

April 23, 1916. Lesson IV.—The Resurrection—Easter Lesson.—I. Corinthians 15: 1-28.

Commentary.—I. The resurrection a fact (vs 1-5). I. moreover—Paul had considered several subjects pertaining to the church at Corinth, and now he proceeds to a weighty and effective discussion of the resurrection, brethren.—By this affectionate term he addresses the whole body of Christians at Corinth. I declare... the gospel.—The apostle was bringing no new religious system or philosophy to the people, but the same good things that he had previously presented to them, Christ's life, his suffering, his death, his resurrection, and the present and eternal deliverance thereby procured for man, which I preached—During his extended labors in Corinth which also he has received—The Corinthian Christians had become established in the truths of the gospel, not merely in an intellectual way, but also, and chiefly, through an experience in the grace of God. 2. Saved—Saved from sin and from its consequent punishment. If ye keep in memory—"If ye hold fast..." V. Their salvation was conditioned on their constant obedience to the preaching which they had received from Paul. It was not enough to remember it in the sense of practicing it constantly. This involved an active, steady faith, unless ye have believed in vain—they could "have believed in vain" only by failing to grasp the spiritual import and benefit to them of Christ's resurrection or by believing in Christ's resurrection if he did not arise from the dead. Their changed character and life bore evidence to the fact that they had not believed in vain. 3. I delivered... that which I also received. He does not state the source or sources from which he received the truths which he uttered but it is certain that he was in some measure instructed through his intercourse with the disciples. See Acts 9:19. The expression "first of all" implies that the truths about to be repeated were considered of first importance as foundational to the Christian system. Christ died for our sins—As a sacrifice for our sins; to make an atonement for our sins. The vicarious nature of Christ's death is set forth. He died for us, according to the scriptures—Some of the scriptural passages declaring the sacrificial death of Christ are Psalms 22; Isaiah 53; Zech. 12:10. The Old Testament scriptures are doubtless intended, since only portions of the New were then written. 4. He rose again—The tense of the Greek verb indicates the fact that he not only arose from the dead, but that he still lives, according to the scriptures—Psa. 16:10; Isa. 53:10. Hos. 6:2; Jonah 2:10. This last passage having been applied to the resurrection of Christ by himself (Matt. 12:40; 16:4) may not unnaturally be considered to be among those Paul had in his mind here.—Cam. Bible.

5. Was seen of Cephas—From a formal statement of the fundamental truths of his preaching, Paul proceeds to mention six distinct and well-attested appearances of the risen Christ. Cephas is the Aramaic form of Peter's name. The appearance of Jesus to Peter is spoken of in Luke 24:34. Then of the twelve—See Mark 16:7. Paul speaks of the group of disciples as "the twelve," although Judas was dead, this being the original number. 6. Five hundred—Jesus made an appointment to meet His disciples in Galilee after His resurrection (Matt. 28:23; 28:10). "What a remarkable testimony is this to the truth of our Lord's resurrection! Five hundred persons saw Him at one time; the greater part of whom were alive when the apostle wrote, and he might have been confronted by many, if he had dared to assert a falsity."—Clarke. Failein asleep—This is an expressive image of death. The fact that Moses and Elijah appeared on the Mount of Transfiguration long after they had died is proof that the soul is not asleep during the interval between death and the resurrection. "This is the usual expression employed in the scriptures to denote the death of saints. It denotes, (1) the calmness and peace with which they die, like sinking into a gentle sleep, (2) the hope of resurrection, as we sink to sleep with the expectation of again awaking."—Barnes.

7. Was seen of James—The prevailing opinion is that it was James the son of Alphaeus, or James the Less. The particular occasion to which reference is here made is not mentioned. All the apostles—The passages, Luke 24:36, 41 and Act 1:4, seem to show the occasions upon which the apostles last saw the risen Lord. It was seen of me also—it is not stated nor understood, that Paul saw Christ before his ascension, but that Christ appeared to Paul on that memorable journey to Damascus (Acts 9:1-9). Paul was, in part at least, prepared for apostleship by this view of Christ and conversation with Him. Born out of due time—He was not associated with Christ during our Lord's earthly ministry. It is probable that he was not converted until six or eight years after Christ's resurrection, therefore he did not become an apostle in the way, nor indeed in the sense, that the others did. The form of expression here used is believed by some to mean that the apostle felt his utter unworthiness to receive a revelation from Jesus, or he had been a bitter persecutor of His followers. The statement in the next verse carries out this idea. He acknowledged that it was all through the divine mercy that he was favored with a view of Jesus.

