

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

BUILDING A TUB SILO.

Plans for One Large Enough for Ten or Twelve Cows.

In constructing a tub silo, it is usual to cut out every other space between the hoops for the doors. A silo 16 feet high would need but two doors, and these should be put in as shown in cut. When the staves of the silo are put in place, the stave at one side of where the opening for the door is to be should be cut about one-half off so that the saw can be inserted when the silo is erected and the remainder of the door sawed



SMALL TUB SILO.

out without making an auger hole. Saw the door at a bevel, making the opening larger on the inside, so the door will fit snugly in place when pressed home by the ensilage. The edges of the staves should be beveled so that, when set in place, they will form a tight joint along their entire edge. The silo need not necessarily be perfectly tight when empty, nor need it be water-tight when the filling commences. The hoops should be tightened before filling and the staves brought closely together so that no piece of ensilage can get between the staves. The moisture of the ensilage will cause the wood to expand so that, not only will the silo become tight, but the strain may become so great upon the hoops that, unless they are loosened slightly, they may burst. A tub silo always needs close attention for a few days after filling, and the strain relieved if necessary. A silo 15 feet in diameter and 16 feet high would hold 54 tons of ensilage. For feeding 10 cows 30 pounds per day, this silo would hold an amount nearly sufficient to keep them one year. — Rural New Yorker.

MOVING FARM CROPS.

Their Primary Transportation Is the Farmer's Heaviest Tax.

Speaking recently at a meeting on the subject of good roads at Newburg, N. Y., Hon. G. E. Harrison (of the United States department of agriculture bureau of roads) said he had spent 50 years on a farm, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and ten years in his present position; he was therefore, he thought, qualified to speak. The road question had loomed up because it had been found that it takes a third of their value to move the crops, the cost of primary transportation being very large. On an average it costs 25 cents per ton to pay for primary transportation. In 1895 it cost \$946,000,000 to move produce, to pay for its primary transportation. Farms could not be put on lines of railroads, and railroads will not go into farms any more than they now are. Investigation had shown that it costs 7 cents per mile to move farm products over country roads. Farmers do not think of this, or if they do, they figure that it does not really cost them anything, as they do the hauling with their own teams. The government found that the cost of transportation from the farm could be reduced two-thirds by having good roads, and had issued 24 bulletins giving information on the subject. New Jersey was the first to adopt the state aid law, and it is economical, and produces the best results. That law was started by farmers. The speaker gave the wheelmen credit, but remarked dryly that they don't move the national government. The wheelmen knew nothing about the state aid act, and it was passed without their help and hardly their knowledge. Being asked about wide tires on good roads, the speaker replied that the best rolling any road could be given was by wide-tire wagon. In New Jersey men who use wide-tire wagons are given a rebate of one dollar per wheel per annum on their taxes.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Keep suckers from growing around the base of the trees.

There is no necessity for any kind of shade in the garden.

The time to shape the heads of the trees is when they are young.

While a sandy soil is best for the peach it is essential that it be rich.

The suds from the wash tub are a good fertilizer to use in the garden.

In selecting trees take those with a smooth, healthy-looking bark, with small fibrous roots.

To prevent rot in grapes commence spraying early, using the Bordeaux mixture, so as to kill the disease before warm weather sets in.—St. Louis Republic.

Hint for Apple Growers.

Valuable lessons may be learned from the experience of apple growers the past season. One is that fruit packed and placed in cold storage in too ripe condition will not turn out satisfactorily in the spring. Large quantities put away last fall as fine, and counted as long keepers, are turning out poorly. Such fruit as was stored in best condition is now selling at top prices of the season. If the rule holds that a year of great abundance and over-bearing is followed by a moderate yield the next season, the apple crop of 1897 will prove much more manageable. Spray your trees intelligently and thoroughly, that profits accruing from the sale of choice fruit next fall may make up for losses the past season.—Orange Judd Farmer.

LAWS OF THE ROAD.

Facts Not Known to All Who Go Upon the Highways.

