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Sunday School Lesson

April 1. Lesson I.—Jesus the Suffering Messiah.—Mark 8: 27-37. Golden Text—Whosoever will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.—Mark 8: 34.

SUBJECT

THE TURNING POINT IN THE MINISTRY OF JESUS: JESUS CONFESSED AS THE MESSIAH.

I. WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE MESSIAH, 27-33.

II. WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE MESSIAH'S FOLLOWERS, 34-37.

INTRODUCTION—We come here to the central event in our Lord's ministry. It must be remembered that up to this time Jesus had not disclosed to any one the inner secret of his life. The stages by which he had been led to the conviction of his own Messiahship were known only to himself. He had not spoken of this deepest of all experiences even to his disciples. But now the time had come to make a full disclosure of the mystery. Jesus saw the Father's hand in the events which were now peremptorily pointing him from Galilee to Jerusalem. His work in Galilee was done, and nothing remained but to declare himself at Jerusalem, the heart of the nation, cost what it might. He knew that suffering and death lay ahead to be accepted as the price of the disclosure. The question was how to communicate this fact and all that it involved to the unsuspecting disciples.

The method adopted by Jesus is declared in our lesson for today. He began by asking his disciples how the Galilean public interpreted his mission: "Whom to men say that I am?" From this, he proceeded to enquire what interpretation his disciples set upon it. "Whom do you say that I am?" The answer of Peter, "Thou art the Christ," was hailed by Jesus as a veritable sign from God. It showed not only that his work had not been in vain as regarded the disciples, but that God had imparted to these disciples something of the same supernatural insight to which he had led himself. So Jesus proceeds to unfold to them the further mystery of his suffering.

I. WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE MESSIAH, 27-33.

V. 27. The city of Cæsarea, near which Jesus asked his memorable question, lay beyond the northern confines of Palestine, near the base of Mount Hermon. In ancient times the Baalim had been worshipped in that neighborhood. At a subsequent period Greek colonists introduced the worship of the Greek god of nature, Pan, and called the city Panias. Recently, Philip the tetrarch had rebuilt and adorned the city, naming it Cæsarea "Philippi," to distinguish it from the other Cæsarea on the coast.

V. 28. Jesus' first question related to the public impression produced by his ministry. The answers quoted show that the Galileans were sufficiently conscious of a mystery in Jesus' personality, a something which went beyond the ordinary and the normal. But they had not interpreted this to mean that he was the promised Saviour of the nation. Some saw in him a mysterious repetition of the features of the Baptist. Others were led to connect him with the words spoken by the prophet Malachi about the Return of Elijah, Mal. 3:1 and 4:5. Others saw in him a great prophet like Elijah or Jeremiah. But, their minds being obsessed by political forms of the Messianic hope, none saw in Jesus the possible Messiah of Israel.

V. 29. Jesus now turns to the inner circle of the Twelve: "Whom do you say that I am?" Peter's answer shows how much more deeply than the ordinary public the disciples had felt the religious greatness of Jesus. They had come to believe that he was the one person on whom Israel's salvation depended. "Christ," "Messiah" (the two words are identical in meaning), mean the "Anointed One," whom God raises up to give redemption to his people in accordance with the promises. Peter's answer was therefore absolutely epoch-making.

Vs. 30, 31. Jesus felt that Peter's words were even more. They were a sign to him from God. Yet his immediate answer is to "rebuke" or "censure" the disciples. Why? Because to use the word "Christ" without qualification, without a deeper understanding of its meaning than was currently possessed, would be to start all kinds of false and irreligious expectations among the people. The people expected a Messiah who would seize the crown and head a nationalist movement. Jesus had far other thoughts of what it became him to be. He saw that his mission meant sacrifice and death, not an earthly crown. This fact he now solemnly announces to his astonished disciples.

