



LESSON III. Jan. 18th, 1920. The Boldness of Peter and John.

Commentary.—1. Peter and John under arrest (vs. 1-4). Peter's address in Solomon's porch, in which he declared the resurrection of Christ, aroused the opposition of the priests, the official in charge of the temple guard and the Sadducees. The Sadducees were an influential Jewish sect at this time. They rejected the doctrine of the resurrection and did not believe in the existence of angels. Peter must have continued his discourse for two hours, since he and John went up to the temple at about three o'clock in the afternoon and he began to speak shortly after that and it was "evening" when they were arrested and placed in prison. It was then too late for them to be brought before the Sanhedrin, for that body could sit as a deliberative body only by daylight, therefore the apostles were placed "in hold until the next day." The preaching was by no means in vain, for the people believed the message.

II. Peter's Defence (vs. 5-12). 5-7. The next morning the Sanhedrin assembled and Peter was taken to have the prominent members present, for the case to come before it was an important one. Annas was an ex-high priest and Calaphas the acting high priest, the same officials who had participated in the trial of Jesus. 8. Filled with the Holy Ghost.—As he and the rest of the one hundred twenty were on the day of Pentecost. An occasion had arisen of special importance and he was prepared by the Spirit for it. The promise of Jesus to his disciples (Mark 13: 11) was about to have its fulfillment. The heads of the twenty-four courses of priests—rulers—Twenty-four leading citizens, heads of families, elected to places in the Sanhedrin. In addition to these twenty-two scribes or professional teachers of the law were added. These rulers, elders and scribes together with the high priest constituted the Sanhedrin. Peter addressed this body with becoming respect. 9. The good seed.—That the apostle was not slow to declare that it was for a good deed that he and John were arrested. Both the healing of the cripple and the preaching of the gospel were good deeds. Important—Helpless. 10. He is known unto you all.—Peter was ready to answer the question that was asked him and bold in making the declaration. Through the authority and power of him who was of Nazareth, a despised city, the miracle was wrought, whom you crucified.—Peter was standing before the very body that had a few weeks before condemned Jesus on false testimony and caused him to be put to death. He had the opportunity to preach Jesus to this company of high officials, and he told them with Spirit-inspired courage the truths they needed to hear.

II. The stone which was set at naught.—Reference is made to Psa. 118: 22. The figure is that of a stone being judged by the builders as unfit for a place in the structure, but later found to be the very one needed for the most important and prominent place in it. 12. Neither is there salvation in any other.—In one sentence Peter declared the inefficiency of the forms and ceremonies of the Jewish system to save any one. Jesus in the Mosiac economy, one other name—it must have pierced his hearers' hearts deeply when Peter told them that Jesus whom they had crucified was the only one who could save them or any one else.

III. The Apostles Released (vs. 13-18). 13. Unlearned and ignorant men.—Peter and John had not studied under the great Jewish teachers of the day, and they were ordinary laymen, as the original implies. They marvelled.—Peter and John, and with the Holy Spirit, spoke with a power that astonished even the learned members of the ruling body of the Jews. Took knowledge of them.—They recognized the fact that they had been with Jesus and had been influenced and empowered by him. They had received his spirit and spoke as he had spoken. 14. Could say nothing against it.—They and all the people of Jerusalem had known the crisis who had lain at the temple gate for years, and object of pity and charity, and he saw him before them completely healed.

15. Conferred among themselves.—Peter had fully answered their question and had done it with a boldness born of conviction and certainty. The testimony was all given and, in order that the members of the Sanhedrin might freely discuss the weighty question as to what was to be done with the apostles, Peter and John were taken outside. 16. What shall we do to these men?—The question was a serious one. Thousands of persons had believed in Jesus and this miracle would greatly increase the influence of the apostles. 17. That is spread no further.—They had a more difficult task than they imagined to keep the gospel and the report of the miracle from spreading further. Let us straightly threaten them.—The Sanhedrin had no real cause against Peter and John and they stood in fear of the people, therefore they could simply threaten them. 18. Called them again to warn them against the further preaching of Jesus. 19. Judge Peter and John were not to be intimidated. They had received the Holy Spirit and they had a commission from Jesus to preach the gospel. Even the members of the Sanhedrin must admit that one should obey God rather than man. 20. The things which we have seen and heard.—The

