

Sunday School Lesson

August 12. Lesson VII—The Council at Jerusalem, Acts 15: 1-41. Golden Text—If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.—John 8: 36.

ANALYSIS

I. THE POINT OF ISSUE, 1-3.
II. THE ASSEMBLY AT JERUSALEM, 4-11.

INTRODUCTION—No body of thoughtful men and women can unite their forces in service and worship without sooner or later experiencing some shades of difference in opinion and conduct. Human nature is very varied. There are minds that are naturally conservative and cleave to old traditions. Others are eager for change, and see the golden age ahead, and are impatient with those who cannot see with them. Nor is this necessarily an evil, since difference of opinion and discussion are not perils unless we exercise them in an unloving spirit of rivalry. In the story of the first council we have an instructive instance of this fact, while we also have a model by which the church may, in every age, settle the differences which break out among us.

I. THE POINT OF ISSUE, 1-3.
V. 1. The difficulty arose out of the forward step taken when the edict of the gospel was made to the Gentiles. It had already been decided that membership in the church was open to all those who came in faith. But the method in which this was to be done had not yet been settled. Some claimed that the Gentiles should receive circumcision and observe all the laws of the Jewish people. This was the attitude of the Pharisaic party, who evidently had sent down their representatives to the church at Antioch. A further question was, Whether the Gentile convert could enter into full social communion with the Jew? Thus the issue was raised affecting the social and religious rights of the new converts. If the narrower view prevailed, this became a denial of the universal mission of Jesus.

V. 2. The teaching of these emissaries came like a thunderbolt to the new church at Antioch and created a great confusion. Paul and Barnabas evidently were leaders in the discussion and they denied the principle which these Jews proclaimed. Their claim was so impossible that Paul felt impelled to use all his power in opposing it. The only course to follow was to appeal to the church from which these leaders pretended to come, and it was decided to send a large and important delegation, Paul and Barnabas and certain others. The passage in Galatians 2 describes this visit. We may notice that Paul says definitely that he had also received direct commandment from God to attend. "It was in consequence of a revelation that I went up at all." We do not know the other members of the delegation, but Titus was apparently with them.

V. 3. The entire church was evidently greatly concerned in this matter and they all accompanied the members for some distance, probably to Seleucia the port. As the apostles journeyed to Jerusalem they visited the cities of Phoenicia and told of their great work among the Gentiles, to the great joy of the brethren.

II. THE ASSEMBLY AT JERUSALEM, 4-11.
V. 4. The brethren are cordially welcomed at the mother church, and Paul and Barnabas publicly tell of the work which they had done among the Gentiles.

V. 5. The sect of the Pharisees likewise consisted in this instance of those who had gone to Antioch and who now repeated their demand, circumcision was essential to salvation.
V. 6. It is not very easy to follow the procedure, but if we may use Gal. 2, it is possible that after the first general meeting there were several private conferences when the matters were carefully thrashed out in committee. This is the usual method in all councils and is the only way by which any harmonious settlement can be gained.

V. 7. Then the entire church was called together and the first speech was given by Peter. His impulsive and generous nature led him to make a very definite contribution to the discussion. His speech is summarized in vs. 7-11.

V. 8. He refers to his own experience when he was sent to baptize Cornelius. Then God had given the Holy Ghost to these Gentiles thus showing that their hearts were fit to receive such a grace and that there was no difference in God's sight.

V. 9. Peter confesses that in the early days before his conversion he had felt the yoke of the law and he now pleads with the church to ac-

knowledge that salvation comes by faith alone. Peter was followed by Paul and Barnabas, who gave a rehearsal of their work, and then James made a statement supporting the views of Peter and adding a quotation from Amos, predicting the return of the Gentiles to the true faith. The decision was then reached and it was in favor of the policy of freedom. Circumcision was not to be regarded as essential to salvation but the Gentile converts were to observe certain of the laws of the Jews.

A Tool Kit in Every Home

A repair kit containing tools that can really repair is an essential for every home. There are always shelves to be put up, racks to be made, screens to be fixed and a thousand and one other odd jobs, for doing which a carpenter would charge a small fortune.

