Sunday School Lesson

September 9, Lesson XI—Paul in Athens and Corinth,—Acts 18: 1-11; 1 Tim. 2: 3-7. Golden Text—For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified.—1 Cor. 2: 2.

ANALYSIS

I. PAUL AT ATHENS, Acts 17:16-34.
II. PAUL AT CORINTH, Acts 18:1-11.
III. PAUL AND INTERCESSION, 1 Tim. 2:3-7.

I. PAUL AT ATHENS, Acts 17: 16-34.

INTRODUCTION—There is no more interesting chapter in Acts than this one which describes the visit of Paul to the capital of Greece. There on Mars Hill he delivered one of the noblest of all his addresses showing that he was able to meet these philosophers on their own ground, while he then leads them up to great truth of the Resurrection of Christ from the dead. This statement, however, arouses the ridicule of these fickle Greeks, and Paul has to turn his back upon this great seat of learning, without having been able to found a church. However, it is to be noted that here, as everywhere, there was some fruit for his labors, and the two converts mentioned seem to have been people of some distinction, Dionysius being a member of the high court of the city and Damaris possibly his wife.

II. PAUL AT CORINTH, Acts 18:1-11.

V. 1. Discouraged at his reception in Athens and anxious about the state of the church at Thessalonica, Paul comes to Corinth, either by land along the Gulf of Corinth or by boat from the Piraeus. This city was very different from Athens, being a great commercial centre and an important seaport with all the vice and luxury that often went with such a place.

V. 2. Aquila and Priscilla have interesting associations. They were subsequently to play quite an important part in the activities of Paul. It is doubtful whether Paul had been the means of their conversion. The fact that Priscilla is sometimes mentioned first has led to the suggestion that she was a woman of high position by birth as well as by training. In verse twentysix we read that she took part in the instruction of Appollos.

V. 3. In his search for a lodging Paul naturally would go to those who practiced the same trade with himself. He had learned how to make tents out of the rough goats' hair cloth, and he applies himself here as he had done in Thessalonica to this means of earning his livelihood.

V. 4. But he cannot keep silent on his religious convictions and he begins to reason with the Jews in the synagogue ,persuading not only the Jews, but also those pure Greeks who had become interested in the truths of Israel.

V. 5. We must read 1 Thess. 2: 18 in order to follow the movements of Silas and Timothy. Their return brings great joy to the heart of Paul and he is now encouraged to preach with a new earnestness and devotion.

V. 6. The Jews begin their usual opposition, and their blasphemous language is so intense that Paul breaks out into indignant protest and shakes his raiment at them—an act which his audience would very well understand. See Matt. 10:14. He renounces all responsibility for their action and decides to devote his time in Corinth, henceforth, to the Gentiles.

V. 7. He changes his lodging and stays now with a Gentile Christian named Justus who lived next door to the synagogue.

V. 8. The preaching, however, wins over some of the members of the Jewish people, among these Crispus, one of their leaders. He is mentioned in 1 Cor. 1:14 as one of the few whom Paul baptized personally.

Vs. 9, 10. This vision, like that which came to him at Troas, was a means of convincing Paul that he was in the place which God had chosen for him, and he is assured that the church is to become one of the great centres of Christian life.

V. 11. He remains here for eighteen months and is able to organize and build up the community of saints.

III. PAUL AND INTERCESSION, 1 Tim. 2:3-7.

This letter is one of the so-called pastoral epistles and belongs to the close of Paul's ministry. It was probably written in Macedonia and was meant to encourage the youthful Timothy who had been left behind at Ephesus in order to direct and organize the Christians there. Many directions are given by the apostle, and among others Paul speaks in these few verses of the necessity of praying on behalf of the rulers of the land.

V. 3. This advice that prayer be made for the king is in line with Paul's advice given elsewhere. See Rom. 13:1-4. Of course, Paul could not approve of the character of the ruling Emperor, Nero, but he means that settled government is needful for all true prosperity and they must do what they can to guard the peace of the world.

V. 4. A further argument for such prayer for the kings and all in authority is given in Paul's doctrine of the nature of God, who is the universal Father and desires all men to come to the knowledge of the truth. See Acts 17: 26-28.

