SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X.
Life Here and Hereafter Through Christ
(John 14: 1—15: 27)
Printed Text John 14: 1—15

Golden Text:—I am the way, and the truth, and the life: no one cometh unto the Father, but by me.—John 14:6.

The Lesson In Its Setting.

Time:—Thursday evening, April 6, A.D. 30

Place:— The discourse in chapter 14 was given in the upper room where the Lord's Supper was instituted; the discourse in chapter 15 was spoken on the way from the upper room to the Garden of Gethsemane.

Let not your heart be troubled:—The heart is the seat of feeling and of faith. Christ's own heart at times knew deep agitation (John 12: 27; 13: 21; 11: 33). The disciples were naturally troubled because they knew that that night a great crisis was impending and certainly they must have known that Christ was now about to be slain; probably it was dawning on them that Judas Iscariot was on some wicked mission; certainly they knew that Peter was soon to deny the Lord.

Believe in God, believe also in me:—It is with the heart that men believe unto righteousness, and, consequently, to quiet the heart in an hour of trouble and fear, some object of belief must be presented. There is no use in trying to comfort other people unless you have something to present to them upon which they can lean, or, better, some one to whom they can look with trust and confidence.

In my Father's house:—The word here translated "house" is the one used throughout the New Testament for any ordinary home (e.g., Matt. 2: 11; 7: 24; 8; 14, etc.), though it refers more to the household or family living in a particular house than the building itself. Fatherhood speaks of home and love. A father on earth would naturally belong to some home and our Father in Heaven has His home. Christ knew about the Father's house because He had come down from the Father (John 3: 13; 6: 33, 38, 41, 50, 51, 58).

Are many mansions:— The word here translated "mansions" comes from a word from which derives the verb "remain," and means, literally, "abiding places." "Heaven is a true home."

If it were not so, I would have told you. "Of course he would. It was his nature to tell men everything it was necessary for them to know. He would not allow his friends to go on holding delusions when a word from him would set them free."

For I go to prepare a place for you:—The word here translated "prepare" simply means "to make ready," and, of course, to make ready before something is needed.

And if I go and prepare a place for you, I come again:—This promise to return refers to the Second Advent of our Lord. He went away in bodily form, visible to those who stood with him on the mount from which he ascended; there is no Scripture for believing that our Lord is not today in bodily form, still a man, and of course, God. He will return as he went away. This is exactly what the angels announced to the up-looking disciples on the very day of Christ's ascension (Acts 1. 10, 11)..

And will receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also:—With this statement compare 1 Thess. 4: 15—17. When a father of a home is compelled to go into some far-removed state, or another country, to establish a new residence, he makes every plan to bring his wife and beloved children to that place as soon as circumstances allow. Love always longs for those beloved to be near.

And whither I go, ye know the way:—"Heaven is Christ, and the way to Heaven is also Christ. They are not to be translated to Heaven at once; and so the knowledge of the way to it and assurance that they are travelling on it,—sure of reaching the end,—are even more important for them to contemplate.

Thomas saith unto him, Lord, we know not whither thou goest; how know we the way? :— "His question here has a melancholy tone combined with some dullness of apprehension, but there is honesty of purpose in it. He owns his ignorance and asks for an explanation."

Jesus saith unto him, I am the way:—This verse is one of the most inexhaustible sentences ever spoken by the teacher come from God. "The pronoun is emphatic; I and no other." He is the way between Heaven and earth; the way to the Father's house; the way home; the way that leads to eternal glory (Heb. 10: 19—22). He does not point the way—he IS the way.

And the truth:—"If we desire to know God is in his essential attributes, we need but study Jesus Christ.

If ye had known me, ye would have known my Father also:— "The emphasis in the first clause is on 'known;' in the second on 'Father.' The meaning is: "If ye had recognized Me, ye would have known My Father also."

From henceforth ye know him, and have seen him:—"The announcement which Christ had made had placed the nature of the Father in a clear light. The disciples could no longer doubt as to his character or purpose. In this sense they had 'seen the Father' though God is indeed invisible (1: 18)."