apostles were sure of their ground. Definite knowledge of the truths they were proclaiming. They had convictions to duty, and they could not keep their consciences clear and not continue to testify to the fact of Christ's resurrection. 21. Find nothing.—The apostles were triumphant. No true cause was found against them, and for fear of the people they could not bring false charges. The multitude in Jerusalem believed that the healing of the lame man was the work of God. 22. The healed man had long been known and the miracle was a notable one.

IV. A Noble Prayer Meeting (vs. 23-31). The apostles went at once, when they were released, to their fellow Christians. They took the matter of the threatenings to the Lord in prayer. While they prayed, there was a striking physical manifestation of the Lord's presence, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost. They had no thought of turning back from the work assigned them. They prayed for help to preach the word of God with boldness and their prayer was answered.

QUESTIONS.—Who preached to the people after the lame man was healed? Why were the rulers troubled? What did they do with the apostles? How many converts did they have that day? What great council was still morning? Why did they wait till morning? Who questioned the apostles? Give the main points in Peter's reply. Why did the people marvel? What did the Sanhedrin decide to do? Why did they not punish the apostles? Who glorified God? Why?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The need and source of Christian courage.

I. The first persecution.

II. A noble defence.

III. Christian courage and unity.

The incidents of the lesson including the imprisonment of the apostles constitute the official answer to what precedes. We have studied the first conquests of the Christian church. We proceed to its first conflict with the established, but degenerate Judaism of its day. I. The first persecution. It is a striking fact that all reforms have their origin and greatest opposition within the church. At the moment when the usefulness of the apostles seemed to be at its height and their words and works were effecting an entrance into the hearts of the people, they were apprehended. Two motives may have entered into the opposition. The miracle was acknowledged to be undeniable. Its subject was well known and action attested the reality of his restoration. The first cause of complaint was that "they taught the people." The miracle gave a strong leverage for the gospel message. A consciousness of priestly neglect may have rendered the priests uneasy. The influence of the Sadducees, a rival sect of the Pharisees, who denied the resurrection, is apparent. The preaching of the resurrection of Jesus with its attendant truths threatened their favorite dogma. This was heard and front of their offence in the eyes of the Sadducees. II. A noble defence. The second Christian apology is not second in clearness or courage to that of Pentecost. The source and secret were the same. Now, as then, the speaker was "filled with the Holy Ghost." This made the difference between Peter before the ascension and Peter after it. It was not mere natural courage, of which he had given evidence that he possessed but little. The boldness of these "unlearned and ignorant men" attested their former companionship with Jesus and perplexed their persecutors. They were confounded by their prisoners' eloquence. Both had greatly changed since they had deserted and denied the Master in the hour of his apprehension. Things had greatly changed since the transactions in Gethsemane both with themselves and with the Master. He had risen and ascended and had given his almighty Spirit, by which they were instructed and sustained. They were superhumanly inspired and empowered. The Sanhedrists were in perplexity. The miracle could not be disputed, nor the argument of the apostles overthrown. The glory of the miracle was distinctly described to Christ and his saving truth and power reasserted.

III. Christian courage and unity. Contrary to the expectation of its investigators, the hostility directed against the Christians resulted in uniting them more closely together. They "were of one heart and of one soul." One common purpose possessed them. Intellectually in the truths affected, emotionally in the supreme affection cherished they were "of one accord, of one mind" (Phil. 2: 2). In- spired and empowered, the apostles were inspired (vs. 33). Fresh attestations of divine approval were received. The spirit of consecration was deepened. W. H. C.

Revive the Jaded Condition.—When energy flags and the cares of business become irksome; when the whole system is out of sorts and there is general depression, try Paramelee's Vegetable Pills. They will regulate the action of a deranged stomach and a disordered liver, and make you feel like a new man. No one need suffer a day from debilitated digestion when so simple and effective a pill can be got at any drug store.

