

The Sunday School Lesson

NOVEMBER 12

Jesus the Great Teacher, Luke 6: 27-38. Golden Text—As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.—Luke 6:31.

To them likewise.—Luke 6:31. The Lesson Setting—In our lesson today we get another glimpse of Jesus in his world-wide significance. This time he appears as the world-wide and age-long teacher. In simple words of great authority—"Verily, I say unto you"—he claims the right to broaden and amplify and fulfill the teaching of the Law and the prophets. With equal authority he sweeps away completely the narrow and obscuring teaching of Pharisee and scribe.

I. The One Motive of the Kingdom, 27-30. V. 27. I say unto you. Jesus as a teacher is personal. He appeals to no teacher above himself. He is final. He speaks the last word. He is authoritative. He speaks as the king of the kingdom. Love your enemies. In the first part of the Sermon on the Mount he deals with the Beatitudes and shows that the blessedness of life within the kingdom are based on inward character, not on the outward conditions of life. It is the poor, the meek, the persecuted, who are blessed. He sweeps away any thought of the kingdom as a kingdom of world blessedness. Now Jesus proceed to lay down the motive that must actuate the operation of the kingdom in the world. The one constant motive is to be that of love asserting itself in action. The aggression of hate is to be met with the aggression of love. Here as elsewhere he sets himself against the teaching of the Scribes who said, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

V. 28. Bless them that curse you. The motive of love was to pervade the speech of Christ's followers. The hymn of hate was to be answered by a hymn of love. Pray for them; a still higher step. They were not to call down God's wrath upon their enemies, but remember them interceding before the throne of God. They were to seek to win, not to destroy their enemies.

V. 29. Unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other. Smiting on the face was a common form of insult in the East. It was an insult rather than an injury. "Even a slave would rather be scourged than buffeted. The law imposed a fine for the first buffet and a double fine for the second. This command of Jesus is not meant to prevent one from defending the weak and helpless from the tyranny of the violent. The blow that is struck in defence of the weak is not the same in spirit as the blow of wanton violence. Jesus means that the spirit of the Christian is not to be the spirit of mere retaliation. There is to be a different motive. Him that taketh away thy cloak... thy coat also. The law provided that the outfit of a debtor might be seized as a pledge. But Jesus says that if one took the cloak or outer robe from his follower, he is to let him have his coat or inner garment also. Again it is a principle, not the particular command that is important. Just as personal rights are not the supreme thing, so also legal rights must sometimes be surrendered for love's sake.

V. 30. Give to every man... ask them not again. This command shows still more clearly that Jesus is dealing with principles. A literal fulfillment of this command would involve indiscriminate giving with its inevitable results of evil. The saintly William Law is said to have generalised his whole neighborliness by the literal fulfillment of this command. Jesus assumes that his followers will have common sense as well as love, and that they will understand the difference between meekness and weakness, the difference between kindness and softness. He trusts them to remember his other corrective words—"Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you."

II. The One Pattern of the Kingdom, 31-38. V. 31. As ye would that men should do to you. This is the Kingdom's Golden Rule. The Rabbi could go no further than this—whatsoever is disagreeable to yourself do not to thy neighbor. Christ's law is the law of the last mile and the overflowing cup. V. 32. If ye love them which love you. Retaliation in evil and reciprocity in good are not the fulfillment of the Golden Rule. The one is the common law between enemies. The other is the worldly rule between friends. The Golden Rule initiates and anticipates in love. V. 33. Love ye your enemies... do good... lead, hoping for nothing again. The last phrase is rather, never despairing, or despairing of no man. The policy of the Golden Rule anticipates in hope that the world will respond in kind. The Golden Rule seeks to reward but it hopes for a response. Your reward shall be great. The Golden Rule will reap a gradual harvest of response and an immediate harvest of inward blessing for the soul that follows it. Ye shall be the children of the Highest. The Golden Rule is but the earthly pattern of the heavenly rule. Both in nature and in grace that is God's policy. He sends his rain and sun on the just and the unjust. The whole mission of Christ is a perfect embodiment of the Divine law.

