

PETER'S DENIAL

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TEXT—And the Lord turned, and looked upon Peter. And Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how he had said unto him: Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice. And Peter went out, and wept bitterly.—Luke 22:61, 62.

Peter never forgot his denial. Speaking to the Jews he says, "Ye denied the holy one and the just," and in his second epistle he refers to those who denied the Lord that bought them. At the point where he was supposed to be strong, he failed. He is noted as the confessor of Christ, yet became his denier. He was the brave man who undertook to defend Christ in the garden, yet he covered before the servants in the high priest's palace. He was not in danger of being killed if he had confessed Christ, but denied him to save himself from being tortured. And all this occurred on the same night in which he had received the bread and wine from the hands of his master, and had submitted to having his feet washed by him! We are only kept from chiding him because we are reminded of our own failures and our denials of Christ.

The Sin of Profanity.
Added to the sin of denial was that of profanity, for we are told that he began to curse and to swear, saying he knew not the man. The sin of profanity clings to a man, and the tendency sometimes appears even after conversion. Many have failed at this point, although delivered from other sins. An old writer has pointed out the folly of it in these words: "The devil tempts men through their ambition, their cupidity, or their appetite, until he comes to the profane swearer, whom he clutches without any reward." There is a melancholy comfort in the fact that Peter seemed to feel they would not suspect him of being a disciple if they should hear him use profane language; the world expects things of Christians.

Several elements enter into the story of Peter's denial. First of all, we notice his self-confidence. "If all shall be offended in thee, I will never be offended." His failure doubtless revealed to him his weakness, and was used of God in bringing him to a better mind. By such testings we learn our own helplessness and are driven to the strong one for strength. In his epistle, Peter emphasizes the value of meekness and godly fear.

"No Business With the Funnies.
Another secret of Peter's failure is found in the society he kept. He had followed his Lord afar off, and when he came into the palace, sat down with the high priest's servants. As an old Scotch woman said, "he had no business with the funnies." It is difficult to maintain a Christian profession even when we must be among the ungodly, but there is great danger when we choose them for our companions. Safety is found in an early and frank avowal of our relation to Christ, and showing our colors will save us from many temptations.

Again, the element of surprise has to be reckoned with. Peter would have been brave in the garden in open conflict with Christ's enemies, but he did not expect to be assailed as he sat by the fire that night. Earnest Christians learn to dread temptations which approach with the stealth of a serpent. The writer recalls the occasion when he first saw a "sensitive plant," and remembers his surprise when its leaves withered at the approach of his hand. If we are to escape better than Peter did, our souls must be so tender that the very approach of temptation will cause them to shrink in dread and hide themselves in Christ.

Yet this man was restored even after such a failure. There were four steps in his restoration.

Steps Back to Christ.
First, there was the look of Christ. After the crowing of the cock, we are told the Lord turned and looked upon Peter. What a look of wounded love that must have been! Yet we should not forget that the same sad, piercing gaze is turned upon us when we grieve Christ.

Secondly, the Lord sent a special message to Peter on the morning of the resurrection (Mark 16:7). Thirdly, he had a private interview with this apostle on the day he arose (Luke 24:34; I Cor. 15:5). Finally, when he appeared to the seven on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, he reinstated Peter most fully. The story is told in John 21, and is worthy of careful perusal. Three times the Lord asked him if he loved him, and the apostle had thrice denied, so he was allowed to confess him three times. Poor Peter might have thought he would never again be intrusted with responsibility, but three times the Lord bade him feed his flock. As a climax, this man who had said he would follow Christ to death, but had failed so shamefully, was told he would, after all, have the privilege of dying for his Lord. What comfort here for the backslider! With what new meaning may we sing, "He restoreth my soul."

Rest.
It is a comfort, when we are worn with many cares, that we need not tell over separately each sorrow, each anxiety, to the merciful ear that is ever open to us. We need only kneel and lay the whole burden at his feet who has said, "I will give you rest." The worst bitterness passes away, fresh strength comes, we are strengthened and comforted.

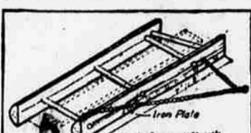
Highway Improvement

ROAD MAKING IS IMPORTANT

Work Should Be Done in Late Spring or Summer to Get Well Settled Before Cold Weather.

Road making is a matter of a lot of importance to the city man and the farmer alike. Many thousands of dollars are expended annually in this work. Far too great a per cent of the work is done in the fall, sometimes running clear into the winter, for the good of the road and for the judicious expenditure of the money.

