

Sunday School Lesson

June 29. Lesson XIII—Review, Isaiah 2: 2-4. Golden Text—Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.—Matthew 16: 16.

What does it mean to be a disciple of Christ? We have been studying the life and ministry of Jesus for six months. Have we come to a clearer understanding of what is involved in being his disciple? You recall how, at the outset of his ministry, he called a little group to come with him to become fishers of men, to work and to fellowship with him toward the realizing of the kingdom. How have we seen the conception of discipleship change or grow?

What are the conditions of becoming his disciple? Perhaps we should ask first, what does it mean to be a disciple? A disciple is a learner, one who is under the instruction and fellowship of a teacher or leader. Might we say that a disciple is one who is learning through personal fellowship with Jesus what it means to live? Who, then, may be his disciples? Happily that opens the way to all. It is not a perfect life that is essential in order to become a disciple. Rather the condition would seem to be a sense of need, a response to the attractiveness and challenge of Christ, a feeling that he has what our lives need in order for their completion and satisfaction, a hunger for life in a larger way. We may not know all it involves, at the beginning. Certainly his disciples did not.

Then if the disciple is learning what it means to live in God's way he must increasingly and everywhere accept the standards of life which Jesus taught and embodied in his own life. That should take us back to look at some of the standards of the Christian way as Jesus taught them in the Sermon on the Mount. (Matt., chap. 5 especially.) Then, too, we should recall here the lesson of April 6th on the Law of the Cross, of April 20th on the Spirit of Forgiveness, of April 27th and June 1st, on the Principle of Stewardship, of May 4th on the Principle of Service. What are some of the life-standards for a Christian disciple as seen in Matt. chap. 5? Can selfishness and the law of the cross exist side by side in the same life? What place has the spirit of forgiveness in the life of a disciple? In what sense must the Christian disciple be a steward?

But being a disciple of Christ involves a program of life that aims at the reign of love. The disciple must share the spirit of his Master, his passion for the realizing of the kingdom of love and righteousness in all the life of earth. Can one be a disciple and an idle onlooker in the world's struggle toward a better day? See the lesson of May 11th on the Spirit of Service and of June 22 on the Great Commission. The lesson of February 23rd showed the sending forth of the twelve disciples to be messengers and workers for the kingdom's coming. What are you as his disciples doing to bring in that kingdom? Can we be his disciples and not do our best, all that is within our power to do? Of course the secret of our discipleship will be in the fellowship we have with Christ, and the worship and experience of God made possible through that fellowship.

British Merchants Told to Advertise

London.—Lord Riddell, chairman of the British Newspaper Proprietors' Association, told delegates to the Imperial Press Conference here recently that, in his opinion, increase in United States foreign trade was due largely to that country's advertising.

He urged home manufacturing and merchants to advertise both at home and abroad, declaring: "It gives one a pang to look at overseas and colonial newspapers and so the preponderance of American advertising. I love America and love Americans, but I don't want to see the world Americanized."

Wife of Officer of R-100 Leaves

Montreal.—Mrs. L. L. Booth, wife of Squadron Leader Booth, commander of the R-100, sailed from here on the Cunard Ausonia for London, it was learned recently. Mrs. Booth decided not to await the coming of the R-100 with her husband on board in view of the present uncertainty surrounding the definite date of departure of the British dirigible.

A magistrate observes that there is nothing that beats a good wife. Unless it's a bad husband.

American Trade Reviving Slowly

London.—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, vice-president of the Bank of Montreal, has issued a heartening statement here upon the prospects of a slow but sure American business revival.

In a letter to the London Times, Sir Frederick says, "the general average of commodity prices should become firmer when business again perceptibly broadens which, may not be until well into the fall or even later. That a high consumption of goods depends upon a high state of general prosperity is becoming more clearly realized. Efficient management appears to be one of the chief factors that will keep business on the right side of the ledger throughout the present era of sharply changing conditions.

"Despite irregularities, there are abundant proofs of the stability of demand in a number of basic commodities. Expenditures on some luxuries have been curtailed and there are many other signs that the foundations are being laid for building prosperity anew. Lower money rates the world over, should help to stabilize prices and even strengthen them, particularly those prices that are determined in international markets.