The talk of the many thousands is often turned toward the law of the road, for there is no one who does not make use of roads either to ride, drive or walk upon. For the protection of the traveling public it is necessary that certain rules regulating travel upon the public highways be generally observed. Our statutes do not require a traveler to keep upon any particular part of the road, nor to turn out in any certain direction, but it is universal custom in this country for vehicles and animals under the charge of man to take the right side of the road when meeting others, if it is reasonably practical to do so. A team should, in general, keep the right side, whether meeting another or not. Yet, when two are going in the same direction, and one wishes to pass the other, he should pass on the left side, as the first team has the right of way and cannot be expected to deviate from his course upon the right side. One passing another must use great care to avoid a collision, as nothing but necessity will warrant him in doing this, for both, going in the same direction, belong upon the right side, and by any deviation from his proper side one assumes all risk of the experiment. The rule must be very strictly observed at night, or when, by reason of storm or fog, it might be difficult to distinguish others approaching.

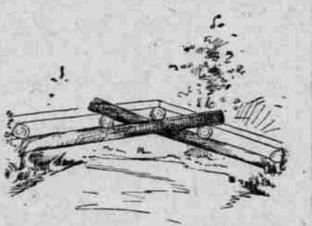
A traveler on foot or on horseback must give way to a vehicle, and a heavily-loaded team must give way to a lighter vehicle to pass. The driver of a horse must use ordinary care in hitching it, for if a horse left unhitched starts and occasions damage the responsibility rests upon him who neglected to hitch it. But if a team is hitched with ordinary care and is frightened by some unusual disturbance, as by a runaway team running against it, and the team so hitched breaks away and in turn runs and causes damage, no liability rests upon him who carefully hitched his horse.

The movement of sleighs and sleds upon the snow being comparatively noiseless, it is customary to attach bells to them or to the horses, and the want of bells would render a person liable for damages. Bicycles are regarded as vehicles, and are subject to the same rules—they must give way to heavier vehicles, and foot passengers must in turn give way to them. Massachusetts laws require bells to be attached to all bicycles. As no one is obliged to build fences next the highway, the use of which is common to all people who choose to travel upon it, so drivers of cattle and other animals are not responsible for damage by their traveling herds, if reasonable care be exercised in their management.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

SIMPLE FARM BRIDGE.

Much Can Be Done with a Couple of Logs and Planks.

It is rare that one finds a farm that has not at least one brook or ravine to be crossed either by farm carts or by the cattle returning from pasture. Too many farmers allow the cattle to wade the brooks and the mudholes, with the result that the cow's udders



BRIDGE FOR PASTURE STREAM.

are covered with mud and the milk endangered—for the ordinary milk is not careful to get all the dust and dirt off the cow's udders before beginning to milk. Bridge the pasture streams.

This can often be done by throwing a couple of logs across and placing planks crosswise upon them. Where the stream is a little too wide for this plan shown in the cut can be used—a simple bit of engineering that can be put up by anyone who can wield an ax. To make the sides less steep, put a larger log crosswise under the lower ends of the planks. Notice the side logs so that the crosswise logs will be retained by them without slipping. Spike the planks to the logs and the bridge will last for a great many years.—N. Y. Tribune.

Koch's Rinderpest Serum.

Hitherto all efforts to check rinderpest, except by destroying the animals, have been futile. But now the farmers of South Africa are rejoicing over the discovery by Prof. Koch, the great German scientist, of a remedy. It consists of serum from the blood of an animal which has recovered from the disease, mixed with a quantity of virulent rinderpest blood. Animals, when injected with this mixture, were able to withstand an injection of 20 cubic centimeters of rinderpest blood, a ten-thousandth of which is a fatal dose. One liter suffices for 50 head of cattle. A second important discovery is that one hypodermic injection of ten cubic centimeters of bile from cattle who have succumbed to the disease will render healthy cattle immune. The local result is merely a hard swelling, which soon disappears. This method of immunizing cattle may enable a wide belt of those inoculated to be placed between healthy and infected areas. Prof. Koch urges cattle owners to avail themselves at once of his discovery.

Worthy of Imitation.

Nineteenth century road-makers are recommended to study the methods of the Romans, which reveal modes of construction worthy of imitation.

NATIONAL CREDIT.

Estimate in Which the Securities of Various Nations Are Held.

Among the nations of the world which are in the market as borrowers of money upon bonds, England stands first, paying an average of about 2½ per cent. on its funded securities. The reason for this high credit is twofold: There is a larger amount of idle and uninvested money in England than in any other country in the world, and additional security for the debt of Great Britain is furnished in the enormous colonial possessions and commercial rights acquired by the British crown. The prevailing rate of interest on all loans is less in England than elsewhere, and the effects of this plethora of money are shown in the low rate of interest at which the English government is able to borrow money. The total debt of Great Britain is about \$3,300,000,000, or at the rate of about \$88 per capita in the three kingdoms of England, Ireland and Scotland.

