

Sunday School Lesson

October 14, Lesson II—Spiritual Gifts—1 Cor. 12: 4-7, 31, 13: 1-8, 13.

INTRODUCTION—From the 12th to the 14th chapter Paul gives his teaching on spiritual gifts among modern interpreters. The Greeks were on contentious people. He emphasizes the truth that the purpose of all these gifts is that those who possess them may use them for the whole church.

V. 1. By "tongues" here Paul likely means the ecstatic utterances which these Christians at Corinth were prizing so highly; but it may also include articulate as well as inarticulate language. With love these gifts are not able to win any great blessing, and are like a clanging cymbal, a mere noise. If one is cultivating eloquence merely for its own sake as an accomplishment, that can have no religious value.

V. 2. This verse may refer to intellectual gifts, and to the faith which is able to make outward demonstration. Some one has said that here we have "the intellect of the philosopher joined to the inspiration of the seer." But without love even these great endowments do not give that character which is the real standard of value.

V. 3. Acts of benevolence and of self-denial, even though these are of an excessive nature, do not bring any blessing from God unless they are mingled with love. Thus love is shown to be the one essential factor in the religious character.

V. 4. Love is gentle and long-suffering. It exercises a merciful delay in inflicting merited punishment. It has the grace of kindness. Love is no brag-gart, does not make any ostentatious display, neither is it proud, blowing its own trumpet and making arrogant display.

V. 5. Love has a feeling of propriety, nor does it fly into a rage on every slight cause of provocation. Some of the heathen writings had said that one should never be displeased over anything, even wrong-doing, but Paul would not go that far. He knew there was a place for just indignation. Love also takes no account of evil, which may mean, either, "doth not entertain evil thoughts," or, "doth not suspect evil in others." Love puts the best construction on the actions of others.

V. 6. Love is happy. The gladness of the early church was one of the most attractive features. Acts 2: 46. Jesus came that his joy might be in us. A great poet has a line, "happy as a lover." Here joy is found because the cause of truth is prevailing.

V. 7. Four stages in love are mentioned. (1) Love bears the burdens of others, hiding their faults. (2) If faith hesitates then hope still remains. (3) When all else fails, then love will patiently endure.

the only force to remain. "Now" here means "and so." These are the three abiding graces, faith, hope, charity; and even among the graces love has first place. Why love is the greatest, Paul does not say, but we may remind ourselves that God is love.

Here, therefore, we bring the subject to a conclusion. All gifts are to be cultivated; let no Christian despise them. Every accomplishment, every intellectual faculty that can adorn and grace human nature, should be cultivated and polished to its highest capability. Yet these are not the things that bring us nearer God. "If we love one another, God dwelleth in us and his love is perfected in us."

Hilltop Home

We never dreamed such loveliness could be, As where our garden overlooks the sea, With rolling moors around, And the tall gum trees droning harp-string sound.

Such cradling heaven, such tides of crystal air, Opening the perfumed cups of roses fair, Such wealth of wings, Of singing birds and little gauzy things!

Each dawn unrolls the broad horizon's blue Across the glassy paddocks grey with dew, While gladdened eyes Drop from the changeful wonder of the skies.

Down, down to where the many colored phlox, Round steeples of rosetted holly-hocks, Laughs at our feet, And every homely, friendly flower is sweet!

Distress in Scotland

Edinburgh Scotsman: The report of the Board of Agriculture on the farming acreage in Scotland as of June last makes melancholy reading. If this department of industry were the only one which is decadent, the pessimist might seek a reason and a remedy with some certainty, but there are other vital industries which are equally depressed. The coal, iron and steel trades are not able examples, and to crown existing poor trades in these and other quarters, there are other gloomy reminders. The pick of Scotsmen are leaving the country to seek work elsewhere, and the Irish "invasion" proceeds unchecked.

The Canadian Wheat Pool C. R. Fay in the Nation and Athenaeum (London): The Pool, now five years old, has not defied the laws of supply and demand, nor has it brought millennium. Nevertheless, it is an epochal step towards the rationalization of Agriculture. While it gains nothing from the hyperbole of suspicion or praise which it has received in some quarters, it rejoices to have riveted the attention of this continent by reason of its momentous effect on the morale of the Canadian West. Where in 1923 groups of farmers all over the prairies were talking revolution, debt adjustment, or moratorium, now they are talking pool.

