SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV.—APRIL 26, 1908.

Jesus Teaches Humility.—John 13: 1-20. Print John 13: 1-15.

Commentary.—I. At the supper table (vs. 1-3). 1. Before the feast—They were in the upper room which had been given them for the occasion (Luke 22: 12), but the supper had not yet been served. Jesus knowing (R. V.)—He was fully conscious of his approaching agony and death. Should depart, etc.—Death is referred to as though it were merely taking a journey from this forld to the Father. "He was conscious not only that his hour of agony was come, but that that hour was the gate to the eternal glory with the Father. The light from beyond shone back even upon this dreadful hour." 'His entire passion and ascension are included in this departure, as taking place in this one hour."—Whedon. Having loved his own— His own were those who had chosen him as their Saviour and guide, and whom he had chosen to carry out his plans. In the world—They were to continue in the world, confronted with its troubles and difficulties, after he had left them. Loved them unto the end—1. To the uttermost limit of love (R. V., margin). 2. With a love without end. "God's love never changes, never ceases, any more than the sun ceases to shine, although men may hide in caves and dungeons from its light."

2. Supper being ended—'During supper."—R. V. A better reading is "when supper was beginning."—Cam. Bib. It was customary to wash the feet before sitting down to a meal. As there was no servant the disciples should have done this for each other as well as for their divine Master; but 'it appears from Luke's account that as they took their reclining couches at the table, a strife arose for precedency, and by this is explained the washing of the apostles' feet by Jesus—a reproof and a lesson on humility and peace."—Whedon. Devil having already put (R. V.)—The plot to perform this dastardly deed was no doubt formed by Judas at the time of the supper (Matt. 26: 14), five days before this. 3. Jesus knowing—The condescension, humility and infinite love of Jesus is here brought out in bold relief. He knew he was the Divine Son of God, possessed with all power and authority, the King of glory, and he knew that Judas was a thief (John 12: 6) and a traitor and would soon betray him with a kiss into the hands of his murderers; yet Jesus did not denounce Judas, but manifested to him the same kindness and love he did to the others. He even washed his feet, an act that should have melted the hardest heart. "Well, may Astie exclaim: 'Jesus at the feet of the traitor—what a picture! What lessons for us.'"—Dods. Come from ..... went to God—By his incarnation Jesus came from God; by his death and resurrection he went to God.—Pentecost. "Christ came from heaven to bring God to us. He went to heaven to bring us to God. That which comes from God shall go to God; they that are born from heaven are bound for heaven." 'He came from God, and yet not leaving him; and he goeth to God, yet not leaving us."—Bernard. "The consciousness of impending separation leads us all to try to put all our love into a last look, a last word, a last embrace, which will be remembered forever. The earthquake of parting lays bare the seams of gold in the rock."

II. Jesus washes the disciples' feet (vs. 4, 5).

4. riseth from supper—Soon after they had taken their places at the table, laid aside his garments—His outer garment—a loose, flowing robe which would hinder his action. girded himself—"The girdle represents a readiness for service. The towel was to complete the full dress of a servant or slave. A bold contrast between the Master, who was about to enter into glory, and the aspiring disciples, who were too lofty to wash each others' feet and were anxious about their stations in life."

5. began to wash—Washing the feet on entering a house was customary because necessary, as sandals were worn and the feet would be soiled. This washing was a symbolical act. Jesus performed a humble, menial service that should have been done by the disciples, and in so doing taught them a lesson in humility and at the same time tacitly rebuked them for their strife as to who should be the greatest (Luke 22:24). It should be remembered that according to the custom of that time they reclined at the table with their feet extended away from the table and not under it.

