

## Sunday School Lesson

November 10. Lesson VI—World Peace Through Mutual Understanding—Isaiah 2: 2-4; Acts 17: 22-28; John 4: 20, 21. Golden Text—They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain: for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.—Isaiah 11: 9.

I. A VISION OF UNIVERSAL PEACE, Isa. 2: 2-4; 11: 6-10; 19: 23-25.

II. THE BROTHERHOOD OF MEN, Acts 17: 22-28; Eph. 4: 1-6; John 4: 20-21.

III. A PERFECT HUMANITY, Eph. 4: 13-19.

**INTRODUCTION**—There is much about war in the Bible, both in the way of civil strife, and of war between nations. Sometimes engagement in war seems to have been unavoidable, or to have been in response to the highest demands of duty and honor. For example, Abram hears that his nephew Lot, and his family have been taken captive by bands of raiders from the East, and immediately arms his trained servants, follows hard upon the track of the raiders, and recovers the captives, Gen. 14. The Midianite Arabs invade the cultivated lands of Israel, destroying and plundering so that they have no sustenance for man or beast. The patriot Gideon gathers a little army of the bravest men and drives them out, Judges, chap. 6. David slays the giant champion of the Philistine invaders, and Saul wages war of defence through his troubled reign against Ammonites, Arabs, and Philistines.

There were wars of aggression and of conquest, however, for which it is not easy, from the Christian point of view, to find justification. For example, there were Joshua's war of conquest, Sampson's raids upon his Philistine neighbors, the murder of the Danites upon the peaceful community of Laish, Judges, chap. 18, and David's subjection of the Syrians of Damascus, 2 Sam. 8: 3-8. On these matters we are, perhaps, too far away, and our knowledge of them is too slight, to pass judgment. Our lesson shows us that in the end, both in the Old and in the New Testament, ideals of peace and international good will prevailed. Many of the prophets saw in their visions of the future a golden age of universal peace, and this was the theme of the angels whose song heralded the Saviour's advent.

I. A VISION OF UNIVERSAL PEACE, Isa. 2: 2-4; 11: 6-10; 19: 23-25.

The first of these passages is found also in Micah 4: 1-4, with only slight variations. The prophets, or the editors of their books, appear to have inserted it from some other source. It will be worth while to compare other passages of prophecy in which there are similar expectations of a glorious future of service to humanity for Jerusalem and for her people. In Jer. 3: 17, "the nations shall be gathered to Jerusalem, to the name of the Lord," and shall do evil no more. In Zech. 2: 11 "Many nations shall be joined to the Lord," and shall be his people, and God will dwell in the midst of them. In Zech. 8: 20-23 "Many people and strong nations shall come to seek the Lord of hosts in Jerusalem, and to pray before the Lord." Compare 4: 16; Isa. 56: 7; 60: 3; 66: 23. In Zech. 9: 10 the Lord "shall speak peace unto the heathen," and his dominion shall be over all the earth. And in Ezek. 40: 2 and Zech. 14: 10, there is the same conception of Jerusalem as being "lifted up" as on "a very high mountain."

All this has been fulfilled in a remarkable way by the spiritual elevation of the holy city, and by the inspired teaching of her scriptures which have gone out to all the world. Jerusalem has become the prophet of the nations, and those who give heed to her teachings learn the ways of peace. For verse 3 compare Luke 24: 47.

In chap. 19: 23-25, there is a remarkable anticipation of a league of

nations. The prophet sees in the future a highway out of Egypt to Assyria, passing through the land of Israel, and these three nations together serving the Lord and becoming a blessing in the midst of the earth. Religion will be the bond of this perfect union of nations which hitherto have been at deadly strife.

II. THE BROTHERHOOD OF MEN, Acts 17: 22-28; Eph. 4: 4-6; John 4: 20-21. Long before the days of Paul this brotherhood had been recognized and declared by far-seeing men of the Hebrew race. In the story of creation God is the maker of all without distinction or difference. All races of men are declared to be descended from a common stock. Compare Amos 9: 7 and Psalm 100. Here Paul, in his address to a group of Athenians, asserts the same truth, and quotes from their own Greek poets in proof of his statement. The quotation (v. 28) is from a poet, Aratus, a Stoic, with whom, no doubt, his hearers were well acquainted.