The prospect is for continuance of the plentiful credit supply, and moderate interest rates prevailing since the beginning of the year.

The number of fast-growing newer industries, embracing those particularly in which electricity plays a part, especially in motion picture, radio and aeronautical industries, are making marked progress with large possibilities for future development."

Australia Welcomes Insect Immigrants

Three hundred million bugs of one variety have been released in Australia, says a recent report of the Commonwealth Prickly-Pear Board in Brisbane, Queensland, as a part of that continent's long campaign to rid itself of the American cactus plant, locally called the prickly pear, introduced three years ago, which has now spread as a weed over vast areas of once-useful land. Dr. E. E. Free thus comments in his Week's Science (New York):

"In Mexico and the southwestern parts of the United States, where these cactus plants are native, they have many insect and other enemies. The result is that they seldom spread outside the purely desert parts of the country, where almost no other plant will grow, and where the land is virtually useless. In Australia, where no cactus ever had lived, these insects and other cactus-eaters were lacking. Once introduced there, the cactus found nothing to limit its growth. Man, as usual, is paying the bill for the careless introduction. Some years ago scientific men conceived the idea of introducing into Australia insect enemies of the cactus plants from other lands. One of these was the cochineal insect, which lives on the cactus plants in Mexico, and from which the red dye of that name is made."

