

Witty Sayings.
There's luck in odd numbers.
Wade not in unknown waters.
Step by step one goes very far.
Warm yourself when you get cold.
Praise a fine day at night.—Irish.
When doubt comes in, lovers go out.—Irish.
The man is either mad or making verses.—Horace.
The higher the rise the greater the fall.—French.
Set your sail according to your wind.—Greek.
So. 21-'09.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS
MENTS FOR MAY 23.
Subject: The Council at Jerusalem, Acts 15:1-35—Golden Text: Acts 15:11—Commit Verses 23, 29—Commentary.
TIME—50-52 A. D. PLACE—Antioch, Jerusalem.
EXPOSITION—I. "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved, 1-5. The church in Antioch was getting on famously, and the devil brought in false teachers to upset the faith of the young converts. The main point of doctrine with these false teachers was that it was not enough to believe on Jesus, one must also keep the law of Moses. The great controversy in the early church was whether a man was saved upon faith alone apart from works of the law or whether a man is saved upon faith and works of the law. The old controversy comes up in our day in a new form. It is Sabbath-keeping "after the manner of Moses" that is now insisted upon. These arguments were brought forward at the council of Jerusalem to refute the legalizers: (1) Peter's argument. God has borne them witness by giving the Holy Ghost to the uncircumcised as well as unto us and has put "no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith" (vs. 8, 9). God in a similar way to-day is bearing witness to those who do not keep the Jewish seventh day Sabbath. (2) Paul's argument. God has wrought signs and wonders among the Gentiles by us and thus set His seal upon our preaching of salvation by faith apart from works of the law (v. 12). (3) James' argument. It is according to Old Testament Scripture that God will take a people for His name from among the uncircumcised Gentiles as well as the law-keeping Jews (vs. 13-17). The teaching of the Judaizers cause endless trouble in the Antioch church (v. 18). It was wisely decided to submit the question to the apostles and elders in Jerusalem. Paul and Barnabas made good use of their time on their journey to Jerusalem. All along the way they declared what God had done among the Gentiles. The story they told caused great joy unto all the brethren. Nothing causes greater joy among true brethren than the story of how men are converted from sin to righteousness.

II. The Decision of the Holy Ghost and the Apostles as to the Authority of the Mosaic Law Over Gentile Christians, 22-29. The apostles and elders and the whole church took abundant precautions to guard against any misrepresentation of their decision being taken back to Antioch by the legalizers. They knew the men they had to deal with. Thus Paul gained his chosen companions on coming days (v. 40). Good had come out of the schemes of Paul's enemies. The mode of address used in the letter is full of significance. "The brethren which are of the Gentiles." Faith in Christ makes all men kin. They were bound together by a very tender tie, that of faith in a common Saviour. Many American Christians have not even yet reached the point where they regard every converted Chinaman or African as a man. The description of the Judaizers is very striking and suggestive (v. 24). There is no way in which the devil can more trouble believers (and especially young converts) or more thoroughly unsettle (or subvert) their souls, than by false words. These false words must be met by words of truth (Col. 4:6), and above all, by the word of God (2 Tim. 3:13-15). The apostles emphatically laid the responsibility of this pernicious and subverting teaching, that men must keep the law of Moses in order to be saved (v. 1). They had come to absolute unanimity about the matter in question. It is a great thing when brethren who differ (an meet together and study the Scriptures together under the Holy Spirit's guidance, as did these early Christians, and thus "come to one accord." The apostles and the whole church bestowed very lofty praise on Paul and Barnabas. It was well deserved (2 Cor. 11:23-27). Of how many disciples to-day could it be justly said that they had hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ? It was not their own decision on this great question that they were sending; it was the Holy Spirit's decision. They were perfectly united (vs. 28). It was because they sought and obtained the mind of the Spirit that they were able to "come to one accord." It is because we seek the wisdom of men, rather than the mind of the Spirit, that we are so often at variance with one another. The one who insists upon the binding authority of the Mosaic law upon Christians is opposing the Holy Ghost. Four points of the Mosaic law and others were adjudged necessary for the Gentiles. There was great joy in Antioch when the troublesome question was settled (v. 31). There were two reasons for this joy. Painful division had given way to pleasant harmony, and, moreover, the irksome bondage of the law had given way to the joyous liberty of the Gospel. There is always joy when one comes out of the bondage of legalism into the glorious liberty of a son. Judas and Silas were much used of God in other ways than merely settling this question. They were Spirit-filled men and gave much profitable exhortation and instruction, confirming the believers in Antioch in faith and life (v. 32).

