The Risen Lord.—John 20: 1-18.

Commentary.-I. Mary at the Sepulse (vs. 1, 2). 1. The first day of the peck—It was very early on Sunday beening. The body of Jesus was placed in the tomb before sunset on Priday and lay there until Sunday norming. A part of Friday, the whole of Saturday and a part of Sunday were ngether, according to Jewish usage, illed three days. The early Chrisfines desired to celebrate the day on shich our Lord arose from the dead, sence Sunday was observed as the Babbath, rather than the day during which his body lay in the tomb. Mary gialene-She was most earnestly voted to the Master, and it appears hat her seal led her to reach the men in advance of the other women. Their misson was to embaim the body of Jesus. Yet dark -Before daylight. The sepulchre—It was the new tomb of Joseph of Arimathaea, who had requested the Roman officer to permit to provide for the burial of the body of our Lord. The tomb was in a garden near Golgotha, or Cavalry, the place of crucifixion. It was probably close to the hill resembling a shall, which is situated a short dismace north of the north wall of Jerumiem. The sepulchre was a chamber made in the solid rock. The stone en away—The women had inquired. they were on the way to the sepul chre, who should roll away the stone (Mark 16: 3). The opening into the themb was like a door in a wall of rock, and was covered by a large stone, like a mill stone. 2. Runneth—In her disappointment is not finding the body Jesus she hastened to inform the disciples of its unexplained disappear-The other disciple, whom Jesus bred-From this and other passages I is clear that it was John himself.

John was able to see the interior of tomb without entering, and he saw her Lord might be preserved to her the grave clothes, but not the body of west into the sepulchre-Peter was and perception. In her ignorance and from the time he first became a dis- accepted her love regardless of her dple of Jesus. 7. The napkin in a place by itself—The linen clothes | thou?" aroused the spirit of search severence at first kept John at a re- ful remonstrance Jesus said, "Mary." more complete understanding of conettions within the tomb, led him to enter and to believe that the body of ms had not been taken from the bab, but that he had risen from the -We can but admire the faith of John

M. Peter and John at the sepulchre

200 3-10). 3. Came to the sepulchre-

with the hope of finding some clue

body. 4. Did outrun Peter-This verse

phows the anxiety of the disciples in

the resurrection of Christ, in the cheence of an understanding of the seripture which foretold that resursection. Our Lord had told them that would suffer death and rise again miled to comprehend his meaning. John's faith was sublime. III. Jesus appears to Mary (vs. 11-11. Mary stood without at the

espeichre weeping. Her devotion to Master prompted her to linger afbut the disciples had gone away. cas the same devotion that had brought her very early to the tomb. Mer sorrow at the disappearance of her Lord's body found expression in Her devotion to Jesus was does, but her faith was not ac active and strong as was John's, who "saw and believed." 12. Seeth two angels— Her love led her to look at the place where Jesus had lain. Matthew and Mark mention but one angel, probably that one only that spoke."—Clark. — One at the head etc.-in the most hely place the cherubim were placed at each end of the mercy-seat. See Exod. 25; 18, 19. Jesus was crucified **Detween** two thieves, but two angels needed his body in the tomb. 13. an-A respectful manner of ad-Why weepest thou-Had she enderstood that Christ had risen, there would have been no tears of sor-

14. Turned and saw Jesus standing. Something attracted her attention and turned back from the abode of **South** to behold "the Lafe," her Lord, although she did not at first recognize Knew not that it was Jesus-Mary was looking for the body of her ter, whom she believed to be dead, and not for her risen Lord. It seems the thought of his resurrection and not entered her mind. She did not pay particular attention to the ersonage who was there, because of the intense grief of her soul. 15. Woman, why weepest thou-The first words of our Lord after his resurrecthen were addressed to one of his most devoted followers and brought comfort to her corrowing heart. The garcurved Jesus, and thought he was the who had charge of the grounds

cataining the tomb. 16. Jesus saith unto her Mery-Her ects and words of devotion had won meir way, and Jesus spoke her name, and spoke it with such tenderness that at once recognized him. Turnedhad not been looking toward him whom she supposed was the gardener. non hearing the voice of Jesus to see him. Rab-This was a title expressive of he highest honor, equivalent to "most erable master." 17. Touch me not The verb means to cling to. The mintion between the glorified Christ and His followers was somewhat difent from what it was between them the crucifizion. Jesus had an ed for Mary to do, and that was s important then than to cling to For I am not yet ascen to my Father—The seems "to imply that, since he had not yet withdrawn nif from earth, there would be enough for expressions of affec-

