Sunday School Lesson

November 1. Lesson V—World's Temperance Sunday—Galatians 5: 13-26. Golden Text—Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit.—Ephesians 5: 18.

I. LIBERTY FOR SERVICE, Gal. 5: 13-15.
II. THE ANGEL AND THE BEAST, Gal. 5: 16-26.
III. THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN, Romans 13: 1-10.
IV. WORKING FOR UTOPIA, Romans. 13: 11-14.

INTRODUCTION—The early church was by no means perfect. The quality of the preaching was of the best; the performance of the pew left much to be desired. That was to be expected. These communities had just been won, partly from an impure paganism—partly from Judaism, a religion of law. The Gentile Christians were in danger of falling back into the impure customs of their former religions. The Jewish believers were, too often, easily persuaded that religion must be a matter of rules and prohibitions. The Galatians seem to have been specially unsteady and easily turned aside. "O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you?" cried Paul, Gal. 3: 1.

I. LIBERTY FOR SERVICE, Gal. 5: 13-15.

"You have been called unto liberty," wrote Paul, v. 13. This does not mean that you can do as you please. Liberty is not license. You are not at liberty to interfere with the liberty of your fellow-man. "Your liberty ends where my nose begins," said a man to his threatening opponent. The Christian must think of himself as free, not to sin, or harm his fellow—but free to help him.

The Galatians were worrying about the law. Paul assures them that the man who lives by love fulfils all law, v. 14. He will not harm his brother—nor steal from him—nor tempt him to any wrong. Instead, he will want to do him good. "Personal liberty" cannot be separated from "social responsibility."

The Galatians were also quarrelsome, v. 15. A wrangling church soon breaks up. A house divided against itself cannot stand. "Forget your petty disputes," says Paul, in effect, "and get on with the business."

II. THE ANGEL AND THE BEAST, Gal. 5: 16-26.

The Christian's life is a conflict where the high and the low struggle for the mastery. Paul himself knew all about that warfare, Rom. 7: 16-25. Acting on our lower impulses, we produce a ghastly harvest of sins. Paul gives a partial list of sins which were common among the Galatians. Any one of them is a "beast" which devours a man's finer life, sins of sensuality, v. 19, sins associated with heathen religions, v. 20, sins against society, v. 21. "They which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God." That is, for all who indulge in these, there is, naturally, no room in the Christian Brotherhood.

To overcome the beasts, one must take the side of the angels. The Spirit, the mind of God functioning in a human body, produces a harvest of positive virtues which displace the lower desires and tastes. A man is not necessarily a Christian who is innocent of adultery, murder, profanity, drinking. A fence-post is also innocent of these. A real Christian, on the other hand, exercises positive virtues—love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control. These grow from love as the fruit grows on the tree. These qualities, Paul somewhat dryly remarks, do not call for the interference of the police, v. 23.

The defeat of our lower tendencies is a gradual process. Paul calls it crucifixion—a slow and painful death, v. 24. Our religion must show itself in our common tasks, v. 25. We must live in such a manner that the only explanation is that we are in touch with God.

III. THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN, Romans 13: 1-10.

This passage seems to point to turbulence and anarchy among the Roman Christians—most likely, the Jewish Christians. Paul makes an appeal for law and order. "The higher powers (v. 1) are the existing authorities—the Roman Empire. He who "resists" the authority will bring upon himself "damnation" (v 2), that is, the punishment always meted out to law-breakers.

