

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XII. June 17, 1917. The Risen Lord.—John 20: 1-18.

Commentary.—I. Mary at the Sepulchre (vs. 1, 2). 1. The first day of the week—It was very early on Sunday morning. The body of Jesus was placed in the tomb before sunset on Friday and lay there until Sunday morning. A part of Friday, the whole of Saturday and a part of Sunday were together, according to Jewish usage, called three days. The early Christians desired to celebrate the day on which our Lord arose from the dead, hence Sunday was observed as the Sabbath rather than the day during which his body lay in the tomb. Mary Magdalene—She was most earnestly devoted to the Master, and it appears that her zeal led her to reach the tomb in advance of the other women. Their mission was to embalm the body of Jesus. Yet dark—before daylight. The sepulchre—It was the new tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, who had requested the Roman officer to permit him 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 skull, which is situated a short distance north of the north wall of Jerusalem. The sepulchre was a chamber made in the solid rock. The stone taken away. The women had inquired, as they were on the way to the sepulchre, who should roll away the stone (Mark 16: 3). The opening into the tomb 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 of Jesus she hastened to inform the disciples of his unexplained disappearance. The other disciple, whom Jesus loved—From this and other passages it is clear that it was John himself.

II. Peter and John at the sepulchre (vs. 3-10). 3. Came to the sepulchre—The two disciples hastened to the tomb with the hope of finding some clue that would lead to the recovery of the body. 4. Did outrun Peter—This verse shows the anxiety of the disciples in this matter. 5. Yet went he not in—John was able to see the interior of the tomb without entering, and he saw the grave clothes, but not the body of Jesus. Reverence of his Lord may have kept him from entering. 6. Peter went into the sepulchre—Peter, too impetuous to stop outside. This was in keeping with his disposition from the time he first became a disciple of Jesus. 7. The napkin—In a place by itself. The linen clothes with which the body was dressed for burial lay in one place and the napkin that was about his head in another. There was no indication of violence or haste. 8. He saw, and believed—As reverence as he kept John at a respectful distance from where the body of Jesus had lain, so faith, upon a more complete understanding of conditions within the tomb, led him to enter and to believe that the body of Jesus had not been taken from the tomb, but that he had risen from the dead. 9. They knew not the scriptures—We can but admire the faith of John in the resurrection of Christ, in the absence of an understanding of the scripture which foretold that resurrection. Our Lord had told them that he would suffer death and rise again on the third day, but the disciples had failed to comprehend his meaning. John's faith was sublime.

III. Jesus appears to Mary (vs. 11-18). 11. Mary stood without at the sepulchre weeping. Her devotion to the Master prompted her to linger after the disciples had gone away. It was the same devotion that had brought her very early to the tomb. Her sorrow at the disappearance of her Lord's body found expression in tears. Her devotion to Jesus was deep, but her faith was not as 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 holy place the cherubim were placed at each end of the mercy-seat. See Exod. 25: 18, 19. Jesus was crucified between two thieves, but two angels guarded his body in the tomb. 13. Women—A respectful manner of address. Why weepest thou—Had she understood that Christ had risen, there would have been no tears of sorrow. 14. Turned and saw Jesus standing, searching a distracted attention and she turned back from the abode of grief.—"Lord," she said, "the life," her Lord, although she did not at first recognize him.—Knew not that it was Jesus—Mary was looking for the body of her Master, whom she believed to be dead, and not for her risen Lord. It seems that the thought of his resurrection had not entered her mind. She did not pay particular attention to the personage who was there, because of the intense grief of her soul. 15. Woman, why weepest thou—The first words of our Lord after his resurrection were addressed to one of his most devoted followers and brought comfort to her sorrowing heart. The gardener—Mary had not yet carefully observed Jesus, and thought he was the man who had charge of the grounds containing the tomb. 16. Jesus saith unto her, Mary—Her acts and words of devotion had won their way, and Jesus spoke her name, and spoke it with such tenderness that she at once recognized him. Turned—She had not been looking toward him whom she supposed was the gardener, but upon hearing the voice of Jesus she at once turned to see him. Rabboni—This was a title expressive of the highest honor, equivalent to "our honorable master." 17. Touch me not—The verb means to cling to. The relation between the glorified Christ and his followers was somewhat different from what it was between them before the crucifixion. Jesus had an errand for Mary to do, and that was more important than that of clinging to his feet. For I am not yet ascended to my Father.—This seems "to imply that, since he had not yet withdrawn himself from earth, there would be time enough for expressions of affection, and she would have had the opportunity by going to the disciples, brethren, the disciples, and the news."—Go—She was forth as a witness. To—Bishop Hall remarks that she, 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 glory, to my God, and your God.—Tender intimation that even on high he is their divine brother." 18. Told the disciples—She instantly obeyed her Lord's command. The gladness of her own heart prompted her to make the good news known to the 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 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 lingering in her increased courage and in her intense feeling. She did the only thing which love prompted under the circumstances. She trusted the angels with the secret of her sorrow, then turned away to weep alone uninteruptedly. She did not consider that her Lord might be preserved to her under new conditions. A deep feeling of bereavement excluded from Mary's mind, for the time, every other thought and perception. In her ignorance and deep grief she had turned her back upon her Lord. Jesus interpreted and accepted her love regardless of her errors. His question, "Why weepest thou?" aroused the spirit of search and expectation anew in Mary's heart. She was ready to undertake the care of his body if it could be restored to her. That was sorrow in its resolute and hopeful aspect. In a tone of faithful remembrance Jesus said, "Mary." Tenderness and revelation came in that one word. When Mary's eyes were opened and her ears caught the sound of his voice, there was no longer any doubt or hesitation. Mary recognized not only her own name, but the voice that uttered it. She comprehended the situation without further remark and turned direct to him. It was not merely an old-time greeting which Mary received. It was a new and measureless benediction. The salutation made real to her all she had ever dreamed to hope. From the sense of absolute loss she passed to the sense of full possession. That was a moment of reaction from blank despair