Second on the list of countries in respect to the low rate of interest at which government loans are made is the United States, which, with an outstanding interest-bearing debt of about \$900,000,000, pays the equivalent of about 2½ per cent. The debt per capita of the United States is about \$15, an amount materially smaller than the average of the debt of Great Britain, but representing only the federal obligations, the several states, counties and municipalities having debts of their own to much larger amount collectively than the federal debt.

The financial credit of the kingdom of Holland is very nearly as good as that of the United States, though the debt per capita of the Dutch kingdom is nearly \$100. France follows fourth on the list, a position due to the enormous amount of national debt, which is nearly \$4,500,000,000, at the rate of about \$120 per capita. Money brings in commercial investments a higher rate of interest in France than in England, and the French loans are made subject to this condition. The three per cent. French government bonds sell at about 101, which is equivalent to nearly three per cent. on an investment. Those of the kingdom of Sweden and of the kingdom of Belgium are quoted nearly as high, though the governmental debt of Sweden is \$13 per capita, and that of Belgium is \$63. The government obligations of the kingdom of Norway, a country which has but seven dollars per capita, pay somewhat more than three per cent., and next follows, in the estimation of investors, the government loan of Germany—imperial loan—which pays about 3½ per cent. Each of the German states has its own bonds, and there are German government bonds in addition. The Prussian bonds pay a fraction more than those issued by the German government, and then follow in order those of Austria, Russia and Hungary.

This may be said to exhaust the list of nations which are regarded as thoroughly solvent by disinterested investors. The five per cent. bonds of Italy sell at 88 cents on the dollar. The 4½ per cent. bonds of Chili sell at 85. The Turkish five per cent. bonds, protected by the lien of customs receipts, sell at 88. Mexican six per cent. bonds sell at 96, and Spanish four per cent. bonds at 59. The bonded debt of Portugal is not held in high estimation, its three per cent. bonds being sold for about 20 cents on the dollar, while the four per cent. bonds of Greece sell no higher. China's five per cent. bonds bring par, and the Bulgarian six per cent. sell at 90.—N. Y. Sun.

SOURCES OF THE BIG MUDDY.

Headwaters of the Giant Missouri River Explored by Scientists.

The detailed explorations of J. V. Brower, James Blair, William M. Curver and Henry Hackett during the years 1895 and 1896 give to the world all the geographical details connected with the headwaters of what is seemingly "the longest continuous unbroken current of running water in the world"—namely, the Missouri river. This giant stream, which from its ultimate source to its mouth (through the Mississippi) in the Gulf of Mexico, is now carefully computed to have a length of 4,221 miles, rises in a cañon (assumed to be of volcanic origin), near the crest of the Rocky mountains at the upper (eastern) portion of Culver's cañon, in the state of Montana. Thence it flows westwardly and northwardly through glaciated valleys, and under the successive names of Red Rock river, Beaver Head river and the Jefferson fork pass the mouth of the Madison and Gallatin to become the main stream, which unites with the Mississippi a few miles above St. Louis. The ultimate source of the stream is located in latitude 44 degrees 35 minutes north and longitude 111 degrees 38 minutes west, and at an elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea. The mountain peaks of the greatest elevation that dominate the region of the source are: Brown peak, 11,900 feet; Crater peak, 11,500 feet, and Blair mountain, 10,000 feet. The explorations, which were largely undertaken for the purpose of marking the Montana-Idaho state lines, were accomplished under great difficulties and hardships, and, as stated by Mr. Brower, were conducted principally on snow-capped peaks where several hundred snowslides had occurred recently; during the latter part of June of the past year snow from 20 to 30 feet in depth was frequently encountered, while the ice in Blair lake was solid and firm and of a bluish-green color. Landmarks were established completely to the summit of Blair mountain, "an immense pile of nature's accumulation, standing one-fourth in Montana and three-fourths in Idaho."—Washington Star.

Progress.

Professor—Is "bloomers" singular or plural?
Vassar Girl—They used to be very singular, but now they are plural.—Up-to-Date.

WOMAN AND HOME.

ROSA BONHEUR'S LIFE.

Some Interesting Reminiscences Neatly Told by Herself.

