

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'S FOLLOWERS, 34-37.

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 to any of his disciples. It was not until he had reached the point of disclosure of the mystery. Jesus saw the Father's hand in the events which were now passing before him. He was now in Galilee, near the city of Nazareth. 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, death, and resurrection were 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 do you 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 men something of the same supernatural insight which he had led himself. So Jesus proceeded to unfold to them the further mystery of his suffering.

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

V. 27. The city of Caesarea, near which Jesus asked his memorable question, lay beyond the northern confines of Palestine, near the base of Mount Hermon. In ancient times it 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 Caesarea "Philippi," to distinguish it from the other Caesarea 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 Messiah, 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 misled by political fancies 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 anxiety was therefore absolutely epoch-making.

V. 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 is 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.



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 3 1/2 yards 39-inch, or 2 1/2 yards 54-inch material. Price 20c the pattern.

Transfer Design No. 1311 is used to trim View B. Blue and yellow. Price 25c the pattern.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

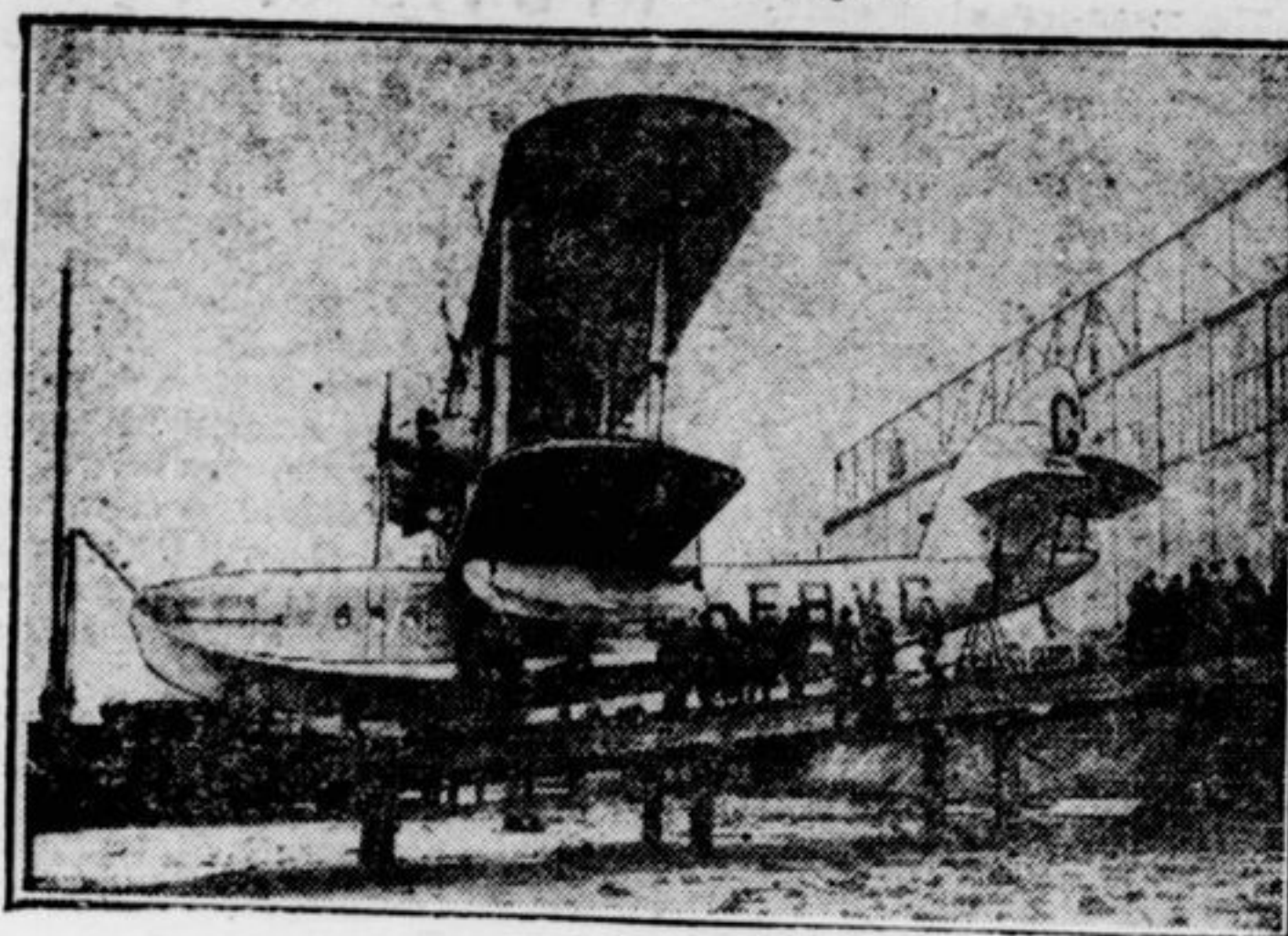
Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

"Our museum has acquired a new Rembrandt." About time, too. The other ones was getting very old!"

Proud Parent—"So now, children, you know what I did in the Great War." Little Tommy—"But, Daddy, why did they want all the other men when they had you?"