Vs. 32, 33. Peter is aghast at the disclosure. He had thought to see the Messiah wear a crown. Proud because of his recent confession, he tries to turn Jesus away from his predicted course. But he only draws upon himself a sharp rebuke from Jesus. Jesus declares Peter's suggestion to be a temptation from Satan, and says to Peter: "Thou has no mind for the things of God, but only for the things of men."

II. WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE MESSIAH'S FOLLOWERS, 34-37.

V. 34. Jesus, alluding to Peter's misguided suggestion, says now that, as he himself in going to Jerusalem must accept suffering, shame, and death for the sake of his message, his disciples must do likewise. They, too, must now leave their homes, break family ties, renounce their possessions, and abandon all selfish interests. This is the meaning of "deny self." Moreover, the disciple must be prepared, if need be, to be crucified on a cross. Jesus asks for willingness to suffer literal death, at the executioner's hands for his sake. Only in this spirit can the disciples now "follow" him.

Vs. 35-37. The disciples will be tempted to hang back from fear. But Jesus reminds them that to hang back at this moment for the sake of possessions or from fear for their lives is to throw away "life" in the true sense; in other words it is to accept the lower life in preference to the higher, to save the skin at the expense of the soul. And this will surely be the poorest of all bargains. Not to go with Jesus to Jerusalem, cost what it may, is to forfeit for ever their true responsibility.

Doctor: "You are run down—no violent exercise—what are you?" Patient: "I am an anarchist." Doctor: "Then don't throw any bombs for a week or two."

Farm Notes

Hatching Dates.

Chicks should not be hatched too early because, besides the difficulty of caring for them during severe weather, they will start egg production too soon and exhaust a certain amount of their strength by the time that cold weather comes, with the result that they will often go into moult and stop laying.

Investigations have been made at several of the Dominion Experimental Stations with the object of determining the best time to have chickens hatch when the pullets are to be used for egg production during the winter months. The results of the tests show that the general purpose breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds should be hatched in April, preferably in the first three weeks of the month. A week or two later will do for the smaller and more rapidly maturing Mediterranean breeds such as Leghorns and Anconas. Pullets hatched at these dates will have time to properly mature before the latter part of October when egg production should begin.

In tests conducted at the Lennoxville, Quebec, Experimental Station over a period of years, general purpose pullets hatched between April 5 and 15 gave a considerably larger average profit per bird than those hatched between May 1 and 10.

Peony Growing.

The peony is a very popular flower and, as it is one of the hardiest of ornamental plants, it can be successfully grown in all the provinces. The wonderful range of form and color of the flowers and their delicate perfume make them favorites everywhere, and even when not in bloom the foliage is ornamental throughout the growing season. Very few insects or diseases affect the peony and its culture is easy. The latest report of the Dominion Horticulturist gives complete directions for the growing of this beautiful flower. It blooms best when planted in clay loam but succeeds on a wide range of soil if the drainage is good. It should be planted where there is as much as possible bright sunlight and at a distance from trees whose roots run through the ground. When planted in the spring they should be planted as early as possible and not too deeply. The crown or dormant buds should not be set more than three inches below the surface. They should be kept well cultivated at all times.

Fertilizers For the Corn Crop.

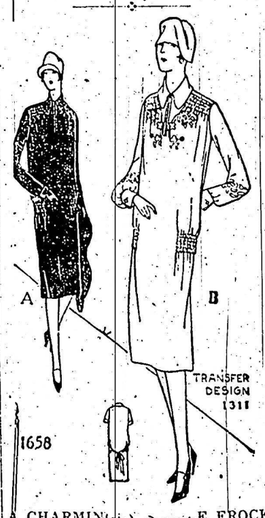
The most satisfactory fertilizer for corn is barnyard manure. In using manure, however, according to a new Dominion Department of Agriculture bulletin on Manures and Fertilizers, it may be found advantageous to add a phosphoric fertilizer such as superphosphate. When the supply of manure is limited or the soil is poor, the bulletin recommends a complete fertilizer in which phosphoric acid and potash predominate. On light sandy loams either a heavy application of manure or a complete fertilizer with a fairly high content of potash is necessary. A number of formulae for corn crops on different soils are suggested in the bulletin. For well manured loams and clay loams, 300 pounds of superphosphate is recommended. On similar soils where the manure supply is limited, 50 pounds of nitrate of soda, 40 of sulphate of ammonia, 40 of muriate of potash and 30 pounds of superphosphate is suggested. The formula given for well manure sandy loams is 35 pounds of nitrate of soda, 25 of sulphate of ammonia, 60 of muriate of potash and 300 of superphosphate, while for such soils with little manure the number of pounds of the first three ingredients are raised to 80, 50 and 100 respectively.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Varieties of Table Corn For Eastern Canada.