Rosa Bonheur has just published her autobiography in Paris. It appears that before she took to painting she was apprenticed to a dressmaker. Then she began coloring kaleidoscopic views. Her first picture was a bunch of cherries. Later on she made copies in the Louvre, where her strange costume and independent airs won for her the nickname of "The Little Hussar."

"The Little Hussar" grew rapidly. In 1853 Rosa Bonheur exhibited the "Horse Fair," which was bought by M. Gambard for 40,000 francs. It was exhibited in the United States, and brought in 300,000 francs.

"In 1858," she says, "I bought the property of By in the heart of the forest of Fontainebleau, where I still live to-day. I gave 50,000 francs for it, and built a big studio. The emperor gave me permission to hunt in the forest around my own park. I lived there happily, receiving the visits of a few intimate friends, and working as well as I could. In 1865 I was busy one afternoon with my pictures. I had upon my easel the 'Stags in the Long Roehar,' when I heard the cracking of a postilion's whip and the rolling of a carriage. My little maid, Olive, rushed into the apartment in a state of excitement.

"Mademoiselle! Mademoiselle!" she exclaimed, "her majesty, the empress!"

"I just had time enough to put a petticoat over my trousers and to take off my long blue blouse and replace it with a velvet jacket.

"I have here," said the empress, "a little jewel which I bring to you on the part of the emperor. He authorizes me to announce to you your enrollment in the Legion of Honor."

"The empress kissed the new knight and pinned the cross upon the black velvet jacket. A few days afterward I received an invitation to dine at the imperial court in Fontainebleau. On the appointed day they sent a gala carriage for me. I went to the wrong door when I arrived, and came near losing my way, when M. Moquard came to my relief by giving me his arm. I was seated beside the emperor, and during the entire

repast he spoke to me about the intelligence of animals. Then the empress brought me out upon the lake.

"At Fontainebleau I live like a peasant. I get up early and go to bed late. Every morning at an early hour I make a tour of the garden with my dog, and after that take a drive in my pony cart in the forest of Fontainebleau. At nine o'clock I am seated before my easel, and I work till 11:30. Then I breakfast very simply, smoke a cigarette and glance over the newspapers. I take my brushes again at one o'clock, and at five o'clock I make another excursion. I love to see the setting sun behind the great trees of the forest. My dinner is as modest as my breakfast. I finish the day by reading. I prefer the books on travel, hunting and history.

"Before commencing a picture I study my subject thoroughly, preparing myself for it by an attentive and careful observation of nature. I seek the kind of sky and land suitable to my idea, and I never make a single feature before studying it. My only guide is the desire to reach truth and simplicity as closely as possible. Study and work never tire me. They are to-day, as they have been during all my life, my greatest happiness, because assiduous work is the only thing that will bring one near the solution of the problem, which is perhaps insoluble, of ever-changing nature. It is a problem which, more than any other, elevates the mind by filling it with thoughts of justice, goodness and charity."

Latest in Candle Shades.

The prettiest shades yet devised for the popular candles in silver holders are now found among the beautiful novelties in silverware. The shades are fashioned of silver in dainty and graceful openwork patterns of flowers, fruits, scrolls or conventional designs, and are made to fit over-empire-shaped shades of soft silk, the lower edge being finished with a narrow silk fringe which falls below the silver work, giving a soft effect. The whole is fitted over a singlass frame, which prevents the silk from being scorched. The silk shades are movable and can be changed to match whatever flowers are used for decorations.

Natural That He Should.

She was an extremely practical girl and was inclined to look upon his protestations and assertions in an extremely practical way.

"My love for you knows no ending," he said, gloomily, when she told him that she didn't see how she could be anything more than a sister to him. "Your refusal seals my death warrant."

"Oh, I guess not," she returned.

"Ah, you do not know me," he protested. "I cannot live without you. I shall surely die. You have my heart."

"If I have your heart," she interrupted in her severely practical way, "I should think you would die."—Chicago Post.

Beef Tea for Invalids.

A cooking school formula for the preparation of beef tea that is nutritious advises: Take beef which has been freed from all visible fat, and chop it not too fine, add a pint of cold water, and stir with a wooden spoon until it is pulpy. Then let it stand in the icebox for two hours. Put it into a porcelain-lined or enameled iron kettle; add a little salt or a bay-leaf or a clove or a stick of celery. When the kettle is on the fire it should be stirred constantly until it has reached the steaming-point. It must never boil. The white of an egg is used to clarify it, and it is strained through a double cheese-cloth.