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."

To Link The Empire



A MONSTER SEAPLANE

The "Calcutta," built for the British Air Ministry, has a saloon and refreshment buffet and accommodation for 15 passengers.

FLOWERS and VEGETABLES No. 6

Make Sure of Asparagus.

There is nothing easier to grow than asparagus, and this vegetable always in demand, is never cheap. A ten-foot square will give a respectable supply for a small family and will become more productive each year. A bed may be started from roots or seed, though where a fairly good sized plot is wanted it is advisable to use seed. The Washington, a rust-proof asparagus of good size, is gaining favor because it appears to be free from disease and is a vigorous grower. A bed may be established in three years from seed and two from roots. The seed should be soaked in warm water for 24 hours before planting and sown in drills outside as soon as the ground can be worked. It is rather slow to germinate. The plants should be allowed to grow in the seed row for one season, and the following year the strongest and straightest selected to form a permanent bed. In this the plants should be spaced two feet apart in rows three feet apart.

Hiding the Compost Heap.

All good gardeners carefully collect grass clippings, weeds and other garden refuse, piling the same in some corner of the yard, where, helped by a layer of soil and a little watering, this waste gradually turns into a heap of valuable humus. In the small garden at least, this can be avoided if a few surplus dahlias and some choice of Bachelor buttons and trailing plants are included in the heap. The bulk of the refuse is collected in early spring, so that any late additions will not seriously handicap these flowers, which should make a brave show from the middle of July until frost.

Early Vegetables.

Radishes, spinach, lettuce, early peas, and onions are staple crops of the early gardener and are the first fruits of the labor in the yard behind the house. The radish supply can be sowed at one time now instead of the usual repetitions, with an extra early, early, mid-season and late variety, all going in together but maturing in succession. The same varieties can be put in two weeks later and the work is done for the season. Head lettuce should be sowing in boxes or hotbeds by this time to be ready to transplant into permanent quarters as soon as it is safe to do so. Many gardeners refuse to bother with headless head lettuce any longer and have taken to the cos variety. This grows upright, with long leaves which enclose the heart, and it is self-blanching. A little tying up will hasten the process. The new spinaches, which will grow and grow without going to seed, are a big advance over the old types. They give a bigger and better supply of leaves and can be cut down to within an inch of the ground and will grow up again. These new varieties are called King, Portugal and any of the Globe varieties are now popular onions, and can be easily grown for seed. These may be used green or for pickling. There

are half a dozen good early peas and anyone of them will give satisfaction. All vegetables must be grown quickly if they are to be crisp when brought to the table. A check in growth will make them tough. To prevent such an occurrence, especially when the weather is inclined to be cool, it is well to apply some quickly available fertilizer such as nitrate of soda. This may be raked in between the rows at the rate of a scant handful to the square yard, or it may be dissolved in water, a tablespoonful to the gallon and applied with the ordinary watering can. Care must be taken when applying dry that none of this fertilizer is allowed to rest on the leaves of the plants as it is liable to burn. If the hose is turned on immediately after the nitrate has been sprinkled over the garden or if the job is carried out just before a rain or during one, there will be no chance of any injury.

When Soil is Ready.

Perhaps those persons who are making a garden for the first time should be warned not to dig in the ground too early. Many a garden has been ruined for one season by plowing or spading the soil before it has become sufficiently dry. A test is easily made. It is necessary only to take up a handful of soil and squeeze it. If it compacts into a lump in the hand it is too wet to work. If, on the contrary, it crumbles when squeezed, it probably is in just the right condition for plowing, spading, and planting.

March Worst Month Says Beauty Expert

March is the most trying month of the year for skins according to Celia Caroline Cole writing in the current "Delineator." "Begin weeding in March," she says. "Begin the process 'way down deep,' purgatives and diet and quarts of water drunk every day—take two glasses every time instead of one, it's a good habit to form. An eye bath every time you come in from the streets. Facial oil every day. And cream and powder protection for the skin every time you go out.

"Never try," advises this expert, "to bleach the skin in March, it is too drying. Feed it oil. Warm a little oil, and dipping your fingers in, smooth it all over the face and neck, and leave the face—leave the oil on all night if you can, or for as long as you can in the daytime." "Women whose skins seem already too oily should do this just the same, but pat with an astringent afterwards. Oily skins can always use bland soap and warm water at night, with a cold rinse after, but in March," Miss Cole concludes, "no one should wash and then go out in the drying winds that March specializes in so maliciously."



"There are always hints of scandals floating about in these boarding houses." "Yes; those places are full of room-

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.

Peony Growing.

The peony is a very popular flower and, as it is one of the hardest 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 soils 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 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 manured 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 50, 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 Horti-

THE WOMEN SMOKERS

Speaker in Britain Seems to Have Put a Rather Severe Definition on Them

Vancouver.—Sun quotes a "gent" who thinks that women smokers do not belong anywhere:—

In one of the provincial towns of England not long ago an anti-smoking league met and voiced its wailful grievances. Men and women alike deplored that in many theatres and all movie houses they had to sit and endure smoke being puffed all around them. The same condition existed in trains and restaurants. But the real limit was reached when one "gent" emitted this gem: "Women who smoke are no longer ladies and have not yet become gentlemen."

culture 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 home 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.