The varieties of corn best suited to most parts of Eastern Canada are those maturing for green corn in less than 100 days. Among the varieties recommended in the latest report of the Dominion Horticulturist is Pickaninny, an extremely early corn which is ready for use as green corn in less than 70 days. The kernels are white with a purplish tinge, broad, deep and very sweet. A new variety, named Banting, one of the most promising introductions of the Division of Horticulture during recent years, resembles Pickaninny closely but has yellow kernels. Early Malcolm is another excellent white corn with larger cobs than those of Pickaninny. Golden Bantam, with its broad, deep and tender kernels of rich yellow hue, and unique flavor, has always been very popular. As there are, however, many strains of this variety it is generally necessary to test several to ascertain which one will be best suited for a particular locality.

How to Begin Keeping Bees.

Canada is a good country for the beekeeper, as nearly everywhere there grows an abundance of nectar-secreting flowers and the climate is generally favorable to honey production. At the same time successful beekeeping does not require the expenditure of much time and consists chiefly in knowing what to do and when to do it. Often, however, prospective beekeepers are at a loss how to begin. They would do well to get the bulletin on Bees and How to Keep Them, available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The best time to begin, according to the bulletin, is in the spring. One or two colonies will be enough as it is a mistake to launch out on a large scale until some experience is acquired. Colonies complete in their hives may be obtained in May, and as early as April in British Columbia, or else swarms may be obtained during June or early July. A colony of bees obtained in the early spring will, with proper management, give a good crop of honey and a one colony increase. Swarms, however, unless early, are not likely to produce much honey the first year. The colony or swarm should be strong and headed by a young and fertile queen and the apiary from which it comes should be free from disease. The bees should, if possible, be procured from a nearby apiary. If colonies are purchased it is very desirable that they should be in modern hives. Another method of buying bees that is proving highly satisfactory is by weight, without combs, in boxes especially constructed for the purpose, but before doing this the necessary hives and accessories should be on hand. Those desiring advice as to where bees may be procured should write to the secretary of the provincial or local beekeepers' association, or consult the advertising columns of the bee journals.



A CHARMINGLY SIMPLE FROCK

Very youthful and becoming is the chic one-piece frock shown here. Shirring forms a wide band across the hips and is repeated at the front of each shoulder and a shaped collar finishes the neck. The long set-in sleeves are gathered to cuffs and a belt is sewn at the side seams and ties in a bow at the back. No. 1658 is for Misses and Small Women and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 3⅞ yards 39inch, or 2¾ yards 54-inch material. Price 20c the pattern.

Transfer Design No. 1311 is used to trim View B. Blue and yellow. Price [illegible] pattern.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

London Has a Smash

AT UNUSUAL ACCIDENT AT EMPIRE'S CAPITAL

Tram took a tumble and 30 people were injured in London when a tram from Tooting to the Embankment left the rails at Belham High Road and turned over.

British Deplore Big Prices Paid For Old Armor

Collection in Tower of London Suffers Because of Inability to Compete With American Bidders

Rare Pieces Come to U.S.

