

Sunday School Lesson

April 6. Lesson I—The Law of the Cross—Matthew 16: 13-20. Golden Text—If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me.—Matthew 16: 24.

ANALYSIS

I. THE GREAT CONFESSON, vs. 13-20.
II. THE SUFFERING MESSIAH, vs. 21-23.
III. THE TERMS OF DISCIPLESHIP, vs. 24-26.

INTRODUCTION—This lesson marks a change in the method of Jesus. He has thus far been preparing his disciples for their personal confession of his greatness as the Messiah. He had not openly revealed his great dignity; but now that these followers have advanced thus far, he proceeds to reveal to them the true nature of his office. He corrects their wrong ideas of mere worldly glory, and shows them that he must first suffer many things before his purpose can be realized.

I. THE GREAT CONFESSON, v. 13-20.

V. 13. Jesus had reached the most northerly point in his journey, and had come to Caesarea Philippi, a town in the territory of Philip, and so called to distinguish it from Caesarea on the seacoast. It was under the shadow of Mount Hermon, and is now called Banias. Jesus asks the disciples concerning their opinions, which are current about himself. We notice that he uses the self-selected title, "Son of man."

V. 14. The replies of the disciples show that Jesus had not thus far openly stated that he was the Christ, but they also show how pronounced was the impression which he had made, since he is compared with the greatest men of the nation, John the Baptist, Elijah, and Jeremiah.

V. 15. Jesus is, however, less concerned about public opinion than about their opinion.

V. 16. Simon Peter answers for the twelve, and makes his memorable confession. It is a reply that reveals the great advancement which he has made. His views had become more spiritual, and they were ready to accept Jesus as their Lord in spite of the outward failure of many of their expectations. The words of Peter were such as would imply the divinity of Christ. It is said that here we reach the high water mark of apostolic faith, during the pre-resurrection days.

V. 17. Jesus is greatly affected by the reply, and lays great store by this notable confession. He says that this could not come from human wisdom, but must be due to the direct action of the spirit of his Father in heaven.

V. 18. Now the church may begin, since it is upon such confession that Christ may build as upon a rock. Faith in Christ and attachment to him are the essentials for all true disciples. These foundations are permanent. No death will come to this church—it will never pass down through the doors that lead to Hades, the realm of the dead.

V. 19. This promise is not made to Peter alone as a personal gift, as is taught in the Roman Catholic theology. One who is called in the sequel Satan, "anointed the infallible guide of all Christians. The meaning seems to be that the church, in the future, will make wise and just decisions on questions of conduct and policy. There will be a guiding spirit in the church. Christ will be present to open all these doors.

II. THE SUFFERING MESSIAH, vs. 21-23.

V. 4. It is distinctly stated that a change now took place in the method of Jesus. The disciples had discovered the messianic secret of Jesus, but they were far from understanding what his meaning of that office was. They had associated it with outward success and triumph. But Jesus now proceeds to give them further instruction on the nature of his messianic office. His victory is possible only by the way of the cross. Jesus sees quite clearly that he is to have a fatal ending to his career, and he now makes a prediction on the details of this. His mind had evidently pictured the future in its sad and painful outline, though in all these prophecies the resurrection is included.

V. 22. The words of Peter make it clear that it was very difficult for these disciples to accept this idea of a suffering Messiah. Evidently they had not applied the great passage in Isaiah, chap. 53, to this office, and they therefore shrink from the thought.

V. 23. We notice the severity of the reply of Jesus. He who recently was called the rock of the church is now referred to as filling the place of the tempter. Peter is a stumbling-block. The entire passage reveals the wisdom which Jesus exercised in the implanting of new ideas in the minds of the disciples. He could not give them all the truth at one time, but had to

use the principle of adaptation. He knew how hard it was to prepare them for this truth—that the best things he had to bring could come only through suffering.

III. THE TERMS OF DISCIPLESHIP, vs. 24-26.

V. 24. Jesus now lays down the same principle for his disciples. Those who come after him must be ready to face the same hardships. They will meet with much danger and opposition. They will be scoffed at and rejected simply because they claim to follow Jesus.

V. 25. This is one of the few sayings common to all the gospels. It has already appeared in Matt. 10: 24. It must, therefore, be a kind of key-verse in the New Testament. It makes manifest this great truth, that unselfish and self-forgetting service is the condition of discipleship, but at the same time such sacrifice is the path, not to death, but to life.