Philip saith unto him, Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us:—The Lord had been speaking about the Father's home, with its many abiding places, and then he adds that the disciples HAVE seen the Father. Philip responds to this announcement immediately as though his heart cried out: "Only make that true that I have really seen God and it will be enough" After all, it is the great cry of the human heart to be assured of the reality and the character of a loving Father in Heaven. This the Lord Jesus came to reveal. In him we know the Father in Heaven.

Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and dost thou not know me, Philip? "God is holiness and love; the real manifestation of these moral perfections can only consist in a moral life such that in it, in its acts and words, the moral perfection of the divine character shall shine forth.

He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; how sayest thou, Show us the Father?;—This sentence most unmistakably makes Christ speak of himself as equal with the Father. "A Christian, even a perfect one, would not say, 'He who has seen me has seen the Christ.' How much less could a man, even a perfect man, say, 'He who has seen me, has seen the Father'!" In Christ dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily (Col. 2: 9).

Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? the words that I say unto you I speak not from myself: but the Father abiding in me doeth his works: —Christ first asks a question and then answers it, both in the same sentence. The fact that God was in him, and he in God the Father, both working as one, the Son revealing the Father, and the Father accomplishing his purpose through the Son, is proved both in the fact that the very words of Christ were the words of God which he had received from his Father, and the words that he did were accomplished by the power of God working through him.

Believe me that I am the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very words' sake:—Christ's wonderful ministry presents more than enough evidence to prove his absolute deity and the Gospel records of his life are a mighty argument for proving and a plea for believing him to be the Son of God.

And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name:—"Prayer is now to be the channel through which that power is to be received for their work."

Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto the Father:— We should be very careful to observe that Christ did not say that greater "miracles" than he performed would his followers perform. The word here translated "work" is not the Greek word meaning "a sign" or a "miracle," such as we find in 2: 11; 11: 47; 12: 18, 37, etc., but simply the word meaning "work," "deed," "business," "the things that men can do with the power that man possesses," in the case of Christians, with the power that God gives them.

That will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son:—"Every answer to prayer He gives will have this as its object: when there is no prospect of this object being obtained, He will not answer. It follows as a matter of course that this must be with us, as with Jesus, the essential element in our petitions: the glory of the Father must be the aim and end, the very soul and life of our prayer."

If ye shall ask anything in my name, that will I do:— "To ask in the name of one is to use his name as a plea, as a recommendation why our request should be granted. It is sinking personal claims and advancing the claims and merits of another.

If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments:—There are wonderful privileges in the Christian life, and precious promises, to all who believe in the Lord Jesus; but there are also obligations. Of course, if we do not love the Lord Jesus, we are not his; if we do truly love him, we shall love to do what he asks us to do. A son is not in fellowship with his father if he is continually disobeying him, and we are not in fellowship with our Lord if we are living in disobedience to him.

Has Laugh for Death

Declaring that old age holds more terrors for her than death, Miss Daly Spoke, 26, has joined the "Suicide Squad, new organization of stunt women employed by British movie studios. She says that she wants to be dead by the time she's 32.

Mountainside Tragedy

The twisted wreckage of navy plane strewn over snow-covered ground near summit of High Laguna Mountain, Cal., after crash in which pilot, Lieut. I. O. Forbes, was killed. He was flying from Yuma, Ariz., to North Island, Cal.

Farm Problems

Conducted by
PROFESSOR HENRY G. BELL
with the co-operation of the various departments of Ontario Agricultural College

1. Question: "I would appreciate your advice regarding pastures. Would it pay me to fertilize an old and partly worn out pasture, and if so, how would you recommend applying it?" —F. O., Kent County.

Answer:—On fields where there is still a good bottom of grasses and some White Clover, the pasture may be improved without ploughing by applying a light dressing of well-rotted manure supplemented by a fertilizer suitable to the soil requirements.

On fields where the stand of grass is poor, plough and crop for one, or preferably two years, and clean of weeds; use a hoe crop or summer fallow the year before seeding down, and add a good dressing of barnyard manure. Pasture requires a soil rich in humus which enables it to retain mosture.

