

ell at Jerusalem.—Acts 15: 1-35.

COMMETARY.-1. The occasion for & Council (vs. 1, 2)., Jerusalem was the great centre of the Christian faith and was Judaistic in its prejudices. Antioch was the centre of Genthe Christian influence. The church at Jerusalem was solicitous for the parity of the Christian body everywhere, and, receiving the impression that the Gentile converts a Antioch were not fully in harmony with the principles of Christianity because they did not observe Jewish rites, some mied to convince them that they could set be saved without keeping the law Moses. Paul and Barnabas were at Antiech and strongly opposed the seaching of the men who came from Jerusalem, but were not able to con-Fince them that any one could be savod who did not conform to the Jewish of circumcision. The church at Astioch decided that it was best for Paul and Barnabas and others of their sumber to go to Jerusalem to confer with the apostles and elders there, that a decision might be reached on the question under dispute. If the matter could be settled satisfactorily, the unity of the church would be assered; otherwise a division seemed in-

II.—The Discussion (vs. 3-21). The delegates set out on their three-hundred mile journey to Jerusalem, going siong the Mediterranean coast through Phenicia and then through the plain Esdraelon and Samaria, declaring they went the salvation of the Gentiles. The church at Jerusalem seceived them cordially and to them apostles related what the Lord had done by them among the Gentiles. The converted Pharisees were strong the their belief that the Gentiles ought to keep the law of Moses. This discussion was informal and took place before the convening of the council meif. When the council met, the difforent views were stated by their respective advocates. Peter then made s plea for Christian liberty based upon Ms experience in connection with the enversion of the Gentile Cornelius. The Lord made no difference between the Jews and Gentiles, honoring their foith by purifying their hearts. Both | ience. classes were to be saved by the grace smong the Gentiles through their min. made plain. angled and from blood"

III. A Decision Reached (vs. 22-29) then pleased it the apostles, and The judgment, or opinion, expressed by James, became the decision the council with no record of a disconting voice to send chosen men of their own company-it was fitting that men from the Jerusalem church should envey to Antioch the decision of the council, that it might come to the church there with full authority. Paul Barnabas and their fellow delestes would report by word of mouth, but the men from Jerusalem would bear the official report of the council. Judas ... Barnabas-This man is not igin of the law, of the inspiration of mentioned elsewhere in the scriptures. Be may have been a brother of Joseph became one of Paul's fellow laborers among the brethren—At Jerusalem. council was put in writing so that asture. apostles and elders and breht-Both the ministers and the layson joined in this communication. the ... Gentiles in Antioch and perplexing question of requiring the pervaded the church council. They Centiles to keep the law of Moses had had no conception of church authority act extended beyond the regions here | apart from God's Spirit. There was somed. Syria was the country lying no assumption of superiority on Peter' north of Palestine. Cilicia was a section lying west of the northern part Syria and occupying the southeastera part of Asia Minor 24, certain which went out from us-Those who had brought confusion among the Genconverts had gone out from the church at Jerusalem, but with no authcity to teach that they must keep the lew of Moses. Subverting-This is a strong word in the Greek and has in words were weighty, seeing that God The idea of overthrow or devastation. gave no such commandment -"Gave no commandment."-R. V. The church at these teach. but for his experience in the conver-Iomsalem had not give In their sion of Corn. "is. "The fact that the any authority what d the es- Gentiles had re-relyed the Holy Choat. seal for what they comentials of religion, they took a course Peter considered to be a significant

seeded special authority. 25. It seemed good unto us-This form of expression was commonly ed to state that a deliberate body had reached an agreement. Being asto one accord."-R. V. Our bebred Barnabas and Paul-These wats show the high esteem in which the Christians at Jerusalem held the mostles to the Gentiles, 26. Have arded their lives—The missionary mer that Paul and Barnabas had many great dangers. Indeed Paul bed been stoned and left for dead in Lestra. For the name of our Lord Christ-The apostles had defored in unmistakable terms that was the Messiah and the com-Lord of Jews and Gentiles. 27. We have sent Judas and Silasof mouth, the result of the de and provided for established spiritual tions of the council. 28. It liberty Threatened schism in the church was avoided. Such was the The Holy Spirit had guided method of settling the first contro-

the gospel. They believed so thor-

enghly in the teachings they were ad-

secating, that they did not think they

sion, and they were fully convinces that it was the mind of the Spirit. 29. Meats offered to idois—in idoistrous worship animals were slain in acrifice to idois, and the meat was old and used for food. In abstaining from this food the Christians would refrain from recognizing pag-From blood Things the blood of animals (Gen. 9: 4) before the call of Abraham, for the blood is the life. Animals that are strangled retain the blood, hence the command to abstain from eating blood would forbid the use of strangled animals as food. The comamnd of Gen, 9: 4 is a general command and not one to Jews alone.

