

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

July 26, 1914. Lesson V.

The Word of the Cross.—I. Corinth.

Chapter 1: 1-5.

Commentary.—I. Paul's salutation

(vs. 1-5). Paul declares that he is on

the apostle of Jesus Christ by divine ap-

pointment. Sootheless is associated

with him in the writing of this epis-

tle. This is possibly the Sootheless

mentioned in Acts 17: 17, having be-

come a Christian, as did Crispus, his

successor as chief ruler of the syn-

agogue. Paul addresses his message to

the church at Corinth and speaks of

them as being sanctified in Christ

Jesus and called saints, but he would

have it understood that his message

was intended for all Christians every-

where. His desire is that grace and

peace from God the Father and from

the Son may be upon them. The

apostle takes occasion to express his

thanks to God for the spiritual gifts

and graces they enjoy. He lovingly

commends them for their faith and

patience, and is confident that the

Lord Jesus will keep them to the end

and present them blameless before

God. He declares that he who called

them into fellowship with the Son

Jesus Christ is faithful. This address

and salutation express Paul's warm

shaken faith in God and the salvation

which he preached. He was about to

reprove the Christians at Corinth for

their shortcomings, but he does not

enter upon that reproof until he has

commended them for their virtues and

graces.

II. Divisions rebuked (vs. 10-17).

Paul is intensely interested in the

stability and growth of the church in

Corinth and exhorts them to be united

in heart in the work of the Lord. He

had learned from reliable sources that

there had come to exist factions in the

church, and he knew that divisions in

a body of Christians was productive

of weakness. They seem to have di-

vided up and followed certain leaders.

Some called themselves after the name

of Paul, others after Apollos, and

still others claimed to be followers of

Peter, or Cephas. One faction de-

clared that they were followers of

Christ, without claiming special al-

liance to any earthly leader. Paul

plainly and impressively shows how

unbecoming it is for Christians to be

thus divided. Their salvation is en-

tirely and only through Jesus Christ,

and the apostles were simply the

human instrumentality by whom they

had been instructed and encouraged.

III. The excellence of the cross (vs.

18-21). 18. The preaching of the cross

the preaching of Christ for the sake

of the world. To them that perish

foolishness, because they conceive of

some inherent excellence in humanity,

whereas the cross proclaims and justifies

God's sentence of death against the

human race.—Lias. Unto us which are

saved it is the power of God.—Those

who take advantage of the atone-

ment of Jesus Christ fully realize that there

is power divine in the cross. 19. It is

written.—The wisdom of the wisdom

of God is hidden in the wisdom of

the cross. 20. The wisdom of the

world is foolishness. 21. The world by

wisdom knew not God.—Natural religion

falls far short of arriving at the state

which God's word requires. God has

revealed himself but partially

through nature, while by his word and

by his Son he has made himself

known so fully that man comes to

know what is required of him and

what his privileges are.

22. Jews require a sign.—There

was a people in the world more

difficult to be persuaded of the truth

than the Jews; and had not their re-

ligion been incontestably proved by

the most striking and indubitable

miracles, they never would have re-

ceived it.—Clarke. Greeks seek af-

ter wisdom.—The Greeks pursued

philosophy and tried to arrive at just

conclusions through the process of

to change places, and more than

change places, with things that are

highly regarded in the sight of men.

Can. Bib. 24. That no flesh

should glory in his presence.—God

works through humble means, yet ef-

fectually, and makes it clear that it

is He, and not the instrument, that

accomplishes the result. 30. Wisdom

Christ came to show us the Father

and to enlighten our minds regarding

spiritual things. Righteousness—

Through Christ man is justified or

made righteous. Sanctification—

Christ in the atonement provided for

the cleansing of the heart from all

sin in the present life by an act of

faith. Redemption—Redemption em-

braces Christ's whole work of rescue

from sin, even to glorification. 31.

FARM GARDEN

HOT WEATHER PLANTING.

The home acre can be made all the

more profitable by planting some late

vegetables. It is doubtful if there

is a month that offers better returns

for labor spent in the small vegetable

garden than does the month of July.

The experiment is worth trying. The

conditions in July are far different

than those in April, and it is there-

fore important that the gardener fully

understand them, so as to be able to

take advantage of the opportunities

offered.

The seed sown in July must be

placed deep in the soil—as during this

month the weather is dry and hot—

or the seed will not properly develop.

But this does not imply that deep

planting means deep covering. Deep

planting and deep covering must not

be confounded. A good rule to follow

in this is "four times the diameter

is the depth a seed should be covered."

In deep planting the rows should

be opened at least four inches, the

seed sown on the bottom and covered

light. As the plants grow earth

should be filled in until the ground is

level.