8. The resurrection preached (vs. 9-11). 9. The least of the apostles—While the other apostles were following Jesus and being instructed by him, Paul was receiving instruction from Jewish rabbis. While they were declaring the truths of the gospel he was persecuting Christ's followers. He witnessed the blessedness and honor of being continued companionship with Jesus, hence was "the least of the apostles." Not meet—Not worthy. Because I persecuted the church of God—Paul gives this as a reason why

he was not worthy to be called an apostle. 10. By the grace of God—God had mercy upon this chosen vessel to carry the gospel to the heathen. Not in vain—He obeyed the Lord and began the work committed to him. Labored more abundantly than they all—There was not one of the eleven apostles that labored so ardently and continuously as did Paul. He is willing to admit his inferiority to the other apostles, and gladly attributes what he is to the grace of God. Yet not I—His deep humility urges him to give God all the praise for what he was enabled to do. 11. Whether it were I or they—Whether the gospel was preached to the Corinthians by Paul or by the other apostles, was not so much to be considered as the nature of the truths presented. So we preach—The truths mentioned in verses 3-9. So ye believed—The Christians at Corinth had accepted the truth, and had been made new creatures in Christ Jesus. The gospel had passed over into their hearts and lives. Christ's resurrection became to them an assured fact. The design of Paul is to affirm that the truths which he here refers to are great, undeniable and fundamental doctrines of Christianity; that they were proclaimed by all the ministers of the gospel, and believed by all Christians. They were, therefore, immensely important to all, and they must be essentially into the hopes of all. It meant much for other Jews or Gentiles to believe in Christ. It involved the rejection of their previous beliefs. To the Jew it meant to accept the lowly Nazarene as the Messiah. To the Gentile it meant to turn away utterly from idolatry.

12. Victory over death (vs. 12-28). False teachers had attempted to draw away the Christians at Corinth from the true faith. They had attacked the doctrine of the resurrection and Paul defended the truth with vigor and candor. If Christ did not rise from the dead, the hopes of the Christians were baseless. They who professed to be saved from their sins were still bound by sin. The apostle rises to a pitch of triumph when he says, "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." Jesus lives to comfort His followers and to put down all His enemies. Jesus reigns and will continue to reign until even the last enemy which is death, shall be conquered, and God shall be all in all. The hope of this glorious consummation was an inspiration to Paul in all his ministry, as it is to all of God's people everywhere, in all ages. There are trials and rebuffs that afflict the Christian, but he is certain of his present acceptance with God and assured that he will at some time enter into the presence of God to go no more out forever. He is glad to join with the apostle in his words, "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ" (I Cor. 15:57).

QUESTIONS—By whom were the words of the lesson written? To whom were they addressed? What were the principal truths that Paul preached to the Corinthians? What Old Testament scriptures declare that Christ should suffer death for our sins? Quote an Old Testament prophecy that Christ should rise from the dead. Name the six appearances of the risen Lord mentioned in the lesson. Where did Paul rank among the apostles? Why? Where did he rank among them in labor?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. I. The basis of Christianity. II. The basis of living faith. In this chapter Paul writes as theologian of the resurrection. In opposition to the false teaching which had crept into the Corinthian church, the fact of Christ's resurrection was the basis of Christian faith, hope and practice. The results of false teaching were obvious to Paul. In his exposition and defence of the resurrection he asserted it as an established, significant and influential fact. He preached it convincingly, scripturally and humbly. He laid stress upon the death of Christ as the propitiation for sin, and on the resurrection as the demonstration of the efficacy of his death. The resurrection was the disputed and most vital question. The witnesses of the resurrection were sufficiently numerous and diverse to meet the severest test of reality. Paul put his own personal veracity and that of his fellow apostles into direct issue. The denial of the resurrection involved the falsity of the witnesses. By his resurrection Christ proved that He was the Saviour, foretold in prophecy, that His atonement for sin had been accepted by the Father, that the work of redemption was completed, and that death, as well as sin, was a conquered enemy. Therefore Christ's death and resurrection became the primary teaching of Christianity, and the absolute proof of immortality. The pledge to the church by the resurrection of Christ, is the resurrection of all her members to fellowship with Christ in glory and a blessed immortality. The misery of which Paul spoke was that of a tremendous disappointment.