ATTENTION, FELLOWS!

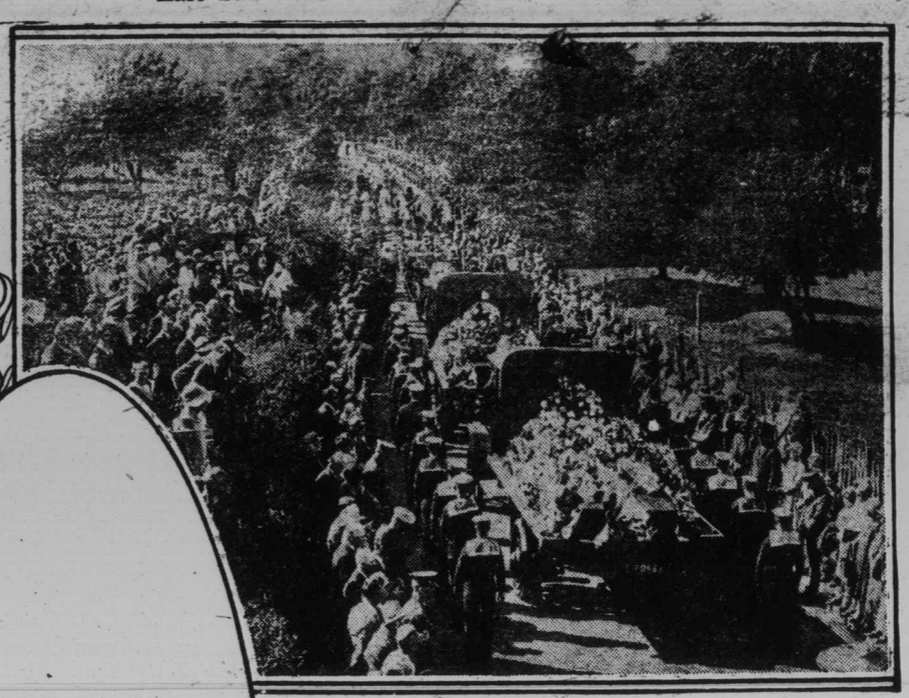
Here are some rules laid down that will aid bachelors of all descriptions in selecting partners for life:

- 1 Choose one that is neater and cleaner than you are.
- 2 Choose one that doesn't consider you merely a meal ticket.
- 3 Choose one who cannot find the last word without a dictionary.
- 4 Choose one who is not acquainted with first-love affairs that might spoil yours.
- 5 Do not expect too much. Do not look for perfection. Remember that perfect ones have taken wings and can be found only among the angels.

It will cost the U.S.A. \$40,000,000 this year to enforce prohibition. Will some U.S. citizen inform us where it is effective?

It is said that a joke will travel around the world in sixty-seven days. Some of them seem to be well-seasoned globe trotters.

Last Sad Rites For Members of Lost Submarine



VICTIMS OF SUBMARINE L-55 BURIED AT HASLAR
Moving scenes were witnessed in Portsmouth at the funeral. A general view, showing the sad procession passing through country lanes on way to the cemetery. The L-55 layed for nearly ten years at the bottom of the Baltic, victim of Bolshevik marksmen.

The Lunch That Goes to School

It Needs to Nourish Active, Growing Bodies and be Well Packed

By PAULINA RAVEN MORSE (Master Farm Homemaker) in Michigan Farmer

The school bell is ringing, calling an army of children to school. The majority of children living in rural communities is obliged to carry lunch. To some this will be a new experience this year and if the children are to maintain good health and physical vigor throughout the year, the mother must give care and thought to the planning of the school lunch. The children often walk long distances to school, eat hurried breakfasts and cold lunches, and rush out to play. Is it any wonder they fall prey to colds and disease?

The teacher should supervise the noon luncheon period the same as any class. This period affords an excellent opportunity to bring out little points in table etiquette. A supply of plain white paper napkins to serve as lunch cloths should be kept on hand at the school.

The receptacle in which the lunch is to be packed is always one of the first consideration. Many children enjoy carrying the gaily colored tin boxes. At our house, we like them better because the cover is fastened to the box, allows for ventilation, and the lunch may be packed in them more compactly. They are more sanitary than the pasteboard or fibre boxes for they can be washed and scalded. The thermos lunch kits are very good, if one can afford them, as they permit the carrying of a hot drink of milk.