V. 37. Judge not... ye shall not be judged. Love withholds its verdict of condemnation. It waits hopefully for new facts and new results. Ye shall not be judged. The Golden Rule practiced among men brings the Divine rule into our heart, with all its blessings and compensations.

V. 38. Give... good measure, press down, and shaken together, and running over. This figure is taken from the measurement of grain, which may be grudgingly exact or generously abundant. Into your bosom; the loose fold of the outer robe.

Application. Our Lord has just announced that in this world all Christian folk would have tribulation. How they should react to such ungenerous persecution would be of prime importance. "Love thine enemies," he says. A Roman by the name of Sulla once slept beneath a monument upon which was inscribed this legend, "No friend ever did me so much good or enemy so much harm but I repaid him with interest." The Jewish doctors of the Law construed their scriptures to mean, thou shalt love thy friends and hate thine enemies. But Jesus laid down a new principle, "Love thine enemy."

Having enunciated this most essential principle of the kingdom, Jesus now proceeds to give a rough and ready rule for its application. "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."



Westmount's War Monument. This beautifully designed group surmounts the monument erected by the city of Westmount in memory of her citizens who served overseas in the Great War. It was erected at a cost of \$40,000 and will be unveiled shortly.

The youth's companion should be his father; the girl's companion, her mother. The whole family should be united. Success is more often accomplished by giving two thought to one action, than one thought to two actions. This applies to farming as well as other occupations.

GIANT TREES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. The natural resources of British Columbia are almost unlimited, fisheries, mines and forests yielding huge fortunes every year. The picture shows the size of some of the trees in the B.C. forests, and the way they are being cut.



BREAKING NEW LAND IN MANITOBA. The picture shows how scrub lands are cleared and broken by tractor in Manitoba, a work which proceeds with much vigor once harvesting is over.

Cow-Testing and Its Value

How One Herd Has Been Improved by This Means

BY A. H. WHITE, SENIOR DAIRY PROMOTER.

Some eleven years ago, J. G. Wait, Coborne, Ont., started to keep records of production of each cow in his herd. To-day, Mr. Wait's herd is an outstanding example of the results to be obtained through cow-testing where dairy records are used by the dairyman as a guide to his operations in breeding and feeding and selection.

At the end of the first year of testing in 1911, the average production of fourteen cows in this herd was only 5,438 lb. milk. At that time a test was not made for butter fat. In 1921 the average production of fifteen cows was 10,080 lb. milk and 371.2 lb. fat according to the records received at the office of the Dairy Branch. This is an increase of nearly 100 per cent., and income has been raised from about \$500 in 1911 to over \$3,000 in 1921, an increase of over 600 per cent. Dairy records have certainly proved a great benefit to this man in his business.

After the first year of this work, Mr. Wait found some wide differences in the production of his individual cows. The highest production was 7,676 lb. milk while the lowest was 2,976 lb. milk. There were also several other cows which were not paying for the feed consumed. These cows were sold and others purchased to take their places and in 1913 the production per cow was increased to 6,967 lb. milk for eleven cows. In 1914 only eight cows were in the herd for the full year and the average production for these cows was 9,328 lb. milk. Thus after four years of careful selection of the best cows and a weeding out of the poor producers, Mr. Wait had eight cows which produced almost the same amount of milk as fourteen cows had produced during the year 1911. These results made for more economical production as the feed and labor costs were not so great while the income was nearly the same.

The increase in production during the first few years was due almost entirely to weeding out the poorer cows, although pure-bred sires had been used in herd. From this time on, heifers from pure-bred sires were freshening and replacing the old cows or those found to be real boarders.

When records were first kept, this herd was a grade herd similar to those found on the majority of farms. They were a nondescript bunch of cattle with all sorts of grades and crosses. However, the pure-bred cow appealed to Mr. Wait and he started in early to purchase pure-bred Holstein cows. One of these cows has a total production of over 100,000 lb. milk in eight years, or an average of 12,500 lb. milk per year, which is a very creditable record. Another foundation cow has a production of 54,556 lb. milk and 2,073.8 lb. fat in four years, an average of 13,664 lb. milk and 518.4 lb. fat per year.