V. 5. This has been revealed in the advent of Christ, who came to die, not only for the Jews but for the world.

V. 7. Paul now recalls the fact that he was one whom God had chosen to be a preacher to the Gentiles. It is his greatest pride and joy that God had appointed him to so noble an office.

DIGNIFIED LINES

Attractive illustration of the new feeling for more elaborate clothes for daytime occasions is seen in Style No. 230, with its smart uneven hemline in handkerchief drape, with shaped hip yoke to secure the snugness and slender appearance for the larger woman. The molded bodice has French V at front to break the width. It is finished with vestee forming a becoming square neckline. It is especially lovely in sheer crepe in floral pattern in pastel coloring. Printed silk crepe, flat silk crepe, crepe satin, georgette crepe, printed dimity, voile and canton-faile crepe also appropriate. Pattern is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

We suggest enclosing 10 cents additional for a copy of our Fashion Magazine.

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.

Summer Afternoon

(Marion Strobel in Delineator)

The garden nods with bluebells,
And yellow butterflies
Are circling before
Your sleepy eyes.

I pick you a bluebell
And your little nose
Touches the petals
And your eyelids close.

Farm Notes

CULL POTATOES FOR POULTRY FATTENING

Potatoes when available make an excellent fattening feed, and when cull potatoes are fed, are a source of profit that might otherwise be lost. This is the finding after a series of experiments conducted by the Experimental Farmy Poultry Division. Barred Rock and White Leghorn capons were used in the experiment, one lot of each being bed cornmeal and the other lots potatoes.

It was noticeable that gains per bird were greater for the Barred Rocks and also for the birds on corn. The same may be said of percentage gains per bird except that the Leghorns shower a greater percentage gain than the Barred Rocks. The same amount of feed was consumed by each of the two lots. Owing to the use of potatoes, and in spite of the fact that they constituted but one-fifth of the ration, the cost of feed per pound of gain was less in the case of the potato fed birds than the corn meal fed. This also in spite of the fact that the corn meal fed birds made slightly the greater gains.

The results of this experiment do not indicate that potatoes are superior to corn meal except from the standpoint of economy, but it would tend to indicate that potatoes when available make an excellent fattening feed. The potato fed birds made the most attractive dressed fowl. Flavor, as judged by persons who tasted capons fattened upon both feeds was considered to be superior in the potato fed fowl in every case.

The Poultry Division annual report which may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, contains the results of many other experiments of interest to poultry breeders.

MILK PRODUCERS ADVOCATE PURCHASE BY TEST

Representatives of milk producers have concluded that they are not getting fair treatment in the matter of milk distribution. This applies to those who live up to existing regulations, are regular shippers, and who produce milk of the highest possible quality. In other words these producers figure that they should be able to exercise a reasonable measure of sales control, which in the matter of fluid milk production is at present from practically all angles in the hands of the distributing agencies.

In the matter of the test, the producer has no confidence in its present application, largely, it is admitted, because the actual testing is done by the distributing companies. No matter how carefully the test may be applied, the moral effect of a situation in which the buyer alone decides the test, may readily be understood. In fairness to all parties concerned, testing should be applied through a medium whose interests are neutral. Payment on a quality basis, is the soundest argument for producing a high class article.

A committee consitsing of representatives of producers organizations has recommended that facilities be provided for the purchase of whole milk and cream by test through the establishing of a testing service in which the producer would have the fullest confidence. Also that in view of the importance of sanitary inspection to the whole problem, that action be taken on the parts of the cities and municipalities to bring about uniformity of inspection services, both as regards requirements and application in a given area shipping to the one market and as between areas where shipping overlaps.

IMPORTANCE OF CLEANLINESS IN DAIRYING

Probably the most important feature of dairying is the clean handling of everything used in the production of milk, right down the line from the barn in which the cattle are housed to the utensils in which the product is put.

A leaflet issued by the Experimental Farm written by the Bacteriologist, points out that there is no substitute for a thorough washing of dairy utensils. This should be given as soon as possible after milking, before the film of milk has a chance to dry on the metal surface. This milk residue should be removed by rinsing with cold or lukewarm water; hot water should never be used, because it scalds the film of milk on the metal, making it very difficult to remove. The utensils should then receive a thorough scrubbing with a brush, using hot water containing sal soda or any of the dairy cleansers. If a small wash vat is available, it will add greatly to the convenience of the cleaning operations, especially where a considerable number of utensils must be cared for.

