Sunday School Lesson

July 1.—Lesson I.—The Early Life of Saul,—Deut. 6: 4-9; Phil. 3: 4-6; Acts 22: 3, 27, 28—Golden Text—Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.—Eccles. 12: 1.

ANALYSIS

I. PAUL THE JEW, Deut. 6:4-9; Phil. 3:4-6.

II. HIS GREEK TRAINING, Acts 22:2.

III. HIS ROMAN CITIZENSHIP, Acts 22: 27. 28.

INTRODUCTION—In approaching the study of Paul's life and work we are entering upon one of the noblest themes in human history. No one man has made a greater contribution to the moral and spiritual progress of the world. He interpreted Christ more fully than any other, while has mad much to do with carrying the gospel to the Gentile world. Of his physical appearance we have few traces, but we gather that he did not possess many of the outward aids to influence. Suggestions of his appearance may be read in 2 Cor. 4:7; 10:10, but as we recall the hardships which he endured, we infer that he must have been a man of some robustness. The letters he wrote and the task which he accomplished reveal the high qualities of his mind and heart. We now proceed to examine the forces that went to the formation of his early life. Here we have to consider, too, descent and environment, or birth and surroundings.

I. PAUL THE JEW, Deut. 6:4-9; Phil. 3:4-6.

V. 4. "Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is One Lord." This verse is a great statement of monotheism. Jehovah is the only one to whom the qualities of Godhead belong, and he is ever the same one God. This truth lay at the root of Israel's belief.

V. 5. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. The first duty of every Israelite was to abstain from the worship of all other gods, and to devote all his heart to Jehovah. These verses were very familiar to every Jew, for they were recited twice daily and were like a confession of faith. They were called the Shema. On two significant occasions (Matt. 22: 37; Luke 10:27), Jesus makes use of this text.

Phil. 3:5. Circumcised the eighth day. Paul was very proud of his Jewish ancestry. His family belonged to the strict class. His circumcision was one of the evidences of this, for it was regarded as a primary duty of the parents to see that their son was thus distinguished from all Gentile children. It was because Paul afterwards seemed to make circumcision of no value that he was persecuted by his people, Acts 21:21.

Hebrew of the Hebrews. His parents were of pure descent, and zealously guarded the privileges of their nation. They brought up their boy to read Hebrew, so that he could use the scriptures in the original tongue.

V. 6. A Pharisee. The Pharisees were a sect of about 6,000 in number, belonging to the stricter part of the nation and trying to observe all those things that distinguished the Jew from other nations. They had many excellent qualities, but their temptation was to become very formal and legalistic. We learn Paul went to Jerusalem to complete his studies at the school of Gamaliel, a famous teacher, and rather liberal in his views. Some think that Paul was about fifteen years old at this time.

This Jewish training was the leading factor in Paul's early life and it exercised a permanent control over his thinking. His doctrines were largely drawn from Jewish sources. He constantly appealed to the Old Testament, holding that the promises made to Israel would be all fulfilled, and though he afterwards fought for the position that a Gentile could become a Christian without becoming a Jew, yet he never rejected his early privileges. He insisted on the observance of the moral law as contained in the scriptures, and he sought to illustrate the doctrines of the Christian religion by passages in the prophets. His doctrines on sin, resurrection, judgment, were drawn largely from the lessons he learnt from Gamaliel. To his dying day, Paul was proud of his Jewish upbringing, and one of the saddest things in his life was the fact that his own people so often turned against him and rejected the promises made to the nation, while his fondest hope was that some day all Israel would be saved.

V. 6. Persecuting the church. This reveals the ardent nature of the man who would throw all his abounding energies into whatever task he undertook.

II. HIS GREEK TRAINING, Acts 22:2.

Born in Tarsus . . . in Cilicia. Paul belonged to the Jews of the Dispersion, that is to those who lived outside the land of Palestine. It was natural that these Jews should be more or less affected by their Gentile surroundings, and that their conduct and opinions should reflect some of these new ways of life. Tarsus was an important city in what we call Asia Minor—was Greek in its mode of life, and was the seat of an important university where Greek philosophy was taught. Much has been made by some students of this Greek training, which Paul would have at Tarsus, and it must be recognized that these forces did play a real part in his education. He spoke the Greek language, wrote his letters in that tongue, and refers to the teaching of the Greeks. But the opinion of the majority of scholars is that Greek philosophy and culture did not have a controlling part in the formation of Paul's views. The two greatest factors in Paul's thought were Jewish doctrine and the Person of Christ.

III. HIS ROMAN CITIZENSHIP, Acts 22: 27, 28.

Art thou a Roman? "Yes," he said. This privilege was very highly regarded, and Paul was helped on many occacions by his rights as a citizen. This fitted him to go to all parts of the empire and we find that his language is often colored by the different features of the great Roman rule.

Use for Discarded Silk Dresses

Discarded silk dresses that cannot be made over for use as dresses again can frequently be utilized for slips. Cut out the sleeves, and all the part around the neck, and remove all unnecessary trimming or fullness. Silk crepe in various colors is especially lovely put to this use, but any silk or satin may be so employed.