Of God the Father of all men no image of gold or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device, can be an adequate representation, v. 29. But though invisible he is not hard to find; he is not far from every one of us. In him we live and move and have our being. If this be true, and we believe it is true, of all men, how great the crime, so prevalent even today, of hatred, contempt, and scorn for men of other lands and races, and of other ways of thought and modes of life! How necessary it is that we should seek a better and closer understanding of our neighbors! That is the way to enduring peace. And the bond of peace will be finally in the common worship of God, whose sanctuary is not in Jerusalem, nor in Mount Gerizim, but wherever men approach him in spirit, and in truth, John 4: 20-24. "He will be surely realized Paul's ideal of a redeemed humanity, one body and one spirit, and one Lord, Eph. chap. 4: 4-6.

III. A PERFECT HUMANITY, Eph. 4: 13-19. This is the task of the church of Christ, and of all its workmen, to build the body of Christ (vs. 11, 12), the perfect man . . . the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ, a new humanity (ch. 2: 15), cleansed from all evil ways of thought and conduct, truly Christlike.

### Sir Alan Talks

"As far as facilities for flying are concerned, with the exception of Croydon Aerodrome, we are almost as we were 10 years ago. We have simply stood still," writes Sir Alan Cobham, the famous airman, in the Daily Mail. "I find that enthusiastic private owners of aircraft are selling their machines, not because they did not enjoy flying, not because there was any fault with the aeroplane, but simply because they could not use their craft."

"They had nowhere to go. The few places where there were aerodromes they did not want to visit and where they wanted to go they could not land. They were tired of landing in farmers' fields, climbing over hedges and ditches to the nearest road, asking passing cars for a lift into the town where petrol could be bought, and then finding their way back to discover that cows had chewed the tail of the aeroplane.

"I have come to the conclusion that until every town and village in the British Isles has its own aerodrome and it would be possible for one to fly from anywhere to anywhere in a straight line flying could not prove its utility.

"Britons are born flyers, and now is our chance to lead the world in air transport as we have led the world in shipping and railways in the past."

When one man has offended me, I try to raise my soul so high that the offence cannot reach it.—Descartes.

## SOME DAY!

There is perhaps some much desired thing that you are looking forward to some day. It may be a home, a trip or some cherished dream of your own.

Whatever it is, regular deposits in a Savings Account in this Bank will bring realization closer.

It is a simple matter to open an Account with us. Interest compounded half yearly.