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.

Up until the last year or two prices have been distinctly discouraging to producers of beef cattle, with the result that large numbers of them have gone out of the business. Since the war, however, prices for cattle, 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 during 1916 were particularly heavy, due chiefly to the high price of feed, in 1916 and during the first four months of the present year, receipts of young calves have exceeded those for the year 1915 as well as for the year 1914, so that everything points to a scarcity of cattle and correspondingly high prices for at least several years to come.

It takes three years to produce a prime steer, whereas a crop 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 an even greater degree the reward of 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 over several days' journey to market, but under modern market conditions the sooner animals, generally young, 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 stock or raise and finish the animals oneself will depend chiefly on the skill in buying and selling. For the average man who only feeds a few animals each year, it is more profitable as a rule to raise and finish the animals.

To make money buying and feeding cattle requires considerable skill and judgment. In the first place a good eye for cattle is required. One must be able to distinguish between the thin animals of strong constitution that will make use of all the feed that is given it from the "bad doer," many experienced cattle feeders claim that if there is a difference of 1 1/2 to 2 cents between the buying price and the selling price they can make money. One experienced feeder that we are acquainted with reckons that on the average each animal costs \$25 to house and feed during the winter and early spring. He figures on making a profit of from \$25 to \$30 per steer.

The great advantage of finishing the animals quickly is that less food is required to produce a given amount of meat, and profits are correspondingly greater. Whether an animal is at hard work or is simply kept quiet in the stable at rest, a certain amount of food is required to keep up the vital functions of the body. The mere act of breathing uses up energy and this energy comes from the food. Only when more than enough food is

supplied to furnish the energy necessary to carry on the vital bodily functions can an animal increase in weight. To keep a 1,000 pound steer at rest without losing weight, 20 pounds of hay is required per day. The longer an animal is kept the more food is wasted in supplying this 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 conformation and well fattened, but finish is what is looked for on the market, and an animal that is properly finished when it is 1,100 pounds will command a higher price per hundred weight than an older animal weighing 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 \$6.62 per cwt.; two-year-olds, 2.16 pounds per day at a cost of \$6.99 per cwt.; and yearlings, 2 pounds per day at a cost of 4.30 per cwt. The younger animal is when finished the less outlay there is per pound of gain 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 skillful feeding, and probably the safest plan for the average man is to aim to have the cattle finished weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds at from 20 to 24 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 weeks after animals are turned to pasture it is not unusual for them to weigh 120 pounds or more less than when they were turned out. The gains made on pasture will, of course, depend on the quality of the pasture. Animals should gain from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds per day. When pastures dry up and afford but little sustenance, then supplementary feeding should be resorted to. With the shortage of labor this year this will be expensive, quite apart from the cost of the feed. A good plan, therefore, is to feed down a certain acreage with the annual pasture mixture that has given such good results at the Ontario Agricultural College. The mixture consists of one bushel each of wheat, oats and barley, and from 5 to 7 pounds of red clover seed per acre. About one month after sowing the mixture, when 6 or 7 inches of growth has taken place, the cattle may be turned into it. This pasture last year, which was exceptionally hot and dry, 77 heads of cattle were pastured on 34 acres of this annual pasture and 36 acres of permanent pasture from the last of May to August 2th, without feeding one pound of silage or other coarse feed, and growth of beef cattle and young stock were kept at normal during the entire period. On August 25th one-half the cattle were removed to other pasture, but the annual and permanent pas-

ture was sufficient for the remaining cattle during the balance of the season. Whether it pays to feed grain to cattle on pasture is an oft debated question at farmers' meetings. Cattle given grain or meal certainly have 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 than 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 in starch or carbohydrate.