If a slip cannot be got out of it, then the best parts may be used for a step-in. With steps-ins seams may be put almost anywhere and still the garment will look well. Seams may be ornamented with insertion if desired.

Thus one may acquire a lovely piece of silk underwear and at the same time have the satisfaction of clearing out of one's closet some old garment htat no longer is wearable.

One-Piece Slip-on Dress having V-shaped neck finished with applied bands and a bow of material or ribbon. Circular insets at sides of dress. Dart-fitted sleeves, perforated for short sleeves. For Ladies and Misses.

Size 16 years; 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material with long sleeves.

Pdice 20c the pattern. No. 1719.

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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. Patterns sent by return mail.

He Lures the Salmon

SIR HARRY LAUDER TAKES DAY OFF

Much as he objects to spend-thrift pleasure Sir Harry does take an occasional day off.

English Cooks Excel

London.—The English cook may not be able to cook vegetables as well as the Canadian. Her ice cream may fall far short of even our drug store variety, but I defy you to say that she knows nothing about savories. In England the savory, an appetizing kickshaw that gives just the right finish to a meal, is a course peculiarly British. You can dine in any country you choose, but only a British menu has a sting in its tail.

Now let me give you the recipes for typical English savories, only remember that those intended to be served here should be served piping hot and the cold really cold:

Sardine Fingers

Four medium-sized sardines, 1 hard-boiled egg, pepper, salt, paprika, butter to moisten, fingers of toast.

Skin and bone sardines, place in saucepan with a dessertspoon of butter, add minced hard-boiled egg, stir till piping hot, adding more butter if necessary. Season highly and serve piled up on fingers of hot buttered toast, garnished with mustard and cress.

Finnan and Cheese Toast

Four ounces scraped Finnan haddock, 2 ounces grated cheese, 1 tablespoon milk or cream, 1 egg, half an ounce of butter, salt and cayenne, fingers of toast.

Place butter, fish and milk in a saucepan, cook (stirring all the time) three to five minutes, then add cheese, beaten egg, salt and cayenne. Stir over a slow fire till mixture thickens, then pile on fingers of hot buttered toast. Garnish each with a tiny sprig of parsley and serve. The toast should be soaked in butter.

Cheese Custard

Four ounces grated cheese, 1 gill cream or milk, 2 beaten eggs, cayenne and salt.

Stir the eggs and cream into the grated cheese, season to taste with cayenne pepper and about a saltspoon of salt. Pour gently into a shallow, buttered fireproof dish and bake lightly from ten to fifteen minutes.

Soft Roes on Toast

This will make the perfect finish to a good dinner. Just cut a slice of hot toast spread with anchovy paste then place a soft roe on each. Sprinkle with salt and cayenne. To prepare roes take them out of herring you are going to season, dip in oatmeal in the Scottish fashion and fry as for breakfast. Or buy them, as we do in London, in cartoons. No matter, rinse them in cold water, dry them with a cloth, saute lightly in a little hot butter and place one on each finger of toast. If you cut toast in squares you will need two roes for each. If preferred, roes may be poached in hot hock or only one may be served on each finger, garnished with a tiny curl of bacon baked on a skewer in the oven.

Ham and Egg Toasts

Fried croutons of bread, butter, chopped ham, buttered eggs, cayenne and parsley.

Cut a slice of bread a quarter of an inch thick, cut out croutons, fry in butter till nice and crisp, then spread each with eggs beaten and scrambled with a little butter cream if liked, and seasoning. Heat two tablespoons of chopped ham with butter to moisten, though sometimes in England when using the famous York ham we substitute champagne for butter. Put a little pile of the hot ham in the centre of each, sprinkle with cayenne and dish up in a circle on a fancy paper with a little fresh fennel or parsley leaves in the centre.—E. C.

Neat Mending

When about to darn or patch any kind of material, place the work in embroidery hoops, rather loosely, without stretching and with the place to be mended at the center. If a patch is required, baste it smoothly in place underneath, then catch the edges of the torn material onto it, using fine thread. The finer the thread the better the finished work will look. Then from the under side catch the edges of the patch onto the material. Use a fine needle and try not to let it pierce quite through to the right side. A patch shows less if it is possible just to trim off the torn edges of the material and not turn them under. When doing mending, keep all stitches loose so they will not pull the least bit. This is most important.

When a patch is not necessary, fill in the place with threads drawn from the goods itself, letting the threads run in the same direction as the threads of the goods. If such thread of the same color. One often can match the color with embroidery cottons.

Mending that has been beautifully done sometimes looks conspicuous afterwards because a wrong method of pressing has been used. Never press a mended place from the wrong side because it throws up into high relief all the threads used in the mending. Press from the right side, and not too hard nor with too hot an iron. In the case of heavy cotton goods or wooden goods, keep a pressing cloth between the material and the iron.

French Canadians and the West

Bulletin des Agriculteurs: There are in the Canadian West 91 million acres of occupied land, as against 147 millions unoccupied, and this land has the highest yield per acre of any land on the North American Continent. And these lands belong to us. We French-Canadians, we discovered them, we civilied them, converted them and bought them after Confederation, although they should have been ours anyway by right of discovery, possession, culture and civilization. Now they belong to others.