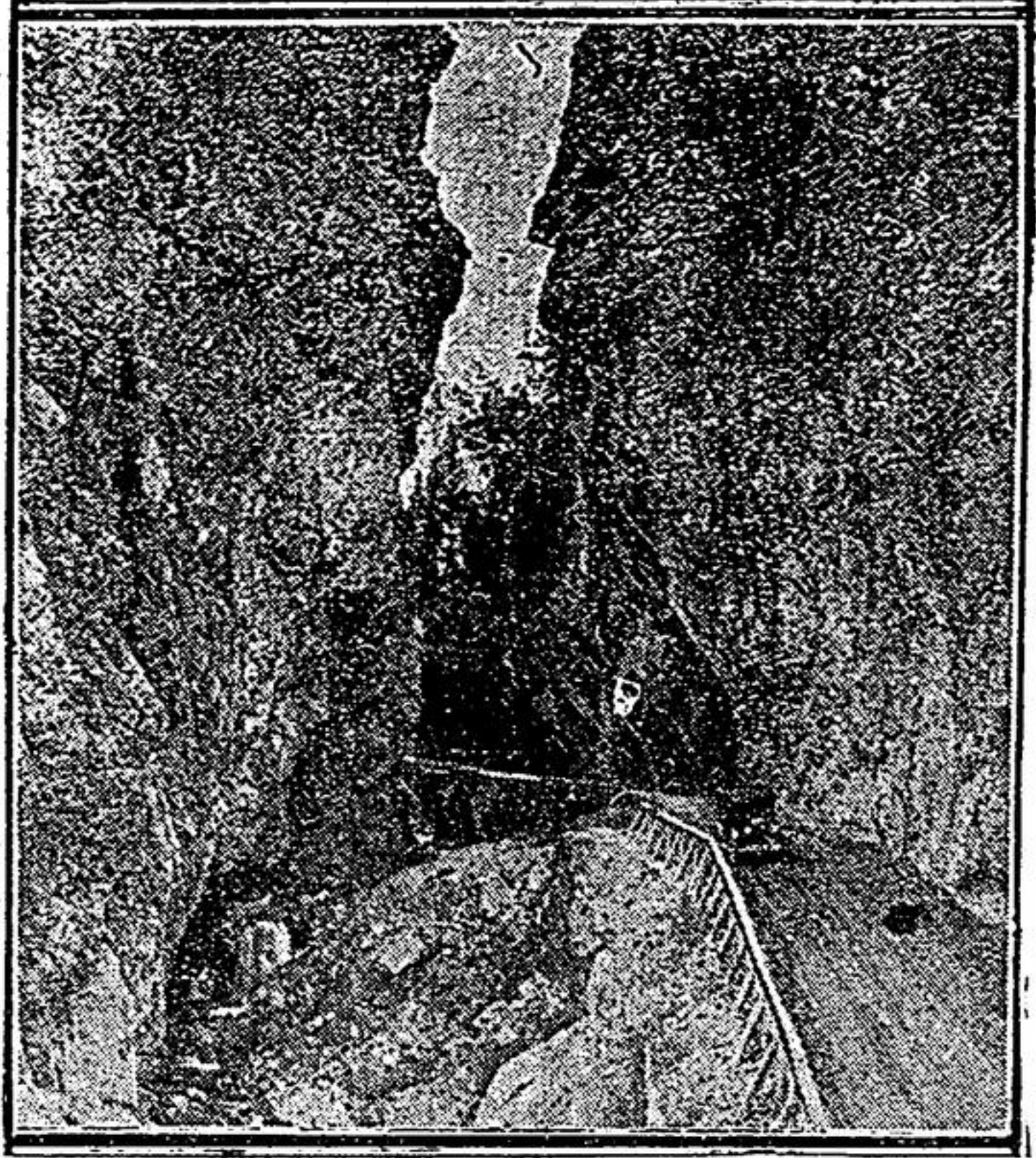


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ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000  
Total Assets over \$265,000,000

J. A. McLEOD, General Manager, Toronto

### Where Beauty and Grandeur of Scenery Abounds



WHERE ROAD DISAPPEARS INTO THE MOUNTAINS

The photograph here shows Sinclair Canyon, in the heart of the Kootenay National Park, with a car just emerging from hill-cradled road cut deep into the hills.

### Factor Britain Must Bear in Mind

It is Not Recognized in Great Britain That "Canada's Manufacturing Production Now Far Exceeds Her Agricultural Products."

"We all remember the day when Canadians were regarded, and were indeed ready to regard themselves, as the producers of no more than food-stuffs, and raw materials to be exchanged for British manufactures. The position is quite different to-day."

"It is true that Canadian yield of farm produce is still stupendous, and, despite occasional setbacks such as in the wheat crop of this year, tends to increase," adds the Canadian Gazette. "The wheat yield in the past five years has averaged well over 400 million bushels, and taking the average annual value of the crop has been something like \$130 millions, or \$36 millions sterling. The value of all agricultural products has been more than fourfold as great as five years ago."

"But the fact remains that Canada's manufacturing production far exceeds her agricultural production, and will so remain. Indeed, the British Trade Commissioner in Canada reports that no less than \$5,750 millions, or \$950 millions sterling, is now invested in Canadian factories, and the investment covers a very large field of industrial production.

"Thus it includes cotton yarns and cloth, men's and women's clothing, hosiery and gloves, boots and shoes, rubber goods, electrical goods, motors, railway rolling stock, castings and forgings, sheet metal products, machinery, hardware and tools, and brass and copper products.