IV. The effect of the decision (vs. 30:35.) 30. Dismissed-Sent forth on their mission. Gathered the multitude-All the Christians of Antioch were naturally interested in the decisions of the council. 31. Rejoiced for the consolidation—The consolidation would be felt both by Jews and Gentiles, by the former because they knew how much was to be asked of their Gentile fellow worsh:ppers; by the latter because they were declared free from the yoke of eJwish observances.-Cam. Bib. 32. Judas and Si-

.... exhorted—These prophets from Jerusalem were able to comfort to their brethren at Antioch, and their words confirming the action of the counsel were impressive. 33. They were let go in peace-The thought is that the Christians at Antioch dismissed Judas and Silas with prayer that the divine blessing

might be upon them. 34, 35. Verse 34 is omited from the Revised Version because it lacks the authority of the best ancient manuscripts. That Silas remained at Antioch, however, is clear from v. 40 of this chapter. Paul and Barnabas remained at Antioch and labored for a while before starting on further journeys.

Questions.-What great question was perplexing the church? whom did Paul and Barnabas con-What did they finally decide to do? Who took part in the discussion at Jerusalem? What were some of the arguments presented? What opinion did James express? What did the church decide? Who were sent to Antioch? What was stated in the letter they carried? How was the deci-

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Christian concession. I. Inspired by prephecy and exper-

II. Extended for the promotion of

1. Inspired by prophecy and exper-It was inevitable that the claims of Judaism and Christianity of the Lord Jesus Christ. Paul and should come into conflict in order Sarnabas related before the council that the centrast between spirituality the Lord had wrought miracles and formality in religion might be stry. At this point James, our Lord's at Antioch where Paul had many supbrother, who had charge of the church | porters. The point of contention was Jerusalem, and who presided at the claim asserted by a small section council, himself a Jew, gave an of the Jewish church at Jerusalem, bress in which he gave it as his or Pharitaic spirit to impose on the dement that the Gentiles should not Gentile converts the obligations of required to observe the Jewish law the Mosaic law. Those Judaizing ther than to refrain "from pollutions brethren assumed an authority that dela and from fornication, and from they did not possess. Their position was reactionary. It aimed at the the condition of salvation, the going back from the principle of an internal to that of an external religion. Paul's special mission to the Gentiles forced the matter upon the attention of the church. His declaration had gone forth that God had opened the door of faith to the Gentiles. The object of the counsel at Jerusalem was to clear away all prejudice and ignorance, every groundless opinion which stood in the way of the progress of truth. Paul had reverence for Moses-a conviction of the divine orthe prophets, of the infallible authority of the scriptures, as much as his Parsabas (Acts 1:23). Silas—Called opponents had. He had a deep in-Paul (2 Cor. 1:19) Silvanus. He sight into the doctrines of divine grace, which they had not. church at Antioch was not obliged to wrote letters—the decision of the consult the church at Jerusalem, but it was proper to do so. Paul desired there could be no confusion as to its to let the leaders of the church know exactly what he had been preaching. He believed he had a commission from Christ to preach His gospel wherever he found souls to be saved. Syria and Cilicia—It appears that the The spirit of brotherly love and faith

part. He spoke strongly, but with

deference to the judgment of all. Paul

represented the Gentiles and mission-

ary work. Barnabas the church at

Antioch. James summed up the mat-

ter and gave his judgment. That

first church council affords an

example of Christian prudence,

brotherly love and wisdom un-

der inspired guidance Peter's

had revealed directly to him the re-

lation of the Gentiles to the gospel.

He would have been intensely Jewish

threatened to retard the progress proof that God was pleased to save II. Extended for the promotion of plety. The council of Jerusalem made very clear the distinction between liberty and authority in their relation to each other in the Christian life. The testimony of the Spirit in the facts rehearsed was plainly the voice bled with one accord—"Having of God to the apostles. Discussion was full, impartial and thorough. There was in Paul a noble spirit of conciliation as to methods and usages. He who had made havoc of the church now kept it together. The Council wisely met the two-fold danger, which confronted the church, by declaring ently completed had exposed them that the old forms were no longer binding, but that Christian liberty ought to be set under safe, prudent and mutually accepted rules and restraints, which were necessary for the preservation of social intercourse between Jewish and Gentile brethren. Appeal to prophecy, together with the evidence that God was moving in the matter, settled the controversy

versy in the Christian Church. Amid

How the Blood Is Purified

> By the Searching and Painstaking Work of Healthy Kidneys.