The Easiest Way to Make Slip Covers

Slip covers for the chairs and sofas are an essential of any home to-day according to a writer in the current issue of "Delineator."

"There are two kinds of slip covers," she says, "the summer slip cover which transforms the interior for the hot months, and the all-year-round slip cover. Both are rapidly becoming an essential and charming feature of modern decoration. In many modern houses the slip cover is in general use, due to its practicality. Rich fabrics like satin, which can not be used as upholstery in the main living rooms of the house, owing to the fact that they soil quickly, can be used as slip covers."



Directions for making slip covers are given in the article as follows: "First stage: Cut a strip of slip cover material wide enough to hang over the chair several inches at either side and long enough to reach from the front to the floor behind, with four inches tucked away. In the creases at the back of the seat, Pin firmly to prevent slipping. Second stage: Pin in platts for an ample seam at front of seat and two seams at the top of the back. Where the material extends beyond the width of the chair at the top of the chair back, slit the platts to chair width and pin in side pieces. These should be just long enough to hand over the curve of the arm. Next slit the material to fit over and around the arm, at the points, that is, where the arm joins the back and the seat. Run the scissors along the inside joint of the arm and seat, leaving two inches and a half for tuck-in. Slit the platt at the front of the seat to chair width on both sides. Third stage: Pin pieces for the inside and top of each arm. In cutting the inside piece remember that you have allowed two inches and a half in the seat for tuck-in, and allow a corresponding amount in the side. Next pin in the large side pieces and trim off surplus material. Fourth stage: Pin in pieces for the front of each arm. The final step in the making of a slip cover is the taping. This is done on the sewing machine, using a small metal foot called a binder, which turns the tape under and in one operation."

Shouldn't Involve Any Cash.

"I'm thinking about getting married, but dread the amount of money it takes." "That shouldn't involve any cash at all." "What, getting married shouldn't?" "No—thinking about it."

Closed Towns

Quebec Action Catholique (Ind.): The utter decay of Val Jalbert, since the closing of the mill at that place, has strengthened opposition to the incorporation of the town of Shipshaw. It is said that the closing down of the plant at Val Jalbert is an accident, when one considers the great development and progress in the whole Chicoutimi region. But is it not an accident which may be repeated? Are not these company towns all exposed to the same risk. If the company sells its interests, if a trust is formed, if competition demands reorganization, if the raw product, which in this case is lumber, becomes scarce, it means shutting down the plant, the disappearance of the town and a dispersal of the population en masse.

Honesty is the one card in the pack you can play at any time without thinking of how to play it.

A Few New Recipes

Molasses Squares.

1 cup fat, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup molasses, 1/2 cup coffee, 2 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Mix in order and pour into a greased dripping pan. The batter should be a little thicker than the usual cake batter. Bake in a moderate oven twelve to fifteen minutes. Cut into squares as soon as taken from the oven.

Ravioli Stuffing.

Place stuffed cucumber rings in the center of a small platter and surround attractively with the following: Smoked salmon, eggs stuffed with cavari, stuffed celery stalks, salami, stuffed olives, sliced radishes, onions and peppers in French dressing, pl minto, lettuce hearts. Serve very cold as a first course of an Italian dinner.

Red Cherry Sponge.

Saute one tablespoon chopped onion and one tablespoon chopped parsley in one tablespoon olive oil. Add one-half cup spinach, one cup chopped cooked meat, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one-half teaspoon thyme, two tablespoons broth, one-fourth cup grated cheese. Mix well and stuff in the ravioli paste, which may be made at home or bought ready-prepared.

Soak One and One-half Tablespoons

gelatin in two tablespoons cold water for five minutes. Drain juice from a No. 2 can of red-pitted cherries and bring to boiling. Pour over gelatin and when dissolved add the cherries. Allow to cool and when just beginning to thicken, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Mold in individual dishes and chill. Serve unadorned with a yellow or soft custard made from two egg yolks. This recipe serves six to eight persons.

Broiled Onion With Cheese.

Peel and slice Bermuda onions and place in a greased broiler. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and butter. Put under the broiler and cook until light brown. Draw out from the fire, sprinkle with grated cheese and set under the fire again for a few minutes.

Break, Break, Break

Break, break, break. On thy cold gray stones, O sea! And I would that my tongue were utter. The thoughts that arise in me— Oh well for the fisherman's boy! That he shouts with his sister's play! Oh well for the sailor lad! That he sings in his boat on the bay! And the stately ships go on, To their haven under the hill! But oh for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still! Break, break, break At the foot of the cross, O sea! But the tender grace of a day that is dead Will never come back to me.—Tennyson

Another Good Bank Return

The Standard Bank Directors are happy in being able to show a good result of their able management. The Standard Bank, one of our popular financial institutions.

MUTT AND JEFF—Bud Fisher.



Outside of That Jeff's Novel is Complete.