The Questions to Ask  
"What British industrialists may well ask themselves is—How can they themselves share in this Canadian industrial expansion as their United States rivals have done? There are abundant opportunities for British investment in Canadian manufacturing enterprise. Secondly, they may usefully consider whether they cannot by better methods and a closer study of Canadian conditions supply some part of the manufactured goods which Canada does not now make and is not likely in the near future to make for herself and must continue to import from other countries.

"The Canadian importations from the United States have increased from \$45.08 to \$71.49 per head of the population since 1912. Canadians should themselves replace much of this importation, and there is room also for greater British enterprise in meeting Canadian import needs.

"It is futile to go on arguing as though Canada was still a producer and seller of foodstuffs only, or even mainly. She has come to rank among the manufacturing nations of the world.

"To-day agriculture still leads in net value of product, but the difference is rapidly disappearing. Manufacturing has increased 700 per cent. in output over that of 1901, and agriculture 400 per cent. Coincidental with the development in manufacturing has been the construction of power plants to furnish energy for their operations. Hydro-electric installation in 1900 was less than 200,000 horse-power, and today's installation has a capacity of 5,500,000.

"Furthermore, in 1911 the value of Canadian mineral production was less than \$50,000,000; in 1929 the total will be close to \$300,000,000. Indeed, Canada now ranks first among the nations of the world in the production of Nickel and asbestos, third in gold and the output of copper, lead and zinc and other minerals is rapidly increasing."

### Girl Jockeys

When Horsewomen Ride in a Race, Mere Man Has to Look to His Laurels

Women are not often seen in the saddle as jockeys. They ride at Newmarket, however, in a race for the Town Plate, which was run recently. Here is a contest which dates back to the time of Charles II, who founded the race in 1666.

The affair sometimes has its humorous side, as in 1926, when Miss Iris Rickaby won from Miss Eileen Joel. On this occasion there were five riders, three of whom took a wrong turning and disappeared from view during the race. No objection was raised, it being generally agreed that the best horse had won. A very pleasant sporting spirit, you will admit.

In 1925 Miss Betty Tanner finished third in a field of five. Miss Rickaby and Miss Marjorie Benson, of London, wanted to ride, but failed to get mounts on this occasion.

Last year produced a most exciting race. Miss Rickaby and Mrs. A. Heald rode neck-and-neck for some distance, the former rider eventually winning by just over a length. Only one man competed with the ladies that year, and he came in third. He was Mr. E. A. Simpson, and he has won the race on no fewer than thirteen occasions.

Miss Joel and Miss D. Saunders were the other riders. It was a colorful affair.

Keeping the Course Clear  
Miss Rickaby wore a dark blue jersey, light fawn felt hat, brown breeches, and riding boots. Mrs. Heald sported a yellow and white shirt and little black jockey cap. Mr. Simpson was resplendent in tangerine shirt with black stripes, white breeches, and cream cap. Miss Joel wore a light blue jersey, and Miss Saunders a white cricket shirt.

Ever as a jockey has been known to do well apart from the Newmarket event. In 1804 Mrs. Thornton, the wife of a Yorkshire landowner, rode a four-mile race at York for £1,000, with a side-bet of £500, against her brother-in-law, Captain Flint. The race attracted such attention that soldiers had to be employed to keep the course clear. Mrs. Thornton rode splendidly and looked like being an easy winner, when her saddle slipped and she had to pull up.

Again, in 1905, Mrs. Maggio, wife of a veterinary surgeon, rode in a mile race at Epsom against a Mr. Wyatt, of Reigate, for £100 a side. In this race the lady rode at a weight of 11 st., while her opponent tipped the scale at 9 st. 6 lb. In spite of this handicap, Mrs. Maggio won easily.

To make the young heroine take the hero's place and ride a winning race is a favorite device when we see Eeve riding to victory at Newmarket so often.