Where the establishment of a good pasture is the main objective, it is advisable to apply only part of the fertilizer with the nurse crop and part in the early fall as a top dressing on the new seedlings, which lessens winter killing and holds the legumes which are free nitrogen gatherers. If all the fertilizer is applied at the time of seeding, the nurse crop should either be sown thinly or cut or pastured off early, or none used at all. A heavy nurse crop left until maturity will tend to weaken the young seedlings.

On well manured heavy soils in good fertility, apply 250 to 375 lbs. per acre of 20 per cent Superphosphate. On heavy loams which respond to nitrogen and potash, apply the same amounts of 2-16-6 fertilizer and on the lighter loams use a 2-12-10 mixture.

In all cases the soils should be tested for acidity and agricultural lime applied according to the soil requirements, preferably several weeks before seeding. Manure is high nitrogen and potash and low in phosphoric acid, so that when heavy applications of manure are made either in preparing the seed bed or top dressing of pastures, the addition of nitrogen and potash are not so important and may be dispensed with, and either Superphosphate or a mixed fertilizer high in phosphoric acid may be used.

2. Question:—"I would be pleased to know the best fertilizer to use for early sweet corn on light soil. Have been using 4-8-6. This land is light. Would it be wise to add 500 lbs. of tankage to a ton of fertilizer?" —R. J. P., Simcoe County.

Answer:— We would recommend that you use 2-12-10 fertilizer. This would be in addition to barnyard manure and I believe would be better adapted to sweet corn under your conditions than 4-8-6, since light soil is notably short of phosphoric acid and potash. I note that you inquire regarding the use of 500 lbs. of tankage to the ton of fertilizer for corn. This would prolong the supply of nitrogen, but I doubt very much whether the increase would pay for the investment. If I had any other recommendations to make for your condition, I believe it would be 4-8-10 or 5-8-7, preferably the latter, instead of 2-12-10. This recommendation would be made only on the assumption that you did not have much manure to use on this crop. 5-8-7 at 750-1,000 lbs. per acre should give you good results versity, which mentions that straw may be turned into manure by the on sweet corn.

3. Question:—"There is a note in 'The Country Gentleman,' for February, 1937, (page 86) on 'Making addition of a nitrogen fertilizer and Lime, and the pile kept moist for a period of two or three months. He then states that the same thing can be accomplished by spreading the straw on the field and ploughing it under with the fertilizer and Lime. Also that such crops as mature rye, cornstalks, etc., may be similarly treated and ploughed under, and that "a good crop of mature rye ploughed under with 500 lbs. of nitrogen fertilizer and the same amount of Lime will produce an effect equal to that of ten tons of animal manure."

The part about it which is confusing is the mixture of Lime and nitrogen fertilizer together in the pile or in the ground. Will you not lose large quantities of nitrogen? If we can do this, why do we not mix our Lime and fertilizer in the drill? I never thought I could do this, and to be sure, asked one of your men (I think an O.A.C. man), who was demonstrating soil testing at the ploughing match at Merryvale Farm (F. P. O'Connor's), a couple of years ago, and his answer was an emphatic "No." Also a table given in Ontario Department of Agriculture Bulletin 322 (1926), page 37, states Lime should not be mixed with Ammonium Sulphate, Barnyard manure and most of the nitrates." —D. F. McK., York County.

Answer:—Regarding the making of synthetic manure, I wish to say that this is an accomplishment of recent years. Various formulae are used, but the one which has given good results following an investigation by Missouri Station is as follows:

Ammonium Sulphate, (20 per cent nitrogen), 45 parts by weight; Superphosphate 20 per cent (P 205) 15 parts by weight; Lime (pulverized), 40 parts by weight.

This mixture is applied at the rate of 150 lbs. to the ton of dry straw. The purpose of adding the chemicals is to speed up the rotting process.

The rotting of the straw is caused by bacteria and other microorganisms. The straw serves as food and energy for these organisms. The nitrogen and phosphoric acid are necessary for their growth and activity, and the Lime neutralizes the organic acids formed during decay.

