

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.—September 1, 1918.
Christian Giving.—Luke 6: 30-35; 21: 1-4.

COMMENTARY.—I. Giving through love (vs. 30-34). 30. Give to every man that asketh of thee.—The principle here laid down by our Lord is that of loving and constant generosity. There is need of wisdom in our giving. To respond with a gift to some who ask would work injury to them. ask them not again.—"Do not show a revengeful spirit, and neither by violence nor by legal forms demand them back, but by a kind and liberal spirit strive to win back to the offender to right views and acts. Whatever you do, avoid a retaliating spirit, and show a spirit of forbearance and love." 31, as ye would that men should do to you—Here is the standard of our dealing with others. We are to place ourselves in the position occupied by them and consider what we should desire them to do to us. Whatever we could righteously wish them to do to us we are to do to them. This is the Golden Rule, which sums up all the principles pertaining to our relations one with another. We are not required to do to others all the things that they desire, for some of the things might be injurious to them. 32. what thank have ye—When one loves another who loves him, there is no exercise of Christian virtue. It is simply even exchange. This act in no way distinguishes the follower of Jesus from the sinner. Sinners love those who love them, and do not love those who hate them, but the followers of Christ love those who love them and also those who hate them. 33. sinners also do even the same—Our Lord meant that our standard must rise above the ordinary dead level of law, habit, custom, which prevail in the world.—Farrar. 34. if ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive—The love commended and commanded by our Lord far surpassed that which prevails among the ungodly. In the former is sacrifice with self-denial and earthly loss, but in the latter there is none. It not infrequently occurs that they who lend to others receive benefits that are far in excess of those that they confer upon those to whom they lend; but whether such benefits come to them or not, their duty is clear to be helpful and considerate of the needs of others.

II. Rewards of giving (vs. 35-38). 35. Love ye your enemies, and do good, etc.—Jesus groups compactly the precepts already given preparatory to a statement of a motive for observing them, which is the reward to be bestowed. Reward shall be great—What is the reward? 1. More love, a better character, more giving and lending, more power to do good, more likeness to God. 2. The beneficent results of doing good, the enemies conquered, the people helped, the kingdom extended, religion increased, Jesus glorified, souls saved. 3. The joy and blessedness which flow from such a character and such deeds. The spiritual rewards never lead to selfishness, but to more love.—P. Children of the Highest—Those who are born of God are able to obey these precepts, and by obeying them show that they are His children. As God's children they partake of His nature, enjoy His protection, share in His love and are heirs to His riches. Kind unto the unthankful—God shows constant love for the evil, offering them salvation, extending mercy and bestowing temporal good. Those who show kindness to their enemies are like their Father. 36. Merciful—in Matthew's account the word is "perfect." Matthew speaks of the Father as perfect in all His attributes, while Luke emphasizes His perfection of mercy, in keeping with the preceding verse. 37. Judge not—This word here does not mean to form an opinion, but to impute wrong motives, to manifest a censorious spirit. Forgive—This is the condition upon which we may hope to be forgiven. 38. Give, and it shall be given—We are not directed to give just for the sake of receiving, for that would be an unworthy motive. There should be in the heart a spirit of generosity. We are not directed to give just for the sake of receiving, for that would be an unworthy motive. There should be in the heart a spirit of generosity. We are, however, encouraged to give by the promise of what we shall receive. We are to give love, sympathy and helpfulness as well as earthly goods. Good measure—This applies to spiritual blessings that come to those who give, and it also applies to temporal blessings. God enriches those who give to His cause in the spirit of

Christ. Pressed down—in Oriental grain markets the buyer has the privilege of measuring the grain, he buys and can fill the measure, press the grain down, shaking it to make it more compact, and is allowed to heap it up until no more will stay on the measure. Shall men give into your bosom—The ancients used the folds of their robes as places to carry articles as they had no pockets. Meto—Measure. It shall be measured to you again—Here is a statement of the law of compensation. They who give freely to a worthy cause shall receive abundantly in return for what they bestow. This is one of the promises of God's word, but it is also a warning and a threat. No one can act safely with the expectation that his act will end in itself. Each act of our lives has an influence upon some person other than ourselves. We shall receive something, sometime, for what we do.