NO COUNTERFEITING.

It Has Become a Lost Art in Britain.

Counterfeiting is almost a lost art in Britain. So far as the coinage of silver money is concerned little has been the work of the police since about ten years ago they unearthed a plant that was busily engaged in coining a better grade of silver than the standard, and the gang went down for a few years. Since then silver has risen considerably in price, and it no longer pays to coin the metal.

About Feeds and Live Stock

Timely Items and Practical Information to Be Put into Effect

At the beginning of the New Year everyone has great resolutions and plans for what they are going to do in the ensuing months. Too often, it is true, these same plans and resolutions are never realized, and as the days slip by, they pass again into oblivion like many before them. It is "pleasant to sit by the fire and build 'castles in the air,' but remuneration comes only by direct action. It is better to plan one thing well and carry it through, than to let fancy run on a score or more. This may sound like a sermon, and the practical farmer may say, "What has this to do with me?" But do good ones do, because no man can accomplish anything worth while who does not plan ahead. The "slip-and-go" farmer who does things the easiest way, or as father did even twenty years ago, will certainly never be able to worry as to the probability of his being inconvenienced by the income tax, for a large salary. His trouble will be a lot closer to home than that, and he will find that the hired man is better off than his master.

Last year the war was just over, and we were not just sure what would happen concerning the H. C. of L. and prices in general. The thing is certain, however, they are still with us and bid fair to stay for some time yet, unless our new Government can do something more than simply investigate, as has been too often the case in the past.

The farmer, like everyone else, must be making his plans for the coming year take into account the existing circumstances, and as far as possible, figure out what is likely to develop in the near future. Will feeds go down in price more than hogs or beef cattle; if so, he will aim to raise more. Will concentrates for dairy cattle be cheaper? Will wool remain at remunerative figures? These and many more, are questions that many have been pondering over, and their resultant action is dependent on the conclusion they come to. One way to keep in touch with affairs, is to take some good papers, because it is noticeable that the men who make a success of farming are, in the majority of cases, those who read well and keep posted on affairs. Every farmer should at least take one daily for news, and one weekly, as a farm paper, for farm topics. If you haven't sent in your subscriptions for the year, now is a good time to do so, while it is on your mind.

Then there is also the matter of comment-keeping, which is so convenient in helping you to figure out just what operations are paying you and which ones are not. Too often the farmer keeps tab in his head of expenses, etc. However, now, when everything is so dear, it is necessary to figure more closely in order to realize a profit on each operation. One of the easiest yet comprehensive forms of bookkeeping yet arranged for the farmer was worked out some years ago by A. Leitch, now head of the Farm Survey Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Anyone wishing these forms can obtain them by applying either there or to the Department of Agriculture at Toronto. Directions are sent with them and a sample form also, so that anyone can understand it. Now is a good time to start when you are not extra busy on work outdoors.

With increased amount of milk being sent to creameries, condenseries, etc., the value of good supply of ice for hot summer weather also increases. It does not cost much, outside the labor of harvesting it, and will save you much milk and other produce when the hot days come round again. January is a good month to generally make a thick, clean, good quality of ice-cake.

There were quite a number of cases of counterfeiting the 10-shilling note printed on thin paper during the first few months of the war, and quite a few of these were drawn with pen and ink, but the Bradbury issue stopped this practice.

Only the other day a man was charged with "aving in his possession copies of these early 10-shilling notes, and his defence was that he had made them for a joke, which he explained as having on his pals by peeling them from a roll and solemnly lighting his pipe with one. The judge believed his story and fined him simply a nominal amount.

Lately there have been several complaints from the banks of counterfeit money being in circulation, the notes in question being an imitation. Except for a slight difference in the tint and a rather poor production of the back design, they were difficult to detect and quite a number were passed.

The sequel was the seizure of 500 notes and the apparatus for printing them the other morning at Paddington by the police, and the appearance before the justices of a dock laborer named Henry Chamberlain charged with uttering notes and having materials for counterfeiting in his possession. He was remanded for enquiries.