tion, and she would not less the ep-portunity by going quickly now to his brethren, the disciples , with the glad forth as a witness. To my brethren. Bishop Hall remarks that they were at first servants, then disciples, then friends, and after the resurrection, brethren. I ascend—He had his resurrection body, but was still on earth. He would soon ascend to giory, to my God, and your God-"A the disciples She instantly obeyed her Lord's command. The gladness of her own heart prompted her to

others. Questions.—For what reasons is the doctrine of the resurrection an important one? Who went early to the tomb of our Lord? How long had the body of Jesus lain in the tomb? What did Mary say to Peter and John as she met them? When Mary looked into the sepulchre, what did she see? Describe the appearing of Christ to her. Upon what errand did Christ send Mary? How did the disciples receive her message?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-A Glorious Revelation. I. Of Christ's resurrection.

II. Of Christian brotherhood. I. of Christ's resurrection. For three years Jesus had declared among his followers that his Messiahship would be proved conclusively in his resurrection from the dead, and yet his disciples and his closely associated apostles had never taken in his meaning. When they were forced to give up their hopes of an earthly kingdom and see him submit to crucifixion, they forgot for the time all his assurances that he would rise again. They continued to conclude things according to their own reasoning. Mary's discovery of the empty tomb was the first indication of the fact of his resurrection. The two apostles, John and Peter, left the tomb convinced that Jesus had risen, but were unable to fathom the mystery of the resurrection. Mary stood resolute. She resolved to question until she learned the whole truth about her Lord. Her devotion to Jesus was seen in her persistent lin-The two disciples hastened to the tomb gering, in her increased courage and in her intense feeling. She did the only that would lead to the recovery of the thing which love prompted under the circumstances. She trusted the angels with the secret of ner sorrow, tuen turned away to weep alone uninterraptedly. She did not consider that

under new conditions. A deep feeling errors. His question, "Why weepest

which Mary received. It was a new salutation made real to her all she had ever dared to hope. From the sense

and measureless benediction. The \$30 per steer. the third day, but the disciples had of absolute loss she passed to the is required to produce a given amount sense of full possession. That was a of meat, and profits are correspondmoment of reaction from blank despair ingly greater. Whether an animal is

Go She was at once sent

tender intimation that even on high he is their divine brother." 18. Told make the good news known to the

producers of beef cattle, with the resuit that large numbers of them have gone out of the business. Since the war, however, prices for meat, as well as for all kinds of food products, have shot upwards, with the result that the average price for cattle on the Toronto market during the last winter are higher than ever they've been before. Cattle prices have been rising steadily since the year 1913. In 1913, during the week corresponding to May 6-12, the top price for choice steers on the Toronto market was \$7.15, in 1914 \$8.45, in 1915 \$8.60, in 1916 \$9.40, and at the present time choice heavy steers are selling for about \$12.65. Receipts of cattle dur-

city of cattle and correspondingly high prices for at least several years It takes three years to produce a prime steer, whereas a crep of wheat can be produced in six months. Those farmers who have been wise enough to "hang on" to their young stock are reaping, and will reap in the future

caives have exceeded those for the

their wisdom in cold hard cash. The old system of producing beef was to carry the animals along until they weighed 2,000 pounds or more at four or five years old. This was all right when cattle had to be walked onen several days' journey to market, but under modern market conditions the sooner animals, generally speaking, are marketed, the better. When we say this, of course, we do not mean to market young stock before they are properly finished, but we mean that it is more profitable under average Ontario conditions to market an animal at 15 months old. having it weigh 1,000 pounds, than to market the same weight, but as a two. year-old.

Whether it will pay better to buy and feed stockers or raise and finish Reverence of his Lord may have of bereavement, excluded from Mary's the animals oneself will depend chief-hip from entering. 6. Peter..... mind, for the time, every other thought the animals oneself will depend chiefon ones sani in buying and selling. For the average man who only weign 120 pounds or more less than impetuous to stop outside. This deep grief she had turned her back feeds a few animals each year, it was in keeping with his disposition upon her Lord. Jesus interpreted and it is more profitable as a rule to raise and finish the animals.