In its circulation through the left in the blood and the whole sysbody the blood not only carries nutri- tem is poisoned by impure blood. tion to the cells and tissues, but also collects the waste material resulting from the breaking down of cells and tissues, the ashes left by the fire of

In due course the blood passes through the kidneys to be purified of these poisonous impurities, and these filtering organs extract each day about 50 ounces of liquids and 2 ounces of solids, 500 grains of urea and 10 grains of uric acid, the material which is found in rheumatic joints.

throw a great strain on the kidneys. but it is overeating and drinking that are the usual cause of trouble. In a vain effort to remove the excess of waste matter the kidneys break down, uric acid and other poisons are lation of poisonous matter.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Pains in the back and limbs, severe headaches, lumbago and rheumatism are the natural result. Hardening of the arteries, excessive blood pressure, weakening of the heart's action, Bright's disease may be anticipated unless prompt action is taken.

We like to think of Dr. Clase's Kidney-Liver Pills as preventive treatment, for by their timely use you can readily prevent all these dreaded disorders. Unlike other medieines for kidney troubles, they awaken the action of liver and bowels as well as the kidneys, and thereby effect a prompt cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory

There is no way by which the action of Sudden changes of temperature the kidneys can be so quickly aroused and the blood cleansed of impurities as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is therefore the greatest of blood purifiers and much sought for at this time of year, when everybody feels the need of a medicine to cleanse from the system the accumu-

Dr.A.W.Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Dr. Chase's Recipe Rook, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

constructed It avoided the details of diet. of the controversy or any report of In pronounced cases of staleness it fense to the entire neighborhood, and the discussion of the council. It accused no one, but by implication supported the position of Paul. It effeceually checked all agitation by the T.R.A. Judaizing party.



KEEPING HORSES SOUND.

The horse is so much in demand at this time of the year on the farm that that a respite from all hard work is it is well to look into his condition, and keep him in the best of strength

and vigor. A state of staleness quite often and especially so when the work is hard and of a rush order.

sole cause it is only a primary one, for the usual stable dietary is likewise a factor which contributes eventually to bring about such staieness on account of its dry character. Heavy feeding of corn, or other wohle grain, especially has this tendency. entail a certain heating effect, though in themselves oats is a perfectly wholesome food, and the more heatmore apt it is to induce staleness.

By a stale condition is meant the animal's vital energy, and not in its plied in sufficient quantities. full flush of health and vigor.

of staleness is shown when the horse ceases to thrive and loses bodily condition, becoming excessively finely drawn and looking somewhat tucked up in the belly, the latter being a specially characteristic sign. The coat of the animal appears harsh and dull, presenting a "dried-up" appearance.

Another sign is seen when the horse is at work. He does not have his customary spirit and energy, but instead to a certain degree shows listlessness or lassitude, while the action may lose some of its freedom and become slower. The appetite also often becomes impaired or irregular, while the legs may develop an inbrought in the stable at night. In well-bred, highly-strung horses, when in this condition, will show increasing irritability and nervousness. This stale condition does not come on suddenly, but gradually develops in the course of weeks or of months.

THE REMEDY FOR STALENE'S. The best remedy is to turn the

great dangers the least possible hurt have a thorough rest and a complete was done to the reputation of Chris- change from stable life and dry food. in the season than they are now. tianity The decision of the Council This will put fresh life and vitality in took the form of a recommendation him, give a general toning, and the rather than a command. The letter, digestion will soon become restored from the apple trees before spraying which was sent to the church at An- to a full state of efficiency as a result operations are begun. tioch was most wisely and carefully of wholesome and easily digested grass

> will be well to allow the horse on there is no excuse for it nowadays. comparatively slight symptoms of being stale, they will be much benefited by a run at grass in the summer or toward the autumn, coming up nice and fresh and in perfect health again at the end of their spell of rest.