II. The basis of living faith. In this chapter we have plainly the epitome of the gospel. We have clearly Paul's ideas of evangelical conversion. Here the story is bound up with theology. The story of Christ begins and closes with the supernatural, the incarnation and the resurrection. From the first Paul put forward the resurrection of Christ as an essential and fundamental part of the gospel he had remembered to him that he was no longer a persecutor, and blasphemer against his Lord. More than ordinary means had been necessary to reconcile Paul to the doctrine of the cross. Since that great event his whole mind was occupied with the two inseparable facts of Christ's death and resurrection, a death "for our sins," vicarious, basis of propitiation. On no other basis could Paul regard the gospel as good tidings. Candidly he acknowledged the circumstances connected with his apostleship. He ascribed all to God's grace, nothing to himself. As



# Preparedness

Now that all nations are talking preparedness, why not discuss health preparedness. While we have been negligent in protecting our country against the enemy, we have also failed lamentably in fortifying our human bodies against disease germs.

This has been proven in the recruiting offices, where so many men have been turned down by the examining doctors. Weak heart action; diseased lungs; thin, watery blood; defective eyesight, resulting from exhausted nerves. These are among the prevailing derangements which the examining doctors find.

Health has been neglected. The blood has not been kept in healthful condition. The nervous system has got run down, and the subject under inspection is in no condition to fight the enemies of his country or to withstand the attack of disease germs.

Health preparedness means the use of preventive treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to enrich the blood, reinvigorate the starved nerve cells and keep the health at high-water mark. In this condition you have the strength, vigor and confidence which is necessary to the success and enjoyment of life. You have the vitality to defy disease germs and thereby escape many ills which find an easy prey in the run-down system.

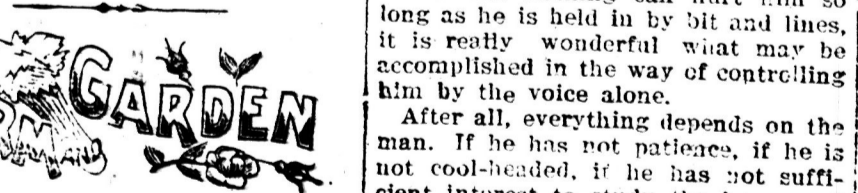
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, by means of its blood-forming and nerve-invigorating influence, cures headaches, nervous indigestion, sleeplessness and irritability, and prevents such serious diseases as nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.



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

he became spiritually great, he had keener regret for his former failures. The Spirit of God gave character to all his activities. Paul's self-abnegation was as genuine as his individuality. He acknowledged that the gifts bestowed upon him had been diligently and faithfully employed. His opportunities and endowments had all been used in such a manner as to have them continued and increased. He was a man of transparent honesty. The Corinthians needed to hear Paul's teaching again and again. Because of some of the heresies which had crept in, some of them could not adopt it in all its integrity. Paul sought to teach them the way of life more perfectly. He never wavered in his declaration that his Lord had risen from the grave. The real triumph achieved in Christ's death was manifested in His resurrection. A denial of this doctrine meant the rejection of the gospel, to destroy the foundation involved the overthrow of other truths which Paul had set before them as a part of Christian doctrine. The resurrection is essentially a Christian truth. Unless the Corinthians continued to embrace it, they could not find salvation through Christ, neither have ground for hope for another and higher life. The resurrection was the confirmation of all Christ's promises as the author of man's salvation. He shall continue as Mediator at the Father's right hand until the redeemed are admitted to full access to their Maker.—T. R. A.



HANDLING YOUNG HORSES. It is natural for the colt to scare and shy when first craven away from home. This is not an act of meanness on his part, but more from fear that what he sees may hurt him. To use a whip and give the reins a jerk is teaching that young animal a bad lesson. He will associate the whip with the scare, and the next time he becomes frightened there may be trouble which the driver is unable to control.