Only Recent Additions to English Store Gained by Transfer From Museum

While the other national collections are, year by year, enriched by the acquisition of works of art and historical specimens of great value, the armories of the Tower of London, for various reasons, have remained in statu quo for a considerable period, says "The Times," London. In the middle of the nineteenth century the admission fees to the armories were earmarked for a purchase grant, and from this pieces of great interest were acquired at sales, notably the Brocas sale in 1834, the Bernal sale in 1855, and at the dispersal of the collections of the Earl of Shrewsbury, 1857; of Baron Peuker, 1858, and of Baron de Cosson, 1893, the last purchase being a pistol at the Guiscey sale in 1898.

Of later years the fantastic prices given by American collectors for armor and weapons have rendered competition in this respect quite impossible, and the magnificent armors of the Earls of Cumberland and Pembroke, made in English workshops by the great master Jacob Halder, of Greenwich, have been allowed to leave the country without protest, while during the same period large sums have been raised to preserve the work of foreign painters for our national collections. The last important additions to the armories were the fine pieces which formed part of armors already in the Tower that the King transferred from the Royal Armory at Windsor in 1914.

For nearly 100 years the little-known Rotunda Museum on Woolwich Common has sheltered several examples of outstanding interest which were placed there at a time when the Tower was so overflowing with war stores that no room could be found for any additions to the armories. These pieces were acquired early in the nineteenth century, and were added to by General Lefroy, who purchased some fine examples of fifteenth century armor at Rhodes in 1866.

Collection Transferred

During the present year the Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution, who have charge of the Rotunda, were approached with a view to transferring these specimens from the Rotunda, which is not easy of access, to the Tower, where they would be seen by large numbers of the general public. This transfer was agreed to, as the Royal Artillery Institution have rightly considered that in this respect they are trustees for the public, and that the education of the public in the best and most convenient manner is of the first importance.

The first acquisitions include a fine suit of the early part of the sixteenth century, russeted, with bands of gilding. It is considered to have belonged to the Duc d'Uze, and according to a tradition, for which no authority can be found, it was worn by the Chevalier Bayard. The leg armor is of exceptionally fine workmanship, but the whole suit is of such small proportions that it must have been made for a youth of slight build and can hardly have belonged to such a mighty champion as Bayard. Of the helmets in this section of the transfer the fluted armet of the middle of the sixteenth century stands out as a superb example of the armorer's craft and will rank with the finest specimens of its period. There are several other helmets of interest, and a great shield, vamplate weighing over thirteen pounds, richly engraved. A very rare piece is the tailgrard for a horse, originally fastened to the steel crupper. It is fashioned in the form of a monster's head, and the skill displayed suggests that it came from the workshop of one of the master armorers of Germany. There is also a fine chanfron, or armor for a horse's head, of the middle of the sixteenth century.

The weapons and firearms are good and useful acquisitions, especially the latter, which are skillfully inlaid and show engraved wheel locks of fine workmanship. The next item in the collection is one which has become a household word among all collectors and students of armor—the famous "Brocas" tilting helm of the first years of the sixteenth century, if not earlier. This was purchased at the Brocas sale in 1834 for $30, and at the present day its market value would run well into four figures. Baron de Cosson has described this helmet as probably English and "perhaps the grandest jousting helm in existence," and certainly for practical construction and dignified lines and form it would be difficult to find its equal.

Other Rare Examples

The actual provenance of the Rhodes armor is vague. General Lefroy's autobiography merely that it came from of Rhodes. It must have whole or part of a Knights Hospitallers driven out by the Turks all the pieces may be fifteenth or early sixteenth. The most important pieces ladies, of which there are varieties, and an [illegible] is a rare example of such taining the brass [illegible] to which the camail of tached. The salades marks, one being the famous Missaglia family these hedmets are found that rivets fashioned in fashion. There are also bor of breast and back plates the graceful fluting period fifteenth century, and his master craftsman Seusenhofer had in [illegible] chaneling which at is known as "Maximilian" latter type of armor breastplates, one of which metal working is masterly deep chaneling and the the margins, being work of a master. Lacking in his [illegible] European armor, which which belonged [illegible] paralleled in its [illegible] ness." There are also [illegible] leg pieces, elbow pieces early pauldrons, [illegible] of Italian style, [illegible] amples of the armor of century, and a splendid chanfron.

