

Spooky School Lesson

October 22. Lesson IV—Paul's Last Journey to Jerusalem. Acts 20: 17-23. 20: 28-31. 21: 1-14. 21: 27-40. 22: 1-21. 23: 1-11. 24: 1-18. 25: 1-12. 25: 13-20. 25: 21-23. 26: 1-23. 26: 24-32. 27: 1-9. 27: 10-17. 27: 18-26. 27: 27-36. 28: 1-6. 28: 7-15. 28: 16-31. 29: 1-18. 30: 1-6. 31: 1-14. 31: 15-18. 32: 1-4. 32: 5-17. 32: 18-32. 33: 1-11. 34: 1-7. 34: 8-17. 35: 1-12. 35: 13-21. 36: 1-10. 36: 11-19. 37: 1-10. 37: 11-17. 38: 1-7. 38: 8-13. 39: 1-17. 39: 18-26. 40: 1-6. 40: 7-15. 40: 16-21. 40: 22-30. 41: 1-17. 41: 18-26. 42: 1-17. 42: 18-32. 43: 1-17. 43: 18-32. 44: 1-17. 44: 18-32. 45: 1-17. 45: 18-32. 46: 1-17. 46: 18-32. 47: 1-17. 47: 18-32. 48: 1-17. 48: 18-32. 49: 1-17. 49: 18-32. 50: 1-17. 50: 18-32. 51: 1-17. 51: 18-32. 52: 1-17. 52: 18-32. 53: 1-17. 53: 18-32. 54: 1-17. 54: 18-32. 55: 1-17. 55: 18-32. 56: 1-17. 56: 18-32. 57: 1-17. 57: 18-32. 58: 1-17. 58: 18-32. 59: 1-17. 59: 18-32. 60: 1-17. 60: 18-32. 61: 1-17. 61: 18-32. 62: 1-17. 62: 18-32. 63: 1-17. 63: 18-32. 64: 1-17. 64: 18-32. 65: 1-17. 65: 18-32. 66: 1-17. 66: 18-32. 67: 1-17. 67: 18-32. 68: 1-17. 68: 18-32. 69: 1-17. 69: 18-32. 70: 1-17. 70: 18-32. 71: 1-17. 71: 18-32. 72: 1-17. 72: 18-32. 73: 1-17. 73: 18-32. 74: 1-17. 74: 18-32. 75: 1-17. 75: 18-32. 76: 1-17. 76: 18-32. 77: 1-17. 77: 18-32. 78: 1-17. 78: 18-32. 79: 1-17. 79: 18-32. 80: 1-17. 80: 18-32. 81: 1-17. 81: 18-32. 82: 1-17. 82: 18-32. 83: 1-17. 83: 18-32. 84: 1-17. 84: 18-32. 85: 1-17. 85: 18-32. 86: 1-17. 86: 18-32. 87: 1-17. 87: 18-32. 88: 1-17. 88: 18-32. 89: 1-17. 89: 18-32. 90: 1-17. 90: 18-32. 91: 1-17. 91: 18-32. 92: 1-17. 92: 18-32. 93: 1-17. 93: 18-32. 94: 1-17. 94: 18-32. 95: 1-17. 95: 18-32. 96: 1-17. 96: 18-32. 97: 1-17. 97: 18-32. 98: 1-17. 98: 18-32. 99: 1-17. 99: 18-32. 100: 1-17. 100: 18-32.

ANALYSIS.

I. A GREAT PASTORAL ADDRESS, 20: 17-23-35.

II. A LOVING FAREWELL, 20: 36-38.

III. THE LABORS OF AN APOSTLE, 2 Cor. 11: 23.

INTRODUCTION—Many incidents have taken place since we left Paul at Ephesus, teaching daily in the school of Tyrannus. There was a riot which drove him out of the city and caused him to pass over into Macedonia and Greece. At Corinth a plot against his life was discovered and he was sent over to Troas, on his way to Jerusalem, where he hoped to arrive before the feast of Pentecost, about May 29th, 57. The events of the journey are given with considerable detail, as if Luke had some special interest in showing how Paul fared with the Roman authorities. Some scholars hold that this was done to influence the officials of the Empire, who were at the time of the writing of this history, persecuting the Christians. Others think that Luke was anxious to show the eagerness of Paul to reach this great capital of Rome.