The compost piles consist of a layer of straw one foot thick and about 10 feet square. Sprinkle on this layer, about one fifth of the mixture of chemicals to be used, then spread another layer of one-foot straw, repeat until all the chemicals have been used. Make the pile with a sort of saucer top to it so that it will catch and hold water rather than shed it. After the compost heap is made, it should be kept well supplied with moisture by sprinkling with a hose or some other means. If water can be added so as to hasten the rotting process, the manure should be formed in four to five months. One ton of dried straw will produce about 2½ tons of wet manure, at a cost of approximately 70 cents a ton of wet manure. This synthetic manure has been found equal or superior to barnyard manure in increasing crop yields. Other plant materials, besides straw can be used for compost. In fact, a mixture of corn stalks, weed, etc., can be used. Mixed in the quantities recommended, it has been found that there is not the loss of nitrogen that one would expect because the Lime is relatively inactive chemically and functions only as an acid neutralizer. Sulphate of Ammonia and Superphosphate will hasten decay of the straw and of course help balance the plant food content of the manure.

I do not remember the instance, but undoubtedly I was the spokesman at the Ploughing Match on Merryvale Farm. What I had in mind was mixing of active lime with barnyard manure. This would cause the liberation of free nitrogen if lime was added in any large quantity, through excessive bacterial action. With regard to adding lime to commercial fertilizer, the addition of this lime would cause reversion of the phosphoric acid to the three-lime or insoluble form. This is chemically the same as was the raw rock from which the Superphosphate was made. The quotation from Bulletin No. 322 is correct, in that it is not good practice to add active lime to Ammonium Sulphate, barnyard manure or moist nitrates. The addition of lime to the two pure chemicals will cause each one to lose nitrogen as it will when added to manure.

Husband Arrests Her

Mrs. Alice M. Kelly (above) found out that her policeman husband, Edward Kelly, placed duty above love when she confessed to him that she was hit-run driver who killed lawyer in Chicago. He arrested her.

Movie-radio gossip

By DOROTHY

Hal Roach isn't content with keeping audiences giggling at his two-reel comedies. He has sent for Constance Bennett, dragging her back from her long vacation in New York, and has started production on a big feature picture. It is to be a drawing-room comedy, very smart, swift and very swanky. It must be that he heard Constance in that broadcast of "Private Lives" that convinced everyone she had a real flair for high comedy.

When you see Eddie Robinson and Bette Davis in "Kid Galahad" take a good look at the handsome giant who plays the heavyweight champion. That is Bill Haade, one of the most extraordinary characters the studios have ever found. Not so long ago he was a steel worker in New York and very proud of his job. A theatrical producer came along and got him to play on the stage in a short-lived play called "Iron Men." When that closed Warner Brothers sent for him.

Margot Grahame is proudly displaying a new ring to her friends these days. It is made up of linked hearts of sapphires and diamonds and was once the property of Sarah Bernhardt. to Ellen Terry as a tribute to that great lady's artistry on the stage. Ellen Terry left it to her daughter-in-law, Julia Neilson, who in turn gave it to an English actress, Mary Glynne. Mary Glynne passed it on to her protegee — who is Margot Grahame.

Margot Grahame

ODDS AND ENDS — Charles Boyer is the most envied leading man in Hollywood, for in rapid succession in his next four pictures he will play opposite Garbo, then Sylvia Sidney, Ginger Rogers, and Claudette Colbert. — Between "Show Boat" broadcasts, Lanny Ross is giving concerts of classical songs. Eddie Robinson is asking for more pleasant roles on the screen, because his three-year-old son is already a movie-goer and he doesn't want to antagonize him — Helen Jepson didn't sign that contract with Grand National after all: she signed to make pictures with Sam Goldwyn instead. The latest word from London is that the British people like Zasu Pitts best of all the American stars who have gone there to make pictures.

LONDON. — Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council, announced in the House of Commons recently that the charges for uncovered seats on Government stands lining the Coronation route, would be 15 shillings each ($3.75).

Covered seats will cost 22 shillings and sixpence ($5.60). These seats will not be sold to the general public but to groups of persons to whom they are to be allotted.

A Whistling Canary

Jim Moran, Washington, D.C., Navy Yard worker, proves that a canary really can whistle "Yankee Doodle." Dressed for the art, Moran plays obligato on fife while canary whistles into microphone for recording.