Between Two Slices of Bread

The sandwich is one of the most desirable foods for the lunch box. There are many kinds which can be prepared from white bread, graham bread, whole wheat bread, and nut bread with different fillings. I often prepare:

- Meats chopped fine and moistened with cream, gravy, or salad dressing.
- Dried fruits such as figs, raisins, dates, and prunes chopped fine and added for flavor. Lemon juice may be added.
- Preserved fruits, as jams, jellies, fruit butters, marmalades and preserves.
- Nuts chopped fine mixed with salad dressing, cream cheese or honey added to the dried fruit pastes.
- Eggs scrambled with crisp bacon, or hard boiled eggs chopped fine and mixed with salad dressing.
- Dressing, honey, or some of the fruit marmalades as orange marmalade. Cheese paste for sandwiches can be

easily made by putting cheese through the food chopper and adding cream and softened butter until the cheese is of creamy consistency. Then add nuts, chopped olives, or pimientos. The amount of cream and butter used will depend upon the dryness of the cheese. Be sure to cream together well. Cottage cheese makes very good sandwich filling when used with brown bread.

Vegetable sandwiches are not satisfactory because they become stale soon after they are made. The bread for sandwiches should be at least twenty-four hours old. Both sides of the sandwich should be buttered, as butter keeps the filling from soaking the bread and gives needed fat content to the lunch.

There Must be Fruit

Fruit is one of the most valuable foods of the lunch box. It may be fresh, dried or canned. If canned, it should be packed in a jar with a screw cover. Fresh tomatoes at this time of year are a pleasing addition to the lunch. Have the fruit as attractive as possible when the lunch is packed. It may be well to add extra fruit for recess time, especially apples.

Cakes and cookies provide the dessert part of the lunch. Sponge cake, chocolate cakes, plain butter cakes, molasses cakes, and drop cookies made from oatmeal and graham flours, containing nuts and raisins, are always acceptable. Some of the cake batter may be baked in patty tins or patty paper cups. The cakes present a daintier appearance and will keep moist longer. Nuts, dried fruit, cocoanut, chocolate, or sugar sprinkled on top of the cake before it is baked make a change.

Cup custard, junket, jello, fruit salad, rice pudding, tapioca pudding, cottage cheese, or baked beans may be packed in glass jars and added to the lunch in season. I try to have a surprise in the lunch box in the way of sweets during the week in the form of sweet chocolate, dates, figs, raisins, chocolate coated raisins, nuts, animal cookies or special fruit. If the lunch is not eaten, the surprise is omitted for a time.

The individual likes and dislikes of the child must be taken into consideration when packing the lunch box, for we cannot expect the child to eat at school what he or she will not eat at home. All food should be neatly wrapped in wax paper before packing, then packed in the order in which the food will be eaten. If at times there are empty spaces, fill them with crushed paper to prevent food from shaking about.

The psychological effect upon the child who carries a well-packed lunch is interesting to note. He is not ashamed of the contents of his box and does not try to cover it up so others will not see what he has for lunch. A child is quick to note whe-

ther his lunch compares favorably with the other children's.

Here are a few of the favorite recipes used in packing lunches for my children:

Sponge Cake

Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 1/2 tsp. baking powder, 1/2 cup hot milk, 1 tsp. melted butter, 1/2 tsp. flavoring, 1/2 tsp. salt.

Beat eggs until light, add sugar and baking powder together three times, add to first mixture, add hot milk, beat; then add melted butter and flavoring. Is suitable for cup, layer, or sheet cake.

Raised Brown Bread

Five cups boiling water, 2 cups rolled oats, 3 tbs. shortening, 1 tbs. salt, 1 cake of compressed yeast, 1/4 cup lukewarm water, 2 cups graham flour, 1 cup molasses, 1/2 box seedless raisins, bread flour.

Pour the boiling water over the rolled oats and add the shortening and salt. Stir thoroughly and let stand until lukewarm. Then add the cake of yeast dissolved in the lukewarm water. Add graham flour, molasses, raisins, and enough bread flour to knead into a stiff dough. Knead thoroughly and let rise over night. Put into loaves and let rise until light. Bake in a hot oven for ten minutes, decrease heat to moderate and bake for forty-five to fifty minutes. This makes four large loaves.

