

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII
LESSONS FROM THE EARLY CHURCH—1 Cor. 3:1-15
GOLDEN TEXT—For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ, 1 Cor. 3:11.

THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING
Time—The date for the writing of the first epistle to the Corinthians has been variously placed at between 57 and 59 A.D.

Place—The famous Greek city of Corinth was on a commanding position at the southern extremity of the narrow isthmus which joined the Peloponnese to the mainland of Greece, often called the "Bridge of the Sea," the capital of the Province of Achaia.

Paul and Corinth
Paul was finding some grown-up Christians behaving like children in the Church at Corinth, and he writes this chapter to correct such a situation. It will be to our advantage here to summarize briefly Paul's relationship to the Church in this great city.

The Apostle probably went to Corinth in the autumn of A.D. 50. Originally he had intended to visit it on a comparatively brief tour, but as a result of the direct leading of the Holy Spirit, Paul remained in Corinth for a period of more than two years.

There is reason to believe that the Apostle passed through in Corinth a period of severe mental struggle, out of which he came with the resolve to preach more simply and plainly than ever. The Church which Paul founded here was brought forth with much travail; and he ever looked on it as peculiarly his own.

Around his relation to it, some of the most perplexing questions of his life cluster, and out of it grew some of his most important teaching.

A Rebuke to Corinthians
1 Cor. 3:1. "And I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal, as unto babes in Christ."

2. "I fed you with milk, and not with meat; for ye were not yet able to bear it; ye are yet carnal."

3. "For ye are yet carnal, the Apostle felt that all his preaching would do no good if he talked about spiritual things to men who were unsuited. They were Christians, real Christians, babes in Christ; but there was one deadly fault—they were carnal—they fed the flesh to dominate in their lives. The carnal state might be described as a state of spiritual infancy. A babe cannot help himself, and that is the life of many Christians. They make their ministers spiritual nurses of babes, keep them occupied all the time in nursing and feeding them on the Word of God. "For where there is among you jealousy and strife, are ye not carnal, and do ye not walk after the manner of men?" 4. "For when one saith, I am of Apollos; and another, I am of Paul; these Corinthians were not walking according to the Spirit of Christ, but they were conducting themselves just as plain, ordinary men of the world, a conduct which was characterized by jealousy, and then, as always, by strife, followed at last by faction. He seems as though the Corinthian Church broke up into factions, each one of which took a different apostle as its supposed head and teacher.

All God's Fellow-Workers
5. "What then, brethren, and what is Paul? Ministers through whom ye believed; and each as the Lord gave to him. 6. I planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase. 7. So neither is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase." Paul declares that he and Apollos and other gospel messengers are merely servants belonging to God, and that it is absurd for the Christians at Corinth to divide into parties, saying that they belong to men whom God has sent to serve them. These servants of God each have performed a task which the Lord assigned — they have different tasks but are united in their aim and purpose, the advancement of the Church. 8. "Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one; but each shall receive his own reward according to his own labor. The rule of the reward is not the talents or gifts, nor the success of God's servants, but their labors. This brings the humblest on a level with the most exalted. 9. "For we are God's fellow-workers; ye are God's husbandry, God's building." God needs men to carry out His purposes. For the distribution and application of Christ's finished work on the cross, God depends on men.

10. "According to the grace of God which was given unto me, as a wise master-builder I laid the foundation; and another buildeth thereon. But let each man take heed how he buildeth thereon." Paul was not only a laborer but

East Indian Dutch Are Ready For Anything

Behind a barbed wire fence, "somewhere in the Dutch East Indies," lie rows of drums of gasoline, coveted by Japan. Preparing for any eventuality, East Indian Dutch have augmented defense forces. Man in foreground is an Air Raid Precautions worker sprinkling neutralizing solution during anti-gas drill.



an architect. To him was revealed the whole plan of the building and to prescribe the way in which it should be carried out. 11. "For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

12. "But if any man buildeth on the foundation gold, silver, costly stones, wood, hay, stubble; each man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it is revealed by fire; and the fire itself shall prove each man's work of what sort it is."

The judgment of Christ is here set forth symbolically as a fire, as only one aspect of fire, namely its testing power, its ability to discern the permanent from the transitory, the false from the true. It is a fire that will test whether a building will really stand or not. It is Christ who puts the final approval or disapproval upon a man's work.

14. "If any man's work shall abide which he built thereon, he shall receive a reward. 15. If any man's work shall be burned he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved; yet so as through fire." If all that a Christian has done here on earth is finally shown to be worthless, still, when all of his works are consumed by the fire, he himself may yet be saved as by passing through a fire.

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Gardening...

(No. 17)
PLANTING FOR PORCHES

The planting around the house porch should receive the special attention of the home ground designer. When the porch is along the front or side, the manner in which it is planted directly affects the appearance of the house. A porch so located and used for outdoor living requires a planting that gives the occupants a degree of seclusion, although this cannot be the major purpose of the planting if the general appearance of the house is to be considered. Such porch planting is subject to close inspection and should be of a type that is attractive as viewed from the porch.

Open or Secluded
Plans for the completed planting frequently include a good proportion of evergreen material valued for its year-round form and color. It is not meant that the porch entirely of such tree forms as arbutus, yew, juniper and chamaecyparis. These trees are used to give a stiff appearance when used to excess. It is better to use them only for the required tall accents, adding such plants as the Japanese holly (Ilex), evergreen barberry, Carolina cypripedium, and evergreen azalea to form the mass of the planting.

Deciduous flowering shrubs of varied habit have an important place in combination with the evergreens in an informal planting of considerable size. The small deciduous flowering trees such as dogwood, flowering crabapple and cherry should be used to frame the porch and give it shelter, shade and seclusion without the undesirable habit of hiding the house behind a foliage screen. Vines trained on a trellis over a means of introducing further variety and interest into the planting. Vines trained on a trellis over a means of introducing further variety and interest into the planting.

DESIRABLE FOR RESIDENCES
The survey further adds that, if properly located and adequately designed, blind streets are recognized as desirable for residences, chiefly because they are free from the noise and hazards of busy thoroughfares.

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