, but never appreciated what it was because so taken up with the material and unreal. And men are so taken up with the material and unreal to-day that they neither appreciate nor believe in this true bread. But while the mass of men would not come to Jesus, some would, "all that the Father giveth me." That which the Father hath given includes "every one that had heard from the Father, and hath learned" (v. 45). Any one can prove that he belongs to that elect and blessed company that the Father hath given to Jesus by just coming to Him. And if any one does come, he will be received.

IV. The Christian's Duty to God, Rom. 12: 1, 2.

Paul here makes the great truths about God as noted in the preceding

chapters the basis of the practical teaching that follows; not the "therefore." Paul never divorced ethics from theology; no wise teacher ever does. God's grace toward us has been so wonderful it lays corresponding obligations and duties upon us. This duty is to present our body and all its members to God to be used for His glory and service alone (cf. ch. 6: 12, 14, 15). Paul is very urgent; he beseeches. He is also very wise. He might have commanded he pleads. By "bodily" Paul means just what he says. We should recognize God's right to ownership to our whole body and present it to Him for His use (1 Cor. 6: 20).

While the rest of religion is in the spirit, and will, and affections, and thoughts, the instrument through which it expresses itself and works in the body. There never was a day in which there was more need of instrument upon a religion and Christianity affecting the body than to-day. Hands, feet, lips, ears, eyes, and every other part and member, should be consecrated to God as belonging to Him, purchased by the blood of the Son of His love (1 Cor. 6: 20; 1 Pet. 1: 18, 19). Having been presented to God, the body should be kept for Him and wholly for Him, to be used in His service and to His glory, alone. In the Old Testament types the sacrifice was slain before He was laid on the altar, but it is our "LIVING" body full of vitality and power for accomplishment, that we should offer to God.

V. Challenge to Christians, 12-14.

The coming of our Lord, so near at hand, is one of the mightiest motives for true temperance practices (Luke 21: 34-36). As the night is so far spent, it is time to put off all "the works of darkness"—all practices that have their origin in this present world, that arise from moral and spiritual darkness, and lead to eternal destruction. These are too numerous to specify in their entirety, but as chief among them we may safely put the liquor traffic and its accompanying evils. He who is looking forward to the coming of Christ and His kingdom on earth will "make no provision (compromise) for the flesh." These things have no place in God's kingdom (1 Cor. 6: 19; Rev. 21: 8; 22: 15), and in the true Christian, character will conform to profession. God has given us a plan of life and a way of salvation which insures freedom from bondage to these sins—"to put on the Lord Jesus." But it is not enough, "casting off" these "works of darkness" personally, to wait passively for the coming of Christ. There is a battle to be fought against the malignant forces dominant in the world to-day. So long as there is one soul to be saved for God, constant, unremitting warfare is to be waged against the evils which are sapping and disintegrating the moral foundations of our civilization.

CAUGHT IN ACT

ATHABASKA, Alta. (CP)—G. DeFord, who farms four miles north of here, shot a large black bear recently. The animal after eating two of his pigs in one night, had returned the next night and was devouring more.

WINNIPEG (CP)—Setting a precedent, three women were included in the Winnipeg delegation to the Canadian Congress of Labor convention in Quebec City. They are Helen Cooper, Mae McColl and Edith Fyfe.

The Week at OTTAWA

By HOWARD MORRIS
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—J. C. Taggart, chairman of the federal Agricultural Prices Support Board, said in a speech before the Union of Canadian Catholic Farmers that Canadian agriculture must continue to find export markets for the production of nearly half the acreage of cultivated land.

If there were "reasonable willingness" among world peoples to trade with each other after war, then the task of supporting agricultural prices in Canada would be relatively simple and a period of great agricultural prosperity was in sight.

But, if isolationism and trade barriers again became the accepted rule in the major industrial nations, the prospect for agricultural property was "bleak indeed." Agriculture could survive only by submitting to the severest form of regimentation and undertaking many "unusual forms of production under authoritative government orders," he said.

Mr. Taggart, a former Saskatchewan minister of agriculture heads a board established at the last session of parliament with authority to

support farm prices by buying products at defined prices.

Mr. Taggart said the board had no authority to deprive the producer of the right to determine how his products should be marketed and handled, but would merely be an agent which had the power to purchase products whenever necessary to support reasonable minimum prices.

The board also could establish a fair price for an agricultural product. Producers and processors would proceed to sell the product in the normal way to the best possible advantage. Periodically when the average prices were less than the fair minimum prices then the board would pay the producer or his agent the difference between the two.

They Prices Fixed

And speaking of prices—ceiling prices on hay grown and sold in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces have been set by the Prices Board.