As has been said, starch or its equivalent is the chief food constituent that suits fat on the animal body, so that a fair way to compare foods for fattening purposes is on the basis of the amount of starch or its equivalent they contain. When animals are fed a "properly 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 gain, 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 will not graze so closely and will not make such good use of the pasture. If no grain is fed the steer will fill himself up with grass and eat more than enough for maintenance, but when fed grain he eats less grass and some of the grain has to furnish the conditions we may reckon on from 6 to 8 pounds of grain producing 1 pound of increase when fed on pasture. With grain selling for 2 1/2 to 3 cents per bushel, this means that it will take from 15 to 20 cents worth of grain to produce 1 pound of gain. This means that cattle must be selling 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 they are at the present time about \$3 per hundredweight more than last year, we do not expect choice steers to be selling for as high as \$20 this coming July. Grain feeding may be profitable in some cases, where prices for feeding stuffs are not exorbitant, but with present prices grain can not be profitably fed to steers on pasture.—The Canadian Countryman.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Table with columns for Dairy Products (Butter, Cheese, etc.), Eggs, and various meats (Beef, Pork, etc.) with prices listed.

Table with columns for MEATS—WHOLESALE (Beef, Pork, etc.) and SUGAR MARKET (Lard, etc.) with prices listed.

Table with columns for TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS (Export cattle, Butcher cattle, etc.) with prices listed.

Table with columns for OTHER MARKETS (Wheat, Corn, etc.) and CHICAGO LIVE STOCK (Cattle, Hogs, etc.) with prices listed.

Table with columns for QUICK LUNCH NAMES (Strange Way the Waiters Call Their Orders) with names and descriptions.

Advertisement for Old Dutch Fruit Jars and other Glassware. Includes an illustration of a woman and a jar, and text describing the product and its benefits.

What is Life? "What is life?" I asked a child, "Care-free, happy all the day." "What is life?" the child replied, "Life is play." "What is life?" I questioned her; "Life is life," she murmured, "Life is pleasure." "Turning to a soldier brave, Like to those old sun in story; Just a moment's time I crave, "What is life?" "Why, life is glory." Mother, telling all the day For the child whose radiant beauty Brightens all the weary way; "What is life?" "Ah, life is duty."

THE HOLLYHOCK. A Flower That is Intertwined With Colonial History. The hollyhock gets its name from two words that indicate its origin in the Holy Land and its membership in the mallow family. But apparently it was known in India before it flung its cheerful banners to the air in Palestine. Wherever the first 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 eighteenth century romance.

Advertisement for Lantic Sugar. Includes an illustration of a woman holding a jar and text: "Preserve all you can. Make the most of the season's fruit crop. Use only Lantic Sugar. Pure and Uncolored." The best preserving sugar on account of its high sweetening power and "FINE" granulation.

Strange Way the Waiters Call Their Orders. The doctor writes Latin on your prescription in return for a five dollar fee; the lawyer may venture into Greek. The chef says, "Potage Parmentier" when he means potato soup. The sport writer describes his favorite form of manly frothing imagery that accords to mingle with the English idiom. Stockbrokers affect the deaf-and-dumb alphabet in preference to their own; poets, and railroad riders writers all follow a considerable score for the common or garden variety of speech. And then, there is the quick lunch expert. Not all speedy restaurateurs are equipped with these expedients, 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 patron. A writer in the Boston Post introduces us to one of them. "The other day in a downtown restaurant, after I had polished off a platter of beans, I turned 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 me. "Give me an order of pea soup," said one customer. "One starch of split pea," cried the waiter. "A couple of sinners and a cup of coffee without cream," said a gunk, climbing on a stool. "No submarines and a mug of muck—no com," bawled the waiter. "I ain't seen Jim for two weeks," he went on addressing me. "He always used to come in here noons but..." An order of ham and eggs," interrupted a customer. "Least two on a slice of squal!" the waiter shouted into the tube. "Tossy in a bowl-boiled leaves on the side," sang the waiter. Then to me: "I've been thinking that Jim must have the grip of something heavy." "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 a suit. "Push the biddies on a raft," yelled the waiter. "I want a rump steak rare," ordered another man. "Snap of moo—let him chew it!" the waiter called. "If you see Jim," he went on, "tell him I was askin' about him, will you?" "I'd tell him I would and I'd die for you!" "I want a bowl of tomato soup," 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 lunch 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 night, dough will dawn with cow to cover. Eye with the lid on, and a chaser of Adam's ale!" Literary Digest.