After 1914 it was more difficult to obtain increases in production as it was impossible to buy the higher producing cows except for exceptionally high prices and Mr. Wait was content to build up his herd by using as good a sire as he was financially able to purchase. However, there was progress each year, and the highest average production per cow was reached in 1918 when eight mature cows averaged 12,547 lb. milk and 489 lb. fat. This was the first year records of butter fat were kept and the tests were very good. The last few years young heifers have been added to the herd and have decreased the average production for the whole herd, but the highest individual production was made in 1921 when one cow produced 16,319 lb. milk and 603.9 lb. fat during the calendar year.

In May of this year Mr. Wait branched out and did some official testing. He put four of his cows on the seven-day Record of Merit test and had the satisfaction of having one of them head the list of mature cows with a production of 741.7 lb. milk and 26.31 lb. butter fat or 32.89 lb. butter in seven days. The other cows did well and all had records of over 22 lb. butter in seven days. His best cow was also on R.O.P. test and for the 365 day period had a record of 17,081 lb. milk and 760 lb. butter. These records are very creditable considering that they were made during

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For Home and Country

News from the Branches. South Simcoe Institutes are pleasantly combining the useful and the entertaining in their work. The four Institutes near Bradford gave a donation to the Fall Fair to be given as prizes to Women's Institutes for canned and fresh fruit and vegetables, the fruit and vegetables to be grown in the orchards and gardens of members of Women's Institutes.

The September meeting of the James Mills Branch was interesting and along progressive lines. The Senior Institute at Bond Head was very proud of the complete hand-sewn layette made by the Junior Institute there, also of the program planned by the girls.

Hogs

Capt. Roald Amundson. He will adapt modern inventions to exploration, and will attempt to fly across the North Pole in the spring.

Winter Colds. With the arrival of the season of closed windows and artificial heat there is always a steady increase in the number of cases of diseases of the air passages, such as common colds, throat troubles, bronchitis and pneumonia. Our habit of overheating and under-ventilating our homes and places of business is the chief cause. The change from the moist, healthful outdoor air of summer to the dry, overheated, and often stuffy air of the household or office is associated frequently with less exercise, less sleep and too much food. These unhealthy habits make our bodies less able to destroy the germs causing the diseases mentioned. To remain healthy during the winter it is important to have daily some vigorous exercise out-of-doors, also fresh air indoors without chilling and to take simple nourishing foods without excess of eating. We should see that the skin and bowels are kept in order. Attention to these matters will do much to keep up well during the winter but should one be so unfortunate as to catch a cold, then unguarded sneezing, spitting and coughing should be avoided as these tend to spread such diseases. This is only a decent and reasonable consideration of others. Winter is a good time to cultivate friends.

WHY'LL TAKE UP THE SPONGE?
John Bull—"It's like this, Uncle Sam: I'll clean my slate if you'll clean yours."
Uncle Sam—"Say, Jarn, I don't quite get the big idee!"
—From the News (Cardiff, Wales).

OUR INSECT ENEMIES

Undoubtedly there was a time when the sabre-tooth tiger and the cave bear and the very existence of the infant human race. Man thought of the beasts of prey as his dangerous enemies; insects were nothing more to him than a continual annoyance. But he long ago won his battle with the reptiles and the carnivora. He won it with bow and spear, and the invention of firearms has made it possible for him to exterminate any species that he thinks it worth his while to wipe out. His real struggle to-day is with the swarming billions of tiny insects and parasites that carry disease or threaten to consume the plants that are necessary to his life and comfort.

The mosquito, which spreads malaria or yellow fever, the flea, which carries the bubonic plague, the house weevil, which ravages the cotton fields, the corn borer, which mameos one of our greatest food crops, the scale insect, which kills our fruit trees—these and other tiny creatures like them are the natural enemies of the human race, against which we must be prepared to wage an unremitting warfare.