INSTANTLY RELIEVES THE ITCHING
Don't suffer a moment longer from Eczema, or any form of skin trouble. Don't scratch or rub the skin. Just apply Hancock's Sulphur Compound to the affected spot and it will stop the itching at once. A preparation that soothes, heals, and cures all skin and scalp troubles. Druggists sell it. Write Hancock Liquid Sulphur Co., Baltimore, for booklet. H. C. Barry, of Baltimore, writes:—"Hancock's Sulphur Compound has cured me completely. I am never without it, for it is the most delightful adjunct to a bath that was ever gotten up. I cannot speak too highly of its benefit to me."

Prof. Baldwin's Researches.
The Mexico Daily Record, of Mexico City, gives the following account of excavations carried on in Mexico by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin, professor of psychology at the Johns Hopkins University:
"The party that the Secretary of Public Instruction appointed to accompany Professor Baldwin, of Baltimore on a trip to the ruins of Mitla and others in that district, were instrumental in reclaiming to the Government an old palace said to have been built by the Aztecs several centuries ago, and which has been occupied by a priest."
"The place is situated near Monte Alban. The priest of the parish many years ago converted it into a church chapel and home."
"Ezequiel Chavez, subsecretary of instruction, and Leopold Batres, inspector of monuments, Alfonso Pruneda and Professor Baldwin were members of the party. Chavez obtained the removal of the priest. However, the Government has consented to build another building, no so pretentious, but more modern for the priest to live in and conduct religious services."
"Professor Baldwin reports himself thoroughly pleased with the result of the trip. He says that the ruins to be found in Mexico are equal to any in the world from an archaeological point of view."

Gumption on the Farm.
In every instance the man who has just finished has a great advantage over the one who is just going to do it. Procrastination is the greatest enemy of agriculture, and for that matter of every other culture.
If your neighbor has a good man who is satisfied with his place, don't try to entice him away. There's where the Golden Rule fits in.—From Phila. Farm Journal.

LIGHT BOOZE
Do You Drink It?
A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee, and her experience is interesting. She says:
"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a good, hot cup of coffee about that time. It stimulated me and I could keep awake better."
"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck, and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days."
"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee, for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit."
"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the stimulant, but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right."
"Finally I began to feel clearer headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."
"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

WOMAN'S COURT.
Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the reading course for farmers' wives conducted by the New York State Department of Agriculture, is said to be responsible for the movement to establish a woman's court. While studying conditions in New York city Miss Van Rensselaer was very much impressed by a scene which she witnessed in a downtown court. Speaking of it afterward to other women she said that one of the women on trial led on being questioned by the Judge.
"You couldn't have blamed her for lying," declared Miss Van Rensselaer. "No woman, it makes no difference how degraded, would or could have answered otherwise to a man. Had there been a woman on the bench I am convinced she would have told the truth. She was young, almost a girl, and with the right woman on the bench to question and advise her there would have been a chance to stop her on her downward road.—New York Sun.

War on Men's Inhumanity.
We must fight the inhumanity of man to man, fight it in the faith, that some day it will cease to be, and to invoke in our battle the dear and sublime humanity of Jesus Christ, and through Him the loving humanity of God.—Rev. George A. Gordon.
The Best Way.
The sacred Scriptures teach us the best way of living, the noblest way of suffering, and the most comfortable way of dying.—John Flavel.
Give the Whole Heart.
We do not understand the supreme, the unutterable interest embraced in religion, when we think to give less to it than our whole heart. We do not understand our nature when we think to shuffle off its stupendous charge.—Orville Dewey.
A Means to the End.
The church is not the last word in Christianity. The church is a means to the end. It is to do its work so well that after awhile it will be unnecessary. In the holy city John saw there was no temple.—Rev. James I. Vance.