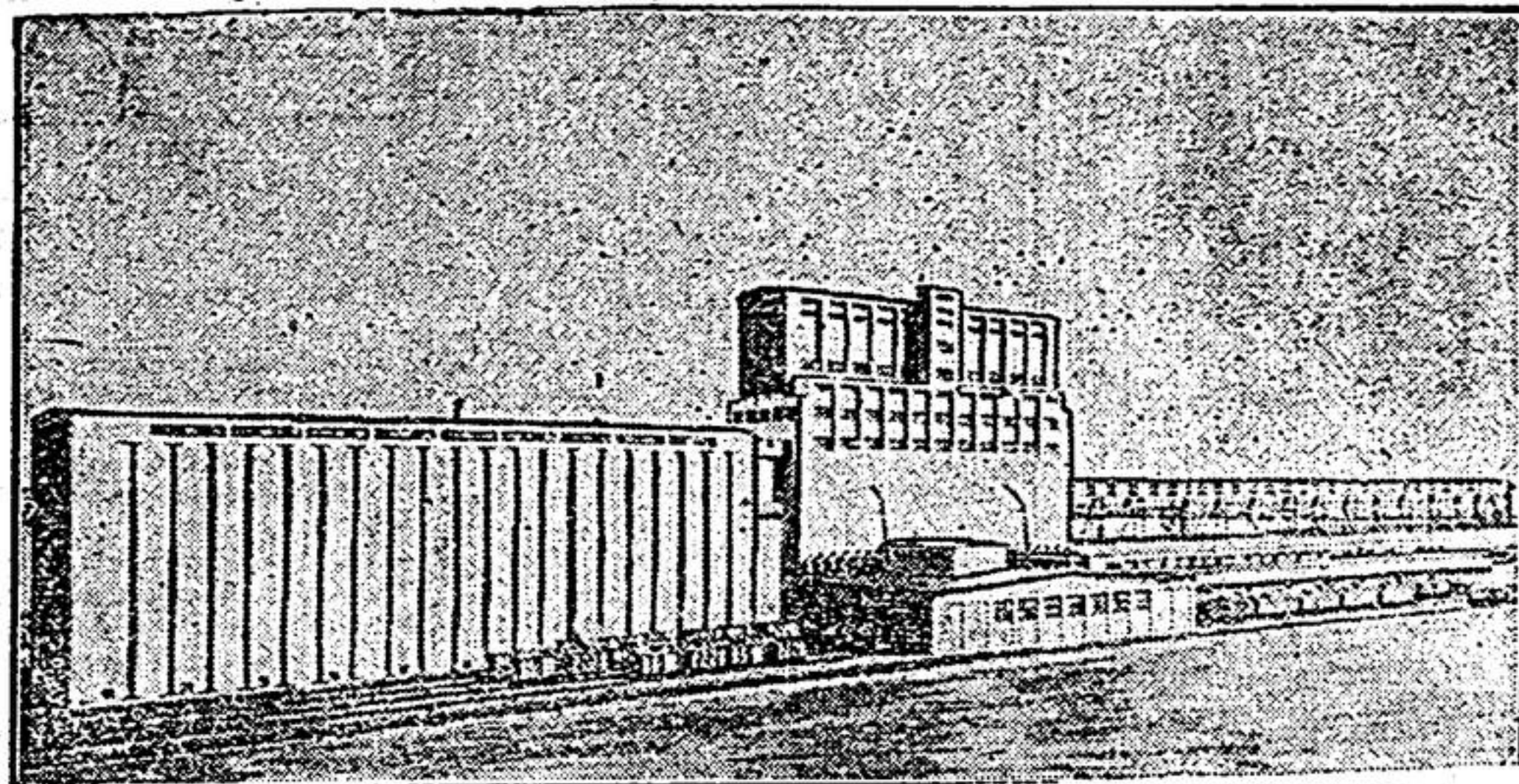


"I've dreamed of you constantly ever since I met you."
"Hard luck. Dad says I must never marry a dreamer."

Cigarette Record

Sofia, Bulgaria.—The world's cigarette-smoking record—144 cigarettes in 15 hours—was claimed recently by George Tzanoff. He broke the previous record—121 smokes in 24 hours—at the Phoenix Cafe here in the presence of a committee. He drank coffee and ate chocolate between puffs. His physical condition was pronounced excellent afterward.

Fort Churchill's Skyline Growing



Proposed grain elevator, announced recently by Ottawa, which is to fit into northern skyline at Fort Churchill. Total capacity is to be 2,500,000 bushels, but provision is made for future extension to 10,000,000 bushels.

Baillie Nicol Jarvie Now Up For Sale

Duke of Montrose Owns Famous Hotel as Well as Ben Lomond and Loch Lomond

Aberfoyle, Scot.—All who have read Sir Walter Scott's stirring romance, "Rob Roy," will be interested in the announcement that the famous Baillie Nicol Jarvie Hotel at Aberfoyle is for sale. Like the islands of Loch Lomond and Ben Lomond, the hotel belongs to the Duke of Montrose. The hotel, however, is not the original inn, the site of which lies about one mile west and marked only by a few stones.

Readers of "Rob Roy" will remember how a brawl took place among the soldiers in Jean McAlpine's Inn, and how the talkative Baillie Nicol Jarvie from the Glasgow Sautmarket became involved. The wrath of this worthy magistrate was aroused by the slighting references made to his trade as a weaver, and he seized a red-hot poker and made for the bare legs of the Highlanders. In the midst of this tumult came Dougal Crater from under the table where he had been hiding, and brandishing his claymore affirmed his intention of "teaching" for the Baillie.

Near the modern Baillie Nicol Jarvie Hotel is an old oak tree upon which hangs a piece of metal claimed to be the veritable poker used by the incensed Baillie. It may be remarked that this poker receives from time to time a dab of red paint to increase its realism, and for many years now it has been gazed upon by the numerous tourists who find their way to the Trossachs.

Engravings Dated 1600 Depict Eight Martyrs

Lima, Peru.—Among engravings of the collection belonging to the national archives have been found three old engravings dated about 1600, depicting the deaths of some of the eight Canadian missionaries, slain by Indians about 1648 near Midland, Ont. They are to be canonized this month. The martyrs appearing on the engravings are Jean de Brebeuf, Gabriel Lalonde, Isaac Jogues, Charles Garnier and Antoine Daniel. The engravings have descriptive explanations in Dutch, and some are signed, "Appodieu Enbega, a Melaer, Lomme-lin."

Eskimo Dentist Leaves Patients

Ottawa.—The only Eskimo dentist in the world is dead. "Siberian Mike," who had attended no college but who was celebrated throughout the far north for pulling molars, died recently in the lonely region near Perry River opposite King William land, according to word received here. In 1922 the Hudson's Bay Company sent a dentist to Herschel Island and Mike was employed as a dental mechanic. When the dentist left for civilization, the Eskimo had carried on an itinerant practice.