### U. S. Unemployment

Hamilton Spectator (Ind. Cons.): It has been estimated by the Department of Labor of the U. S. that there are more than a million men and women in the Republic vainly walking the streets in search of employment. . . . We on this side of the border line sometimes make the mistake of considering our neighbor's prosperity to be traditional, something to be taken for granted. But it is a fact that throughout this year, in comparison with population, there was much less unemployment in Canada than in the United States.

Horace: "Who gave you that black eye?" Neville: "The fireless cooker." "Impossible!" "That's what I thought until I tried to fire her this morning."

"So he married his former wife's sister?" "Yes, he didn't want to react in another mother-in-law."

The outcome of a proposal often rests on an income.

### British Selling

"It is splendid that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is so keenly interested, and also so greatly concerned, that British commerce is not expanding as it might do, and that he should express his opinion so candidly as he did when he gave his noted speech on 'Salesmanship,'" writes a British-Australian in a communication sent to the homelands.

"Unless a more scientific, up-to-date, constructive and aggressive policy is soon evolved on a sound business economic scale, it looks as if the Britisher's commerce and exports will gradually dwindle. One realizes that the war has been a big handicap, but if Germany, France and Italy can improve their export trade, surely the Britishers can accomplish the same. We are 'beating the air,' unless the Britishers wake up to their shortcomings.

"The public here do not seem to care or think how they would fare without the protection of Great Britain; in some cases it is almost impossible to raise any enthusiasm, gratitude or patriotism towards the Motherland. Certainly there is a certain amount of 'lip loyalty,' but unfortunately it is all on the surface, for should any article be a little cheaper and the goods more attractive, they will purchase them, although of foreign origin.

"Although I know the Britishers make them, they cannot be bought here, only the foreign make. Why? The salesmanship, advertising, attractiveness and general get-up of the foreign goods makes them popular, and the salespeople have to sell them as the public ask for them. Many of the British representatives are not very patriotic, for they buy for their own use and their travellers, foreign cars. . . .

"They Should Wake Up"  
"Many of the British manufacturers should have a thorough stock-taking, stop all waste and clean up their condition and position. They must travel more and take a keener interest, then they would realize more fully the competition they are up against. Many think too much of sport and conviviality, and do not recognize that business is becoming harder and keener every year. Unfortunately, many are too conservative, effete, and have old-fashioned ideas, do not keep abreast of the times, nor install the latest machinery, and some do not study art, color or design sufficiently. A few also sit in their offices and

expect business to come to them. They should wake up, give the younger men a chance, those that are progressive and mean business with plenty of go and energy; they should also travel more and take note of what their competitors are doing. They should be trained thoroughly, especially those that are in the selling departments, and be in the position to instruct others in advising and seeing that their goods are in an up-to-date and attractive manner.

"Would it not be advisable and a great help to the Homeland if they had more propaganda work by prominent public men to speak throughout the country, at the same time asking the Press to co-operate.

"It is no use being misled by the word 'safeguarding,' for that means artificial conditions; also a tax on the community and the buyers of the goods safeguarded. It is merely a palliative for the time being. One must get down to the root cause of the trouble, and get down to facts, so that a true remedy can be found."

Many of these points are of value to the Canadian too.—Ed.

### Hudson Bay Has Laugh on South

Snow Reported on Prairies While Fort Churchill is Warm

Fort Churchill.—Folks of the North Country are smiling at reports of heavy snowfalls in the Southern Prairies, for Fort Churchill, northern terminus of the Hudson Bay railway, has yet to experience its first autumn snow. Four hundred miles to the south, The Pas, once considered "Far North," reported a light fall of snow over the week-end.

In their summer clothes, railway gangs and dock construction workers are toiling at their late October labor. There is not a sign of ice in the harbor at Churchill, and the bay is clear as far as the eye can see. Obligingly, Winter is postponing its visit to the Prairies' outlet on the bay.

The Alberta Wheat Pool recently issued cheques to its members totalling \$325,000 in payment of interest at the rate of six per cent. on deductions made for elevator and commercial reserve purposes from deliveries of Pool wheat from 1923 to 1927 inclusive. The interest payment covers the term from August 31, 1928, to August 31, 1929.