III. Measure of giving (vs. 1-4). 1. looked up—Jesus was in the temple from which he had but recently expelled the traders and money-changers. He was observing what was done there. Saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury.—In the court of the women there were several trumpet-shaped chests to receive the offerings of those who wished to donate money for the support of the temple service. These gifts were entirely voluntary. Jesus saw the rich giving large sums (Mark 12: 41) for this purpose. He said nothing against their measure of giving. Riches and liberality do not always go together. 2. Saw a certain poor widow—Jesus saw the rich men bestowing their large gifts, but he "saw also" the poor widow. His attention was not absorbed in the princely giving, nor was it absorbed in the small gift of the poor. He saw both. Casting in thither two mites—A mite was the smallest coin among the Jews and was equivalent to one-fifth of a cent. There seems to have been a rule among the rabbis that no gift less than two mites would be acceptable. 3. Of a truth—An expression used to emphasize what was to follow. Hath cast in more than they all—Jesus knew how much of their wealth the rich had given into the treasury of the Lord, and he knew also that the poor widow had cast in all she had. He was in a position to judge accurately regarding their gifts. These have of their abundance cast in—These words indicate that the rich who had made large gifts, had large sums left. They had much, they gave much and they had much remaining. Of her penny—"Of her want."—R. V. She was a widow, dependent upon her own resources; and she was a poor widow, dependent upon her labor to support herself. Hath cast in all the living that she had—Measured by the gifts the rich were casting into the treasury, her two mites looked small, but in the eyes of Jesus they represented a sum larger than the total amount deposited by the other givers.

SMOKE TUCKETTS ORINOCO

CUT COARSE FOR PIPE USE

He saw her love for the cause of God, and knew that she must go forth to toil in order to eat again; while he saw that the others had plenty left to sustain them. Her act in giving all she had to the Lord showed a superior degree of love and devotion to him, and it showed also a large faith in God. She could calmly and thankfully give her all to his cause, and could trust the Lord to give her strength and opportunity to labor to earn what she needed.

Questions.—To whom should we give? What rule is stated that should govern our giving? In what respect should our giving differ from that of sinners? What should be our attitude toward our enemies? What rule is given with regard to judging others? What should be the measure of our giving? What are the rewards of giving? What did the Saviour see in the temple? How did he estimate the gifts that were bestowed by the different ones? How did the poor widow give the most of all?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Our Gifts for the Kingdom: What Shall They Be?

I. Christian giving.

1. Christian gifts.

1. Christian giving. It is not mere benevolence. Giving to a Christian cause is not necessarily Christian giving. Love to Christ and His cause is the only motive which exalts benevolence to the dignity of a Christian act. The apostle reminds us that "though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor," the bankrupting benevolence may be morally worthless. The moral value of any act is determined by its motive. Thus measured, the widow's mites were of greater worth than the ostentatious abundance of pharisaic treasures. Christian giving is first of all a willing offering. A grudging benevolence is both morally worthless, and personally belittling. God asks a willing response to his claims. He first bestows, then requires. He seeks only his own. The divine inventory as given in his word is inclusive. "All souls are mine." "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of hosts." "All the beasts of the forests are mine, and the cattle on a thousand hills." "Of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart ye shall take my offering," was the call for tabernacle and temple. The exalted motives of a spiritual dispensation forbid appeal to the selfish impulses of appetite and amusement as a motive to benevolence. The too wide-spread practice is destructive of the true spirit of Christian generosity. Christian giving should be proportionate, "according to what a man hath," and "as the Lord hath prospered him." Ceremonialism made the tithe the lowest standard, and Christianity, with enlarged privileges, and richer possibilities, must embrace no lesser measure of consecration. This principle would insure abundant resources for all the enterprises of the kingdom, without resort to the worldly expedients which impoverish the spiritual life, and are financially disappointing. There is no surer way to poverty of spirit, and of ten of possessions, than withholding from God's cause.