IV. WORKING FOR UTOPIA, Romans 13: 11-14.

"Awake out of sleep" (v. 11) is a call for the times. The signs of momentous changes in our economic and social structure are everywhere for those who have eyes to see. Business for gain will be replaced by business for the common good. The master and slave relationship will be replaced by the leader and fellow-worker relationship. Will a new day come through the Spirit of Jesus working in the consecrated intelligence of Christian men, or by the way of revolution? That depends upon us. All our activities and attitudes, as we work among our fellows, must be scrutinized. Wrongs must be righted. "The works of darkness" (v. 12), personal and social sins—drunkenness, impurity, wasteful competition, controversy, must be replaced by the attitudes of Jesus, vs. 13, 14. "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ"—that is, let him be your dress for daily wear, not merely for parade purposes. Make no plans for your sensual gratifications.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

A tailored frock of supple tweed adopts one-piece styling. It is in rich brown tone, enhanced by white pique inset at the front of the bodice. The sleeves, rather wide toward the wrists, are slashed in interesting manner at the edge. The skirt is widened by a circular godet that is cut on the bias, creating a very smart effect.

Style No. 3326 is designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

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It's simplicity itself to make it!

You'll be amazed at its small cost.

Sheer worsted prints, canton-faille crepe and flat crepe are splendid suggestions.

It's lovely for college or for town wear for fall.

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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.

PITY

A common pity does not love express;
Pity is love when grown into excess.
—Sir R. Howard.

PEACEMAKERS

One sure way of peacemaking is to let the fire of contention alone. Neither fan it nor stir it, nor add fuel to it, but let it go out of itself.
Spurgeon.

Tiny Mortals

Nurses at Atlantic City incubator with two of newest arrivals—two tiny bits of humanity whose total weight is less than five pounds. A negro child weighing but one pound six ounces and a Brooklyn baby weighing three and a half pounds.

Egg-Shell Etiquette Stirs Paris Diners

Paris.—The French savant Salomon Reinach has precipitated a discussion in the press as to whether it is an important principle of good manners to crush your egg-shell at table after you have consumed a soft-boiled egg.

M. Reinach in a communication to the Academy of Sciences traces the custom back to one of the earliest superstitions of mankind. He stated that Pliny the elder reported that in earliest Roman times it was considered an omen of bad luck if one neglected to crush one's egg-shell.

The custom, M. Reinach found, originated with primitive peoples who were snake worshippers. The snake was a tribal institution and protector of the tribe, the hearth and the family, and nearly everyone in those times had a family snake. As snakes were known to be fond of eggs, it was considered disrespectful to leave an empty egg-shell which might bring disappointment to the family serpent.

Mr. Reinach's communication occasioned some surprise. Many readers have written to newspapers that they never heard of crushing an egg-shell, which they condemn as untidy and illogical.

It appears, nevertheless, that in the best society only a couple of generations back neglect to crush the shell was one of the seventeen deadly errors that a person of good breeding might make in eating a soft-boiled egg, which itself was one of the most difficult rites to perform in good society. The shell had to be cracked just so, and the egg removed in a particular manner. The small portion of egg contained in the cap of the shell had to be eaten from it with a spoon, and then a certain amount of the egg remaining had to be dipped out with a small piece of bread before the process of seasoning was undertaken. When the egg was eaten, the shell had to be taken from the cup and crushed on the plate. Any guest who neglected to do this was immediately crossed off the list of acquaintances and never invited for another week-end.

12 Metals Heavier than Lead

There are at least twelve metals heavier than lead, and ten of them are more precious than gold. They are palladium, platinum, iridium, mercury, asmium, rhodium, rubidium, ruthenium, tantalum, thallium, tungsten and uranium. Osmium, almost twice as heavy as lead, is the heaviest known substance.

"I have a great idea for a musical comedy."

"Something in the way of a plot?"

"No, but I know how to get a letter of introduction to a man who might put up money to run the show."

Study Reveals Biting Habits of Mosquitoes

Fishermen long have known when fish bite best. Now the periods when mosquitoes bite best, or worst, have been revealed by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There are mosquitoes that bite only at night, others that bite only during the day, some that bite best at sunrise and some best at sundown.

There is one grain of comfort for the mosquito-ridden citizen. Only the female mosquito bites. The male feeds on nectar and similar substances.

Here are some mosquito "schedules":

The "rain barrel" or common mosquito bites only at night and can find her victims no matter how dark it is. When flying it makes that irritating singing noise which is familar to every one.