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By ANNAEELLE WORTHINGTON

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New Plant Brings New Industry

Canadian farmers are finding a new opportunity in the cultivation of the soybean. During 1929 soybean oil and other products to a value of nearly \$2,000,000 were imported by Canadian industries. Experimental work conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture shows that eighteen varieties can be successfully cultivated in Canada. It grows under essentially the same conditions as corn, and generally speaking, can be grown anywhere corn grows, and with about the same results.

Farm Notes

Beef Grading

On his return from the annual meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union at Regina recently Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, reports keen interest in and good general support of the beef grading policy inaugurated by the Department.

Not only are the livestock men themselves taking a real interest in the opportunities presented by the new system, but the packing houses, the retail stores and the consumers are all taking a growing interest in the graded beef policy.

For the livestock man it means earlier returns for better quality livestock, for the packing house it means better business with the speculative element reduced to a minimum, to the housewife and the retailer it means better relations through dealing in quality graded products.

The new system is taking hold well in the West, and as more beef fit for grading comes through from the Canadian livestock men graded beef will be better known on the eastern market with resultant advantages to all concerned.

Better Feed Standards

Better feed oats and barley is assured by the new regulations of the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture which require a more careful elimination of weed seeds. Under these new regulations, while wild oats and other grains present are taken into consideration, the quality of the grain itself now mainly determines the grade.

In the past there have been frequent complaints, especially from the eastern feeders, of the excess of weed seeds contained in feed grain from the west.

Under the grain inspection practices now in force even the lowest grades of feed seed oats and barley may have not more than 3 per cent of weed seeds.

With this new system of inspection in operation eastern feeders will be able to buy feed oats and feed barley on certificate, and with much greater assurance as to the cleanliness and quality of the grain so purchased.

Chicken Training School

In preparing the Canadian exhibit for the Fourth World's Poultry Congress in the Crystal Palace, London, England, next July, a special training school for the select poultry which will be featured has been started. This school is novel and unique.

At the training centre a Canadian specialist in the art of showing poultry will put sixty of the finest cockerels and hens it has been possible to get in Canada through a short course in how they must act when at the Crystal Palace.

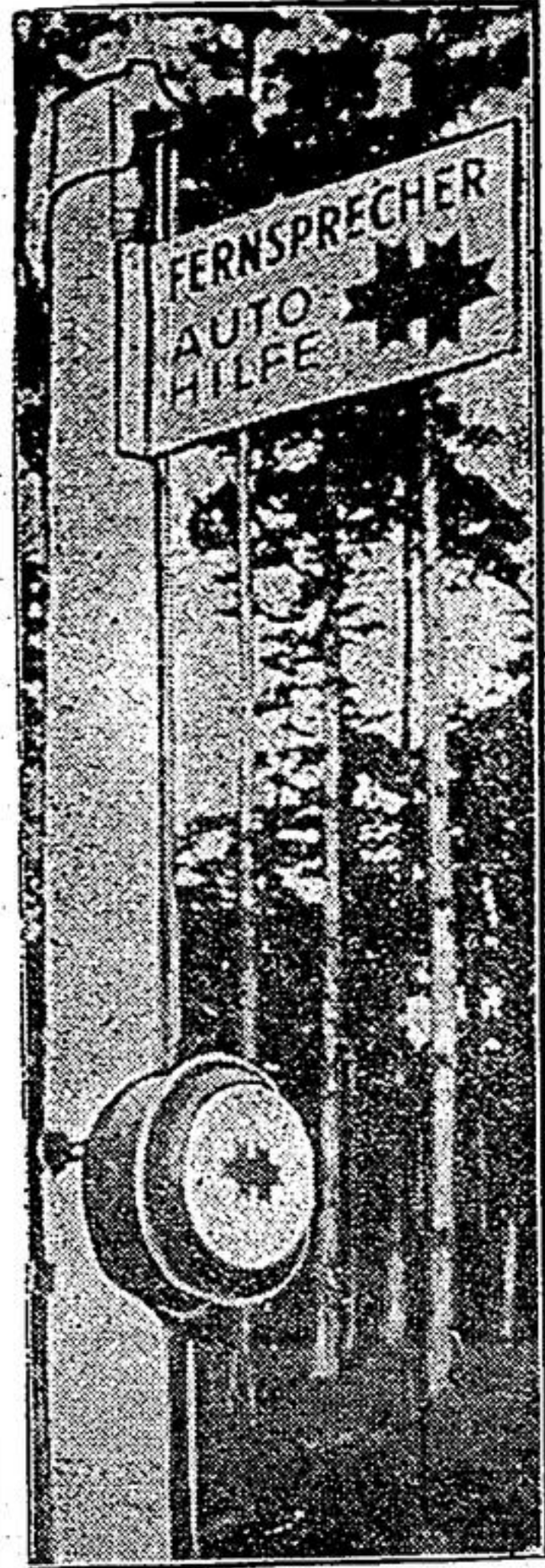
It is, of course, far too early to say anything about the Canadian exhibit for the Congress beyond the fact that it will be fully representative of Canada and will feature Canadian poultry in a most unusual and effective manner.