The best step is to give him a chance to look carefully at this frightful thing, and as soon as he is convinced the object will not hurt him there will be no further trouble on that score. The man who does not have the patience to do this should never undertake the training of a colt. It is not advisable to lead him past an object that frightens him if it can possibly be avoided, as it will make him want to be led past everything he does not like the looks of. It is possible to drive him past almost anything if he is given a little time to look at it. The most dangerous scary horse is the one that will whirl square around the top when frightened at something ahead of him. Presently he will turn the wagon to upset, the driver

thrown out and the horse runs away. When a horse has acquired the habit of turning around it is best to drive him double for a while with some trusty animal. Afterwards he should be driven alone to some two-wheeled rig, handling him carefully, but firmly. Some horses, when they scare, try their best to run away. They seem to pay no attention to any bit, however severe. When a horse is known to have that habit it should be a rule never to allow an aged person, a helpless child, a timid man or a screaming woman in the wagon, for their outcries would only make matters worse, but in case of a smash-up their helplessness might prove serious.

Runaway horses should never be driven without a severe bit, strong harness, strong lines, strong hold-back straps and a stout rig. It is a mistake to take chances with such an animal under the imagination that one can handle any horse, for he cannot. A man of real experience never makes such claims. Generally a man who can control himself and keep cool is able to control and keep down a horse. But men who at once become rattled the moment a horse pricks up his ears and quickens his seat, and gives a lawling, frightful yell, will scare the animal about as badly as anybody else.

But if the driver can get the horse's confidence, if he can get him to understand that nothing can hurt him so long as he is held in by bit and lines, it is really wonderful what may be accomplished in the way of controlling him by the voice alone. After all, everything depends on the man. If he has no patience, if he is not cool-headed, if he has not sufficient interest to study the horse and the best way to manage him, he will meet with poor success. Excitable, quick-tempered men are usually cowardly. Such as these should never attempt to handle the unruly horse.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Spoiled silage may not seem to injure some farm animals, but it is dangerous to others, and has lost most of its good value for all. The loss results almost entirely from mould, according to C. H. Eckles, of the Dairy Department of the University of Missouri, and could have been prevented, although the only thing to do now is to study what has happened in your silo and learn how to do better next year. Unless the silo was sealed or feeding was begun immediately after filling, from six inches to a foot at the top is sure to be spoiled. It should be put where it cannot be reached by any farm animals. Lower down, the presence of spoiled silage always indicates the presence of air, as the moulds which give it the appearance of rotten manure could not work without air. The lack of sufficient water in filling is the commonest cause of the presence of air, but sufficient tramping in air-tight structure is also necessary. Red mould, which sometimes causes rot, is no more

dangerous than the less conspicuous forms which often pass unnoticed. A very acceptable ration is used in the west by letting each animal have daily 30 pounds of corn silage and all the clover hay it will consume. A mixture consisting of 300 pounds of corn chop, 300 pounds of ground barley, 300 pounds of bran and 50 pounds of oil-meal will go very nicely with this roughage. Feed about one pound of this mixture for each three and one-half pounds of milk produced.

A man may have an inexpensive cow stable, but if he keeps it clean, grooms and feeds the cows long enough before milking to allow the dust to settle, wipes the cows' udders with a damp cloth before milking, and handles the milk in a sanitary way in sterilized utensils, he can produce clean milk. This statement comes from a State agricultural college dairyman, and it's true.

Cows which produce 25 pounds of milk a day require 75 pounds or more of water daily, and instances are on record in which heavy milkers have consumed more than 300 pounds of water a day. This large quantity of water is necessary not only for the formation of milk, but also for the digestion and assimilation of the large quantities of food consumed, much of which is roughage.

It is not wise to permit cows to drink large amounts of ice-cold water, and in order to encourage them to drink a sufficient amount of water in extremely cold weather it is necessary to warm the water slightly. One pound of lard and half a pint of kerosene mixed thoroughly until a creamy mass is formed and rubbed with a cloth or bare hand, not recommended as a protection against flies. About three-eighths of a pound is used for each full-grown animal.