The next process is sterilization which may be done by using steam, hot water, or chlorine compounds. The latter method is effective and can be adopted on any farm. The Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, will send on application a copy of the leaflet on the washing and sterilization of dairy utensils, which gives full directions for the use of this chlorine process.

FARM WELL WATER

Of the samples of water from farmers' wells analyzed last year by the Experimental Farm Division of Chemistry 34 per cent. were pure and wholesome, 18 per cent. suspicious and probably dangerous, 24 per cent. seriously polluted, and 24 per cent. saline.

Copies of the Report of this division may be had on application to the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. The report calls attention to the conditions regarding drinking water in villages, and the danger of pollution. A minimum safe distance from a possible contaminating source at which to locate a well is given to be about 150 feet.

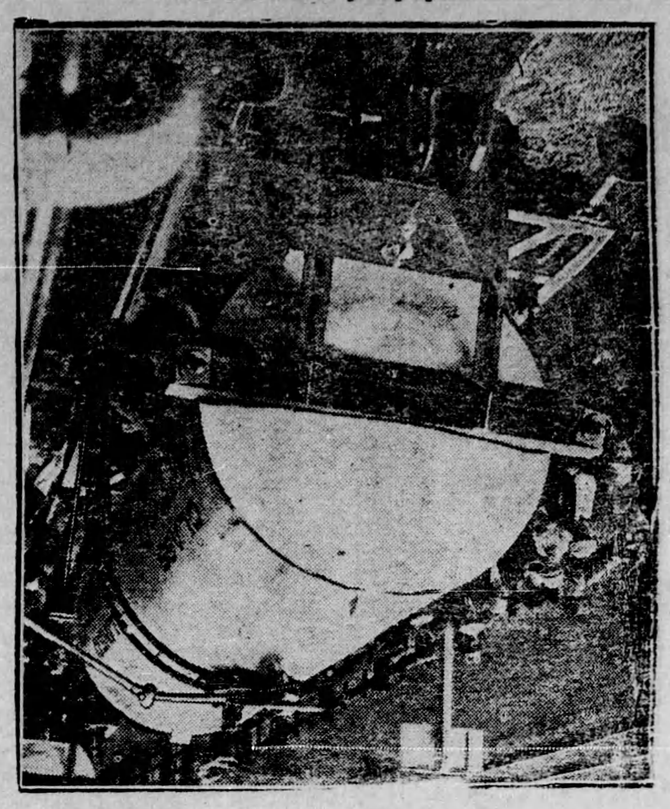
The report contains much valuable information on soils, fertilizers, silage, and many other lines of investigation.

"Jack says he loves me better than his life."
"But look at the life he leads."

Eleven plants in Canada made in 1927 over 19,000,000 pounds of macaroni and vermicelli, the value of which was $1,547,359. Canada also imported last year over 2,000,000 pounds of these products.

Your true bargain hunter knows when marked reductions are merely marked.

Advanced Dairy Equipment



NEW MILK TANKS TO CARRY SUPPLY TO LONDON

Crowds inspecting the new 2,000-gallon glass-lined tanks which have been designed to convey milk from four counties direct to London.

Advance Notes on the Fall Mode

The new shawl collar, the flared, up-in-back collar or a short collar of a mushroom type are the smart collars for fall, according to "Delineator." Further hints by the fashion monthly are as follows:

The street frock of rust brown wool will be worn by the smartest women with a fur scarf now and later under a coat.

A simple frock with a hint of formality is smart in plain or printed velvet or crepe satin.

With the coming of the fall, smart women turn to the wool sports frock.

Having submitted to feminizing, the two-piece frock, softly draped and flared, continues to be the mode.

An all-day frock that is smart enough for trips to town is the one-piece frock.

The two-piece mode, slim, youthful and becoming, continues to be a favorite.

The summer season was ushered in by frocks with drooping, trailing skirts and the fall mode elaborates on this theme.