The yellow-fever mosquito usually bites close to the ground or attacks from behind and often crawls under clothing to bite. It bites only in the daytime and is busiest early in the morning and late in the afternoon. It flies quietly. It will bite indoors all day.

The fresh-water marsh mosquito, known under the scientific name Mansonia, a severe biter, is busiest just at dusk. It passes the day in the grass and will bite during the day if disturbed.

Malarial mosquitoes will bite all night long and sometimes, too, in the daytime, especially on dark days.

Famous Words

"It ain't the money I care for—it's the principle of the thing."

"Oh, I know how to handle it; I can drink it or leave it alone."

"I can not live without you."

"Pleased to meetcha."

"Painless Dentistry."

"I'd be the last one to say anything against her but—"

"I'm offa that stuff from now on. It's no good. Never again—that's me."

"The police have the situation well in hand. Important arrests may be expected at any moment."

"I'm as fit as a fiddle—just as good a man as I was twenty years ago. I can't notice a bitta difference."

"We are prosperous and don't know it. Prosperity is just around the corner. Anyhow, it's just a state of mind."

"This is our golden wedding anniversary—married just fifty years ago today—and in all that time, my little wife has never spoken one cross word to me!"—Tampa Morning Tribune.

SYMPATHY

There never was so much sympathy as there is today. Witness the increased tolerance for diversity of opinion, the increased courtesy of controversialists, the growing tendency to dwell on the good side of men and systems.

The time is speeding on
When each shall find his own in all men's good,
And all shall work in noble brotherhood.
Momerie.

Many a man's strong health is due to his weak backbone.

These New Hats And the Depression

They may laugh at the new hats the women are wearing, but "one can not laugh off the impetus these styles have given to a score of industries."

In fact, continues Alice Hughes in her column in the New York World-Telegram, "instead of sneering at Eugenie, the milliners look upon her as a savior." And it is not the milliners only, to judge from what this writer goes on to say, not by a long shot:

The Retail Millinery Association informs us that gold now courses through the veins of the trade where formerly only red ink flowed.

To begin with, the Danbury, Connecticut, hat factories, whose wheels had slowed down to snail's pace, suddenly whirred into demon speed—due to Eugenie—and have operated on a 24-hour-a-day schedule since August. In that month the highest-pay-roll ever recorded by these hatters was paid out—$1,000,000.

Millinery labor throughout the country has increased 25 per cent., dyers are 30 per cent. busier since July, when the Eugenie elegancies first flared up. Hat label makers' work has increased by 75 per cent.

Feather dealers are writing 30 per cent. more business on their books; so are the makers of ready-to-wear hats and also those who make hat-boxes. Fur felt body dealers are speeding ahead with a 70 per cent. increase. Blockers are blocking 40 per cent. more hats.

Hair net people are more than 30 per cent. ahead and stores' retail millinery sales are from 10 per cent. and upward greater than last year at this time.

Europeans Have Better Chance of Long Life

Paris.—A European at 40 has a better chance of living to the age of 65 than the average American, in the opinion of a group of American doctors who have just completed a tour of French health resorts. Periods of rest, health examinations and self-discipline as to diet and exercise have made the European health conscious and more concerned with rational living than the American, according to these physicians.

"We have prolonged the span of life in the United States, but we do not live any longer," said Dr. Frederic Sondern, director of the laboratories of the New York Lying-in Hospital. "We have accomplished this by saving the lives of young children, but at the same time we have neglected the care of chronic diseases.

"In this the European spas are doing exactly what we have left undone. They are giving importance to increasing the span of life of the adult. The European of middle age is apt to live much longer than the American.

Dr. A. H. Corwin of New York, a former officer of the New York Academy of Medicine, declared that American mineral waters were equal to many famed springs of the Continent, but said the cure idea had not grown in the United States to the extent it had in Europe because it was difficult under the prohibition laws and restrictions against gamoling and racing to make the American spas as attractive and interesting for a three-weeks' rest as the Continental resorts, Vichy, he pointed out, is visited annually by 130,000 who take the cure.