"It's a genuine antique, sir." "But you are asking a fearful price for it."
"Well, sir, look how wages and the cost of materials have gone up!"

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON
Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



Enhance your charm by wearing flattering jacket costumes. It is a season of jackets! The one sketched is in green crepe silk print in combination with egg-shell.

The skirt shows slenderizing line in pointed hip yoke treatment. The jacket is in popular hip length. Style No. 3436 comes in sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

Flat silk crepe, wool crepe, crepe marocain and light weight tweed lend themselves charmingly to this model. It is stunning with the dress made of chiffon print in hyacinth blue coloring with the jacket of flat silk crepe in matching shade.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Japanese Volcano Erupts Violently

Tokio.—Asama Volcano, near Karuzawa, 90 miles northwest of Tokio, violently erupted recently. Previously the entire mountain was enveloped in dense smoke. There were no reports of serious damage or casualties but the fate of a few climbers on the mountain was uncertain.

Disease Kills Many Years Before Time

Public Should Wake Up Health Organizations are Agreed

Toronto.—Leading health organizations of Canada are unanimous in stating that thousands of Canadians are dying years ahead of their time of diseases which could be prevented.

During the past few weeks three different health organizations, the Social Hygienic Council, the Ontario Medical Association, and the Ontario Health Officers, held annual meetings here. And all three agree that diphtheria and typhoid fever could swiftly be stamped out if the general public were not too shiftless to take advantage of methods of prevention which medical science has provided. That thousands of individuals could prolong their lives many years by submitting to a careful thorough physical examination once a year, in a word, that prevention of disease is better than cure.

"When three reputable organizations, representing different phases of the work of public health, are in complete accord upon such important matters as these," stated Dr. Gordon P. Jackson, Toronto Medical Officer of Health, "the general public would do well to heed their advice."

Quebec continues to outstrip the rest of Canada in her strikingly modern treatment of rural health problems. Two new country health units—small, full-time medical departments of health, serving rural areas, and replacing the old-style, part-time medical officer of health—are shortly to be established.

One will be in Rimouski, the other Frontenac. When they are operating, Quebec will have 19 Health Units, carrying on their operations in twenty-three countries.

Public health authorities are agreed that the changes being made in Quebec in this regard virtually constitute a health revolution. The entire province became "sold" on the health unit idea when the original Unit in Beauce County demonstrated its ability to save scores of lives during the first two years of its operation. Now all classes in the community are solidly behind the idea. The clergy is especially active in encouraging it. Prince Edward Island Attacking Diphtheria

Canada's tiniest province is far from being Canada's most backward province insofar as health management are concerned. An active campaign of diphtheria immunization is now in progress there. The Provincial Board of Health is determined to wipe this disease out, as it has been wiped out by skillful and persistent public health work in Hamilton, Ontario.

Permanent Fox Show?

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—In all probability the annual fox show in Charlottetown will become a permanent institution. At the first meeting of the Prince Edward Island Fox Exhibitors Association recently, sentiment was strongly in favor of this plan. The directors' report said that the 1929 show had exceeded all expectations.

Rural Education In Ontario

The Hot Lunch and Supervised Play This is not the time to have hot lunches in rural schools; but there is no harm in thinking about the matter. The fact is that we move slowly, and if we do not think ahead, very little is accomplished in the way of improvement.

Hot noon lunches at school have many advantages in the winter. In the first place the children enjoy them, and the result is that the youngsters have better health. At the present time, too many children, who cannot go home at noon, frequently have to eat a cold lunch under quite unpleasant conditions. Then, too, the value of proper eating in an orderly manner cannot be over estimated.

While on a trip with the late Inspector John Waugh, the writer visited a large school where the hot lunch was served; but where it was not served in a proper manner. The children received their hot soup and placed it on a table on which books, school bags, and caps were scattered. Inspector Waugh was properly angry to see such carelessness, and he made the pupils remove the books, bags and caps and sit in a decent manner at the table. The moral effect of a properly conducted table, where the meal is started by the saying of grace, is a great help to the school discipline.