The road that is made in the late spring or summer becomes well settled and solid before the freeze of the winter season, and if properly taken care of is a good road all winter. We have driven over a good



Road Drag is Essential in Putting Roads in Good Condition.

many miles of roads during the last winter, made in the late fall, that were all but impassable practically all winter.

A new road made in the late fall can hardly help but be rough all winter. This kind of road means a lot more wear on the auto, a higher gasoline expense and a very much general wear on the car. It also means that the farmer cannot haul means as heavy a load with his team and a quicker wearing out of the wagon.

In the rural districts a lot of road work is done by voters working out their poll tax. This work is generally done when they can best spare the time, which is in the fall. If the men who do this work would consult their best interests we believe they would arrange to do it in the summer, even if it were not so convenient and it cost them more.

Road overseers who have this work in charge can help in this line more than anyone else. If they will try, a lot of this work now done in the fall can be done when it should be. This official should look more to good roads than to his own convenience.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

"GOOD ROADS DAY" WORKERS

Governor of Pennsylvania and Others Contribute Their "Bit" to Improvement of Highways.

Governor Brumbaugh was one of the 150,000 Pennsylvanians who gave May 25 to the cause of better highways. The photograph shows him doing "his bit." Many womenfolk of the community gave their day's work to the improvement of the roads. Not only did the governor make the dirt dry



Governor Brumbaugh Riding a Log Drag.

with his shovel, but he also drove a split-log drag, which is one of the most effective road machines yet contrived.

Making Roads Better.
Only 10 per cent of the estimated 2,300,000 miles of roadway in the United States can be classed as "improved" according to the American Highway association. But road improvement is going forward in 1916 faster than at any previous time in the history of the country.—Goodrich Magazine.

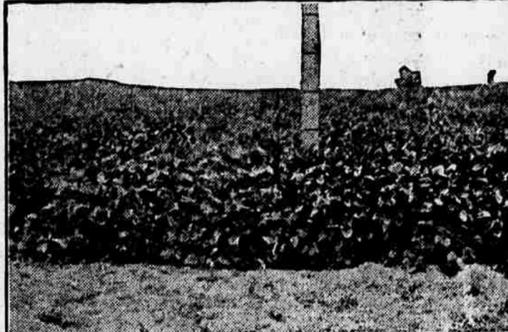
Another Highway Link.
A new connecting highway has been proposed leading from Savannah, Ga., to Seattle, Wash., crossing the Lincoln highway at Omaha. An invitation will shortly be extended to all the cities along the route to send delegates to a convention to be held in Omaha in February.

Courtesy on the Road.
Being courteous on the road does not cost anything, but it makes the trip much more pleasant for you, and the other fellow, too.

Autos and Road Protection.
That a county is not bound to maintain along a declivity beside the highway a barrier sufficiently strong to stop an automobile driven against it when going 25 miles an hour, and prevent the car from going over the embankment, is held in a case recently decided in Massachusetts. Under ordinary driving, such a safeguard is required, but not against an unusual speed.—Oil City Derrick.

Dirty gravel makes weak concrete.

ACCOMPLISH SOMETHING WITHOUT CAPITAL



Field of Cowpeas, an Inexpensive Fertilizing Agent.

In "Some Outstanding Factors in Profitable Farming" Department of Agriculture 1915 Yearbook, J. S. Cates discusses the problem of the poor man on poor land, and outlines in brief a plan whereby the man on impoverished land can "substitute time and labor for capital" and get a start on the high road to success by the use of legume crops. He says:

"A vast number of American farmers are making their homes on impoverished land and are practically without working capital. The outstanding factors in profitable farming, in such cases, consist in a study of what to do with what they already have. It is vastly important from a national welfare standpoint, to point out means whereby the now well-to-do farmer can increase his earnings. It is essential to good citizenship, however, that the man with meager cap-

DEATH OF CHICKENS LAID TO ROSE BUGS

Expert of Connecticut Station Accumulates Data to Justify Accusation.

The New Jersey station advises that for many years rose bugs have been accused of causing the death of chickens by poisoning. Recently G. H. Lamson of the Connecticut station has accumulated data to show this accusation is justified. Mr. Lamson used at least 150 chickens of various ages in his experiments. He fed these birds either with the rose bugs or with an extract prepared by soaking their crushed bodies in distilled water. It was found that from 15 to 20 rose bugs were sufficient to kill a chicken one week old, that 25 to 40 killed the three-week-old birds, and that the ten-week-old specimens were rarely destroyed by the maximum number they would consume. It was also found that small chickens died within a few hours after being fed on the extract. Older chickens of greater weight, when fed a small quantity of the extract, lived but showed signs of poisoning. Larger doses resulted in their death.