I. A GREAT PASTORAL ADDRESS, 20: 17-23-35.

V. 17. Paul has no time to take the journey of thirty miles to Ephesus, but he wishes to give some message to the Christians there before he takes the long voyage, from which he may not return. Accordingly he sends for the elders or ministers of the different congregations in the city, that he may convey his message through them. He had probably ordained these men; himself and I was with great satisfaction that he addressed them. This was about the end of April.

V. 18. The speech that delivered is one of the most impressive in the New Testament, full of personal interest, revealing the sympathy, affection, earnestness and sense of responsibility which Paul felt in his ministry. It is the only sermon in Acts addressed to the church. Evidently Paul thinks that these may be his last words to the people there. He had been furiously attacked, and had to spend some time in self-defense. Then comes his warning. He knows that false teachers are always on the round, seeking to lead astray the simple-minded believers. Hence, his advice, that they hold fast to the truth and remain steadfast.

V. 19. Paul's relation to Christ was like that of a slave to his master. This is reflected in (a) his sense of humility; (b) his "ears" or anxiety which this service brought, and (c) "trials" chiefly due to the wretched plots of the evil-minded Jews.

V. 20. His great duty was to bear witness to the truth, which he has learned from Christ. This he did (a) with fulness, and (b) openly. He mentions two spheres of labor. First the public speech, which was probably delivered in the school of Tyrannus, and secondly the private conference which he would conduct in the house of different members of the church.

V. 21. How wide was the range of Paul's efforts! The Jew and the Greek alike received attention at his hands. He never has the one object of leading them through repentance to the full acceptance of faith in Christ Jesus. He did not shun to declare the whole wisdom of God.

V. 22. Paul now turns from his own case to that of the elders who will henceforth have the responsibility for the flock. The verse shows that Paul regarded each congregation as a part of the universal church of God, that the ministers or overseers were like shepherds, who had to feed and guide the flock. Their one central theme must be the great redemption which has been purchased at such a price. Salvation has come to them through the death of Jesus Christ.

V. 23. Future perils are now pointed out. These will, in part, come from enemies, who are outside the church.

V. 30. But there are dangers which will arise from within also. Members of the church will corrupt the truth as it is in Christ. These predictions were fulfilled, as we can see from the Pastoral Letters, I Timothy 1: 20; 2 Timothy 2: 17.

V. 31. Just as Jesus had urged the disciples to watch (Matt. 24: 42), so now Paul gives the same advice to the elders. If they become discouraged and feel the task too heavy, let them call to mind that he also had carried

Farm Notes

THE autumn is a busy season on the farm. The farmer is busy with the harvest, and the stock raiser is busy with the care of his animals. The farmer should be careful to keep his animals healthy and comfortable during the winter months. The stock raiser should be careful to keep his animals healthy and comfortable during the winter months.

PREPARING GEESSE FOR MARKETING

Active trade in geese does not begin until the arrival of cold weather. The fattening of the market stock should begin as soon as the weather turns cold. Circular No. 55 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa on Goose Raising, recommends taking the geese in from pasture on the arrival of cold weather and separating out the breeders. The market stock should be fattened in small enclosures by heavy feeding. Whole corn is recommended as an excellent diet with a plentiful supply of water to drink. About two weeks' feeding with this class of food are stated to be sufficient to prepare the birds for market. While geese are sometimes marketed alive, the usual method is to send them forward in dressed condition. They should be kept without food, but given an abundance of water for twenty-four hours before killing. The usual method is to bleed the birds in the mouth and pluck dry. While goose feathers are particularly valuable, often bringing as much as sixty cents per pound. The carcasses when dressed should be rubbed over with a damp cloth and set aside to cool. They are then ready to be packed in boxes of twelve or less for the market.