THE WOMEN SM[illegible]

Speaker in Britain S[illegible] Have Put a R[illegible] Severe Defini[illegible] on Them

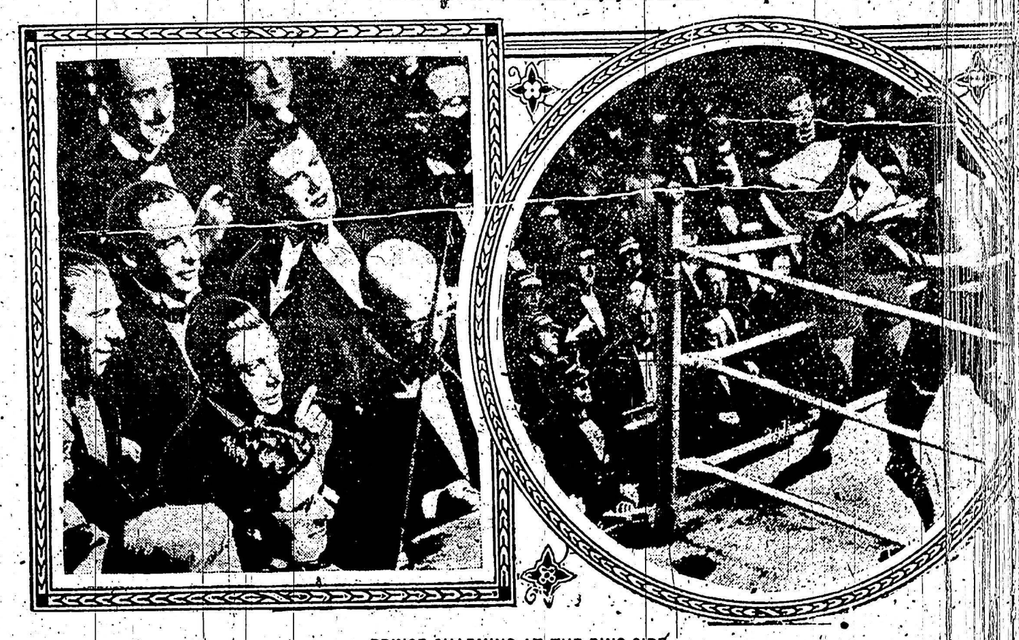
Vancouver.—Sun quotes who thinks that women do not belong anywhere.

"In one of the provincial England not long ago a [illegible] ing league met and [illegible] ful grievances.

"Men and women [illegible] that in many theatres [illegible] movie houses they [illegible] endure "smoke [illegible] around them. The [illegible] existed in trains [illegible] "But the real [illegible] when one 'gent' [illegible]

"Women who smoke [illegible] lonker ladies and have [illegible] come gentlemen."

The Prince of Wales Enjoys a Bout



PRINCE CHARMING AT THE RING SIDE

The Prince of Wales is an ardent "fight fan." He is shown here watching the match between Len Johnson and Jack Hood for the B[illegible] championship. In the circle at the right, Hood is seen forcing the fighting.

[illegible]ritain Honors Italian Doctor

[illegible]do Castellani Wins Knighthood for Researches in Tropical Diseases—Now Associated with Tulane—Served in British Colonies

Distinguished service rendered to [illegible] British Government in the field [illegible] tropical diseases has brought the [illegible]nor of knighthood to Dr. Aldo [illegible]stellani. Though he is Italian by [illegible]th, Dr. Castellani has devoted the [illegible]jor portion of his life to work in and [illegible] Great Britain.