BUY BEST GRADE OF OIL FOR MACHINERY

Lubricant for Gas Tractor Must Have Sufficient "Body" to Withstand Friction.

(By D. E. STEFFENS, Engineering Department of South Dakota State College.)
Use the best grade of gas engine oil obtainable in the gas tractor. The oil must have sufficient "body" to withstand the friction and high temperature of the cylinder and piston. It must also be an oil that when burned will deposit the least possible amount of carbon. Oil that works while the engine burns gasoline will not always give satisfactory results when using kerosene or some less volatile fuel due to the higher temperature of the piston and cylinder walls. When using kerosene as a fuel, a very high fire-test lubricating oil should be used. Never use steam cylinder or ordinary machine oil in cylinder lubrication, as it will burn and cause the engine to lose power.

OVERCOME WEAKNESS OF LEGS IN CHICKS

Trouble in Young Fowls Generally Caused by Too Much Protein or Excessive Heat

Leg weakness in chickens is caused by feeding the young chicks too much protein or by too much heat in the brooder, according to W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State agricultural college. It is somewhat similar to rickets in children.

In case the brooder is overheated, reduce the temperature but not to a degree that will make the chicks uncomfortable. In case the difficulty is caused through excess of protein, increase the ash by feeding oyster shells. Leg weakness is generally overcome when conditions are changed by proper feeding methods.

Business Farming.
"One-eighth of farming is science, three-eighths are art and one-half is business," is a classic quotation by Dr. Seaman Knapp, for years one of the leading men of the United States department of agriculture at Washington.

Experiments With Sheep.
Probably the latest thing in experimental stations is an exclusive sheep experiment plant now being established by the federal government in Idaho.

Clean Seed.
Unless the grain for both sowing and feeding is cleaned of weed seed, each succeeding year will show more and more weeds. Many an entire farm has become almost depleted from this cause alone.

HORSES, PIGS and CATTLE

OUTBREAKS OF HOG CHOLERA

Increase Noted During Latter Part of August or Early in September—Feed Corn Sparingly.

It has been observed that an increase in the number of outbreaks of hog cholera occurs during the latter part of August or the first part of September, and that the outbreaks increase in numbers and violence until the latter part of October or November, when the disease gradually de-



Properly Fed on Balanced Ration.

velops. J. H. Wright in National Stockman and Farmer. The occurrence of cholera is dependent solely upon the hogs becoming infected with the specific cholera micro-organism. Practically all hogs are susceptible to the disease when fed balanced rations, but when improperly fed and allowed to become infested with parasites the chance of contracting cholera on exposure is greatly lessened. At this time new corn is beginning to be fed and care must be exercised or indigestion will result, thus lessening the vitality of the animals, and if exposed to cholera infection death should follow. New corn should be fed sparingly at first and the amount gradually increased. Never start by feeding it exclusively.

Should an outbreak of cholera occur, immediately isolate and quarantine the sick hogs. Notify your neighbors so that they may stay away from your hog lots and thus prevent spread of the infection. Get antihog cholera serum and inoculate all healthy hogs. Kill the sick hogs and burn the carcasses. No treatment can be relied upon to save one visibly sick.

REASONS FOR CREAM THAT WON'T CHURN

Sometimes Due to Bacteria That Get Into Milk Utensils—Cause of Tainted Milk.

There is no satisfactory explanation that always holds good for cream that foams up and makes about twice its former bulk and is finally thrown away in disgust after the housewife has churned it for hours without the slightest sign of butter. Sometimes it is due to certain bacteria that may get into the milk utensils or into the cream.

More often it is some organic peculiarity of the cow herself and manifests itself usually after the first half of the lactation period. Where the cow has freshened again the trouble may never reappear or it may become chronic, in which case the cow should be sold.

Tainted milk is often traced to feed of some kind of weeds or grass the cow is eating and sometimes to favors and odors absorbed from the air at milking time or in the milkhouse or cellar. The exact cause of these things is impossible to determine at a distance and sometimes a skilled observer right on the ground can't find it.

CO-OPERATION BASIS OF BETTER DAIRYING

Foundation of Profitable Business Is in Co-Operative Creamery—Prices Vary.

(By R. M. WASHBURN, University of Minn., St. Paul, Minn.)
The foundation of profitable dairying in Minnesota is in the co-operative creamery. If in the eye comes when true competition ceases and dairymen find themselves in the position of those in some of the southwestern states, the business of producing milk and dairy stock will be severely handicapped.