Sam—"When you took that long walk with Mary how did you find so much to talk about?"

Sue—"We happened to pass a girl we both knew.

More reputations have been saved, more dangers averted, more family quarrels quieted, more rampant women placated, and more crises of one kind and another safely passed by saving and doing nothing than by any other one method.—Dr. Frank Crane.

Canada Third On Silver List

Dominion's Output Was 26,443,823 Fine Ounces in 1930

Canada ranks third among the silver-producing countries of the world and is consequently an important factor in the study of the silver problem now being carried on under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce, according to a recent Canadian Pacific Railway bulletin. The four largest producers of silver in the world are Mexico, the United Staates, Canada and Peru, in the order named. Together they supply more than 80 per cent. of the total silver production of the world. In 1930 the Canadian production was 16,443,823 fine ounces. The latest comparative figures available are for 1929, when the production of the dominion was 23,143,261 ounces. In that year Mexico led with an output of 108,700,372 fine ounces. The United States came second with 61,233,321 ounces, and Peru fourth with 21,495,169 fine ounces. The world production of silver in that year was 261,715,021 ounces of silver.

"Silver mining in Canada is not a distinct industry as silver generally occurs with other metals," the bulletin continues. "The two main branches of the industry are silver-cobalt mining, which is confined to Ontario, and the silver-lead-zinc mining industry, which operates in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. British Columbia led among the Canadian Provinces. The output of that Province was 11,825,930 fine ounces, while Ontario came second with 10,205,683 ounces. The Yukon supplied 3,746,326 fine ounces and Quebec came fourth with 571,164 ounces. There was also a production of a little less than 100,000 ounces from Manitoba, and a small production from Nova Scotia.

"The principle producers in the silver-cobalt industry in 1930 were the Nipissing Mine, the Mining Corporation and the O'Brien at Cobalt; the Keeley, Frontier-Lorrain and Lorrain Trout Lake at South Lorrain, and the Miller Lake O'Brien, Morrison and Castle Tretheway in the Gowganda area. The Nipissing Mining Company was the only company in this group producing silver bullion in 1930. During that year this group of mines produced 223,452 tons of ore and milled 202,565 tons to produce 3,392 tons of concentrates; ore cyanided amounted to 40,406 tons and silver bullion production reached 1,544,766 fine ounces. Shipments of ores and concentrates to the Canadian smelters amounted to 5,332 tons and to European and United States smelters, 1,696 tons, making a total of 7,028 tons in 1930 as against 5,195 tons in 1929. The total value of all shipments, including bullion, was $3,637,181, as against $3,918,316 in 1929.

"British Columbia is the leading centre of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry. In 1930 this Province, besides producing 45 per cent. of Canada's silver, was the origin of 97 per cent. of the lead and 93 per cent. of the zinc of the Dominion. The Sullivan mine, noted the world over for its output of lead and zinc, is the largest individual silver-producing mine in Canada.

"The largest operations in this industry are carried on by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in the district about Trail, B.C. This company in 1930 introduced a new method of recovering zinc and lead, known as 'slag-fuming.' Electrolytic zinc is produced by this company and also by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company at Flin-Flon, Man. Electrolytic cadmium is produced in the refining of zinc at the Trail plant.

"Besides holding third place among the world producers of silver in 1930 Canada ranked fourth among those producing lead and fourth in the smelter output of zinc. Canada and Central Africa produce about equal amounts of cobalt. Among the metals and minerals produced in Canada silver held eighth place in 1930. Lead held sixth and zinc ninth in point of value."

Visitor: "Do you like reciting, dear?"

Child: "Oh, no, I hate it, really. But Mummy only makes me do it when she wants people to go."

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Ladies' Day at the Race Track.