If a farmer is not near a stream or body of water, he can make his ice at home if he has a sufficiency of well water. In some instances a convenient reservoir of small size is built with sloping sides, and the ice is made in this. When this is done, the clean well water makes a finer quality of ice than when taken from many streams.

An expensive building is not necessary for the storing of ice, although the permanent one is best. Many combine a milk house with it. If sufficient sawdust is used ice can be kept in a very crude building, provided it will keep out rain, the sun and has good drainage. A space of twelve inches between walls and ice is necessary for good insulation. If hay or cut straw is used, a depth of 24 inches is necessary on all sides. Packing ice cakes slowly, so as to prevent any air circulation among the blocks.

It is well to keep an eye on the roots and vegetables to see that they are keeping in good shape. At times roots keep in the same stable as the stock commence to spoil because of the warm air, and the dampness caused by the moisture from the breath of the stock. Slatted ventilator pipes through the bins will prevent and tendency toward heating and rotting, by allowing air circulation. A cool atmosphere, around 40 degrees, is best for most roots.

The straw in many sections of Ontario was very short this year, which, in many cases, will limit the quantity of feed at the farmer's disposal. He, therefore, will need to make as good use of it as possible, especially if he hadn't an extra large crop of hay to help out.

As much straw often contains good feeding value, it is often used to lend bulk to the ration. In order, however, to get the stock to relish it, means must be taken to make it more palatable. This can be done by cutting it up fine and mixing it with other feeds, such as ensilage and pulped roots. At the Ontario Agricultural College, for the best cattle, all the feeds are mixed together some time before feeding. The hay and straw are cut, and a certain amount of salt is sprinkled over the mixture. In this way the whole is made palatable, and much straw can be made good use of.

If the feeder hasn't a cutting box, he will find that if he mixes the hay and straw together and sprinkles them with salty water some time before feeding, the stock will relish their feed much better. A little chop can also be sprinkled on it after it is put in the manger.

Outside of the dairy cow, last spring's calves should receive perhaps more attention than any of the other cattle. It may save a little feed to allow them to rough it during their first winter, but it is a novelty to mature them into good sized animals that will be able to return a profit in the future for the feed given to them.

Each year the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa sends out samples of seed grain, etc., an announcement of which was made in a recent issue. It will pay you to send in your name early if you wish a sample. By joining the Experimental Union, the annual convention of which is held in January at Guelph each year, you can secure samples for seed also.

If you have good varieties already, it will pay you to pick out enough to sow an acre for the following year's seed. In this way, by using the best seed, you will get much greater yields.

Seed grown and handled by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, in accordance with the reg-

ulations of the Association, and which is up to the required standard of purity, quality and vitality, may be registered in the records of the association as "Registered Seed," and certificates of registration may be issued for such quantities if this seed as may be offered for sale. The names of members having much seed for sale published each year in a catalogue, and in this way buyers are found, and the seller gets much better prices than he otherwise would. It will pay you to write for information to Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa.

Quite a number of cows will be refreshing this month and the following. They need good care and feeding. The cow that is carrying a calf should be fed well, else she cannot be expected to give a good flow of milk. Breeding may be necessary for a large yield, but no cow, no matter how well-bred, can produce abundantly if she is not given the required feed. Don't stint, it doesn't pay.

Cows that give a large flow of milk need to be carefully handled at time of calving in order to obviate the danger of milk-fever, and injury to the udder. Do not milk completely dry for the first few days, but draw a little frequently, as this will help to prevent milk-fever. It is at times also necessary to milk before the calf arrives if the udder becomes too distended and is causing pain to the cow.

The care of the calf also is important. With dairy cattle especially, the best plan is to take it away from the mother at once, as it will learn to drink much easier from the pail if never allowed to suck. It may be left 12 hours before feeding, and will then be hungry enough to take some food from the pail.

About the best way yet devised to teach the youngster to drink is to give it the end of your finger to suck, while its nose is in the milk. In this way it soon learns, and will drink quite readily. Like putting up stovepipes, the job is often a trial to one's temper, but if gone about correctly can generally be accomplished in a few lessons. At the same time, experience inclines us to think that the "drinking habit" is inherited in calves as well as humans, as some calves learn much easier than others.