II. Christian gifts. 1. Personality. The first acceptable offering is ourselves. Without this, no other offering can be accepted. God's first demand is our affections. While the heart is withheld he can receive no service. No act is Christian while God's first requirement is unmet. The apostle said, "I seek not yours, but you." The Corinthians "first gave their own selves to the Lord." The collection for the poor saints came easily after that. 2. Possession. If rightly acquired, these are God-given talents to be used for the advancement of his kingdom. A spiritual kingdom needs material resources for the maintaining of its vast and varied interests. Men first, money next. A true Christian consecration places every resource subject to the divine call. The interests of the kingdom are paramount to personal considerations. Spiritual values are above the material. 3. Service. God gives "to every man his work." Opportunities confront us on every side. Open doors are everywhere. Widespread and whitened fields invite both to toil and reward. Inactivity is self-consuming in the spirit as well as in the physical life. Unused blessings leave the soul barren. "We are workers together with him."—W. H. C.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles."

I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

ing should be proportionate, "according to what a man hath," and "as the Lord hath prospered him." Ceremonialism made the tithe the lowest standard, and Christianity, with enlarged privileges, and richer possibilities, must embrace no lesser measure of consecration. This principle would insure abundant resources for all the enterprises of the kingdom, without resort to the worldly expedients which impoverish the spiritual life, and are financially disappointing. There is no surer way to poverty of spirit, and of ten of possessions, than withholding from God's cause.

II. Christian gifts. 1. Personality. The first acceptable offering is ourselves. Without this, no other offering can be accepted. God's first demand is our affections. While the heart is withheld he can receive no service. No act is Christian while God's first requirement is unmet. The apostle said, "I seek not yours, but you." The Corinthians "first gave their own selves to the Lord." The collection for the poor saints came easily after that. 2. Possession. If rightly acquired, these are God-given talents to be used for the advancement of his kingdom. A spiritual kingdom needs material resources for the maintaining of its vast and varied interests. Men first, money next. A true Christian consecration places every resource subject to the divine call. The interests of the kingdom are paramount to personal considerations. Spiritual values are above the material. 3. Service. God gives "to every man his work." Opportunities confront us on every side. Open doors are everywhere. Widespread and whitened fields invite both to toil and reward. Inactivity is self-consuming in the spirit as well as in the physical life. Unused blessings leave the soul barren. "We are workers together with him."—W. H. C.

Science Notes.

More than a thousand tons of freight per day is being shipped by motor trucks between New York and Philadelphia.

A ton of dry sawdust will yield with proper treatment from 30 to 25 gallons of 95 per cent. ethyl.

Louisiana has a new product. It is cactus candy. The cactus is peeled, dipped in hot syrup or molasses, and coated with powdered sugar.

Durable strings for lacing machine belts can be made with eel skins.

The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia.

The repopulation of the artificial mussel beds of the Mississippi River is successfully being accomplished by artificial propagation.

In burning wood in a furnace built for coal the firebox should first be lined with firebrick or sheet iron so as to check the draft. Otherwise the wood will burn too rapidly.

Manchurian Footgear.

In order to withstand the extreme cold of winter in eastern Manchuria the natives wear a moccasin of cowhide sufficiently large to permit the feet to be swathed in long strips of cloth and then to have soft, dry grass packed around them. The shoe appears clumsy but is warm, soft and almost water tight.

WORLD'S STRANGEST CITY.

Moves About and Then Away Before Its Site Melts.

