Sunday School Lesson

October 7.—Lesson I—Paul in Ephesus, Acts 19: 8-10, 18-20; Ephesians 4: 11-16. Golden Text—We are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them.—Ephesians 2: 10.

ANALYSIS

I. The Successful Preacher, 8-10.

II. The Fruit of His Preaching, 18-20.

III. The Universal Church, Eph. 4: 11-16.

Introduction—Ephesus was a city of great importance and drew a large number of pilgrims from all parts of the world to worship at the shrine of Artemus, whose great temple was one of the marvels of the world. Paul had tried on a previous journey to visit that city, but was prevented by the Spirit. In the following year it became an important centre of Christian influence. Today this part of Ephesus has no trade. Its site is merely a collection of ruins. It is probable that the first Christian leader to carry on work was Appollos, a learned and eloquent native of Alexandria. He laid the foundation on which Paul proceeded to build.

I. The Successful Preacher, 8-10.

V. 8. Evidently there was a large Jewish population, and Paul, as was his custom, went into the synagogue. These Jews were more liberal in their view, because he was allowed to continue his preaching for a longer period than he had done elsewhere. For three months he continued to set forth the message of the gospel of the kingdom of God. This is a term which is not often found in Acts or the writings of Paul, and it occurs mostly in the first three gospels. The kingdom of God is God's rule in this world, which Jesus had come to set up among men. Paul generally speaks of the living Christ or of the church; but here he is presented as eagerly discussing with his hearers the nature of this kingdom.

V. 9. The unbelieving Jews at last follow the example of those at Thessalonica, and try to throw obstacles in the way of Paul's mission. They follow the methods of the persecutors, and speak evil of this new doctrine, likely by spreading reports of the character and habits of Paul and his followers. The result was that Paul decides to go out and form a distinct church, separated from the synagogue. The hall which he used was probably connected with one of the several gymnasia of Ephesus, which were the centres for the social life of the people, where they gathered for recreation and to hear the lectures by distinguished speakers. Possibly Tyrannus was one of these lecturers who had been interested in Paul and who placed the hall at his disposal for part of the time. In the mornings Paul would work at his trade of tent-making, probably along with Aquilla and Priscilla, and then in the afternoon or evening he would meet the crowds who gathered to hear what was going on.

V. 10. Paul remains at this task for two years, with the result that the entire district around was evangilezed. Paul had many helpers whom he sent out on missionary work. It is doubtless that this was the way in which the seven churches of Asia, of which we read in Revelation, chapters 2 and 3, were founded. The success of this effort was so great that it began to tell upon the offerings that came to the pagan emple. Gradually the pilgrims to the shrine of Artemus diminished, so that the outburst which ultimately drove Paul from the city, was caused by the interference of the gospel with the vested interests of the priests.

II. The Fruits of His Preaching, 18-20.

V. 18. Where Christ was preaching there always followed an awakening of the moral life. Jesus had taught that repentance was a needful accompaniment of the kingdom of God. Here we notice how the new converts were impressed with the need of turning from their old evil ways. The converts came forward to confess in public their former sins, filled with awe, possibly by the incident told in the previous verses.

V. 19. But more significant than confession is the actual amendment of life. They abandon their old practices, and gather together the objects connected with their old superstitious worship. Magicians and astrologers abounded in Ephesus. There was a brisk trade in the sale of books of divination, charms and many forms of spells. These superstitions, as always, had a disastrous effect upon the character, and darkened the minds of those who practiced such rites. The bonfire which followed reminds one of the bonfire of vanities resulting from the preaching of Savonarola at Florence. It was a most dramatic spectacle, and was like a public recantation. The estimated value of these books was about ten thousand dollars.

V. 20. This act of repentance is represented as a sign of the mighty power of the gospel, and Luke tells us that the Word of God prevailed. This is the close of another csetion of his work, and after this he prepares us for the journey of Paul to Jerusalem.

III. The Universal Church, Eph. 4: 11-16.

V. 11. This letter was written to the Ephesians from the prison-house at Rome, several years after Paul had left the city. It is filled with the noblest teaching on the person of Christ, which is filled with all the fullness of God. But Paul is also anxious to set forth his belief on the wonderful nature of the church, which he regards as the 'Body of Christ." The various leaders of this church are all the direct gifts of Christ, who is responsible for the progress of his kingdom.