Some creameries in the state are paying from five to eight cents a pound more for butterfat than others, though all have the same market in which to sell their butter. The causes of difference in the prices are the quality of the butter and efficiency in the management of the business. Machinery better suited to the needs of the establishment or a buttermaker better qualified to do this work well might improve the quality of the product.

Long-Lived Trees.
Of all our fruit trees, the apple tree makes the greatest fight for longevity, as long as an old tree has any living bark, the effort for new growth of wood and of an effort toward usefulness is evident.

Temperance Notes

FOLLY OF NATIONS.

In an address at London university before the Child Study association on "Serving the Future," Dr. C. W. Saleeby, an eminent English scientist, stated that he had it on the highest authority that the increase in infant mortality since the war began was almost entirely due to the fact that mothers had been drinking more alcohol—had, in fact, been using to kill the future the money given by the nation to save the future. "People do not realize," the doctor declared, "how much of the finest food is being destroyed to make poison. It is the maddest thing you can imagine! There are not enough ships to carry our commerce, yet many ships are being used to bring to these shores the material for making poison that our mothers may buy at the corner of the street." To illustrate the national need of caring for children in their earliest years, Doctor Saleeby remarked that during the past 17 months the army had been rejecting immense numbers of "damaged" men, who were really damaged as long ago as 1890-95. Germany had been having the same difficulty, but in her case it was even more serious. That country, he said, was now paying for her characteristic military neglect of the mother and the child, for it was certain that a high rate of infant deaths meant a proportionately high rate of "damaged" or unfit men.

DRINK AND DIVORCE.

"The story of the divorce court reeks with whisky and brutality," says Jack Lait, who writes for Chicago Herald. He has lately been dropping into the courtroom of Judge Kersten, the busiest jurist in Christendom, and watching and listening. He has found that "the fist is the symbol of divorce and the bottle its inspiration." Liquor is responsible for more than ten out of twenty cases. "These are the tales," he says, "that do not get display heads in news columns. They are not important, they are not picturesque." Judge Kersten has spent 30 years "adjudicating criminal matters, from murder to spitting on the sidewalk—and of it all, the blackest, the sorriest, the saddest, are the divorce cases." And the states, most of them, go on licensing the sale of the stuff which inspires the drunken fist—go on in money partnership with the drunkard maker!

WHY'LL GET THE MONEY?

The manufacture of lumber is an important industry in the state of Washington and the woods-men used periodically to go into the towns and spend their wages in the saloons. Shortly before the prohibition law became operative a police captain inquired of one of these men what he would do with his money on his next visit. "I'll tell you what I am going to do," said the logger. "Next time I come to town I am going to buy a new suit of clothes, some boots, a mackinaw and some new blankets." The captain says that this answer is typical of the answers of many other loggers who might be questioned.

CITIES ENFORCE DRY LAW.

"It used to be all very well," says the Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle, "to say that prohibition is good enough for the rubes, but it won't go in the cities." Now things have swung around to such an extent that the larger municipalities are among the leaders in the dry movement. Seventy-one cities, ranging from 25,000 to 325,000 population are now listed as dry and with the dry law as well enforced as other laws. Seven wet states contain dry cities of more than 25,000 population. There are 19 dry states, and the "Nation's Going Dry" all too soon to please the saloonatics.

NONUNION WHISKY.

Ninety-four per cent of the whisky made in the United States is made by the whisky trust. Whisky is made by nonunion labor, paid only \$9.19 per bushel, according to United States bureau of census reports. The hours of labor range from 10 to 17 per day. Out of \$100 paid for whisky at manufacturer's price only \$2.08 goes back to the wage earners who made the whisky.

SALOONS AND TAXES.

The report of one of Uncle Sam's departments completely smashes the contention of the wets that saloons lower taxes. The report shows that the general property tax collected in prohibition states is \$10.12 per capita, in near-prohibition states \$11.08, in states partially under license \$13.22 per capita, and in wholly license states \$16.88.

NOT DISCERNIBLE.

Walter E. Johnson, an American aviator expert, after spending six months in Russia, or near there, watching for submarines in the Black sea, told reporters that he could detect submarines 150 feet under water while he was 8,000 feet above it, but that he had not been able to see a drunken man in Russia anywhere.

GAINING POPULARITY.

At the rate the country is going dry, the water wagon will soon be as popular as the automobile.—Exchange.

JOBS FOR BARTENDERS.