This method, which might be called

"trench planting," answers several

purposes in hot weather that cannot

be obtained in any other way. Being

below the level evaporation is re-

tarded in such rows to a considerable

degree, and the dew of the night

settles more readily in them, supply-

ing the seed with enough moisture to

germinate them.

The greatest advantage secured from

trench-planting is the fact the young

tender roots are placed far enough

away from the surface to prevent

danger of a prolonged dry spell.

If the soil on the surface is kept

soft and free from weeds, the vege-

tables planted in July will make such

headway that they will be fit for the

table in from six to eight weeks.

VEGETABLES THAT STAND HEAT.

Bush beans will mature and give a

good crop, if planted any time during

July.

The extra early varieties of sweet

corn will at this season usually be fit

for the table in about 50 days from

the time the seed was planted.

There is somewhat of a risk in

planting peas. They do not generally

thrive in hot weather, and the crop

would hardly be worth the use of the

land in which is grown.

Beets and carrots sown in July will

give a crop of roots that will be tender

the entire winter. But on the approach

of frost they must be stored in sand

in a cool part of the cellar.

Cuttings of turnip seed can be grown

even as late as the first of August, but

the earlier in July the seed is put

in the soil the better. The seed should

be sown thinly in rows about five or

six inches apart, putting in the plants

at intervals of about seven or eight

inches. The dibble should be em-

ployed when transplanting, and the

earth should be well firmed around

the roots.

Never plant turnips where cabbages,

cauliflower, Brussels sprouts or kale

has been and vice versa. As a writer

once stated: "The family of Brassica

is a very secluded one in regard to

its relations."

July is the proper time for sowing

spinach for winter or early spring

crop. The plan must be thinly cov-

ered with fine litter or straw as soon

as winter weather sets in.

Radishes may be sown up to the

middle of August, but this is the time

for sowing winter radishes. To have

them tender all winter they must be

lifted fairly early and planted in dry

soil in a cellar where they will not

freeze.

Planting top onions or multipliers in

early August will insure tender, de-

licious scallions in early spring.

NOTES.

Many who do not keep accounts do

a bred gift now and begin to raise

their own meat.

That the silo is almost indispensable

to five stock and dairy farms is the

conclusion of the Ohio College of Ag-

riculture. As to some of the benefits

of the silo the college authorities say:

Practical dairymen who are silo users

say that the silo on the farm means

a saving of from eight to ten cents a

pound in the cost of producing butter-

fat. Feeders say that ensilage

saves from \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds

in producing beef. Feeding experi-

ments bear out these statements. On

this basis ensilage under normal con-

ditions is worth \$4 per ton. With an

increase of 50 per cent. in feed prices

it is worth \$6 per ton. Reports from

farmers over the State show an aver-

age cost of \$3.75 a ton for corn en-

silage, including all factors incident to

SUNDAY AT HOME

LOSS AND GAIN.

When I compare

What I have lost with what I have

gained.

What I have missed with what at-

tained.

Little room do I find for pride.

I am aware

How many days have been idly spent.

How like an arrow the good intent

Has fallen short or been turned aside.

But who shall dare

To measure loss and gain in this

wise?

Defeat may be victory in disguise;

The lowest ebb is the turn of the

tide.

BE STRONG IN THE LORD.

My grace is sufficient for thee; for

my strength is made perfect in weak-

ness. Most gladly therefore will

rather glory in my infirmities, that

the power of Christ may rest upon

me. Therefore, I take pleasure in

infirmities, in persecutions, in dis-

tresses for Christ's sake; for when I

am weak, then am I strong. I will

go in the strength of the Lord God;

I will make mention of thy righteous-

ness even of time only. The gospel

of Christ... is the power of God un-

to salvation.

I can do all things through Christ

which strengtheneth me. I also lab-

or, striving according to his work-

ing, which worketh in me mightily.

We have this treasure in earthen vessels,

that the excellency of the power may

be of God, and not of us.

The joy of the Lord is your

strength. Strengthened with all

might, according to his glorious pow-

er, unto all patience and long suffer-

ing with joyousness.

HABIT.

Fifty years ago we travelled exten-

sively in Scotland, and we enjoyed

the hospitality of not a few. We tar-

ried in the home of a devout man,

who took care to say grace at every

meal. One sentence was always in

evidence. "Take away all our sins."

To the family this came as a matter

of course, but to a stranger it sug-

gested that this good and devout

man took care to accumulate fresh sins,

in order that he might have them taken

away at the next meal.

Nothing of the kind! This was a

purely living man, of high repute.

He simply copied words from his father,