V. 12. The divine gifts of the ministry are meant to fit all true believers for active service in the church.

V. 13. As all the different parts of the church work together, each doing what is assigned to him, there will ultimately be gained a condition where all will be like Christ.

V. 14. Christ will lead all his followers and will give stability to the members so that no false doctrine or evil practice will arise.

Vs. 15, 16. Thus will all grow up into Christ who is the head, and who will direct by his wisdom and power all those who are united with him.

GRACEFUL LINES

Flare at left side gives a soft fluttering appearance to a stunning dress made of the dull surface of black crepe satin with lustrous surface used for unusual shawl collar which emphasizes the one-sided effect so smart in the mode. Featherweight tweed, novelty woolens, faille crepe, sheer velvet are appropriate for Design No. 899, which can be had in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It can be made with 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard of 36-inch contrasting for the 36-inch size. Pattern price 20c in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

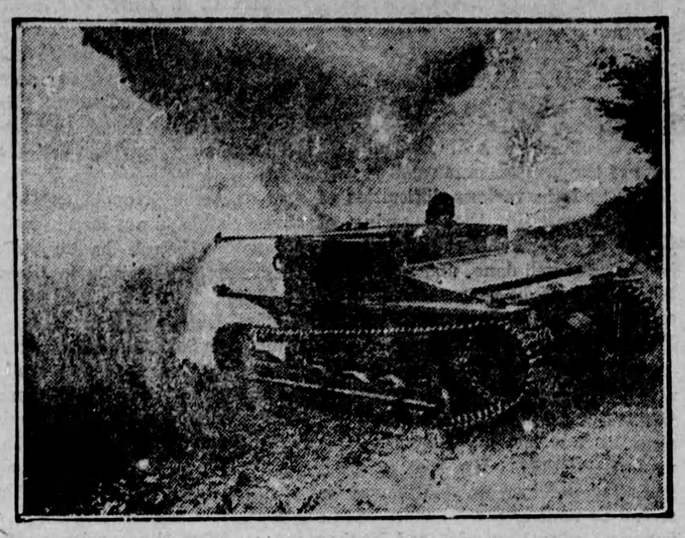
HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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. Patterns sent by return mail.

Black-Eyed Susans

How lavishly they scatter
Their bright gold
Until the road-sides,
Brave in sudden wealth,
Shake off their dusty drabness.
Surely now
The formal gardens,
Lying all around,
About their rich display
Of blue delphinium and rosy phlox.
Along the streches
Of the long highway,
Faces of sun-drenched gold
Smile gayly up.

Army Manoeuvres On Canada's Old Camp



MECHANISED ARMY MANOEUVRES IN MOTHERLAND

.. .. A one-man light tank making a smoke screen at Salisbury Plain.

An Angler's Bad Dream

After the manner of Mr. William Beebe's reported exploits in southern waters a parody article in the current issue of "Vanity Fair" describes an eventful fishing experience.

"Supper over, I decided to try a little casting, and rigged up my rod, while the doctor—who is not a very ardent angler, although he enjoys eating a fish as well as the next one—went in for a cold plunge. My first strike was a beautiful example of that rare deep-sea denizen, the Invertus Collapsus, or sub-ocena turkey, which to my knoweldge has never before been brought into captivity. As soon as this extraordinary fish swallow the hook, he immediately puts the tip of his tail in his mouth and pulls himself inside out like a glove, in which position he extracts the barb with ease. He then swims backward rapidly to turn himself outside in again, and flits away silently among the water-hyacinths, lightly touching his fin to his nose.

"In order to land this wily creature, I took out a small pocket-mirror, and advanced it carefully to a point within a few inches of the fish's head. Presently, glancing up, he looked at his reflection in the glass and saw for the first time how silly a fish really looks, whereupon he laughed himself to death and the doctor and I had him next morning for breakfast."

Don't Say It Unless You Sign It

Gossip, meaning sly, on-the-quiet comments about people and things, is one of the nuisances of our business and social life. Gossip is almost always more harmful in its effect than in its intent, and is likewise always unnecessary.