The most curious of cities consist of wooden huts on wheels, to the number of about one hundred and thirty, which, when the season arrives, are rolled on the ice on Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. The population of this city without a name is about five hundred. Each hut is fitted with cooking utensils, hammocks and a stove, and is occupied by three men, whose business on the ice is to follow a peculiar method of fishing.

In the centre of each hut a hole, about a yard square, is dug to the water. One of the fishermen then takes a live fish of the herring tribe, pack-thread drops it into the water, pack-thread drops it into the water. The fish dashes away as swift as an arrow until it is pulled up by the thread, when it returns toward the hole, followed by a host of pike and other fish desirous of feasting on the dainty morsel. Beside the hole stand the fishermen, harpoon in hand, waiting the arrival of the pursuers, who are received with thrusts of the four or five-pronged instrument, which rarely fails to bring up some writhing victim.

Some huts can show two hundred or more of fine fish at the end of the day's work. The most weird appearance of this city is at night, when the fishermen prosecute the work by the light of torches, which, it is well known, attract fish without the aid of the herring bait. The flaming torches and the shadows of the men leaning over the holes make a strange spectacle. If fish are not abundant in the spot chosen the hut is wheeled to another site.

AN AGE OF WEAK NERVES

"No heart for anything" is the cry of thousands of men and women who might be made well by the new, red-blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make.

Misery day and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are the victims of weak nerves. Their pale, drawn faces and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness robs them of energy and strength; their eyes are sunken, their limbs tremble, appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of to-day. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the starved nerves which are clamoring for new, rich, red blood. This new, good blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which fact accounts for the thousands of cures of nervous diseases brought about by this powerful blood builder and nerve restorer. Through the fair use of this medicine thousands of despondent people have been made bright, active and strong.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at \$2.00 a box or six boxes for \$12.00 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RIVER BELOW GROUND.

Clever Piece of Work to the Credit of English Engineers.

A novel piece of engineering has been completed in connection with the building of an aviation field in England. The site selected was a pleasant piece of countryside, consisting of a wooded park, bisected by a little stream about thirty feet wide and two feet deep. This waterway is largely artificial in character. It was constructed mainly along a branch of the River Colne in 1633 and 1639, between Longford and Hampton Court Palace, with the object of supplying the palace with ornamental fish and water ponds, and it was used for this purpose up to the present time. It is eleven miles long.

The decision to convert the park into an aerodrome made it necessary to divert this river, which, being raised above the level of the ground where it crosses the park, presented an obstacle as well as a danger. Had the river been running in a natural bed below the level of the ground instead of in an artificial channel above the ground level, it could have been merely covered over. The need of putting it at a lower level led to the decision to carry it underground through the aerodrome by means of a re-enforced concrete inverted siphon, and this plan having been approved of, a detailed scheme was got out.—Scientific American.

"Know thyself" is a good motto, but some people know more about their neighbors.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—
Butter, choice dairy..... 45 00 46
Do., creamery..... 0 48 0 53
Margarine, lb..... 0 35 0 37
Eggs, new laid, doz..... 0 52 0 55
Cheese, lb..... 0 30 0 34
Do., fancy, lb..... 0 34

Dressed Poultry—
Turkeys, lb..... 0 30 0 33
Fowl, lb..... 0 24 0 26
Spring chickens..... 0 50
Roosters, lb..... 0 23
Ducklings, lb..... 0 35

Fruits—

Apples, basket..... 0 25 0 50
Blueberries, basket..... 1 60 1 85
Do., box..... 0 25 0 30
Lawson berries..... 0 23 0 30
Currants, black, basket..... 2 00 2 50
Raspberries, box..... 0 23 0 32
Cherries, sour, basket..... 2 25
Pears, basket..... 0 75 1 25
Plums, 6-quart basket..... 0 80 0 90
Do., 11-qt. basket..... 1 00 1 50
Peaches, 6-qt. basket..... 0 75 1 00
Do., 11-qt. basket..... 1 00 1 25
Melons, basket..... 1 00
Do., each..... 0 10