To make money buying and feeding pasture. Animals should gain from cattle requires considerable skill and 11/2 to 2 pounds per day. When puswith which the body was dressed for and expectation anew in Mary's heart. judgment in the tirst place a good tures dry up and afford but little sus- will not graze so closely and will not Burial lay in one place and the napkin | She was ready to undertake the care eye for cattle is required. One must | tenance, then supplementary feeding | make such good use of the pasture. that was about his head in another. of his body if it could be restored to | abie to distinguish between the should be resorted to. With the if no grain is fed the steer will fill There was no indication of violence or her. That was sorrow in its resolute thin animals of strong constitution shortage of labor this year this will himself up with grass and eat more leste. 8. He saw, and believed—As and hopeful aspect. In a tone of faith that will make use of all the feed be expensive, quite apart from the than enough for maintenance, but that is given it from the animal that cost of the feed. A good plan, there- when fed grain he eats less grass and aful distance from where the body Tenderness and revelation came in is thin because it is a "bad doer. of Jesus had lain, so faith, upon a that one word. When Mary's eyes Many experienced cattle feeders were opened and her ears caught the claim that if there is a difference of sound of his voice, there was no longer 13, to 2 cents between the buying any doubt or hesitation. Mary recog price and the selling price they can nized not only her own name, but the make money. One experienced feeder voice that uttered it. She compre that we are acquainted with reckons and. 9. They knew not the scripture | hended the situation without further that on the average each animal cost, remark and turned directl to him. It \$25 to house and feed during the was not merely an old-time greeting winter and early spring. He figures on making a profit of from \$25 to

> The great advantage of finishing the animals quickly is that less food at hard work or is simply kept quiet ly in the stable at rest, a certain and this energy comes from the food.

enduring suspense, sorrow and depre-

Cheering Him Up.

He (anxiously, after popping the

Up until the last year or two prices supplied to furnish the energy ne i ture was sufficient for the remaining cessary to carry on the vital bodily cattle during the balance of the seahave been distinctly discouraging to functions can an animal increase in weight. To keep a 1,000 pound steer at rest without losing weight, 29 pounds of hay is required per day. question at farmers' meetings. Cattle The longer an animal is kept the given grain or meal certainly have more food is wasted in supplying this

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE GRAIN ON PASTURE

Before Grain Can be Profitably Fed to Cattle On Pasture This Summer They Would

Have to Sell for \$15 to \$20 Per Cwt.—6 to 8 Lbs. of Grain is Required to

Produce 1 lb. of Fattening Increase.

food required for maintenance. If an animal is kept a year longer than is necessary to get it into market condition, it means that the food required to maintain that animal during the year (20 pounds of hay per day in the case of a 1,000 pound steer), is wasted. The modern tendency is therefore to market beef animals as soon as is consistent with finish. The heavy steer still commands a good price provided he is of good beef coning 1916 were particularly heavy, due formation and well fattened, but finchiefly to the high price of feed. In ish is what is looked for on the mar-1916 and during the first four months ket, and an animal that is properly of the present year, receipts of young finished when it is 1,100 pounds will command a higher price per hundred year 1915 as well as for the year 1914. weight than an older animal weighso that everything points to a sear. ing 1,500 pounds. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it was found that three-year-olds made a daily gain of 1.65 pounds at a cost of \$6.52 per cwt.; two-year-olds, 2.16 pounds per day at a cost of \$5.99 per cwt.; and yearlings, 2 pounds per day at a cost of 4.30 per cwt. The younger the animal is when finished the less outlay there is per pound of gain in even greater degree the reward of for food consumed. The production of baby beef, although profitable if one can keep the animal from going off its feed while it is being heavily fed for rapid gains, requires skilful feeding, and probably the safest plan for

> months old The cheapest gains are made, of course, when the animals are on pasture. If animals are to be sold less than two months after they are turned out to pasture, it is better to keep on feeding them in the stable until they are sold. The reason for this is that no matter how carefully the change from winter to summer feeding may be made, it is practically impossible to prevent the animal losing weight for the time being. Two

eks after animals are turned to

the average man is to aim to have

the cattle tinished weighing from 1200

pasture it is not unusual for them to when they were turned out. The gains made on pasture will, of course, depend on the quality of the fore, is to seed down a certain acre- some of the grain has to furnish the age with the annual pasture mixture that has given such good results at will carry about one steer per acre. Last year, which was exceptionally hot and dry, 77 head of cattle were pasture and 36 acres of permanent ust 2th, without feeding one pound of Only when more than enough food is but the annual and permanent pasture. The Canadian Countryman.

What is Life?

Sweet and lovery beyond measure. 'What is life?' I questioned her; "Life," she murmured, "Life is pleasure."

"Wny, lite is glory."

What is life?" I asked a child, Care-free, happy all the day, "What is life?" the child reglied,

Turning to a soldler brave, Like to those oit sung in story; "Just a moment's time I crave.

ather, sailing o'er the sea,

Where the angry waters foam, "What is life?" I asked, and he Quickly answered, "Life is home."

Next I turned to maiden fair,

"Lady, life is play."