The cost of the hot lunch need not be great. Generally the children are glad to take turns to provide the main article of the hot part of the lunch—some milk, tomatoes, potatoes—nothing expensive, and nothing to cause a lot of trouble to cook.

Cooking is done by the children, under the supervision of the teacher, and this privilege is secured as a reward for having their school work well and quickly done. A wise teacher will not do much of the work herself, but will use the opportunity for practical instruction, and for inspiring the children to do their best to have a well-cooked dish, and a properly set and decently conducted table.

Supervised Play

We take it for granted that children should be supervised during school hours. All that may be gained by such supervision may be lost if there is no supervision at the lunch or during play time. It is during these periods that the school bully spreads terror among the timid ones, and the school sneak does those things that upset the morale of the school.

There is no doubt that supervised play will mean a busy time for the teacher, and at times a supervised noon hour will be well nigh impossible. But a growing number of teachers are undertaking these extra duties and are establishing a point of contact with the children that gives excellent results in good conduct, and in application to studies.

Our children need to be taught to play. They need to know how to throw a ball, catch it, slide to the bases, be real out-fielders and good sports. There is no need to train "rooters." We have plenty of them now; but we do need that all should learn to play.

When Sir A. C. Macdonald became Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, he noticed that one baseball team did all the playing. Inquiring the cause, he was answered in this fashion—"We have had our tryout, and that's the College team." Sir A. C. at once told the students that each platoon must have its team, that they must learn the rules of the game, and be true sports. He did not allow any bullying or cat calling. The result was the development of some good players, and the opportunity for all to play.

When the hockey season opened, it was found that none of the students knew enough about the game to be referee, so a local boy was pressed into service, and his decisions were always obeyed without question.

That is the play spirit that should be developed; and it should be developed in as many pupils as possible. It is well to remember that the poor players need the discipline and training of the games more than the pupils who take naturally to sport, and who are able to shine in this field of activity.—Samuel Farmer, President of Canadian School Trustees' Assn.

Channel Tunnel Project Delayed

Economic and Diplomatic Reasons Suspend Scheme

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the decision of the British Government not to proceed with any scheme for a tunnel under the English Channel is based upon diplomatic as well as economic reasons. Apart entirely from the military problems involved, the diversion of traffic and trade would inevitably follow the construction of such a tunnel and would be a very serious matter indeed.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom reported that much traffic from all parts of Europe now carried by sea in home trade, and on the Mediterranean routes, was likely to be attracted by a Channel tunnel. Moreover, the French ports of Cherbourg, Dieppe, Havre, Calais and Boulogne have all been vigorously opposed to the project, fearing—and not without reason—that if carried into effect, it would militate seriously against their welfare, as their prosperity depends upon the shipping, both passenger and cargo traffic.

While it is admitted that the establishment of a tunnel route would greatly facilitate the carriage of goods and bring about a reorientation of trade routes that would in turn result in lower prices, the magnitude of the issues involved in such a reorientation is such as to give good ground for belief that no country is ready to face them at the present time. Sooner or later, in all probability, a tunnel will be built, but when it is it will be with the approval of both Britain and France. To-day the general sentiment of both nations appears to be against it, and the decision of the Macdonald Government will, therefore, be generally approved.

American "Good Turn Daily" Lads to Fight Bugs

A war on insect pests will be waged this year by the Rural Scout Division of the Boy Scouts of America, according to an announcement from the National Council of that organization in New York. The work will be conducted under the supervision of the camping and rural scouting departments.

Special efforts of the Rural Scout Division will be concentrated on the extermination of the Japanese bean beetle, codling moth, gypsy moth and Mediterranean fruit fly, the mosquito and the common house fly. During the winter and early Spring the Scouts studied about the life and habits of these insects with the idea of being thoroughly familiar with the most effective means of exterminating them. In fighting the house fly and mosquito the rural Scouts will have the help of the city Scouts, who will drain stagnant pools, put oil on the surface of marshes and conduct a campaign in co-operation with health authorities for cleanliness about the home.