to adopt this desirable expedient, and merin these circumstances one is compelled to seek to overcome the staleness, while the horse remains in the stable and continues to do work. But ers is cannot be too strongly emphasized the surest cure for this trouble, combined with a suitable afteration of the

dietary. When a complete rest at grass is out supervenes in stabled horses, as the of the question, as much work as sell. result of long-continued regular work, possible must be cut out for a time. The food must be of a laxative and cooling nature, while if the animal But constant work alone is not the has been heavily fed on grain, a material reduction in the grain allowarce should be affected for the time nitrogen into the soil. There must be being, if its work can be correspondingly cut down. Food of a specially heating character must be eliminated

altogether. Next to a grazing diet, cut green forage is the best thing, and this are grown on the same ground once should, if possible, be given daily in in ten years, and whole potatoe- are liberal quantities. This, by reason of ing and stimulating the diet is, the its succulent, highly digostible and cooling character, will speedily prove effective in rejeving the symptoms of more or less impairing of the horse's staleness and toning up the dir stive grass is grown on the horse to preworking efficiency, a depression of the organs, provided the green food is sup-

One of the most promising systems most effective, other foods that prove pendent upon the use of potatoes useful in counteracting staleness are. bran and linseed masies and roots of all kinds. Still further benefit will be derive dif the horse can be turned out in the pasture field for a few hours after the work is done. This affords a most welcome change and assists to alleviate any symptoms of etaleness that may be present.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Treating seed oats for smut with the formalin solution this year will save the farmers of Ohio more than \$500,000, according to the farm crops department, Ohio State University. To treat oats with the formalin solucreased tendency to become filled or tion secure a formalin at a drug puffy about the joints, after being store and mix a pint with 40 gallons of water. The oats may be sacked dipped into a barrel of this solution until they are thoroughly soaked or they may be piled upon the barn floor and sprinkled with the solution After the treatment they should be covered with blankets for four or five hours, so that the formalin will not evaporate too quickly.

Indications are the spraying com

pounds will be higher in price later

A loud-smelling hog pen is an of

Pull out all the old used stalks in the garde nand burn them, as the eggs of the common stock borer are found in such stalks oftentimes. The destruction of the stalks will prevent But in many cases it is not feasible injury from this pest during the sum-

> Sheep fill man's stomach and warm his back, and yet a good many farmwill have nothing to do with

> A good cow will always command a good price, regardless of market conditions. Therefore, it pays to go in for good cows, whether to keep or to

> Sweet clover, once cursed, is ft last coming to its own. This despised plant will put pasturage into cattle. hay into the mow and humas and some merit in it.

How much thought do you give to your potato crope In Europe notatoes used for seed. Thirty to forty sacks are required per acre for seeding. Two years prior to the jointo error pare it for the porate. Of course. they raise better potatoes, and more Besides green forage, which is the of them, but then, they are more dethan we are over here.

Pigeons are responsible for about 20 per cent, of the spread of hog mouth. Although at most infinite. cholera, according to the authorities who are dealing with its eradication. few in number, comprising sweets The farmer who owns or harbors pigeons should either confine them at home or dispose of them. Pigeons fly from farm to farm in search of food, which they generally find in not come from chemical action and the feed yards. In flying long dis- are therefore not perceived by tances and visiting many yards they easily get the germs on their feet and infect a whole neighborhood before people realize that cholera is in

Appearance:

It is the appearances that fill the scene, and we pause not to ask of what realites they are the proxies. When the actor of Athens moved all hearts as he clasped the burial urn and burst into broken sobs how few then knew that it held the ashes of his scul.—Bulwer-Lytton.

He who owns the soil, owns, un to the sky.—Law Maxim.