What is lite!"

Whether it pays to feed grain to cattle on pasture is an oft debated more finish, but it is doubtful whether the slightly extra price obtained for the extra finish more than pays for the cost of the grain.

Foods are valued chiefly for the protein and starch or its equivalent they contain. The protein forms flesh or muscle and the starch forms fat and gives the animal energy to do work. A good pasture usually provides enough protein so that when supplementary feeds are given fattening foods (that is, foods that are rich in starch or its equivalent) should be given rather than foods that are very rich in protein Protein-rich foods may be given as protein can also be converted into fat as well as into flesh, but as a rule foods that are rich in protein are more expensive inan those that are rich in starch, that is, protein normally is dearer than starch. At present prices, however, as will be seen from our market pages, feeds such as cotton seed meal and oil cake that are very rich in protein are cheaper reckoned both as a source of protein and of starch equivalent than corn and other foods that are rich rich in starch or car-

As has been said, starch or its equivalent is the chief food constituent that outs fat on the animal body. so that a fair way to compare foods for fattening purposes is on the basis to 1,400 pounds at from 20 to 24 of the amount of starch or its equivalentalent they contain. When animais are fed a roperly balanced ration, it has been found that three pounds of starch or its equivalent added to a maintenance ration will produce one pound of fattening increase. Expressing this in terms of corn we find that 3.6 pounds of corn if added to a maintenance ration would produce one pound of fattening increase From this we might expect 3.6 pounds of corn when fed to cattle on pasture to produce one pound of grain, but practical experience has shown that in some cases it will take from 6 to 8 pounds of corn or more to produce one pound of fattening increase under these circumstances. What is the reason for this apparent discrepancy?

> The reason, no doubt, is that a steer fed a grain ration on pasture or maintenance. Under average

conditions we may reckon on from 6 the Ontario Agricultural College. The to 8 pounds of grain producing 1 mixture consists of one bushel each pound of increase when fed on pasof wheat, oats and bariey, and from lure. W magrain selling for 2 1-2 5 to 7 pounds of red clover seed per cents per pound, this means that it acre About one month after sowing will take from 15 to 20 cents worth the mixture when 6 or 7 inches of of grain to produce 1 pound of gain. growth has taken place, the cattle This meant that cattle must be selfmay be turned into it. This pasture ing at \$15 to \$20 per hundredweight to return a profit on the grain fed. Prices for cattle are usually highest in the month of July, but even though pastured on 34 acres of this annual they are at the present time about \$3 per hundredweight more than last pasture from the last of May to Aug- year, we do not expect choice steers to be selling for as high as \$20 this silage or other coarse feed, and coming July. Grain feeding may be amount of food is required to keep up growth of beef cattle and young stock profitable in some cases where prices the vital functions of the body. The were kept at normal during the entire for feeding stuffs are not exorbitant. mere act of breathing uses up energy period. On August 25th one-half the but with present prices grain cancattle were removed to other pasture, not be profitably fed to steers on pas-

worth. And the hollyhock, the state-

liest of our "old fushioned" flowers,

In two books of "popular quotations"

there is no reference to the hollyhock.

though the holly has its fair share of

space. But it can afford to be thus

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FARMERS MARKET.

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Sheep, receipts 7,000. Market slow.		
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Stockers, choice ...

QUICK LUNCH NAMES.

Strange Way the Waiters Call Their Orders.

the doctor writes Latin on your prescription in return for a five dollar fee; hte lawyer may venture into Greek. The means potate soup; the sport writer describes his favorite form of mania in flowing imagery that scorns to mingic with the Euglish idiom. Stockbrokers affect the deaf-and-dum alphabet in pre-terence to their own; poets, and railroad folder writers all show a considerable otter writers all show a considerable scorn for the common or garden variety of speech. And then, there is the quick funch expert. Not all speedy restaurants are equipped with those experts, but on occasion they are to be found, and their free translations of the items on the bill of fare are at once the fascination and bewilderment of the purpose cination and bewilderment of the patron.

A writer in the Boston Post introduces us to one of them.

us to one of them.

The other day in a down-town rentaurant, after I had polished off a platter of beans, I tarried to converse with one of the waiters who is a friend of mine, he was very busy of course, yet, while waiting on customers, he found time to converse with ren to converse with rie.
"Gimme ar order of pea scup." said

one customer.
"One spinsh of split peas," coled the "Couple of sinkers and a cup of coiled without cream, Stee a gain, channing on a stool. on a scool.
"Iwo submarines and a mug of mura
no cow!" bayled the waiter.
"I ain't seen Jim for two week." he

"I ain't seen Jim for two week." he went on addressing me. "He always used to come in note hooms but..."
"An order of ham and eggs." interrupted a customer.
"Roast two on a slice of squal!" the waiter shouted into the tube.
"Bosay in a bowl—boiled leaves on the side!" sang the waiter. Then to me!
"I've been thinking that Jim must have the grip or something because." "A dozen raw oysters," said a business man.