### Names 6 Alleged Spies in France

Ousted Soviet Envoy Makes New Allegations Against Russians

Paris.—Georges Bessadovsky, ousted Soviet Charge D'Affaires here, made new allegations against Russian spies, including the charge that they had obtained highly valuable economic documents belonging to the American Embassy in Berlin.

He gave the French secret police the names of six alleged Soviet super-spies who, he said, direct a vast espionage system in France. He said three were Soviets employed by the Embassy, the Soviet bank and the Soviet commercial agency; one was a former Czarist general, and two were Frenchmen whose duties were to report the activities of the French Cabinet and Parliament.

The French secret police replied they long had known of the activities of the six men named.

"Last year, when I was a guest of Ambassador Kretinsky in Berlin, I heard a counsellor advise the Ambassador that Soviet agents had obtained most valuable economic documents of the American Embassy," Bessadovsky told the United Press.

"The agents had hoped to get very important political documents from the same source, but they failed."

"The Soviet's chief European spy office" is in Berlin, where Moscow agents cover every Embassy, especially those of France and Great Britain.

"While I was Soviet Charge D'Affaires in Tokio, many documents were offered for sale, chiefly English, Chinese and French, but no American."

"Since I've been in Paris I know of only two cases where the spies obtained secret codes—those used by Italy in communicating with its Berlin Embassy, and those employed by Great Britain in corresponding with India."

### Better Salesmanship for British Goods

Regina Leader (Lib.): The Canadian consumer buys few British products because he never hears about them. He reads ten advertisements of other products to one British advertisement in Canada. The result is that he buys the goods he reads about. British goods are as a rule of high quality, but in the face of stiff competition and more enterprising selling methods they will not sell themselves.

# FARMERS!!

are your pigs up to weight?



To rapidly fatten your pigs you must:

1. Maintain a keen appetite.
2. Ensure easy assimilation of their nourishment.
3. Avoid sickness, and specially Ricketts (Foot trouble).
4. Feed them on a complete diet which promotes and hastens their development and growth.

### HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

Use "Provendine" because its composition imparts to any kind of food the nourishment it lacks. "Provendine" assures keen appetite, speedy growth, easy assimilation of nourishment and rapid fattening of pigs.

BREEDERS! Make certain that your pigs will return you a handsome profit! Give them "Provendine" from weaning onwards.

The thousands of testimonials sent us prove the astonishing rapidity with which pigs fed on "Provendine" develop. Read what ONE PACKET Provendine did.

*Hyattstown, Md.*  
I consider Provendine the most remarkable hog food I have ever used or heard of.

Some time ago my father and I divided a litter of six pigs, I took the runt. To-day the runt is a leaner of the normal pigs, and is now twelve weeks old. This morning one of the runt's piglets weighed 74 lbs., which is from 15 to 20 lbs more than the normal pig of that age in this neighborhood. This I attribute to one package of Provendine which I have used. No other food out of the ordinary pig food was used by me. This wonderful food has given my pigs such an appetite that they never seem to get enough to eat.

I have told many farmers in this country of the wonder of Provendine, and they are eagerly waiting for the opportunity to get some.

Thanking you for this wonderful product.

(sgd) John DAY.  
Pigs worth \$10.00 more per head.

*Ember Farm, East Molesey, England,  
June 22nd, 1929.*

Please forward me two more packets of your Provendine. Our pigs have done splendidly since using it—their coats are beautifully glossy now, and lots of people ask us what we give them, so we are recommending it to all our friends.

I had a bunch of 25 pigs. I split them in two lots, and the pen that was fed with Provendine are about 40 shillings per head better. I have sold them to go to the factory on Monday, but the other pen will not be fit to go for another three weeks. If you are coming this way I should be pleased for you to have a look at them.

(sgd) J. WHITE, Manager.  
"PROVENDINE" is sold everywhere in packets at \$1.50. Manufactured by Nelson L. Sanders, Brussels, Wholesale: Louis Sanders, Toronto, Ont.

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