Mule Teams on the Trail

I do not know whether it is because most of us naturally smile when we look at a mule, but for some reason the army mules which composed the majority of the animals which were driven along the trails certainly interested me. I presume it was because their ears were so much more prominent than those of the horses, but when a mule cocked one ear forward while he allowed the other one to loll lazily back, it appeared to me not only amusing but indicative of some superior animal intelligence. I also noticed that these mules on the frontier were well worth steering clear of when they were unhitched and feeding themselves. I saw so many proofs of the efficacy of a mule's heels when defending himself from danger, real or fancied, or indulging in pure excess of spirits, that I learned to give them at least ten feet of clearance whenever I passed to the rear of them. This instinctive defense against fighting equine hoofs was so instilled in me in those years that I intuitively follow it to this day by always passing out of reach of any mule's heels. This all shows that I was deeply interested in the mules and their drivers, and I learned a number of interesting things about them.

ILLUSTRATION STATIONS AS SEED CENTRES

Large quantities of seed stock of grain, potatoes, grass and clover seed are distributed from the Illustration Stations operated under the direction of the Experimental Farms. The quantities sold locally by the stations amounted to 30,942 bushels of seed grain, 11,892 bushels of seed potatoes, and 22,090 pounds of grass and clover seed. The varieties used are those found to do best on the Experimental Farms. The seed is multiplied at the illustration stations and offered for sale in the district, and in this way bring the improved varieties and methods of growing into general use. The Chief Supervisor of these stations in his report for last year, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, says that these stations are increasing year by year in their efficiency as seed growers and distributors, due to the care and efforts of the farmers with whom they are cooperating in carrying out this work.

SKIM MILK SUBSTITUTE FOR HOGS

Hog raisers who cannot obtain skim milk for their stock can find a satisfactory substitute in tankage which is a product of the abattoir. At the Lennoxville, Quebec, Experimental Station four lots of hogs were fed to ascertain the value of tankage as compared with skim milk. With two lots skim milk and tankage were compared with pigs from weaning to finishing for the market. The other two lots were fed skim milk to four and five months, and then finished on tankage. The cost of the feed did not vary greatly per pound of gain throughout the whole series, amounting from 6.93 cents per pound for the lot getting skim milk throughout the test, up to a little over 7 cents for the lot getting tankage throughout.

POTATOES IN THE POULTRY RATION

In the feeding of poultry for market cornmeal is always regarded as having an important place in a mixed ration. Feeding tests at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa have proved that where cornmeal is not readily available cull potatoes can be used very satisfactorily in its place. The test is reviewed in the 1927 report of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Two lots of capons, consisting in each case of fifteen White Leghorns and fifteen Barred Rocks, were fattened in small pens for a period of two weeks. The mash was made up of equal parts bran middlings, oat flour, cornmeal and one-half part of meat meal. This was the ration fed to one of the lots while the mash fed to the other lot contained approximately one-fifth by weight of cull potatoes and no cornmeal. That is to say, the cornmeal of the mash in the one case was replaced in the other by an equal weight of potatoes. The potatoes were thoroughly cooked, mashed and mixed with the other feed. The mixture in each case was fed moistened with milk in the usual way. The value of the mash used was 2.5 cents per pound with cornmeal and 2.2 cents per pound with the potatoes. The same amount of feed was consumed by each of the two lots. The gains made were much the same in either case and the cost of feed varied very slightly. At the conclusion of the feeding experiment the birds were killed and dressed. The potato-fed birds are reported to have made the most attractive dressed fowl. In addition, the birds were submitted to several persons to be tested for flavor, and those receiving the potatoes instead of the corn, were pronounced superior in every respect. This experiment indicates that cull potatoes may safely be used instead of cornmeal when the latter is difficult to obtain.

ILLUSTRATION STATIONS PROMOTE POULTRY RAISING

The illustration stations operated under the direction of the Experimental Farms System in the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia are helping very materially to arouse greater interest in the breeding, feeding and housing of poultry. In his report for last year, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the Chief Supervisor of these stations shows that each year improvements are made by the various operators of the stations in the care and housing and in the quality and care of the breeding stock. Some of the operators who permit parts of their farm to be used for these stations have been building new up-to-date houses, while others are remodelling old ones in conformity with modern ideas with respect to lighting, ventilation and general comfort. By careful breeding and selection the flocks are being improved in egg-laying qualities. The stock they are able to produce are readily sold to farmers in the surrounding districts served by the stations. Last year there were distributed from the stations 602 cockerels, 682 pullets, and 1,523 settings of eggs from breeding stock that had produced more than two hundred eggs per year.