"Twelve alive in the shell!" shouted the waiter.
"Where's my eggs on toast?" complained a man in waiting.
"Rush the biddies on a raft," yelped the waiter.
"I went a rump steak rare," ordered another man.

Slap of moo-let him chew it!" the wait-

Preserve all you can



Make the most of the season's fruit crop. Use only



Ask your Grocer for LANTIC SUGAR

Then I whispered to my heart.
"What is life where if we tove?"
Soft and sweet my heart replied;
"Life? Ah, life is only love."
—May E. McMillan, in Golden Age. THE HOLLYHOCK. A Flower That is Interwined With

Colonial History.

The hollyhock gets its name from two words that indicate its origin in the Holy Land and its membership in four and the spiritual establishment the mallow family. But apparently it of all her hope sin life and in eternity. was known in India before it flung its The laws of the new life and relation cheerful banners to the air in Pales-

> Wherever the lirst home was, it has become thoroughly acclimated in New England. We think of it as a characteristic New England flower. It decorates our colonial history almost back to the days of Governor Bradford and Roger Williams. It is forever peering out of the pages of New England fiction and poetry. There is no flower that more completely embodies the spirit of our eighteeneth century ro-

question)—Why do you cry, my love? mance. Did I offend you by my proposal? She Some of the old colondial blossoms (quietly sobbing)-Oh, no, dear. Mamare shy and modest, but the hollyhock ma always said to me, "Lil, you are has the courage of its convictions. It such an idiot that you will not even has no mind to hide it under a bushel get a doubey for a lover," and new i or beneath a hedgerow. It is the provhave got one after all.—Philadelphia ince of loveliness to display itself, not Bulletin.

"Pure and Uncolored" The best preserving sugar on account of its high sweetening power and "FINE" granulation 2 and 5-lb 10, 20 and 100-lb sacks

er called.

"If you see Jim," he went on, "tell him I was askin' about him, will you,"

I told him I would and slid off my "I want a bowl of tomato sou," began the man who grabbed my stool, "a plate of beans, bread and butter, a piece of apple pie, and a glass of water."

I figured that the translation of this order into funch-lingo would be worth listening to, so I lingered. The waiter seemed to be puzzled but for an instant only; then he shouted into the tube as follows: "One splash of red nose, platter of Saturday nights; dough well done with cow to cover, Eve with the lid on, and a chaser of Adam's ale!"—Literary Di-

She-What do you suppose Harold meant by sending me those flowers? Also the He probably meant to imply that you were a dead one.-Jack o'

to boundless ecstasy. When Mary had known but part, she wept. When she knew all, her joy was full. II. Of Christian brotherhood, Mary. a Galilean woman, who had enjoyed a rich experience of Christ's healing power, and who had ministered in His temporal needs, and who had whitessed His crucifixion, was the first to bear witness of His resurrection. She adhe Duitein was first to see her Lord and to i hear His voice, "Rabboni" was the word in which Mary's soul expressed its love and wonder and concentration its love and wonder and concentration | Mother, tolling all the day of feeling. The spirit of leving discip- | For the child whose ramant beauty leahip was crystalized in that on word. | Enghtens all the weary way— With all the intensity of her affect! "What is lite?" "An, life is duty." of feeling. The spirit of leving discip-With all the intensity of her affection and the greatness of her courage there was imperfection in her faith. The word of Jesus. "Touch Me not," were designed to discipline and raise her faith and to break to her the truth that He was no longer to be associated with His disciples in the flesh, After His accension to His Fa-Fruit Jars ther the new life would be complete, and other when in her heart and spirit she could cling to Him forever. Mary needed to Glassware be taught that the fellowship of the ! future would be very different from can easily be kept immac-ulate with that of the past. Her dependence upon Christ must be changed into a holier relation. All this Mary had to learn amid her joy that her joy might not be taken from her when he should as-**Old Dutch** cend. To Mary it was the historic and physical revelation of the risen Sav-And remember, this cleanser never harms ships were revealed to Mary first. She was made an apostle to the apostles your hands by the Master's own direction and commission. Her direct errand was to bear gracious words of cheer and encouragement to those who had been sion. Mary hastened to tell the whole story and to declare the whole message.—T. R. A.