The tools that one has to have in any kit are listed as follows: a real hammer, a cross-cut saw, not too fine, medium toothed so you can use it for most any job. A rip-saw and a compass-saw. A miter-saw with a miter-box. A good brace with one-fourth, one-half and three-fourth inch bits. A counter-sink. A mallet and two or three lighter screw-drivers. Two or three chisels; one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of an inch, as well as two or three gouges the same size. An awl with a hollow handle containing a half dozen or so small tools such as a chisel, gouge, screw-driver, several bits. A good pair of pliers. A good hand drill with eight or nine small drills. Two adjustable angle wrenches—one very large one and a smaller-sized one. A six-foot folding rule, a steel square, and a good oil stone.

The tools should be of medium price. Cheap tools are always breaking or bending. The best place for them is in the ash can.



A Modish Daytime Frock

Decidedly smart is this chic frock having a tucked vestee, set-in pocket, long or short sleeves, and a trim belt. The plaited skirt front is joined to the bodice, thereby giving a two-piece effect, and the back is plain. NO. 1637 is for Misses and Small Women and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 2 1/4 yards 39-inch, or 2 1/2 yards 54-inch material, and 3/4 yard additional 39-inch contrasting for View B. Price 20 cents the pattern.

The secret of distinctive dress lies in good taste rather than in lavish expenditure of money. Every woman should want to make her own clothes, and the home dressmaker will find the designs illustrated in our new Fashion Book to be practical and simple, yet maintaining the spirit of the mode of the moment. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

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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: "A month ago my wife left me without any reason." She: "I feel sure someone had left you without it."

Young China Up-to-Date



ORIENTAL BEAUTY TAKES TO AIR
Miss Barbara Young, a 17-year-old Chinese girl, has enrolled at Curtiss Field, N.Y., for a course in aviation.

Poultry Problems

BY W. C. SMITH.

Some one has said truthfully that eternal vigilance is the price of success with poultry, and if there ever is a time when vigilance becomes more necessary than at others, it is during the hot days of summer. On our own farm, we place feeding first. We give feeding prominence because failure to do so has cost us considerable money in times past when we had less experience than now. We used to harbor a very prevalent and erroneous idea that the birds would be able to pick up most of their feed on the range during the warm months. On a farm where considerable live stock is being fed in close proximity to a few hens, those few hens—a hundred perhaps—may fare very well. But where little feeding is done even a hundred hens will show a drop in production. When several hundred hens are kept the practice is fatal to profits.

The most profitable plan, at least for us, and one which has been successfully used by others is to keep feeding right through the summer. We have done best with an all-mash ration which we have been buying commercially for the past two years. The all-mash ration lends itself admirably to summer feeding as it lessens labor, it can be kept sanitary in good hoppers, and the hens have a long day in which to consume enough of it to meet their body needs and make eggs. An all-mash ration, by the way, brings better results in latitudes of but eight to nine hours of daylight during the fall and winter months when lights are used in conjunction with it. In the spring, summer, and early fall, lights are unnecessary.

Failure to continue a good ration which has been in use prior to the warm months, drastic changes in the ration or a reversion to the old time plan of allowing the hens to shift for themselves very often brings on a disastrous moult. Hens cannot be efficiently culled which have these whole or partial moults forced upon them and it either becomes a proposition of allowing them to go uncultured or to follow a hit or miss plan which is bound to be unprofitable.

Culling is a very necessary part of the summer work. Feed is much too high to be wasted on non-producers and if no moult has been forced upon the hens through wrong feeding or other mismanagement, the condition of the plumage, color of shanks, eyes and beak, together with an examination of the abdominal cavity, is still a very good criterion of the hen's ability to produce eggs and sufficient to determine whether she shall be kept in the laying pen or go into the pot. Recently some rather extensive experiments have been made in regard to head points and their relationship to productivity. Aside from those

mentioned as to color of beak, eye rim and comb, these experiments have not been sufficiently general or run over a long enough period to warrant their exclusive use in the hands of a novice.