The new order fixes a basic maximum price for growers and shippers of \$18 a ton for baled hay loaded on cars at the shipping point nearest the area of production. Since normally there is a variation in price for different types or qualities of hay, it is expected that under the over-all ceiling these will find their appropriate levels, the board said.

The prices fixed were in line with those set last season for hay in the Prairie Provinces. The board gave

these examples of how the ceiling will work:

1. If the grower or shipper delivers the baled hay to the shipping point but does not load it on the car, his maximum price is \$17 a ton.

2. If he sells baled hay at his farm the maximum price will be \$17 a ton less normal hauling charges from the farm to the nearest shipping point. If this charge is 50 cents a ton, his maximum price will be \$16.50 a ton.

3. If he sells the hay loose or un-baled at the farm, the maximum price will be \$16.50 less the customary hauling charges or \$3 a ton, whichever is the lower. Thus, if the customary hauling charge is \$2.50, the maximum price will be \$14 per ton for loose hay at the farm.

4. If a grower-shipper sells direct to a person who buys the hay to feed his own livestock, he is permitted to add to the above maximum prices a maximum mark-up of \$1.50 per ton if the hay is shipped by railroad in carload lots, or \$3.50 a ton if the hay is shipped or sold otherwise than by railway in carload lots.

Small Electrically Heated

While the Prices Board performed its task, some agricultural officials recalled that Canada, like Russia, has developed methods under which vegetables can be grown in the north, although the scale of Dominion undertakings has been less impressive. A London dispatch quoted a Russian publication which told of acres

of crops being grown on permanently frozen soil, electrically heated, in the 70th parallel of Siberia, beyond the Arctic circle.

In Canada, large supplies of vegetables have been grown at army camps in Labrador in recent years, making use of a system of troughs raised above the permanently frozen surface and filled with sand. Nutrient solutions were added and the vegetables grew and flourished.

Dominion Experimental Farm officials said that a sub-station now was being established west of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, to study the most suitable crops for that area, about 400 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

STRANGE SEA CREATURE

VANCOUVER (CP)—A sea elephant was shot by a gill-netter near Fife Island recently. The creature a member of the sea family, weighed 1,800 pounds. It is a stranger to the British Columbia waters, usually keeping to the deep sea of the South Pacific and Arctic.

APPLES FOR BRITAIN

KENTVILLE, N. S. (CP)—More than 160,000 barrels of Nova Scotia apples will be shipped to the United Kingdom this year. Originally only 136,000 barrels were to be exported but an export agreement with British officials has boosted the total.

Your Victory Loan Salesman Has This Letter

IT ENABLES YOU TO BUY VICTORY BONDS THROUGH YOUR BANK ON CONVENIENT DEFERRED PAYMENTS

Fill out the Letter and attach it to your application—it is an order on your Bank to buy Bonds for you.

You have Six Months to Pay the Bank for the Bonds—The Interest the Bonds Earn Pays the Bank Interest on the Loan. No further security is required.

● You say you want to do all you can to help Canada's war effort. Then you will keep on buying Victory Bonds. You will buy all you can.

You recognize the obligation that we, at home, owe to our men overseas. You know that stocks of munitions which our fighting men need are being depleted and must be replaced. You know that more munitions must go forward—and you will buy Victory Bonds to help pay for them.

You would like to be able to buy more bonds, you say. Well here is how you can do it. You can buy more bonds with money as you get it. Any bank will loan you the

money to do this and the interest on the bonds will pay the cost of the bank loan. All you have to do is to sign the letter shown here—which you can get from your Victory Loan Salesman. You make a first payment of 10% or more when you apply for the bonds, and pay the balance at any time over a period of six months.

You will be doing an important war job when you do this. You will be helping your country and backing up her fighting men. You will get another reward, too, that will benefit yourself. You will have money, later on, when the war has been won—to do things you plan to do—money to improve your farm and your home.

Engineers designed the mouthpiece of your telephone to give best results at one-quarter of an inch from the lips. When your lips are farther away than this, your voice is transmitted less strongly... less clearly.

Failure to remember these simple facts accounts for the great majority of "trouble" reports.

Help avoid needless service check-ups, and at the same time let those you talk to hear you without strain. Just remember: Talk clearly, normally, directly into the telephone, with your lips just one-quarter of an inch from the mouthpiece.

On Action Committee Giving Messages to Friends

Speaking while you talk may cause distorted reception. It also prevents your holding the mouthpiece directly in front of the lips.

If you need so much across-your-neck as you talk, remember to hold the telephone in correct position, close to the lips.

A wall set can't come to you or sit so that your lips are directly in front of the mouthpiece. Don't "talk across" it.

For clear, unobscured transmission, always keep your mouthpiece in front of your lips—set at an angle or held on the ear.

Invest in Victory
Buy VICTORY BONDS

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