Fine as the birds which have been selected for the Canadian exhibit now are, when they have finished their "education" they will be quite as finished and clever as birds can be. The etiquette of the show ring will add much to their natural qualifications, and the birds will add the final touch to what will prove to be one of the most interesting features at the big show.

Plant Clean Seed

You may not always be able to afford finest quality registered seed for planting, but you can always afford clean seed for planting. The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are urging the planting of clean seed this year more than ever before—clean seed pays, particularly with the weed menace reaching the alarming proportions it does in many parts of Canada to-day.

There are many effective ways of cleaning seed, depending upon the quantity to be cleaned, location and equipment. In many parts of Canada seed cleaning machinery is readily available for the purpose, while in others suitable screens can be adapted to the fanning mill, and in some of the more remote sections the old pioneer method of wind-cleaning is always available.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dom. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.



"AUTO HELP"
Here is seen one of the new telephone signs inaugurated on roads near Berlin, Germany, as an aid in case of automobile accidents.

More Kick for Less

Scotsmen Rejoice in New Drink But Ill-effects Are Stressed

London—Scotland is rejoicing in a new drink named "Red Biddy," which has the supreme merit that the drinker, following an over-dose of the previous night, may, by simply drinking a glass of water, revive all the sense of intoxication. The disadvantage of the new drink, according to declarations in the House of Commons, is that it is extremely bad not only for the lining of the stomach, but for the nerves as well.

Just what ingredients go into the new drink neither the Royal Licensing Commissioners nor the House of Commons has so far been able to determine, but the general impression is that it is made from cheap wine from southern England jazzed up with a sizable injection of raw alcohol. Because the basic wine is made in England, the duty is only 35 cents a gallon as against \$2.10 per gallon on the lowest-priced imported wines from Sapin and Portugal. For this reason it can be sold very cheaply.

The main ingredient against "Red Biddy" is that the barrels in which it is brought to saloons become corroded instead of preserved as would be the effect of good wine on the wood. It has somewhat the same effect, according to its opponents, on the human stomach.



1st Critic—"I hear they're going to give Scribblers' comedy a presentation."
2nd Critic—"When is it coming off?"
1st Critic—"About a week after it's put on, I guess."
Fifty million powder puffs were sold in England last year. Some lucky manufacturers are making hay while the nose shines.

Ocean Greyhound Will Be Replaced

Cunard Line to Have Ship Larger Than Any Other Planned

London—Preliminary inquiries are now being made by the Cunard Line for specifications for a new ocean greyhound to replace the rapidly aging Mauretania. Shipping circles understand that the Cunard Line is now convinced that its picturesque flagship which held the Atlantic blue ribbon for many years, is incapable of wrestling speed laurels from the faster Bremen, and it therefore behoves the British line to bolster up its fleet by replacing the Mauretania with a faster ship.

Rumors and conjectures to this effect have been floating about for some time, but recently was the first definite information that the Cunard Line was taking the necessary steps to recapture the record for the fastest Atlantic crossing.

However, the Bremen's record-holding performance is not the only reason. It is pointed out that the Mauretania is already 21 years old, and that by the time she is replaced, she will have reached the age limit for Atlantic service. Nevertheless, there is a good deal of astonishment in shipping circles here that the Cunard Line has taken the plunge, for it was thought that, in view of the great activity internationally in building up merchant fleets, the Cunard Line would prefer to hold off construction for the present.

It is emphasized that the invitations for bids just sent out relate to the construction of one ship, not two, as has been erroneously reported. However, the new ship will be larger than any other planned by any nation, and will be fitted with water-tube boilers and turbines designed for a speed close to 30 knots.—Montreal Star.