OLD CUSTOM IN ENGLAND

CELEBRATE OPENING OF COLNE OYSTER FISHERY

When the first dredger of oysters had been hauled in the mayor and the town crier sampled them, carrying out an old ceremony.

Other talking movie has ruined another good place to sleep.—Nashville Banner.

Farm Booklets

The Dominion Department of Agriculture prints many booklets for distribution to all farmers and homekeepers. Here are two very accessible right now.

Poultry Feeds
"Poultry Feeds and Feeding" is a little booklet giving the latest and best methods of feeding poultry for market. It covers all the important points, such as the feeding of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, and all thoroughly considered. Just fill in the coupon and mail it today. No charge. Post free.

Preserving
"Preserving Fruits and Vegetables in the Home" is an invaluable little book for homekeeping, giving the practical information on canning, pickling and preserving fruits and vegetables, as prepared at the Central Experimental Farm. The time table for canning peaches, pears, apples, tomatoes, etc., is valuable. Just fill in the coupon and mail it today. No charge. Post free.

Publications Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Please send me bulletins on _____ together with full list of booklets. Name _____ R.R. No. _____ Post Office _____ Province _____

DAINTY TIERS

Any little girl would feel very happy to wear a cross-banded dainty dress just covered with tiny rosebuds, with triple tiered skirt, just like mother's new dress. It has short sleeves, too! It's so attractive—and Oh! so cool and fluttery, and made with 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard of 32-inch contrasting for the 8-year miss. For garden parties, choose flowered organdie, plain orchid voile, or pale blue taffeta. Printed voile, tissue

gingham, tub silks, rayon crepe, fine chambray, printed handkerchief linen, printed batiste, dotted Swiss and challis prints are charming suggestions. Style No. 229 is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Pattern price 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

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.

Starting To-morrow

The flowers are brilliant with those poignant colors of farewell that haunt triumphantly, flouting the dread of winter. Most gaudy are certain gladioli and about these a single ruby-throated hummingbird is, in his dainty fashion, exceedingly busy. He is wholly concerned with the wild honey dew in those gorgeous bells hanging to him, like a huge varillon from the swaying spine of the stem. Yet this tiny fairy, as frail as a butterfly, is on the eve of a prodigious journey, such a one, indeed, as might appall the oldest traveler. He is starting for Central America. He is probing with ecstatic bill the iridescent depths of the mighty bells. He does not appear to be buying travelers' cheques. He isn't rushing around packing luggage and purchasing tickets. Something in his heart tells him that the time has come; but he knows that all is well. He has something to sustain him besides his wings. Perhaps it is what all of us must have.—Archibald Rutledge, in "Children of Swamp and Wood."

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MUTT AND JEFF—Dad Fisher

YOU SEE IT HAPPEN TO KNOW THAT SIR SIDNEY HAS CHARGE ACCOUNTS AT ALL THE BIG JEWELRY STORES ON REGENT STREET SO IT ENABLED ME TO HAVE A BARREL OF FUN YESTERDAY.

HOW, MUTT?

WELL, I CHARGED 5000 POUNDS WORTH OF JEWELRY AND HAD IT SENT TO HIS ADDRESS. IMAGINE ALL THE EXPLAINING SIR SID HAD TO DO WHEN HE RETURNED THE JEWELRY. TEE HEE.

RIGHT, TEE HEE.

YARS. JUST CHARGE THAT 2000 POUND PEARL NECKLACE TO SIR SIDNEY AND DELIVER IT TO HIS ADDRESS. THANKS, OLD DEAN.

THAT'S HIM.

SO YOU'RE THE BOUNDER WE WANTED TO APPREHEND! SIR SIDNEY'S ORDERS ARE TO LODGE YOU IN LONDON TOWER AT ONCE!

QUITE SO! PLEASE TARRY A MOMENT, SIR!

THESE LONDON BRICKS ARE TO THINK THAT WHEN I WAS A BOY I USED TO SING A SONG ABOUT IT!

Phone the Morgue, Jeff's Brain is Dead.