Deserve No Praise

It disgusts me to hear after-dinner and radio speakers praising ourselves. Praise our country but, in the name of all that is decent, don't praise ourselves. We have about ruined the appearance of this beautiful continent, for we have been the most inartistic people on earth, next to the Tibertans.

TIME TO PUT UP PICKLES

No housewife feels that her canning program is filled until she has her annual quota of pickles and relishes lined up on their accustomed shelves.

Sliced Pickles

25 four- or five-inch pickles
8 onions
2 quarts of vinegar
1 tablespoonful of mustard
1 tablespoonful of ginger
2 cupfuls of sugar

Slice pickles, but do not peel. Put 2 handfuls of salt over them, cover with boiling water and let stand overnight. Slice onions, sprinkle 1 tablespoonful of salt over them, cover with cold water and let stand over night. In the morning, drain pickles and onions. Boil vinegar, sugar and spices five minutes, and drop pickles and onions, but do not boil. Heat thoroughly and can.

Philadelphia boy crowned his father with a bar or iron and shoved his mother out of a third storey window. Children these days have no manners.

Even Bed Linens Are Colored Now

A rising tide of color is gaily engulfing the modern home.

Color has invaded our dining rooms in the form of gaily tinted damasks and imported colored glassware, or its less expensive domestic imitation. Color has nvaded he bathroom. Though not all of us can afford the decoration of bright-hued mural paintings, and every landlord cannot be convinced that colored bathtubs and sinks are a necessity, still in lesser ways the flaming path of color is open to all of us.

Lastly, the bedroom falls beneath the sway of this cromatic wave. Not the formal bedroom as it is introduced to strangers—for colored spreads and curtains have been known since our grandmothers made patchwork coverlets, and no doubt were used even before that. But color is invading the intimate bedroom that we know best; the bedroom dressed for its proper function of sleep, with colored spreads put away and colored curtains hooked back into obscurity. At this time, according to all the standards to which we have been accustomed, an expanse of snowy sheets should be revealed, and pillow cases of glistening frost whiteness. But times have changed: color does not even let us rest alone, but pursues us into our very beds. The very modern homemaker lets no such opportunity for the use of color escape her: sheets and pillow slips now are green, orchid, pink, blue or golden yellow, as the tones of the room demand.

This colored bed-linen may be laundered just as one launders white linen with no fear of fading or running. Colored sheets may be sent to a laundry and need no extra precautions in handling.

"Having established their practicability, the next matter to determine is how these new factors in the bedroom color scheme may be used. There are two possible programs: either a blending of their tones with those of the blankets and comforters, or a direct contrast. In general the manufacturers of colored linens have had in mind the colors popularly used in blankets and have chosen their colors to match these. In the use of contrast, the opposites of the color cycle should be kept in mind: a warm color should be used in contrast to a cool one. Specific suggestions are: green sheets and orchid blankets, or the reverse. Pink sheets and blue blankets, or the reverse. Yellow and green, too, form a gay contrast.

Helpful Hints

Light-colored kid gloves may be kept clean by going over them with an art gum eraser after each wearing.

A folding camp stool, painted to match the decorative scheme of your guest room, and with a seat of cretonne, makes an excellent suit-case rack for your guest.

If mahogany or walnut furniture gets a deep scratch, apply iodine to the scratch, allow it to dry, and polish.

When you buy potatoes in ordinary quantities, empty them into your sink, wash them thoroughly and dry on the drain board. If put away clean, they are always ready for use, without the delay and annoyance caused by the usual soil-encrusted potatoes.

The Skin Needs Exercise To Be Beautiful

Skin cleanliness is partly a matter of bathing, and partly a matter of exersize of the skin which is accompanied by surface massage or skin friction.

What most people do not realize is that there is more to skin cleanliness than mere soap and water. Real skin activity is the important thing and that is accomplished by sufficient friction of the right kind to stimulate activity of the pores and to remove the waste. Literally thousands of dead cells may be rubbed off the skin every day, along with its secretions, and the benefit arises not only from the removal of this waste matter, but from that improvement of the circulation that naturally goes with it.

"One may use either flesh brushes or Turkish towels. Personally, I like the type of exercise one gets with the right kind of a towel.

MUTT AND JEFF—Bud Fisher

Jeff's So Innocent He Falls For Anything.