Victoria's Windsor Boudoir.

It may be interesting to know that Queen Victoria's boudoir at Windsor is furnished in red and gold, that every article was selected by the late prince consort, and that her majesty keeps the first bouquet given her by Prince Albert, with her bridal wreath, under a glass case in her bedroom.

How to Convert a Rare Steak Remnant into a Ttbit.

The remains of a rare steak may be made into an excellent dish as follows: Chop the meat fine, and for each cup of meat add a teaspoonful of chopped ham and half as much bread crumbs as you have meat. Moisten the crumbs with a little milk and mix them with the meat. Season highly with salt and pepper and chopped parsley, or a little onion juice may be substituted for the parsley. Beat one egg light and add it to the other ingredients.

Take a piece of fresh brown paper and butter it well. Place the meat mixture in the middle of the paper, shape it into a square loaf; fold the paper around the meat and over the ends, as when doing up a parcel, turning the ends under the loaf so that they will remain in place without twine. Place the parcel in a baking pan and put it in a hot oven and bake for 25 minutes. Then carefully remove the paper from the meat and place the browned loaf upon a heated platter.

This is delicious when served with horseradish sauce, or a tomato sauce may be poured around it.—Chicago Tribune.

To Make a Neat Patch.

Smooth out frayed edges and trim off long threads. With very thin mullage, moisten a piece of the material and put it under the tear. Put a level weight on it, and when the mullage is perfectly dry, the patching will be almost invisible.

NOT WORTH THE PRICE.

Why Women Cannot Afford to Wear Birds in Their Hats.

The women of the country expend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for birds' plumes with which they adorn their hats. This money goes into the hands of a very few eastern capitalists, who delude the followers of fashion with the idea that these plumes and wings are taken from foreign birds—while as a matter of fact most of these feminine adornments are taken from our own favorite song birds, whose feathers are "doctored" by skilled colorists for the purpose of deceiving those who "never wear anything but imported goods."

The results of this subservience to the dictates of a cruel fashion are obvious and the worst is that our native song birds are being rapidly exterminated. The taxidermist of the Chicago Academy of Sciences states that no less than eight species of our favorite birds are already gone; and the remainder is being rapidly sacrificed to the milliner's moloch. This terrible loss to mankind is caused by the whims of our "independent" American women.

Perhaps some of our tender hearted women may not be aware that many of these birds' skins are taken from living birds. In other words, some of our most delightful songsters are being skinned alive in order that our fair countrywomen may be fitted out with "a perfectly lovely hat."

The rapacity of the brutes who hunt these feathered beauties is so great that they cannot give the birds time to die, but denude them of feathers while the fluttering victims languish and die under the torments of vivisection. Thus these inhuman hunters are able to increase their ill-gotten gains at the cost of the most terrible suffering. In a few minutes the deed is done, and in due time my lady appears at church in a hat which is the envy of the entire feminine part of the congregation. Perhaps as she listens to the exquisite music of a high-salaried choir, she allows her mind to wander for a moment from her high-priced hat, and she thinks of her little babe at home. How her thoughts float toward Heaven, as she offers a silent prayer that no harm may come to her darling. Meanwhile, however, a nest full of little ones, in a certain tree, have perished of hunger because both of the parent birds have been sacrificed in order that some of the fair worshippers may kneel in church attired in a manner suited to the splendor of the sanctuary and the fashionable surroundings. A strange unrest must certainly disturb them as the man of God slowly reads from the Holy Book: "Are not five sparrows (birds in the Hebrew) sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?"

Illustration of a pair of bobolinks.

A PAIR OF BOBOLINKS.
(Millions of These Birds Are Killed Annually by Millinery Hunters.)

Illustration of a woman's hat with a large plume.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for May 23, 1897.—Acts 15:1-4, 22-29.

—The Conference at Jerusalem.—[Arranged from Peloubet's Notes.]
GOLDEN TEXT.—Through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they.—Acts 15:11.
TIME.—About A. D. 50, as almost universally agreed.

LESSON COMMENT.

I. A Serious Question Arises in the Church.—Vs. 1, 2. Gal. 2:1. The question that divided the opinions of the church was whether the Gentiles must become Jewish proselytes, and submit to the Jewish ceremonial law in order to be saved.