Vegetables—

Beans, small measure..... 0 10 0 15
Beets, new, dozen..... 0 25
Carrots, new, dozen..... 0 25
Cucumbers, basket..... 0 40 1 00
Do., pickling, basket..... 0 75 1 00
Cabbages, dozen..... 0 05 0 10
Cauliflower, each..... 0 10 0 20
Celery, head..... 0 05 0 10
Lettuce, head, bunch..... 0 05
Onions, 100-lb. sacks..... 4 50 5 00
Do., green, bunch..... 0 05 0 10
Parsley, bunch..... 0 10
Peas, basket..... 0 50 0 75
Potatoes, new, bag..... 2 10 2 25
Radishes, 3 bunches..... 0 10
Rhubarb, 3 for..... 0 10
Sage, bunch..... 0 05
Savory, bunch..... 0 03
Tomatoes, basket..... 0 40 0 62
Do., 1 round..... 0 10
Veg. marrow, each..... 0 08 0 10

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters..... 417 80 519 00
Do., hindquarters..... 26 00 28 00
Carcasses, choice..... 22 00 24 00
Do., common..... 21 00 22 50
Veal, common, cwt..... 13 00 15 00
Do., medium..... 16 50 19 00
Do., prime..... 23 50 25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt..... 19 00 21 00
Shop hogs..... 25 00 27 00
Abattoir hogs..... 26 00 27 00
Mutton, cwt..... 22 00 25 00
Lamb, cwt..... 28 00 30 00
Do., spring, lb..... 0 33 0 34

SUGAR MARKET.

Toronto wholesalers quote on refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows:

Redpath granulated, 100 lbs..... \$8 91
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100 lbs..... 8 51
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100 lbs..... 8 41
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100 lbs..... 8 31
St. Lawrence granulated, 100 lbs..... 9 39
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100 lbs..... 9 09
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100 lbs..... 8 99
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100 lbs..... 8 89
Atlantic granulated, 100 lbs..... 9 39
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100 lbs..... 9 09
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100 lbs..... 8 89
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100 lbs..... 8 79
Barrels—5c over bags.
Cases—20 5-lb. cartons, 60c and 50 2-lb. cartons, 70c over bags. Gunnes, 5 20, 40c; 10-10-lb., 50c over bags.

Toronto Cattle Market.

The hog market was unsettled, and prices showed an advance of about 25 to 50 cents.

Sheep and lambs were firmer.

Calves also were firmer.

Receipts—62 cars, 639 cattle, 188 calves, 1,146 hogs and 703 sheep.
Export cattle, choice..... 13 75 14 00
Export cattle, medium..... 10 00 10 50
Butcher cattle, choice..... 10 00 10 75
Butcher cattle, medium..... 7 75 8 75
Butcher cows, choice..... 8 50 10 75
Butcher cows, medium..... 7 75 8 50
Butcher cows, canners..... 5 50 6 50
Feeder steers..... 8 25 8 75
Stockers, choice..... 8 00 8 25
Stockers, light..... 6 50 7 00
Milkers..... 75 00 120 00
Springers, choice..... 80 00 130 00
Sheep, ewes..... 14 00 15 00
Hucks and culls..... 6 00 10 00
Lambs..... 20 50 21 50
Hogs, fed and watered..... 18 50 20 00
Hogs, f.o.b..... 18 50 19 00
Calves, choice veal..... 16 00 17 50

No "Short Change" Here.

An automatic change calculator, which pays out correctly the difference between one dollar and the amount of purchase, is being used in banks, stores, et cetera. The new change maker saves time as well as mistakes, for the change is paid directly to the customer. The cashier merely presses a key marked with the amount of purchase.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Glands, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Gonorrhea, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Nerve, Blood, and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine sent in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 1 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

55 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Please Mention This Paper.

SMOKE TUCKETTS T&B



PLUG