Drop Brown Sugar Cakes

Two cups brown sugar, 1 cup shortening, 3 eggs, 6 tbs. sweet milk, 1 cup dried fruit, 2 tsp. baking powder, 1/2 tsp. soda, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 4 cups flour.

Cream butter, add sugar, then eggs well beaten. Mix and sift other dry ingredients. Add alternately to first mixture with milk. When partially added, add fruit which can be raisins, currants, or dates cut into small pieces. Drop from teaspoon on greased and floured pans. Bake in a hot oven. A half date, raisin, a bit of jelly, or nut meat may be placed on the top of each cookie. Makes four dozen.

Spice Cake

One cup sugar, 1/2 cup shortening, 1 egg, 1 cup sour milk, 1/4 cup molasses, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 1/2 tsp. cloves, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. soda, 2 cups flour.

Follow directions for making butter cakes.

Chocolate Cake

Two cups brown sugar, 1 cup sour milk, 2 1/2 cups flour, 1/2 cup shortening, 2 ozs. chocolate, 2 eggs, 1 tsp. soda, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1 tsp. salt. Follow directions for making butter cakes. Makes a large loaf, a layer cake, or good for cup cakes.

Henry Ford sent John O. Rockefeller a Ford Sedan as a birthday remembrance. Gosh, and Henry overlooked us on our birthday.

Turn Your Face Into a Pain

You can make your home a palace by establishing an atmosphere of comradeship and understanding.

A 1928 model homemaker must be a many-sided, highly talented, thoroughly trained executive. It is not enough for her to be a skilled specialist in one particular branch of home economics or business administration but, like the juggler in the circus, she must contrive to keep three or four different tasks in operation at the same time. The glory is, this woman actually delivers the goods, without a single order missing.

She is achieving through the assistance of her husband that standard of living he home "economically sound, mechanically convenient, physically healthful, morally wholesome, artistically satisfying, mentally stimulating, socially responsible, spiritually inspiring, and founded upon mutual affection and respect." Women have been made economically, industrially and politically free. The test of a Real Home is the type of people who come out of it. When you have been away from a home a few days at some convention, on a vacation or at the fair, do you get a real thrill out of getting back home? If you do, you have a real home, a place where there is joy in labor, a place that draws you to it at any season. If you see only the acres, and the toll, and you return with disgust to the toll, there is something wrong somewhere. Maybe you have not put enough of yourself into the home part, into the living, to make it attractive. Maybe you have had your faces so close to the grind of daily toil you cannot see the beauties of nature, the sunsets, the cloud pictures, the rolling panoramas of beauty around you.

Maybe there is something wrong with your attitude toward everything in general which has poisoned your attitude toward your own home. You pass this way but once. Live your life, and do not allow to hoard up for a generation that may not stay on the place after you leave it. Heroic sacrifices sound well but do not get recorded upon the tombstones. If you would have your children live better than you have lived, set them the example now.

Be Careful With Baby's First Bath

Extreme care should be taken when the time comes to give the baby its first real bath. Cornelia Browne, D.C., N.D., writes in "Physical Culture Magazine" for September, advises the mother on the proper way to avoid trouble.

"A mother through lack of understanding may be the cause, by faulty and injudicious handling, or producing in her little one, a fear of water that may follow the child throughout its life," says this authority. "A child who screams when it is put into the tub is undergoing a shock to its nervous system, and unless it is a very robust child it may not be able to regain this lost nerve force and therefore may suffer from a lowered nerve vitality all its life."

"Be sure that the room is 70 degrees F. when you bathe the baby, and that the water is 98 to 100 degrees for an infant. You may gradually lower the temperature to about 90 degree when he is a year old. "A good castile soap is usually recommended, but once in a while a baby's skin will rebel against any soap. In that case, or for prickly heat or any simple skin eruption, the bran bath is most efficacious. Make a thin muslin bag eight inches square and fill with wheat bran. Let it soak in the bath for ten or fifteen minutes and squeeze it until the water is turbid or milky. During the warm evenings when baby is fretful, try one of these bran baths before the evening feeding."

"Be careful how you lift him from the tub," warns Miss Browne. "Children have been paralyzed for life by improper lifting. Never pick him up by his arms. This applies not only to an infant but also to all small children."

Well, in a Way Jeff is Right.

MUTT AND JEFF—Bud Fisher