The hens which have yellow shanks, yellow beaks and small, pale combs in July and August have undoubtedly been poor producers and there is nothing to warrant keeping them. The laying hen will have a bright eye, faded shanks and beak, her plumage will show signs of wear especially in the tail feathers where they have rubbed the nest boxes and her comb will be large, warm, and full of color. She will be kept, for despite the usually lowered price of eggs during the summer, they are nevertheless profitable on the well managed farm.

Sanitation is very important during the warmer months. It is during this time that disease and parasites multiply most rapidly and a good supply of disinfectant and a spray outfit is a necessary part of every poultryman's equipment. Oils are fatal to red mites and lice so we make about two or three spraying jobs during the summer. The chief disadvantage of using oil is that it darkens the interior of the house and it becomes difficult to make whitewash stick to walls which have been continually sprayed with oil solutions. For this reason, many farms are using a commercial solution which does not darken the walls.

Sanitation should go farther than the house. All equipment and especially that used for drinking water and feed should be cleaned regularly and it is often advisable to add a small amount of a standard disinfectant to the water and scrub them thoroughly. Where the hens are on range, the houses naturally do not accumulate filth as rapidly as they do in winter and because of this, there is a tendency to neglect them. But care should be taken that there are no pools of filthy surface water where hens may drink, that no dead fowl, other carcasses, or sources of infection are on the premises. We once lost a number of valuable hens through failure to locate some dead rabbits which the dog had evidently left in the yard.

Whenever possible, it is best to produce infertile eggs by either disposing of the males in summer or by keeping them yarded separately. Often they can be placed with a few hens which are being kept for breeding or whose eggs are used on the place and need not be kept very long. Infertile, clean eggs usually sell at a premium and it is these few extra cents which often makes the difference between a profit and a loss.

Total Power Installation

By the end of 1927 Canada had a total hydraulic installation of 4,777, 321 horsepower of which 82 per cent was installed in central electric stations.

Games of Educative Value for the Children in Vacation

Vacation days offer an excellent opportunity for resourceful mothers to put in practice some excellent ideas in regard to the development of children's play. With a little loving guidance and tact, almost any of the familiar games and amusements can be turned, imperceptibly, into educational channels.

Storekeeping, for instance, has many bypaths of interest and information, and can be planned to include several children of varying ages and tastes, which is often an advantage. Each detail of the game can, in turn, be constructively enlarged upon and each child, in succession, can act as clerk, cashier, customer and the one who delivers the goods to the home. Even such a childish amusement offers admirable opportunity for a drill in the handling of small amounts of money—although these play coins are made of pasteboard marked to represent their value. An ingenious mother who was a business woman before her marriage has taught her children and their little playmates how to make change quickly and accurately by means of silver and copper colored cardboard coins, cut of the proper size and correctly marked. There were also one and five-dollar bills of greenish paper, easily distinguishable as to imaginary values. Finances soon became quite as an important part of the store game as the selling of goods. And the accuracy and rapidity with which the amateur figured sales, the cashier made change and the customer counted and verified it, repaid the mother for the time spent in putting educational value into this game. In the same manner of play the children learned the relations of pints to quarts, ounces to pounds and how many inches made a foot and how many feet a yard, as each day's goods for sale were chosen with a view to a lesson in weights and measures.

FOR THE LITTLE GIRL WITH DOLLS.

Little girls who like to dress dolls can be gradually interested in names and qualities of different fabrics until

it becomes instinctive to recognize the feeling of linen and cotton and to quickly distinguish satin, silk, wool and other familiar dress goods. These may seem like simple details, but they form a basis for general information as to the texture and grade of fabrics and trappings, so that the little girl, grown to womanhood, will be a more competent buyer and discernor of values. Costuming is another development of doll dressing and, with the various national and character dolls now to be had even in paper form, this phase of amusement can easily be made informative. The dainty care of dolly's belongings, the art of trunk packing and the laundering of tiny clothes can all form parts of a delightful game, while unconsciously the child is learning the correct way of performing useful work.