Such pests are so minute and so incredibly prolific that at first it seems quite hopeless to think of exterminating them, says a writer in Youth's Companion. But Dr. Felt, the state entomologist of New York, says that it is at least possible to keep down the numbers of most insects to a point where they can do little harm, and where they are even in danger of complete extermination by natural causes. That can be done only after a careful study of the conditions that favor or obstruct their breeding, and then by endeavoring to produce conditions that are unfavorable. The malaria mosquito, for example, has been virtually exterminated in many places by covering all the pools of stagnant water with a film of oil. The larvae of the insect die because they cannot rise to the surface through the oil. So, by appropriate measures, the cattle tick has been quite cleared out of no less than five hundred thousand square miles of territory.

Creations like the boll weevil and the corn borer are more difficult to reach. It is probable that they can never be wiped out unless nature comes to the aid of man with some disease or blight that the insects cannot resist. It has been suggested that the boll weevil might be starved out by the expedient of planting no cotton at all for one year. It would be hard to get every planter to agree to that, but if it were possible the plan might be efficacious.

Persistent and thorough spraying will overcome some insect enemies; the destruction of trash heaps and underground where they breed will keep other species under control. Some, like the corn borer, present a problem as yet unsolved. But the plan of campaign against all these tireless enemies of man is the same. There must be first a careful, scientific study of the life history and the habits of each species, then the widest possible publication of the results of that study, with instructions for attacking it in its breeding places, and finally the intelligent co-operation of public authorities and private citizens in carrying out those instructions. Not many species can be destroyed at one blow. Against most of them the warfare must be continual, the vigilance unremitting; but if man puts his mind to the work, he can get the better of his insect enemies as he has got the better of the savage beasts.

They Cut the Cost of Raising Calves. Many dairymen would like to know how the cost of raising calves might be lowered. Work recently completed at an experiment station gives us some interesting suggestions along this line. Six calves were raised successfully by using skim-milk powder in place of ordinary milk-milk. At the age of three weeks, the calves were changed from whole milk to skim-milk powder. At the end of sixty days, the skim-milk powder was gradually withdrawn until in seventy days the calves were on the ration of alfalfa hay and a standard grain mixture. These calves at the age of six months were slightly below normal, but had recovered fully in weight and height two months later.

Ten pounds of powdered skim-milk added to ninety pounds of water makes one hundred pounds of normal milk-milk. The grain ration fed the calves was compounded by mixing four parts of corn, one of bran and one of linseed. The object in this test was to raise the calves with a minimum amount of whole milk and the experimenters feel they have succeeded in another way also, inasmuch as the powdered milk can be purchased at ten cents per pound, and ten pounds produce one hundred pounds of skim-milk. Weeding is as essential in the herd or the flock as in the garden. Getting rid of what is unnecessary is often the quickest way to profit.

Stories of... The different man and a... described as fol... loves telling a... fellow, and a... story about hi... ing, therefore... Golden relat... one of his ow... the somewhat... A Scotman... passerby dr... into the traff... and killed... The coroner... "Death from... The Cow... Some l... nessy wa... da, when t... at a small... forced her... After mak... she explain... her a much... belonged to... broken be... and had be... What she... "But, mad... with the de... such claim... ported to... over the be... settle any... "I have g... man. "Th... ten, and so... anything for... "The re... Shaun... can do. The... railway cross... "But, my... couldn't re... After a ste... ry rocke... cheque for... cow... Formerly... ftdant and... House, the... been telling... his fellow... meeting in... whom his... fured, evid... This was... first questio... ter the creat... been complet... do ye coo... "The great... Col. Home... pitying look... last year... Typoid C... A mo... twenty ye... cently has... members of... New York... local health... tive" to be... to prevent... teen case... traced to the... ties ear... "The first... er, who fell... Since that... the woman... her sons and... ing periods... has interest... tere the stud... the south... directly a... the case. Th... that he was... the author... state that... The w... chen was... spread thro... to food an... health an... considered... not un... seven or... contract... A blo... when the... ing a char... six years... refused to... few weeks... taken and... all death... the typical... Faith... It is no... stipulated... figures, who... accomplish... No more... into the... how, or wh... level bet... great inter... Faith... forethought... vision of... the reality... local form... Faith... conviction... think or grow... or misled by... because it... the area... power in... do a thin... You may... not believe... case demon... when you...