The Sunday-School
INTERNATIONAL LESSONS
MENTS FOR MAY 23.

The Pulpit
A SERMON
BY THE REV.
J. W. HENDERSON
Theme: To-day.

Farm Topics
FAT ON BROOD SOWS.
Of course some brood sows have a greater tendency to lay on fat than others, and this tendency is kept within proper allowance by using less corn. A sow at farrowing should not be overly fat, but should be put in good round condition as soon as practicable after pigs are weaned.—Farmers' Home Journal.

PINE LANDS FOR PECANS.
The National Nut Growers' Association is advocating the growing of pecans on the pine lands, especially the lands from which the timber has been removed. Large tracts of stumps are held for an increase in price. A plan the association has is to plant such lands with pecan trees as the most simple way of increasing their value. The arrangement suggested is a partnership between the land owners and the men who understand pecan culture. The pecan is assuming great commercial value since the new improved varieties have come into bearing. A peculiarity is that the price increases faster than the crop.—Epitomist.

HARD MILKERS.
Hard milking is due, says Dr. David Roberts, the Wisconsin State Veterinarian, to an unnatural condition of the sphincter muscles at the end of the teat, and often what might be a valuable cow on this account is one that everybody wishes to avoid. The proper method of overcoming hard milking is to wash the teats off with an antiseptic solution, dip a teat plug into healing ointment and insert same into the points of the teat, permitting teat plugs to remain in the teats from one milking to another. A few treatments of this kind will overcome hard milking in any cow without danger of infecting the teats or udder, but even this treatment should be handled with cleanliness.

THE CREAM SEPARATOR.
Here is a pretty good illustration of how some people do things, and when their cream and butter don't score up high, blame the separator for it. Who does this touch, viz.: a man would be downright mad and take it as an insult if he were invited to sit down to a meal in a home where the dishes had not been previously washed. No one could or would "stomach it" to eat off of plates that had not been washed for two or three days and had been the parade ground of hoards of flies.

A GOOD FLOCK.
The Farmers' Review very sensibly says that there is no better way to get a first-class flock than by always keeping the best ewe lambs and breeding to a ram of quality. In the course of a few years the best sheep in the flock will be of very noticeable quality while the poorer stock will be as good as the best of flocks from which the best have been sold off each year. Many a man has taken even the scrub varieties of sheep and by using a pure-bred ram and keeping the best from his progeny has in a few years built up a flock of virtually pure bred sheep. It is only in the sections of country where little attention is paid to sheep breeding that men would think of letting go of the best ewes for any reasonable price. In localities where the breeding of sheep has been successfully followed from generation to generation the best are always kept and are regarded as not being for sale. Under such condition the buyer feels satisfied to take what he can get, knowing that it must from the very circumstances of the case be of high quality.

DOCTORING POULTRY.
Unless the farmer has nothing else to do he cannot afford to spend much time doctoring sick chickens that are worth only twenty-five to fifty cents at the most. If they were valuable show birds or breeders it would make a difference, but such fowls are seldom found on the farm. Poultry doctoring is not much of a science as yet, and is so full of uncertainty that we are not justified in spending much effort on a chicken that can be easily replaced. Of course, doctoring in this sense means the real thing and not simply a little ordinary treatment for scaly legs or indigestion or something of that kind. Such complaints can be cured, and it is always worth while to make the effort. But when the fowl has roup, genuine cholera or some such contagious ailment, it is not very good policy to waste very much time doting the fowl. Another point is that sometimes the remedies prescribed for sick fowls would cost more than the average farm scrub is worth. We are not trying to advocate an inhuman treatment for fowls, but simply looking at the matter from a cold business standpoint. Moreover, we certainly should not wish to breed from fowls that succumb to every possibility of disease.—Epitomist.

B.B.B.
Cures Through the Blood

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