"If you won't sign a thing, don't say it," is a remark attributed to "Bill Jones," who may or may not exist. Before we talk about persons or things about which we have little or no occasion to talk, it would be well to ask ourselves if we would sign these statements. We might remember further that people would usually rather quote us on these statements, in passing them out on their own responsibility. We never knew when or how such things will end. The safe and sane course is not to gossip.—Labor Leader.

SAD CASES

Blind Beggar: I can't see how I'm to make a living in this town any longer.

Deaf Beggar: And I haven't heard of any way of doing it either.

"It's got so these days," complained a young man, "that you can hardly get married unless you can show the girl two licenses." "Two licenses?" exclaimed the friend. "Yes—marriage and automobile."

Ontario Corn Causes Comment

When one reads from an authoritative source of cornstalks that grow to a height of fifteen feet, one is almost ready to believe that the nursery tale of "Jack and the Beanstalk" ought to be a bit inflated in order to bring it up to date. A farmer in Ontario is said to have displayed stalks of this height when he learned that a New or grower was modestly expressing some pride over his own growth of twelve feet and six inches, an altitude for corn that might even arouse a little feeling among such well-known climbers as the members of the pole bean family.

Iowa and some of the other corn-producing states have not been heard from, but if they each report stalks proportionately taller, it will not be long before one reads of stalks twenty-five or thirty feet in height, and the calling out of hook and ladder companies to harvest the crop. Of the Ontario stalks it is recorded that the ears begin to appear eight feet from the base, a distance which would seem to indicate a need of at least step-ladders in the harvesting. The cornstalk evidently does not intend to be totally outstripped in skyscraping activities, and may yet attain proportions that will make it the envy of the rest of the vegetable kingdom, including its room mate in the succotash tin—the well-known lima bean. To paraphrase an old ditty: "Little drops of water, little grains of corn, make the mightt cornstalk, our country to adorn." — Editorial in Christian Science Monitor.

Sea Call

My old love for the water has come
back again—
I had forgotten its surging, so long,
so long away;
Sapphire-blue in the sunlight and
green-grey in the rain.
And the same waves cresting, and
the same sharp spray;
There was left a wave in my heart
when I went to the inland
towns,
Something that moved and murmured in the days when I forgot;
Vivid flowers of the gardens or thick
long grass of the downs—
What were the sweets of the summer days, where the calling
waves were not?

My old love for the water has come
back once more.
—Margaret Widdemer, in "Cross Currents."

Tourists

Sherbrooke Tribune (Lib.): Not so long ago, when the Province of Quebec was the only province in Canada to permit the sale of liquor, malicious tongues took pleasure in saying that it was for the sake of getting a drink that Americans used to flock into Quebec. What are these slanders worth to-day when Ontario and the other provinces, formerly prohibitionist, now allow the sale of alcoholic liquor?

"What do you think of these drawings? Tell me frankly." "I cannot tell you frankly because you are bigger than I am."

Captain Cook's Sea Chest in London Sale

Battered and Scarred, and Studded With Brass Nails, It is Still Sound

Birmingham, Eng.—Probably no sea chest in the world has a more illustrious history than one which has just left the home of Mrs. G. F. Playforth in Birmingham for a London salesroom, for it has a well authenticated story which traces it back to Captain Cook, who used it on most of his voyages of discovery.

It was a strange series of events that brought the old chest into the possession of his Birmingham family, which has no seafaring traditions. It begins with the gift of the chest by Captain Cook to his friend Captain Bilcliffe, or Usselby, Lincolnshire. This, it is believed, was in or near 1775, after Cook's voyages to the Antipodes had firmly established his fame as navigator and explorer. Captain Bilcliffe was a soldier and he eventually gave the chest to Sir W. H. Elliott, whose father, Captain John Elliott, is said to have accompanied Cook on some of his voyages.

Years later the chest passed into the possession of William Alcock, of Usselby Hall, whose widow married John Stafford, another Lincolnshire gentleman. It was John Stafford's second wife who gave the chest to her sister, Mrs. Playforth, in whose possession it has since remained. Her decision to sell it means a new chapter in the life of the old chest, which although much battered and travel-stained, is still sound and well preserved by its covering of leather studded with brass-headed nails.

It was in this chest, no doubt, that Captain Cook kept, in addition to his personal belongings, the records of observations by which he contributed to much that was of value to navigation, geography, and astronomy.

