

### Sunday School Lesson

November 17, Lesson VII—Living With People of Other Races—Acts 10: 3-15, 34-35; Galatians 3: 28, 29. Golden Text—Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons. But in every nation he that feareth him, and whom he teacheth righteousness, is accepted with him—Acts 10, 34, 35.

#### ANALYSIS.

- I. AN INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP, Ruth 1: 1-18.
- II. OVERCOMING NATIONAL PREJUDICE AND ILL WILL, John 4: 5-10; Acts 10: 1 to 11: 18; Gal. 3: 28, 29.
- III. WHAT WE OWE TO OTHER RACES AND NATIONS, Rom. 1: 14.

**INTRODUCTION**—We have, in the Bible, some interesting examples of friendly intercourse and neighborliness between people of different races or nations. Such are Abraham's relations with Hittite communities in southern Palestine (Gen. 14: 13), the cordial welcome given Jacob and his sons by the king of Egypt (Gen. 47: 1-10), Moses with the Midianites (Exo. 18: 1-11), David among the Philistines (1 Sam. 27: 1-7), David and Solomon and the king of Tyre (1 Kings 5: 1-7). It is true that there are many wars in Bible history, but there are also some bright instances of international friendliness. It will be remembered that Jeremiah counseled submission to Babylon, and spoke well of the king, Nebuchadnezzar, chap. 27: 1-12. He even advised the Jewish captives to settle down peacefully, and to make homes for themselves in Babylon, saying, "Seek the peace of the city whither I have been carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it: for in the peace thereof ye shall have peace" (chap. 29: 4-7)—good advice for exiles of every age.

#### I. AN INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP,

Ruth 1: 1-18. The family of Elimelech had been hospitably received in Moab, just across the Jordan valley to the eastward. He and his wife had two daughters. Apparently they were not influenced by the bitter terms of the law against foreigners in Deut. 23: 6, if such a law was in existence at that time, and they quite evidently knew nothing of the stern measures taken against mixed marriages by Ezra and Nehemiah in the fifth century B.C.

The story centres in Ruth, the Boaz-flees, whose warm affection for her mother-in-law Naomi, leads her to forsake her own homeland, and to return with Naomi to Bethlehem in Judah. It is quite possible that she was influenced by the superior purity and dignity of Naomi's religion as well as by her personal character. In the sequel Naomi persuades her to claim from her dead husband's near kinsman the right of levirate marriage, a right ordinarily admitted only in the case of Jewish women, see Deut. 25: 6-10. And so Ruth, the woman of Moab, becomes the wife of Boaz, of Bethlehem, and great-grandmother of David, the king of Israel.

#### II. OVERCOMING NATIONAL PREJUDICE

AND ILL WILL, John 4: 5-10; Acts 10: 1 to 11: 18; Gal. 3: 28, 29. The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans. The Samaritans were a mixed race, descendants of the few people of Israel who were left after the fall of that kingdom, and the carrying off of many captives by the Assyrians in B.C. 722, and the strangers from eastern and northern countries who were brought and settled there with them, 2 Kings, chap. 17. In religion as well as race they were a mongrel people combining the worship of Jehovah with that of other gods, and with gross superstitions. They had asked to be permitted to share with the returned Jews in the building of the second temple, but had been refused, Ezra 4: 1-3. Henceforward they were enemies. The climax was reached in B.C. 432, when Nehemiah drove from Jerusalem a man of high priestly rank, who had married the daughter of a Samaritan noble, Neh. 13: 28. "This man fled to his father-in-law in Samaria, and either then or within the following century a temple was built in Samarian territory, on Mount Gerizim, which became a rival of the temple in Jerusalem.

In the story told in chap. 4 of the Gospel according to John, Jesus is seen overstepping the bounds of Jewish prejudice, talking freely with a Samaritan woman, and visiting and preaching to the people of the Samaritan town of Sychar. Compare Acts 8: 5, 6, 25. It was not easy to break down the prejudices of the disciples of Jesus against any kind of free intercourse with people of other races. The story of Peter's visit to the Roman centurion is a good illustration of this. Cornelius, a centurion, a devout man,

has had a vision which he has been told by an angel to send for Peter. While a soldier and two of his household servants are on their way to invite Peter to come to him, that apostle has himself had a trance, dream or vision in which he is made to doubt whether there is any real value in the Jewish distinction between clean and unclean food. (Acts 10: 14; compare Leviticus, chap. 11). While his mind was occupied with this perplexing question the messengers of Cornelius arrived. Next day he went away with them and certain brethren from Joppa accompanied him.

When Peter and his Jewish companions went into the house of the Roman officer and met in a friendly way the company assembled there, they were doing what was not only very unusual, but was regarded as unlawful. But the influence of Peter's dream remains with him and, he said, God hath showed me that I should not call any man common or unclean. He shows himself truly great in his willingness to learn. In every nation, he now learns, are men acceptors of God.