Insect War Resumes

A mighty army of mites wages ceaseless warfare on all forms of plant life and just as ceaseless is the warfare waged by skilled entomologists to protect and preserve farm, field and garden crops. Experts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have already planned intensive campaigns against field crops pests for 1930, including grasshoppers, the wheat stem sawfly, wireworms, the pale western cutworm, and his ally the red-backed cutworm, the bertha Colorado potato beetle, the imported cabbage butterfly, and the root maggot. They also have a watching brief against the forest pests, including the aphids on maple, willow and elm, the spruce spider-mite, the forest tent caterpillar and the box elder leaf roller and twig borer.

Dwellers of the Slums

Spectator (London): Millions of men and women and children are slum dwellers through no conceivable fault or failure in efficiency. . . The majority of slum dwellers need not moral reform, but material opportunity. . . They do not ask for pity. They ask for nothing. Yet, unknown to themselves, they are our judges, and may become our destroyers. Some will become Communists, seeking blindly to overthrow a system which tolerates such misery. The progress of the disease of slumdom, if we do not take a knife and extirpate it, may develop in various ways; in increasing physical and mental deficiency, in decline in energy and self-reliance, in loss of trade, in helplessness, and in fantastic political experiments. The infection will spread to the whole country unless we face the facts in all their implications—historical, eugenic, political.

The Independent Girl

Here's to the maiden Who knows her own mind, Who in ways of the world Is a long way from blind; Who knows her own mind And holds a good lease of it; And heaven prevent us From getting a piece of it.

Aerial Amenities

Said the lightning to the aeronaut, "You'd better get from under." Said the aeronaut to the lightning, "Aw, will you go to thunder?"

Remarkable Show!

The Ontario Agricultural College is Teaching Practical Show Work to the Students Which Should be of Great Value in the Future

During the past few years a new feature of unusual interest in the educational work of the College has been developing. This is an annual exhibition known as the College Royal. The show is staged entirely by the students, and year by year it is improving so rapidly that it is beginning to attract the attention of the people of the province as it surely should.

As its name indicates, it is a sort of miniature Royal Winter Fair, and its purpose is to develop in the students the ability to plan and supervise a fair, and to properly prepare and exhibit all kinds of live-stock and other farm products, as well as to stage educational exhibits along the lines of country life.

This year's College Royal was held on Tuesday, March 4th, and proved a real revelation, not only to the visitors who came, but also to the instructors and students themselves. The way most of the live animals were exhibited would certainly have done credit to the great Royal at Toronto, and several of the educational exhibits were good enough to be real attractions at any of the large shows of the continent.

In the live-stock classes prizes were not awarded on the merits of the animals, but on the proficiency of the exhibitors in preparing and exhibiting their entries, and this was so uniformly well done that the judges in most cases found it very hard to make awards.

The Home Economics students as well as the Agricultural students are involved in this unique show. An educational exhibit placed by the girls won second prize, and in some respects was superior to the first. For this exhibit a light frame structure containing two rooms of equal size was set up. The first room had dainty, blue-green walls, high-backed bed, an old-fashioned, high-made stand, and a dainty homelike stand. It well deserved the title which hung above the door—"Why Girls Live Home".

The second room was tastefully but very inexpensively decorated in a color scheme of ivory and rose which was carried out in the wall-paper, furniture, and drapes. . . Dyed flour sacks were used in making the drapes for dressing table, window seat, and wardrobe. An old braided rug was dyed to match the drapes. On the walls were a few magazine pictures mounted on white cardboard. The high head-piece of the bed was cut down to a more modest and usable height, and the bed given a coat of ivory paint. A common chair was brought up from the kitchen, painted to match the bed, and decorated with a small design in harmonizing colors. The room looked extremely attractive and tasty, and the entire cash cost was only \$4.23.

This exhibit constituted a very striking lesson in taste and economy yet it stood second to the Canadian Bacon Exhibit set up by the students of Animal Husbandry.

We predict great things for the future of the College Royal.

Its Dogged as Does It

Auckland Weekly News:—It says much for British financial and industrial power that there are more people employed now than before the war. Much is heard of depressed British industries, of the difficulties of public and private finance, of employment and of similar conditions suggesting that the country is laboring toward an uncertain future. Less is known, because less is said, about the marvelous manner in which the nation is carrying on despite all the handicaps, and especially in spite of the disorganization of foreign markets, for which British industry and commerce are in no way responsible.