Modern Lines Followed In German Construction

Anyone looking for extensive examples of modernism, which many American architects have come to believe is an elusive factor in modern construction, has only to visit Germany, according to an observer who passed three weeks in Berlin, on the Rhine and in the Ruhr district. Out of seventy buildings, most of them erected in the last five years, only three or four of any size were found which were not designed on striking modern lines. These included banks, stores, churches and model tenements.

Gold and Platinum Lure Englishmen

Nairobi, Kenya.—Glowing reports of the development of gold and platinum mines in Abyssinia reach here. Two members of the Italian group which is promoting the mines, the Marquis Bronson d'Arce and Signor Gradis, recently here, state that they have now 20 European mining engineers working in Abyssinia and that large gold discoveries have already been made. It is also reported that during the past three months more than one British prospecting expedition has left secretly from both London and Khartoum for Abyssinia.

Bride and Groom Fly High on Honeymoon

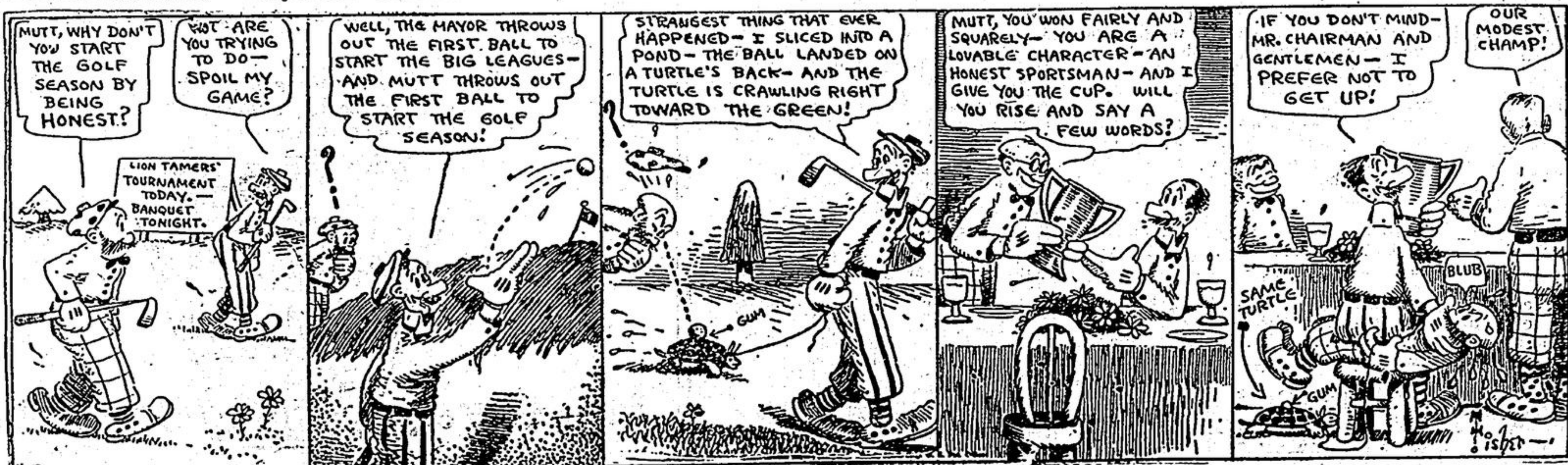
Regina, Sask.—Regina played host recently to the prairie's "first aerial honeymooners," Mr. and Mrs. J. G. G. Anderson of Winnipeg. They were the first honeymooners to be carried on the regular air mail-passenger express planes of the Western Canada Airways.

Britain May Build Monster Airship

London.—A new British airship, half as large again as the R-100 and R-101, now the biggest in the world, and twice the size of the Graf Zeppelin may be built, according to a statement made by Lord Thomson in the House of Lords recently if all goes well with experiments now being made.

Frenchman, who wants a pass-out ticket, to attendant at theatre: "Par don, monsieur, are you a ticket-of-leave man?"

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



If Silence is Golden . . . Why Broadcast?

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