What Paul means is not that he is in debt to those others for what he has received from them, but rather for what he has been entrusted with in the gospel for them. He has been charged with a message of saving grace for all men—debtor until his message is delivered. It is for the Greek as well as for the Jew, for the unwise as for the wise. To the highly cultivated Greek other nations were barbarians, but for them, also, is Paul's gospel of the power of God unto salvation, v. 16. Such is our debt today to those who have not the knowledge which God has given us in such rich measure.

#### III. WHAT WE OWE TO OTHER RACES

AND NATIONS, Rom. 1: 14.

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672—Slip-on dress waist has collarless neck that is rounded at back and V-shaped in front; it is shirred at centre-front below neck and at lower edge; set-in dart-fitted sleeves with knotted straps; perforated for short sleeves; attached two-piece tiered skirt, the lower tier attached to the lower edge of skirt, dipping below hemline at back. For Ladies and Misses, 16, 18, 20 years. 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust.

The most popular modern author is Charles Dickens, and 25,000,000 copies of his books have been published.

During his year of office the Lord Mayor of London may have to attend anything up to 400 banquets, putting in an appearance at two in one occasion.

### WHAT HO? MY HEARTIES!



A HEART TO HEART TALK

### Daring Canoeists Reach Varennes

Dick Lesage and Paul Paquin encountered rough water in St. Lawrence.

Dick Lesage and Paul Paquin, the two intrepid canoeists, who left Montreal recently to continue their 4,800-mile trip from Vancouver to Halifax, arrived at Varennes the same night, and next morning continued their journey down the St. Lawrence. They say that for the most part of their journey they encountered rough water, the east and northeast winds making waves which caused them to make but slow progress.

Their canoe has been strengthened by an extra layer of boards around it, and they have had a canvas cover fitted. This will be a great protection against the waves of the Gulf. Paquin and Lesage both say they are very glad to be paddling down the St. Lawrence River, which they declare, is the best river in the world. During their trip they met many steamers and from each of them were greeted with triple blasts of their sirens in salute. Both are in the best of health.

### Peril in Wet Windshield

A wet windshield is dangerous, especially at night when light from approaching cars is magnified by rain-drops blinding the driver. If your car is not equipped with an automatic windshield wiper, apply a solution to the glass to clear the vision. One that has proved satisfactory contains a mixture of two ounces of glycerin and one ounce of water and one dram of salt. Apply with a soft cloth, rubbing up and down.



Cholly—You know, Miss Sharpe, the biggest fool usually marries the prettiest girl.  
Miss Sharpe—O, K. with me. Where is this ring?

### Air and Ventilation

It has long been known that air can be polluted in such a manner as to be injurious. For many years, it was thought that this pollution was due to an excess of carbonic acid gas, but it is now understood that, in an ordinary occupied room, the amount of this gas is not harmful, nor is there a sufficient reduction of oxygen brought about to account for the effects of bad air.

In the early years of this century, it was proven by experiments that the symptoms caused by living in so-called bad or vitiated air are due to the temperature of the air, its moisture and its stillness. In other words, conditions of the air which do not favor the loss of heat from the body are the conditions which cause the ill effects of bad air. The body is constantly generating heat and if the person is to be comfortable and fit, the surplus heat must be got rid of. The skin is the means for getting rid of excessive body heat. When the body is surrounded by hot, humid, still air, it is difficult or impossible for the skin to eliminate as it should, and, as a result, there is discomfort, and, later, if the condition persists, there will be headache, shortness of breath and an increased pulse rate and temperature.

Now, form common experience, how much more comfortable we are on the warm days when there is a breeze as compared with the way we feel when the day is hot and still. To secure comfort and fitness, we should live in an atmosphere of cool air which is in gentle motion, and the object of ventilation is to maintain such an atmosphere. This can usually be accomplished in a satisfactory way by having a thermometer in the room and by opening the window. A considerable amount of the ill-health that occurs in winter is due to the lowered efficiency of the body which follows upon living and working in overheated places. The body is toned up by cool air and upset by overheated still air.

Questions, concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

### Empire Trade

The Standard, Nairobi, British East Africa: Those whose primary attitude to the British Empire is one of pessimism will experience a new hope and a great pride if they read the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board. The report provides a picture of imperial economic progress, prosperity, courage and faith, fascinating and inspiring in the vividness of its simplicity. In a survey of the position during the last thirty years we find that every one of the great Dominions and colonies has advanced from relatively modest positions into that of great and important contributions to and purchasers in the markets of the world. Since the beginning of the present century there have been phenomenal increases in the exports of raw and manufactured products. In the words of the report, "The tide of Empire trade is flowing strongly." Britain has moved away from the stage in its political thought when "imperialism" was a sneer and a reproach in public life. To-day each party strives to outbid the other in attention to Empire development and there is a growing body of public opinion which favors the withdrawal of Britain from her international engagements in order that every ounce of the nation's strength may be concentrated on the development of the Empire as a unit within itself.