The grocer has an extra clerk. The furniture store is enlarged. A new shoe store is on the corner where the saloon was. The jeweler has advertised for an extra clerk. The dry goods business is rubbing. Oh, yes!—the bartender is out of a job. What can he do? Get a job with the baker. Make buns, instead of bums.—J. H. Robbins.

DOES NOT CONFISCATE.

Prohibition does not confiscate property; it merely forbids its mis-

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

CALLS ON HIPPOPOTAMUS.

"The Hippopotamus who lived in the Zoo had a very strange Caller the other day," said Daddy.

"I don't see that any Caller could be much stranger than the Hippopotamus is himself," said Nick.

"Well, he thought so anyway," continued Daddy. "I don't suppose a Hippopotamus thinks he is strange at all. He has always been just as he is now and so he has grown used to seeing himself that way."

"You see Nick is so used to being a Boy and Nancy is so used to being a Girl that should either of you change into a Robin or a Guinea Pig you would think it very strange—and yet the Robin or the Guinea Pig would be very much surprised if they should become a Boy or a Girl."

"But I'm not telling you about the Hippopotamus and his strange Caller. And after all this chat about his being strange you will laugh when I tell you that his Caller was a very ordinary little Sparrow."

"Into the Animal House flew the Sparrow. The Keeper called out to him:

"Where are you going, Sparrow? The Sparrow did not answer. He flew right through the Animal House until he reached Mr. Hippopotamus' cage. Mr. Hippopotamus was having his bath, and he would not be interrupted."

"The Sparrow was rather annoyed that Mr. Hippopotamus didn't want to come right out of the water to talk to him and he scolded from his perch on the wire of the cage. There he sat scolding away and the Hippopotamus kept on splashing and spluttering as he took his bath."

"All the People standing around saw the Sparrow perch on the cage and they thought the Sparrow was very brave. But they did think it was most strange that the Sparrow wanted to call on the Hippopotamus, and that the Hippopotamus had such a little Caller so different from himself."

"Soon the Hippopotamus came up from the water and sat in the corner of his cage and the Sparrow hopped over to a wire a little nearer."

"Mr. Sparrow, I am sorry to be late for your call," said the Hippopotamus, "but the truth is I wanted to look my best." And his great long tummy old face grinned, and he showed his big teeth.

"That's all right," cheerfully chirped the Sparrow. "I have plenty of time today. My Family have gone a-shopping for bread crumbs which they find every day in a certain backyard. And I have nothing to do. I've come to tell you the news of the world outside."

"So the Sparrow told Mr. Hippopotamus all about the wild scampers the Sparrows had been having. He told about their quarrels and how they had made up again. And he bragged about their Friends and Relations, the Song Sparrows, who had been very friendly this year."

"When Mr. Sparrow began to be boastful, the old Hippopotamus said:

"You think I'm finer than my Cousins in that cage over there? And Mr. Hippopotamus pointed to some other members of his Family. They were very much smaller and their coats looked just like chocolate.

"And," he went on, "when the Children see those silly Cousins of mine they always say, 'Why they look just like tins of chocolate taffy left to cool. They never can be so stupid about me.'"

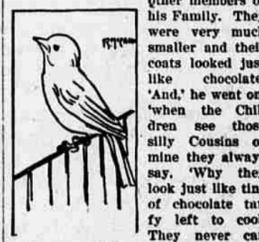
"Well," said Mr. Sparrow, "I must be off now as it's time the bread crumbs and the Family were coming home. He spoke about the bread crumbs first, you notice, 'But I'll come and see you soon again, old Hippo,' and the little Sparrow flew off."

"Then the Hippopotamus looked very lonely and sad and the People who had been watching the very big Animal and the very small Bird talking together could not understand it. But they were indeed the best of Friends. And soon Mr. Hippopotamus decided the only thing left for him to do for some time was to nap and eat and swim so he'd look his best next time the Sparrow came to call."

OLD GLOVE MAKES RAG DOLL.

Use Two Fingers for Legs and Thumb and Little Finger for Arms—String Marks Neck.

Have you seen the newest rag doll? You can easily make one yourself out of an old glove. Use two fingers for legs and the little finger and thumb for arms. The hand part of the glove forms the doll's body and the wrist the head. First fold under the third or ring finger, which is not used at all. Then stuff the glove and three remaining fingers and thumb. Tie a string around the wrist where it joins the glove for the neck line. Stuff the wrist and sew together to make the head, and paint a face on the front. The thumb and little finger will stand out opposite each other like arms and the first and second fingers, hanging straight down, will be the doll's legs.



Sparrow Was so stupid about me.