Paul and the Gentile Christians denied that there was any such obligation. Repentance, faith in Christ, and a new heart implanted by the Holy Spirit were the only conditions. The Jews might keep their ceremonial law if they wished, even as Paul and Barnabas did, as a part of their national life, but it must not be imposed upon the Gentiles as a necessity.

II. A Delegation is Sent to Jerusalem for Advice.—Vs. 2, 3. Gal. 2:1, 2. "No small dissension and disputation." Both sides were sure they were right, and found no way of agreement.

"They determined." Under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, as Paul says in Galatians 2:2. "That Paul;" The leader on the Gentile side, brought up a strict Pharisee, a Hebrew of the Hebrews; this was Paul's third visit to Jerusalem. "And Barnabas;" The noble-hearted Levite who had given so much to the poor at Jerusalem, and was gifted with the power of exhortation. "And certain others of them;" Leaders who could testify to the work among the Gentiles, and give weight to the delegation. Among them was Titus (Gal. 2:1), a Gentile Christian. "Should you go up to Jerusalem," about 300 miles away for advice.

III. The Discussion.—Vs. 4-21. Gal. 2:2-9. 4. "They were received of the church;" The word translated here "were received" implies a cordial reception on the part of the Jerusalem community, who welcomed with affection Barnabas and Paul as the great missionaries of the faith.

Peter in Vs. 7-11, relates his own experience of the Divine vision, the conversion of Cornelius, and the gift of the Holy Spirit coming equally upon the Gentiles and the Jews, thus giving the Divine indorsement to their equality in the new dispensation.

The Testimony of Paul and Barnabas in V. 12 is that God by miracles and wonders had indorsed their action in receiving the Gentiles.

James, the chief of the Jerusalem church and a very strict Jew, was convinced by the facts, by the working of God, by His Spirit, and by finding the same truth in the prophet Amos.

4. The Decision.—Vs. 22-29. Gal. 2:9, 10, 22. "Then it pleased;" etc. The whole church came to a unanimous decision.

First, to send delegates. "Judah, surnamed Barsabas;" son of Sabas. Nothing is known of him. "And Sifas;" Shortened form of Silvanus. He became Paul's missionary companion.

Second, they sent a written decision, that those who had gone from Jerusalem and troubled the Gentiles had exceeded their authority. The church had given no commandment (the word means "express orders or injunction") that the Gentiles must become Jews in order to be saved. 28. "It seemed good to the Holy Spirit;" By His action upon the Gentiles as related in the conference. As salacious as actions could speak, the Divine will had been made known. "And to us;" Convinced by the arguments, by the inspired Scriptures, and by the workings of the Holy Spirit. What would convince them ought to convince and satisfy the whole church everywhere. On the other hand, it was right that for a time, and under the circumstances, the Gentiles should yield something to the position and legal customs of the Jews, otherwise it was impossible for them to unite together socially as Christian brethren. Three of the required things were of this kind. 29. "Meats offered to idols;" Meat thus offered would have been killed in a way forbidden by the Jews, and they would be liable to pollution. "And from blood;" Blood was forbidden to the Jews by the Levitical law (Lev. 3:17; 17:10-14), but among the Gentiles, it was, in various forms, a delicacy; they were "accustomed to drink blood mingled with wine at their sacrifices."

"And from things strangled;" Things strangled were not used as food by the Jews, because the blood was still in them. Abstinence from them was, therefore, enjoined for the same reason. These prohibitions were only temporary, and to meet the necessities of Christian intercourse at the time. Paul discusses this question in Romans 14 and 1 Corinthians 8.

But the fourth prohibition was different. "And from fornication;" This was added because it was the peculiar besetting sin of the Gentile converts, who had grown up in an atmosphere where it was not regarded as wrong, but was often a part of the very worship of their gods. The Levitical law against every form of unchastity was extremely strict. (Lev. 18 and 20), and it is probable that to the observance of these ordinances that we may ascribe the persistence of the Jewish type and the purity of their race at this day.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Discussion in a Christian and loving spirit will lead to clearer views of truth, a broader vision, a better harmony. The wise man sees and hears all sides. He will not be a good partisan, but a good peace-maker.

We learn what is right in action by what the Holy Spirit uses and blesses, judging not by the incidental things which may be wrong, but by that which the Holy Spirit really blesses, and to which He gives His indorsement, in spite of incidental and temporary errors.