### Courage

On the thin plank of courage I walk with slow steps, and fearfully. Across the unpeppable abyss, And dare not look that way or this. Least the unfathomed depths should show. The things I am afraid to know, Lead off my downward eye these gleams. The phosphorescent stuff of dreams, Or, trembling in the misty air, Grim shapes of terror and despair. And ever as I go I hear The jealous waves of doubt and fear Stretching with many-fingered spray To snatch me from my narrow way. And drag into their angry sea My halibut of security. God grant it fall not till I feel The solid earth beneath my heel.

—J. F. Mills in the Observer.  
The "life" of an average motor-car is six years and nine months. It is not what happens to you in life that matters; it is the way in which you face it.

### West Point! West Point!!! Rah! Rah! Rah!



### Care of the Teeth

When considering the care of the teeth, remember the part of the slogan—"Save the surface and you save all."

Nature provides us with a very valuable set of instruments for the purpose of grinding our food into small morsels, ready to pass into the stomach. If our teeth are not as strong and healthy as they should be, the food will not be prepared and our stomach will always be worked too hard and eventually will give us endless trouble. On the other hand if our teeth are dirty, the food will rub off some of the dirt and will carry it into our systems. In other words, neglecting to clean the teeth thoroughly is just one form of taking poison.

A tooth is divided into two parts, called the crown and the root. The crown is the wide part which we can see, and has a hard covering called enamel. The root is the narrower, pointed part which is in the gums and has a covering which is called cementum. Beneath the enamel and cementum in the tooth is a layer, not unlike bone, which is called dentine. The centre of the tooth is called the pulp chamber and contains blood vessels and nerves.

It is a clean tooth that never aches. The first thing that happens to a tooth which is heading for trouble is that dirt collects on the outside of the tooth. Unless that dirt is removed it will start decay and work into the centre of the tooth. The decay goes through the enamel and into the dentine. Because the dentine is softer, the decay always spreads in the dentine so that there is more decay inside the tooth than there is on the outside.

A dentist, if he knows about it in time, can prevent further trouble. He can easily find the little holes with his explorer, cut away the decayed part and fill the hole. It is a very simple thing to do, when the decay is just starting, but sometimes it becomes a very difficult and expensive thing to do because people delay too long in going to see the dentist.

If the tooth is not filled right away, the enamel will gradually break down and the hole will become large enough to collect food, which rots and causes toothache. Here are some of the troubles that can come as well as the toothache: rheumatism, neuritis, neuralgia, headache, heart trouble, abscess, skin troubles, colds and both acute and chronic troubles. And it will pay more than enough to compensate you for your trouble if good care is taken of your teeth in between visits to the dentist.

The most important thing you can do is to brush your teeth regularly after each meal and before going to bed. The business of brushing the teeth thoroughly takes two minutes. The tooth brush should be small, for a small tooth brush can be moved around more easily and more rapidly than a large one. Brushing should be light and rapid and it should be borne in mind that there are five sides to each tooth to be brushed. There is the outside—nearest the cheek, the inside—nearest the tongue, the top—that surface that cuts the food—and the two sides between the teeth.

The tooth brush should go in circles, on the outside of the gums and teeth. Do not forget the gums, because they must be brushed too. The circulation of the blood in the gums is a matter of supreme importance to the health of the teeth. Brush them softly, but thoroughly. If you should have any trouble with bleeding gums, it is advisable to see the dentist at once.

Count the number of strokes which you make when brushing the teeth. Move the brush around in a circle on the outside of the teeth and gums sixteen times, for each side and front, making two strokes of the brush for each point you make. Brush the inside of the teeth—that is, the surface toward the tongue—by moving the brush straight in and out. This is also the way to brush the tops; that is, the part that meets the food.

One of the most harmful habits of the 19th century was the habit of using the teeth as a chisel to pry open a tin can. This habit has almost disappeared, but it is still a danger to the teeth. The tin can should be opened with a key or a can opener. The tin can should be kept in the mouth for about a minute and then moved out between the teeth.

### France and The Hague

Paris, 10th Nov. (The Hague Conference) and the Hague Conference had the same old story to tell. The conference has been going on for several days in the Hague, The Netherlands. This has brought to light one of the defects of French foreign policy—not to take the trouble to be well-informed, to neglect the indispensable preparation of his negotiations, and to trust blindly to the improving powers of leaders. The Hague Conference has brought out a political fact which should not pass unnoted. It made patent the facts of the European situation. M. Bertran alludes to the progress of the idea of the United States of Europe. He fears that its first and, perhaps, only result would be to establish the predominance of the nation with the highest population and the strongest economic organization, i.e., Germany. On the whole he considers it better that France should have the concessions she made at The Hague rather than cause a break of which the consequences would have been incalculable.

### MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