Any Sunset

There's something about the going down of the sun,
Whether it makes a bonfire of a cloud,
Or, too obscure and lonely to be proud,
Sinks on the nearest rooftop, and is gone.
There s something, not of color nor of size,
In the mere going, in the calm descent,
Half out of heaven and half imminent;
Final, as though it never again would rise.

There's something in its very noiselessness,
Unlike mad waters or the winds that shout
Their end in one last agony of excess;
Something that does not count its days nor deeds,
But trusts itself to darkness and goes out
And finds whatever afterlife it needs.

—Louis Untermeyer.

The Use of Wealth

Yorkshire Evening Post (Cons.): It would be interesting to speculate upon the comparisons historians will draw between England and America during the post-war epoch. The right use of wealth depends upon character, whether an individual or a nation is concerned. Similarly, indigence is a harsh and unreliable criterion of a nation's worth. It speaks much for the integrity and endurance of England that ,through a period of stress and hardship almost unparalleled in our history, our Constitution, our reverence for order and law, and the solidarity of our Empire still attract the admiration of the civilized world. This persistence, in face of dire self-denial, of what is best in our repute as a nation augurs well for our future development when industry and initiative shall have re-established our financial well-being. The sinews that have toughened through the severest strain they have yet experienced will not get so easily relaxed by the responsibilities of wealth.

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES

Showing Prince Charming in his "Air Togs" as he left Mousehold recently on a flight to London.

Betraying a Trust

London Morning Post (Cons.): If it were possible to imagine an England in which only the lawyers and the money-lenders could read and write, and to impose upon such a country a constitution in which these benevolent literates would have the monopoly of government, then we should arrive at some faint conception of the sort of destiny we are trying to work out for Egypt and India. Our interposition in both those great territories was welcomed by all save the ruling minorities as a blessed relief from the oppression, anarchy and chronic civil wars in which they were plunged. Our relaxing hand threatens to plunge them again into the condition from which they were raised. To surrender such a trust is not to impose a benefit, but to perpetrate a cruelty and a crime.

Mother—"My dear boy, never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day." Young Hopeful—"Let's eat the jam to-night."

Minister Gives Canada Praise

Proud of His Country's Recovery After Post War Depression

Quebec—Canada's amazing recovery from wartime effects and her remarkable development of post-war years represented "one of the most amazing performances of any people under the sun," said Hon. James Malcolm, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, at Quebec recently.

All recognized indices indicated Canada's remarkably satisfactory internal condition, the Minister declared, while a proper analysis of immigration figures showed that even though the numbers of immigrants from Great Britain had declined, Canada still was getting the same share of the men who left Great Britain as she did before fthe war.

He quoted statistics to demonstrate this fact. In the peak years of 1911 to 1914 there was an annual emigration from Great Britain of 260,000 and of this number 138,000 was the annual average number going to Canada, about 50 per cent. Last year British immigrants arriving in Canada totalled only 51,000 but even so this represented 50 per cent. of the actual emigration from Great Britain during that period. In other words, Mr. Malcolm explained, Canada still continued to get as many British immigrants as all the other overseas Dominions combined. For every two people who emigrated from Great Britain Canada got one.

So far as internal conditions were concerned, the Minister stated that Canada had spent as much in the last six years in construction as would pay off the entire national debt. This was not railroad construction, undertaken with an eye to the future, he pointed out but the building of homes, factories and other business plants to meet the demands of the moment.

Additional proofs of Canada's stability and persistent expansion was the continual increase in employment in her wholesale and retail establishments, increased domestic investment and activity in her stock markets. Simultaneously with these conditions bank savings totals and life insurance also had shown remarkable increases, he said.

Teachers Measure Zeal Of French Pupils Daily

Paris.—French pedagogues, with their passion for thoroughness, have been investigating the daily records of their pupils, to ascertain on what days, or at what times, they are generally most attentive to their studies and to the work of their classes. They have found that decidedly the best day of the week is Tuesday, the whole day. Next comes Friday afternoon and Saturday morning—schools have Saturday session. Then come in order Wednesday morning and Monday evening, Friday and Monday mornings, and finally, least of all, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

No mention is made of Thursday and Sunday, on which days schools are not in session. It is to be observed that the half-days immediately preceding them, however, are the worst times of the whole week.

Investigation has also been made to ascertain what were the favorite subjects of instruction, with the result that chief attention was found to be given to mathematics and the least to drawing. It is suggested that this expains why pupils who are detected in drawing caricatures during the lectures or lesson of the class, protest that it did not interfere with their studious attention to the lesson before them, the drawing being done without their minds being centred upon it.

Agriculture and Industry

Quebec Evenement (Cons.): For the few hundred thousand farmers who succeed in the West, there are a million who are languishing, more or less, in the old provinces. We cannot say that it is their fault, for it would not be true. Our farmers are the hardest working class of the community, and their toil is rewarded. But it is the absence of advantageous markets which prevents them from obtaining proper remuneration for their conscientious efforts.

MUTT AND JEFF—Bud Fisher.

Each Hat Has Its Advantages.