Don't neglect hogs during the cold weather. Their bedding needs renewing frequently to keep them comfortable, especially if their quarters are anyway cold. While pigs of any size will do well in a house that is not frost proof, they, at the same time, need dryness and freedom from draught.

In cold weather it is often hard to get brood sows and stock boars to the exercise that is so necessary for their health and vigor. This can be done by feeding them at a distance from their house, which compels them to take a certain amount at each meal time.

A noted horseman once said that "idleness and fat" were the two greatest enemies of the horse, and experience of others proves it to be quite so. No horse can retain his health and appearance if forced to stand in a stall day after day during the winter months.

The brood mare and colts may be turned out into the yard during the day, and the work horses which are shod should be hitched up frequently. The grain ration of each should be suited to their respective needs. Thus the brood mare and growing colts will need more than the idle mature horse.

The truth is mighty, and some fellows only tell it to the highest bidder.

BRITISH WIT AND HUMOR

"Whiskey, my friend, has killed more men than bullets." "That may be sir, but, bejabers, I'd rather be full of whiskey than bullets."

"Miss Y.—I frankly admit I am looking for a husband. Mrs. G.—So am I. Miss Y.—But I have got one. Mrs. G.—So I have, and I spend most of my time looking for him."

Doctor (to farmer's wife)—Your husband is not getting on as well as he should; Mrs. Brown. Are you giving him plenty of animal food, as I told you? Mrs. B.—Oh, yes, sir; but I think that's it. He gets the oats down all right, but he can't get the chaff down no-how!

"Man," he cried, when Mrs. Jones had gone from the room, "why did you give your wife a pearl necklace for her birthday? Do you know that pearls means tears?" "Should I think I do?" was the answer. "She cried till she got 'em."

The son of the family was home on his first vacation since he had attained to the dignity of college prefect. He and his father were discussing affairs of the day, and finally the boy remarked: "Dad, I hope when I am as old as you I'll know more than you do." "I'll go one better, my boy," the father replied. "I hope that when you are that old you will know as much as you think you do now."

Miss Wilcox had been giving the class an elementary talk upon architecture. "Now," said she, "can anyone in the class tell me what a 'buttress' is?" Little Walter arose, a face beaming with a quick flash of intelligence. "I know," he shouted; "a buttress is a nanny goat."

"Here, water, this steak is positively burnt black!" "Yes, sir. Mark of respect, sir. Our head cook died yesterday."

"Yes, he had some rare trouble with his eyes," said the celebrated oculist. "Every time he started to read he would read double." "Poor fellow!" remarked the sympathetic person. "I suppose he can't get work?" "Not at all. The gas company pay him well to read gas meters."

A teacher in a big elementary school had given a lesson in an infants' class on the ten commandments. In order to test their memories, she asked: "Can any little child give me a com-

mentally stammered the man. "Aren't you trying to steal some of those apples?" "No, sir," responded the youngster. "I'm trying not to."

After the concert certain of the artists were relating former experiences. "I was singing a pretty song once," said one. It was called "Row, Row, Row, Row," and the Stream Runs Fast," and when I was half-way through the audience were bending backwards and forwards, and 'pulling for all they were worth.' 'That's nothing,' said another vocalist. 'Why, at my last concert I sang "The Last Post," and the whole house began to lick imaginary postage-stamps, and rushed out to the first pillar-box so as to be sure not to miss the last collection.'

Miss Muffit had recently joined the "Band of Sisters for Befriending Burglars," and was being shown over a prison for the first time. One prisoner, evidently a man of education, interested her more than the others. He rose and bowed to her when she entered his cell, apologizing for the poverty of his apartment. Miss Muffit could not help wondering how this refined man came within the clutches of the law. In fact, as she was leaving his cell, she said: "May I ask you are in this distressing place?" "Madam," he replied, "I am here for robbery at a seaside hotel!" "Oh, how very interesting," said Miss Muffit. "Were you—er—the proprietor?"