One of the methods of determining whether hay is fit to stack is to take a handful and twist it as hard as it can be twisted with the hands, and if no juices are forced out of the stems it is considered ready for the mow, as a rule. Where it is cured in the cock it should be spread out to the air and the sun from one to two hours before hauling to the barn. A jack is harder to exercise than a stallion, but if you will give him a paddock about the eighth of an acre that he can be turned into (by himself, of course) he will keep in good health. Watch his feet; they are inclined to grow fast and the hind feet may get badly out of shape, if not looked after. Get a good blacksmith to trim them down—both front and hind feet—if they get too long, and let the jack go barefoot. The increase in yield of crops from light application of manure, say six to

eight times per acre, is much greater per ton of manure applied than when large quantities are used at a single application, and the frequent applications receive better results than a given amount of manure that once they make heavier applications at longer intervals.

When the pigs are from four to six weeks old they will begin to eat with the sows. They should be fed separately by penning off a small space on the feeding floor or hog lot where the young pigs have access to the feed. The feed should be given in a small trough, which can be cleaned easily before each feeding. The pigs may be given the same ration as described above for their mothers during the nursing period and continued on the same ration after weaning.

The business of farming at present demands the richest plant food at the least cost, plain food that will return the largest profits. Rich stable manure has neither an equal nor a competitor. It contains not only the plant food elements, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash that the high-grade commercial fertilizers possess, but at the same time excels them in vegetable material for making humus. Rich stable manure is acknowledged to be very efficient in promoting the work of bacteria so necessary in crop production. The manure from animals applied to soil improves the texture and mellowness, increases the water-holding capacity, promotes better aeration and increases the soil temperature. Its mechanical effect on heavy clay land is most beneficial, as heavy soils help the close texture by loosening the packed soil grains and thus increases the productivity of the soil.

Healthy sows that have been properly cared for during pregnancy will have little difficulty at farrowing time. They should be housed in proper quarters and up to farrowing time have their usual feed. The period of gestation for swine ranges from 112 to 116 days.

After which she wears skirts once in her arms, and, and, finally turn little bow to the gray. "Good morning, dear gracefully." "Good morning, he returned, with a flourish, covering her with a whole and wholly amused her to the best of her ability, which the habit of a courtier. "Now what wonder in such sort of way?" "By, as she went ward to the open master of the possibility with a flourish in the world of how stupid the never have occurred, no, it is that under such would not be in the assist betraying the joying the advantage the moment, no and lenient on the instant. How determined to answer! I don't meeting so unpardonable a you never shall again myself up with debts from the get out of the been considered than I ever bar more than Ed. How oddly he of him—and you mistake he is. But here she Blount, and she remain in a mystic but her sister's of tache she could commendation, vanion's hirsute at this time of spirited and ed in the region was hardly proved. "Ah, how d' Mabel said, with relief and prot her hand to the gentlemanly meet her. Dick Blount, was more content friends and names was left what in the athletic, and the close upon six year. The Grand loveliest estate about two King's Abbott. It had never been was a question, but her sister's woman's name, with his, but at least since he had come to property. How loved previously anyone, beyond had spent his ward, and he was looking fashion, probably no those of enjoyment, and the. Had he ever wood and ride the rear stables with passionate? Or had days of bright eyes that must bring of him during. None could e into side view spend his later ever known, after this, should some furniture rooms removed bed, sunk down small framed from the light old painting of haired girl, surely quietly lovely the canvas with that perhaps closely set to perfect. In portrait was w the two words whether at the existence this proved fair arried to a clay maled no cle Blount himself his hidden pie or in the act of