TRUTH

To truth's house there is a single door, which is experience. He teaches best who feels the heart of all men in his breast and knows their strength or weakness through his own.—Bayer Taylor.

Farm and Garden

Early Planting of Vegetables

Those vegetables of which the leaves are eaten, such as spinach, lettuce, cress and mustard, should go in first. There is little danger of planting them too soon as most of them will stand some frost. They may be planted just as soon as it is possible to get on the land. Those which are grown for their bulbs or roots, such as parsnips, beets, carrots, early turnips and onions, may be planted about the same time, although they are not as hardy as the first mentioned. Peas should not go in until the weather turns warmer for, although they are fairly hardy, they are liable to rot if put in while the soil is cold and wet. This applies to the vegetable pea and not the kind grown for flowers, which are sown just as early as possible. Later sown or set out vegetables are cabbages, cauliflower, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers and celery. These will not stand any frost and so must either be planted and protected in hot-beds, cold-frames or in the greenhouse until all danger of frost is past.

Fruit Trees and Shrubs

Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and rose bushes are planted as soon as the ground is dry enough to dig. This also applies to bush fruits, strawberries and perennial flowers. Once the soil loses the moisture of early spring and hot dry winds commence, a much larger proportion of plants will die than if planted earlier. In planting these, trim off all broken and weak growth and shorten off the top to compensate for the shearing off of the root growth. Plant a little deeper than these things wear in before and make the hole big enough to receive all the roots without crowding. It is well to fill in with good soil, finely pulverized, and pour from half to a pail of water on this soil after it is firmed about the roots. The water will force the fine soil in tight around the tiny rootlets and exclude the air which would otherwise be fatal to the plant. Nitrate of soda sprinkled at the rate of a teaspoonful per shrub in the case of newly planted seedlings up to half a pound for a large well established bush; will stimulate growth wonderfully.

Foliage Screens

Bare wooden fences even if painted do not make attractive backgrounds for any garden and neither do barns, garages, and house walls. In most cases these can be very effectively screened by tall-growing flowers, creepers or trailing vines. Where one owns the property the job should be made permanent, using clumps of shrubbery at the corners and here and there in front of the walls or fences and permanent creepers, such as Dutchman's Pipe, Virginia Creeper or Boston Ivy on the walls. With the exception of the Boston Ivy and one form of Virginia Creeper, which are self-climbing, the others will need some form of support. With the latter and also with climbing roses, it is well to have them out from the wall or fence a little-bit. In the case of a brick or stone wall, which is inclined to heat up during the hot summer days and ruin the bloom, if not the plant itself, it is almost essential to have the creeper at least a foot away from the wall. One can do this by erecting trellis work or wire—the wooden trellis is preferable because it will not heat and burn the plants—which is attached by short supports to the wall. Another way is to fasten blocks or stout pieces of wood about six inches long to the wall and strong wires along these about six inches from the wall. Where the creepers are supported in this way foliage and bloom will last longer because they are away from the reflected heat and it is also possible to get a hose or sprayer in behind them to fight insect pests. Of course this is rather an expensive process and is only recommended in the case of expensive screening material. Even where one is only renting the property and expects to move next year very effective screens can be made with Scarlet Runner Beans, Morning Glories, Hops or Dolichos Hiacinth Bean which will all grow rapidly providing foliage and flowers to cover anything they are attached to. Sweet Peas, Morning Glories and Climbing Nasturtiums can only be used on smaller buildings or fences as they will not grow much over five feet, but the others named will grow up to twenty feet. The Hiacinth Bean, doing this easily and providing an abundant show of white, purple and lilac flower-spikes as well. For a standing screen, such as is necessary in front of the vegetable garden where perhaps there is no fence, Sun-flowers, Cosmos, African Marigolds, Dahlias and Giant Hollyhocks may be used. The larger growing annuals can also be used very effectively in place of clumps of permanent shrubbery. The writer has grown fine bushy Cosmos and Nicotines standing five feet high and measuring four feet across. To get best results in this case one must give plenty of room otherwise the plants will be spindly and go down with the first heavy wind or rain.

TASTES

It is a fine thing to have just the right tool for one's task. But if you have not the perfect tool, use the tool that you have. Better to be carving with love and a jack-knife than waiting discontentedly for a sculptor's chisel.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



Jeff's Tired of Being a Spare Tire.