	Proposition of the	
	The same of the sa	
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1	OTHER MARKETS	
	WINNIPEG OPTIONS. Wheat— Open. High. Low. Close.	
	Wheat— Open. High. Low. Close. May 1 19 1 194, 1 184, 1 184, July 1 194, 1 184, 1 184, Oct 1 163, 1 163, 1 16	Sec. of
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j	MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MAY, \$1.20 7-5; Minneapolis.—Wheat, May, \$1.20 7-5; July, \$1.29 5-8; 0. 1 hard, \$1.27 1-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.21 1-8 to \$1.24 1-8; No. 3 vellow, 76 1-2 to 78c. Oats—No. 3 vellow, 76 1-2 to 78c. Oats—No. 3 vellow, 76 1-2 to 78c. Flour unchanged. Shipments 45 592 harrels. Bran. \$15.00	的
	Northern. \$1.17 5-8 to \$1.21 5-8. Corn. No. 3 yellow, 76 1-2 to 78c. Outs No. 3 white, 42 1-4 to 42 3-4c. Flour unchanged.	'n
	to \$19.50. DULLITH GRAIN MARKET.	-
	Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1-3; No. 1 Northern, \$1.21 1-4 to \$1.22 1-4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.28 3-4 to \$1.19 3-4. Linseed	
	cash, \$1.95 1-2; May, \$1.56 1-2; July, \$1.56	
	THE CHEESE MARKET. Woodstock.—At the cheese board here to-day 1.610 boxes were offered.	**
	Sold at 19c. Marloc.—At the cheese board held to day 300 boxes of white were offered.	
	sold at 19 1-2c. Peterboro.—Robert Duff, president, and other officers of the cheese board were	1
	re-elected at the first meeting of the sea-	
	BUFFALO LIVE STOOK East Buffalo, May 16.—Cattle, active	
=	Last Burialo, may M.—Lattle, active, and firm. Veals, receipts 75; active, \$4.50 to \$12. Hogs, receipts 2,500; slow; heavy and mixed \$10.25 to \$10.30; yerkers \$6.55 to	
	mired tin % to tin 30; workers 46.55 to	
r	\$10.25; pigs \$9.65 to \$9.75; robghs \$0 to	
	39.16; stags 36.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 33.60; active.	
đ	Sile; stags \$6.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts \$3.00; active, lambs \$7 to \$11.50; vestings \$6.50 to \$7.75; wethers \$6.75 to \$7.75; wethers \$6.75 to \$7.75; mixed, \$8.50 to \$8.75. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK	•
d g	Sile; stags \$6.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts \$3.00; active, lambs \$7 to \$11.50; vestings \$6.50 to \$7.75; wethers \$6.75 to \$7.75; wethers \$6.75 to \$7.75; mixed, \$8.50 to \$8.75. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK	
d g	St.16; Stags \$6.59 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts \$3.00; active. lambs \$7 to \$11.50; yearlings \$6.50 to \$6.75; wethers \$6.75 to \$9.75; where, \$6.50 to \$6.75;	

Wethera Springers LIVERPOOL PRODUCE Wheat, spot steady.
No. 3 Manitoba—12s, 6 1-2d.
No. 1 Northern spring—12s. No 2 red western winters Ite Corn, spot steady.

American mixed, new—11s, 3d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast) - 64 Hanis, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. Shoulders, square, If to 13 lbs. 70s. Lard, prime western, in tierces, new 78 64;—old, 78s, 64. Butter, finest U. S. in boxes 80s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white Australian in London—19s, 9d. Turpentine, spirits—14s. Resin, common—20s. Petroleum, refined—11 f-4d.
Cotton Seel Oil bull refined, spot. The Sense of Taste.

Scientists say that the flavor of food and drink does not come in through the sense of taste. The ter can only furnish sensations responding to the chemical tion of substances taken into their variations, these sensations a bitterness, saltiness and with their numerous degrees of inter-

The distinctive flavors of food sense of taste, but by the offer nerve by which the sensation is tra mitted to the brain. This explains why one's food

not taste "right" when he is eu ing from a cold.

THE OWL A SORT OF A CAT. (Philadelphia Star) A woman selecting a hat assked, cautiously "Is there on Society?
"No. no, madam," the "But did they not belo

the strictly Dr. Fe the cause of her an

about it. beyond t dislike him, and th enjoyed seeing the her remarks duly Pride was the point, and seeing signs and tokens ported to have be during a long life without some four vears she had bed for future emerge from a handsome scarlet fever, so

should have caus household, movin cept an invitation where the Young As misfortunes The girl had hith to herself, think then with mingle

and something a

outwardly suppre

this day, when I and without pref for him, Mildred means a certaint care for him: so much, and ve Mildred rose ha her work, while

will be better, a ail further ment I tell you the tr propose to me. a She finished : turned to leave ! "Mildred, is it Lady Caroline, on the instant a and brighter dr

plan, only to li dead within her "Oh, Milly! also present, wit disapproval in h "Is it such a nothing of the belove. deman ately, turning f them at the door out and left the and censures on When eventua told the unlucks at first furious. Things were be rassed and entai immediate posse yer could hold c

his great love to thought little amount require was changed, a the hand to das Sir George her n one lighthim, and would Both he and strangely dinta to her in these tably so, her u mourtiul gravit more. Mabel, porter came to puting as "poo shrunk from an 'ter -enduct 4. to the last degi of thing came went back to 12 been "sent to t

Mildred could : s.e made no entery from th n cocret. would have ref at her side.

monstrations (