General Smuts tells with gusto the following story against himself: "I was once at a social gathering with my distinguished friend and colleague, General Botha," he says, "when two pretty flappers of sixteen or so came up and asked me for my autograph. 'I haven't got a fountain pen,' I said, much flattered. 'Will pencil do?' 'Yes,' said the other flapper, so I took out my pencil and signed my name in the daintily bound little book that she had given me. The flapper studied the signature with a frown. Then she looked up and said, 'Aren't you General Botha?' 'No,' I said, 'I'm General Smuts.' The flapper turned to her friend with a shrug of disgust, said:

"On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for Dairy Produce, Poultry, Fruits, and Vegetables, listing various items and their prices.

MEATS WHOLESALE.

Table listing wholesale prices for various types of meat.

SUGAR MARKET.

Table listing prices for different grades of sugar.

OTHER MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS. Minneapolis, Minn.—Wheat, spot, No. 1 northern, \$1.15 to \$1.25. Flour, 2c higher. In carload lots, \$1.10 to \$1.20 quoted.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of J. C. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm do pay the any case of Catarrh MEDICINE for the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1919. (Seal) W. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is based on the Mucous Surface of the System. Druggists Sell. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

the tea. Presently, however, she asked: "How—how long has it been?" "Three or four hours after considering," he said, "I go to sleep again, for you—you—you must be tired." "No," she said; "I don't feel tired. I'm much frightened." "That's all right," she said, "but she had asserted that Mollie would save you." "I don't like to say that," he said, after you, Mollie and Mary don't understand it."

A blush began to take place. Mary Seaton brought us; she and her name is Mary Rawdon to England—"She blush grew deeper, and she came to England, together in perplexity. "To tell me," she said, "my eyes downcast."

He stared before him as if he began to understand. "Yes, she knew who betrayed me," he said. "And you and Mollie find me?"

She made no reply, but dove hovered over her pregnant with vague intention. "You came out to peated. His face had leaped over the upturned served for a table, he restlessly, his eyes fixed, with an eagerness. "Why?"

She tried to answer a moment, then she she were ashamed of a "She—Mary—said—y—ger."

He rose and stooped, face going from pain to breath coming painfully. "You thought I was so you came; but why?" She raised her eyes, lids were heavy, and with an cry of "Yes," she was down on his knees, took her to his heart.

A pile of letters she and he took one up and mechanically, but dropping looking before him, it would be a great relief. Mollie would consent the platform among and he experienced reaction of pleased affection that she, him, should be present triumphs; for, with the tide of the new, he knew that night, well that night, the majority of the audience members of his part be excitement, enthusiasm, triumph—a triumph to-morrow. Yes, but tomorrow he would be in another of his humiliations. He would be a happy ass, the Master of Bram, successor of Sir William heights, social and political rise!

He changed, dressed went up to the hall, were in a state of bustle, and Sholes expressed of his expansive, expressive of his delight. "You've heard the he said, as if he were with joy. "The you come home! Come expected and suddenly knew, excepting Lordship went up to them. I beg your keeping you standing."

"I came up to ladies," said Hesketh whether they will be me, but with some. He waited in the looking round with and deciding the st would have it reded came into his hands, and Mollie entered hand parcel in one hand, in the other, so that she could not shake very brown, not to her eyes looked at to you, him, as she truly.

"How do you do, M come back, you see, very well—both of rested on his face for she went on still. "We've heard of you, Bramley. You are guber of Parliament, was very kind of you to come up, and I'm to say to tea, but parking."

Hesketh Carlton m per response, then so "I am afraid you request an unrecus have been hoping—l may guess—that you would be present of the meeting to-night."

"Mollie's eyes flash but she hid them. "How kind of you!" "But I am afraid I Mollie is afraid that long journey. "You must tell me travels," he said. "Yes," she assent way. I have a little souvenir. You must it is only a trifle. I must go up to Clyde with you all the suc Mollie's face.

She put a small instead of shaking for Sholes to show her a nod and again that hidden flash in her the room. He went at the works and to opened on his written.

The dinner at the an extremely lively c