Almost since the beginning of his [illegible]reer Dr. Castellani has specialized [illegible] tropical diseases. His research in [illegible] field and his knowledge of sleeping sickness and its kindred diseases [illegible]tracted attention a few years ago, [illegible]d he was persuaded to establish a [illegible]chool of tropical medicine under the [illegible]spices of Tulane University at New Orleans, La. He accepted under the [illegible]ndition that he spend only six [illegible]onths of the year on this side of the Atlantic, returning to London for the [illegible]emaining months. For the last two [illegible]ears Dr. Castellani has been in training in the school and aiding the South [illegible] combat diseases that are peculiar to [illegible]arm climates.

Dr. Castellani was born in Florence [illegible] 1875. While he has maintained [illegible]yalty to the land of his birth, England has a sentimental claim on him, [illegible]or his mother was English. He [illegible]ceived his doctor's degree in Florence [illegible]nd went to the University of Bonn [illegible]or postgraduate work. In the laboratories of the old Pasteur Institute [illegible] his interest in the specialty he was [illegible] follow became [illegible] developed.

His love of England, where he had [illegible]spent part of his childhood, and the opportunities that its schools had [illegible]offer, drew him to London, where [illegible] at once allied himself with the [illegible] Institute. His next step was to join the School of Tropical Medicine. At this time the scientists of [illegible] young medical man had attracted the notice of the British Government. He was invited to pursue his studies [illegible] Uganda, where the native [illegible] victims of the dread sleeping sickness.

In 1903 Dr. Castellani went [illegible] Africa. After proving the old theory that the cause of sleeping sickness lay in the blood, he found that it was brought on by a trypanosome [illegible] parasite, carried by tsetse flies, [illegible] gained him recognition [illegible] specialists the world over.

He was [illegible] by the Royal College of Surgeons to be one of the lecturers of the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Colombo, Ceylon, which [illegible] asked to head the [illegible] of Tropical Diseases. There followed [illegible] years devoted to research, during which he again added to his [illegible] experience in tropical medicine.

During the World War Dr. Castellani served under the Dutch [illegible]. The end of the war found him [illegible] in London again. Recently he [illegible] chosen to direct the [illegible] Ross Institute of Tropical Medicine in that city.

Dr. Castellani has written a book [illegible] his connection with Tulane University he has written several [illegible] on those diseases with which [illegible] most concerned.

More Speed Yet

Commander Byrd Predicts 500 Miles An Hour For Planes

Commander Richard E. Byrd, [illegible] writing a review of aviation [illegible] "Mirrors of the Year" just published by the Frederick A. Stokes Co., predicts for the near future [illegible] mighty period of aviation development [illegible]

"That we shall have a tremendous increase in commercial flying is obvious," writes Commander Byrd. "The cost of operation is high, a problem, but it is resolving itself as the flying volume increases. Today, most companies are operating on little better than a fraction of their capacity. This situation will ultimately solve itself and the costs will be more economically distributed. After all, the airplane has an inherent advantage over all other competitive transportation media in its speed. And it is dependable; more and more individuals and business houses are recognizing this."

In "Mirrors of the Year," Commander Byrd also predicts that an airplane speed of 500 miles an hour is in sight.

"Transoceanic flights will become a regular service, perhaps not immediately, but perhaps, too, within a decade," Commander Byrd continues. "The successful flights of 1927 assured that. We learned that an airplane motor could be counted upon for fifty hours of uninterrupted performance, and that a multi-engined plane was the most practical of all for this kind of flight. But here, as in the early stages, airplane designers must solve technical problems of safety and comfort before transoceanic service can be counted upon for passenger appeal. It is not inconceivable that our future air lines will have eight, even ten motors, some of them auxiliary power plants which can be turned on if any of the eight others should fail.

Commander Byrd says that for June, 1928, "we shall have 8,121 miles of public air lines supervised by the Department of Commerce, traversed at least four times daily by air mail, passenger and express planes. Airports, emergency landing fields, intermediate beacons ten to twenty-five miles apart, will dot these paths. Night flying, already an established practice along our mail routes, is increasing as fast as guiding lights are installed. In this department, particularly, we have progressed much faster than Europe."