MARKET REPORTS TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET. Apples, bulk, 3.00 4.00 Eggs, new-laid, doz. 0.25 0.35 Butter, good to choice 0.34 0.35 Chickens, lb. 0.10 0.12 Ducks, dressed, lb. 0.23 0.25 Geese, lb. 0.25 0.30 Turkeys, lb. 0.20 0.21 MEATS—WHOLESALE. Beef, forequarters, cwt. 8.50 10.00 Do, hindquarters, cwt. 11.00 12.00 Do, choice sides, cwt. 11.00 12.00 Do, common, cwt. 9.00 10.00 Veals, common, cwt. 8.00 10.00 Do, prime, cwt. 10.00 12.00 Shop hogs, cwt. 14.00 15.00 Pigs, heavy, cwt. 13.00 14.00 Spring lambs, cwt. 12.00 13.00 Cullion, light, cwt. 14.00 15.00 SUGAR MARKET. Refined sugar prices advanced again yesterday by cents per hundredweight in Ontario and Winnipeg. The change was local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery. Lantic Acidia granulated 100 lbs. 7.50 Do, white granulated 100 lbs. 7.75 Do, lump granulated 100 lbs. 7.75 St. Lawrence granulated 100 lbs. 7.75 Dominion granulated 100 lbs. 7.40 St. Lawrence Beaver 100 lbs. 7.88 Lantic Blue Star 100 lbs. 7.31 St. Lawrence golden yellow 100 lbs. 7.31 Acidia yellow 100 lbs. 7.31 Dark yellow 100 lbs. 7.00 20-lb. bags, 10c over granulated bags 2 and 5 lb. packages, 30c over gran. bags. LIVE STOCK. Export cattle, choice 8.50 8.75 Butcher cattle, choice 8.00 8.35 Do, do, medium 7.50 7.85 Do, do, common 7.25 7.50 Butcher cows, choice 7.00 7.25 Do, do, medium 6.50 7.00 Do, do, canners 5.50 6.25 Do, do, bulks 5.00 5.50 Feeding steers 5.00 5.25 Stockers, choice 7.00 7.25 Do, light 6.25 6.75 Milkers, choice, each 6.00 6.50 Springs, each 6.00 6.50 Sheep, ewes, 4 to 6 5.00 5.50 Bucks and culls 4.00 4.50 Lambs, 4 to 6 7.00 8.00 Hogs, fed and watered 11.25 12.50 Calves 7.00 10.25 OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS. Wheat—Open High Low Close May 1.10 1.15 1.10 1.15 July 1.12 1.17 1.12 1.17 Oct. 1.12 1.13 1.12 1.13 May 0.43 0.47 0.43 0.47 July 0.43 0.48 0.43 0.48 Oct. 0.43 0.48 0.43 0.48 Flax—Open High Low Close May 1.95 1.94 1.94 1.94 July 1.95 1.96 1.95 1.96 MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis—Wheat—May, \$1.22 to \$1.22 No. 1 Northern, \$1.24 to \$1.24 No. 2 Northern, \$1.21 to \$1.21 No. 3 Northern, \$1.18 to \$1.18 Corn—No. 2 yellow, 75 to 75c Oats—No. 3 30 to 30c Rye, 30 to 30c Flour—uncolored, \$1.00 to \$1.00 Bran, \$1.25 to \$1.25 DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 to \$1.22 No. 2 Northern, \$1.24 to \$1.24 No. 3 Northern, \$1.21 to \$1.21 Cash, \$1.25 to \$1.25 to \$1.25 to \$1.25 July, \$1.25 to \$1.25 CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Cattle, receipts 5,000. Market weak. Native beef steers 8.00 10.00 Stockers and feeders 5.00 10.00 Cows and heifer 5.00 10.00 Calves 7.00 10.00 Hogs, receipts 15,000. Market strong. Light 9.35 9.90 Mixed 9.00 9.40 Heavy 9.00 9.40 Rough 9.00 9.40 Pigs 9.25 9.45 Bulk of sales 9.40 9.90 Sheep, receipts 15,000. Market weak. Wethers, 7.00 9.30 Lambs, native 7.00 11.35 BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 60. Veals, receipts 200; active and steady. \$4 to \$11.25. Hogs, receipts 2,000; active; heavy and mixed \$10.25 to \$10.50; yorkers \$9.50 to \$10.00; pigs \$9 to \$9.25; rough \$8.25 to \$8.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active; lambs \$9 to \$12.75; yearlings \$4.00 to \$12.75; mixed, \$8.75 to \$9.25. "Pa, what is an ultimatum?" "None body seems to know, son. There used to be a time when an ultimatum meant the last word, but nowadays it means merely the basis of an argument." Birmingham Age-Herald.