England Endorses Free Collar Plan

Laundry Service, Originating in Scotland, Keeps Patron Always Supplied

Washington—When a collar wears out, the laundry supplies a new one free of charge in England. The collar replacement service which started in Glasgow and has been extended to England, has been very successful.

Would such a system appeal here? Launderers say no, because collars have not been standardized to the point where a man would be willing to have a new collar supplied for an old one just because it was the right size and shape. The average man, they say, likes a certain brand and would resent it if the laundry substituted one of another manufacture, even if it had the same appearance and fit.

The way the British plan works is for a man to have a supply of new collars which he agrees to send, a dozen at a time when soiled, in a stiff container furnished by the laundry, pledging himself to use no other laundry service. The customer pays the postage to the laundry, which pays the return postage and charges 2s. a dozen for service. When the customer notices that a collar has seen its best days he writer "Replace" on it and gets a new one from the laundry free.

ALIVE WITH IDEAS

1st Hobo: My head's alive wid ideas.

2nd Hobo: An' ain't alive wid anyt'ing else?

Usually a job is as big as the man in it—and often several sizes bigger. Put a laree man into a small job, and he increases its size just as surely as inhaling air expands the chest.

Old Centre Passes

Once Mecca of Eminent Victorians, Glasgow Athenaeum Ceases to Exist

Glasgow—The Glasgow Athenaeum is no longer to be numbered among the important social and cultural institutions of the west of Scotland. Not very long ago one of its greatest developments, the Athenaeum School of Music, was superseded by the recently-formed Scottish Academy of Music, and now it has been announced that the last of its activities which bears the old name, the club and library departments, have ceased to function. The Athenaeum has therefore ceased to exist as a name, but not as an influence.

The Glasgow Athenaeum was derived over 80 years ago from the Glasgow Educational Association, whose subscribers paid 1s. a week and rose early in the morning to study philosophy, chemistry, logic and political economy.

The first premises were rented from a concert promoter and were opened on Oct. 13, 1847. The membership was then over 2000, and it is interesting to note that the inaugural soiree in the same year was presided over by Charles Dickens, who had taken an important part in the success of the Manchester Athenaeum.

The present building with its site in St. George's Place was secured £10,000, and was opened in 1888, extensions being made in 1892.

In 1890 the School of Music, which was the first of its kind in Scotland, was established,and at the time of its passing was the only school in the country under the management of a public board of directors. In 1901 the original commercial classes were reorganized into the Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College.

It is interesting to note that among the many distinguished Victorians who visited Glasgow under Athenaeum auspices were Emerson, Thackeray, Dean Ramsay, Anthony Trollope, John Morley and George Augustus Sala.

Learning Golf

A fallacy in learning to play golf is in trying to hit the ball from the beginning says Bernard Darwin in the October issue of "Vanity Fair." He tells a story of how one should rightly learn to play the royal game.

"I used to have a friend who was intensely interested in the theory of golf and—which is a very different matter—was quite a good golfer. He once told me the story of his one pupil, the perfect beginner. This pupil was little and young and strong; he had never attempted to hit a golf ball in all his life and he put himself unreservedly in my friend's hands. What an opportunity was this for one who loved theories and had in him that latent germ of the pedagogue which lurks in so many of us. Some two or three times a week the pupil was taken to a golf course by the master, like a sheep to the slaughter, and diligently swung and swung his club. A ball he was not even allowed to look oa and he was bound by a solemn oath and covenant not so much as to swing a poker on the tongs until the next lesson came round. He was loyal and obedient and came gradually to possess a fine, true, round swing.

"The weeks had turned into months. Still the pupil swung at nothing with perfect docility and at last came the tremendous day when he was to be allowed to swing at a ball. The master teed the ball with anxious fingers, told the pupil as far as possible to disregard it and swing as he had been taught. Then he awaited the result in trembling hope. The pupil swung easily, smoothly and truly and away sped the ball—as fine a drive as ever was hit."

Trade Unionism

Saturday Review (London): The strength of trade unionism is not in class loyalty but in trade loyalty, and the times are such as to make real workmen realize that without combination their trade is in danger. A prosperous industrial class cannot be made out of unprosperous industry.

All's Well That Ends Well.

MUTT AND JEFF—Bud Fisher