For the child whose idea of work is expressed in drawing or coloring, there is a wide field for easily acquired facility and knowledge. A famous illustrator claims that he actually started his career when, as a child, his practical mother attached big sheets of brown paper to the walls of one corner of his room and called it his "studio." As this paper was fastened only by thumb tacks it was easily renewed so that the youngster was always sure of a fresh field for the display of his talent.

"MOTHER'S SUGGESTION"

Lessons in domestic science can be easily evolved and much practical information gained in measurements and methods of imaginary cooking. Two little girls made an interesting picture on the beach, where they had built a play oven of pebbles and were using shells for cooking utensils and dishes. They had a tin measuring cup, a teaspoon and a tablespoon, and took turns in accurately measuring a half and a quarter cup. The way they leveled off even spoonfuls of sand and then, with a sharp edged shell, divided the contents into halves and quarters would have done credit to any cooking teacher, while to the children it was "mother's word" of playing the game.

The New "Sitabout" Frock

As a companion to the practical "runabout" dress there is now shown an equally convenient "sitabout" frock, obviously for indoor wear and for this reason indulging in many delightful whimsicalities that would be out of place for the street. The "sitabout," while as easily donned as its popular companion dress, should be attractive enough for any afternoon occasion or even for dinner and evening wear when a semi-dressy frock is sufficient. Such a dress is the joy of the woman who rebels at a uniform silhouette, for this type of indoor attire is judged chiefly by its becomingness and has no acquaintance with monotony of outline.

A noticeable detail of the majority of these models is the somewhat voluminous skirt, the fullness being achieved in many interesting original ways. While some designers have successfully exploited all-round fullness with slightly jutting outline in the "fir tree," "lambshade," and "minaret" silhouettes, preference is generally accorded to modified styles of this models with skillfully cut front flares and godets, the back being left almost plain and straight, the front fullness, continuing only across its lower edge.

Flares on Slender Foundations
Particularly appropriate for the "sitabout" dress is the modish up-front and down-in-back movement, as it concentrates the fluffy prettiness on the lap and upper part of the frock, where it shows to the best advantage, while the elongated back is gracefully arranged when the wearer is seated. The popular tiered skirt, whether flat or with circular flounces that give the "jutting-out" silhouette, is capable of almost unlimited variation. Fine horsehair tape accentuates the outline of some models from famous French establishments and gives a certain crispness which is far removed from anything stiff. Machine stitching in several close rows, with heavy silk or metal tread, is a popular favor the afternoon frock

other favorite method of bestowing a certain firmness on an otherwise limp edge of a flounce or tier. Binding laid over a small cord is still another way of finishing these skirts trimmings in order to accentuate the fashionable jutting effect. Anything that accomplishes a decided flare on a slender foundation is the ideal model for a "sitabout" frock and the more interestingly this result is brought about, the better, especially if the sleeves sport the flared detail chosen for the skirt.

A delightful example of this type is an outdoor dress with five deeply pleated flounces forming an apron front, matched with bell sleeves trimmed with three tiers of pleating in deep cuff effect. This correspondence between skirt and waist-trimming is seen in many semi-dressy afternoon frocks where a surplice-closing or a bolero effect is gained by applied tiers or rills apparently extending the curving or slanting lines of the skirt, sometimes reaching even to the shoulder, where a cascade or jabot adds a fluttering bit of prettiness.

Lends Itself to Amateur Designing
There is so much latitude permitted in this type of indoor dress, and it lends itself so easily to combinations of fabric and color, that the woman with aptitude for designing her own frocks may arrange flills and flounces with as much individuality as she chooses.

These dresses are also the joy of the woman who has the knack of remodeling, as the trimming detail of the typical "sitabout" is so placed as artistically to conceal any signs of wear and tear on the front of a dress, otherwise wearable. Two frocks can often be combined with the happiest of results, an originally plain dress of crepe-de-chine or silk being utilized for the slim foundation and a flowered chiffon for the flills or tiers on the front of both waist and skirt, that give the necessary grace and softness. The becomingness of these indoor dresses and the variety so easily possible in their construction has done much to re-establish in popular favor the afternoon frock

MUTT AND JEFF—Bud Fisher



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