III. A conversation with Peter (vs. 6-11). 6. then cometh he—When it was Peter's turn to be washed. Lord, dost thou—Dost thou, the Son of God, the Messiah, perform this humble office of a servant toward me? "Peter had often seen the humility of his Lord, but never as in this instance, and he recoiled with an unutterable sense of shame and astonishment." The other disciples seem to have allowed Jesus to wash their feet without protest. 7. knowest not now—"You do not see that it is a visible expression of my whole mission, in which I laid aside my glory with the Father and took upon myself the form of a servant." shalt know hereafter—A little better understanding was gained in the Master's words in verses 13 and 14; a still clearer understanding after the crucifixion; better still after Pentecost; a full knowledge of all that Jesus did for his own was to be gained in eternity. 8. shalt never—"Not to all eternity shalt thou wash my feet." wash thee not—With the higher washing of which this is only a type. If thou wilt not submit to this thou wilt object to that. no part with me—Because, 1. The first condition of discipleship was submission to Christ. 2. This washing was a symbol of spiritual cleansing, and so Peter understood Christ's words (v. 9).

9. Not my feet only—He goes from one extreme to the other. He shrinks from the possibility of being sundered from Christ.—Bib. Mus. It appears tha Peter entered into our Lord's meaning, and saw that this was an emblem of a spiritual cleansing; therefore he wishes to be completely washed.—Clarke. 10. He that is washed—Bathed; for it was the custom of the Jews to bathe twice, in preparing themselves for the paschal solemnity. Ye are clean—You are upright and sincere. But not all—This was a rebuke which only Judas could understand (v. 11).

IV. Christ teaches humility (vs. 12-14). 12. Know ye what I have done—Consider what I have done—the meaning and significance of it. That he intended His disciples to grasp the spiritual meaning of this act is seen from what follows.

13.—Master and Lord—One who has authority, whose example should be followed, and whose commands obeyed. 14. If I then—The Master lost no dignity, authority or power, by His condescending love. He was truly great, in that he stooped to necessary humble work when others refused to do it. Did those disciples think because they were chosen apostles of the Lord Jesus that they were above service? Promotion often proves the ruin of men. Ye also ought—The servant is not greater than his master, and you will do well to imitate me. "If this lesson has entered your understanding, cease all strife for position, and only surpass in service to each other." Henceforth no disciple could claim to be too great to perform the most humble and most menial service. Jesus did not institute a rite, but He did more, he gave us a lesson in humility and service that strikes at the very centre of our being. To actually go through the form of washing feet would not reach the case at all. We obey this command of Christ's in the fullest sense when, forgetful of self, we live for others, serving and helping the sick, the poor and the down trodden. "To wash one another's feet is, in the deeper meaning of the thing, to help one another out of the evil that is in the world, to aid one another in the keeping of a pure conscience and of a wholesome and holy life."—I. M. Lang.

Questions.—How did Jesus spend the week before the Passover? Where did He eat the Passover with His disciples? When did Judas bargain to sell His Lord? What led Jesus to wash His disciples' feet? How did He prepare for that service? How did Peter object? Why? What did Jesus' answer mean? What then did Peter say? What did Jesus tell him? How did Peter receive Christ's words? What did Jesus mean by His answer in verse 10? What did He say after He had finished? What lesson were the disciples to learn? How may we wash the feet of others to-day?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Christ our example in service, is the key thought of our lesson. Let us follow his steps.

I. In loving service. "Having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end" (v. 1). Be imitators of God—and walk in love (Eph. 5. 1, 2). Love is the great incentive to service. God loves and serves (John 3. 16). Christ loves and serves (Eph. 5. 2.). When "his own" follow him their motto is, "The love of Christ constraineth us" (2 Cor. 5 14). His love stops at nothing. He loved "to the uttermost" (v. 1, R. V.). A father, mother and child were caught in a blinding snow-storm. They lost their way. The cold was bitter. In the distance was the glimmer of a light in a farmhouse. Mother and child could go no farther. The husband went to seek assistance. When he returned he found the child living, but the mother dead. In the bitter cold she had stripped herself to wrap her own garments around the child. That mother loved her own unto the end. Divine love stops at no cost. A refined lady went to a drunkard's hovel to visit a sick woman. She washed the invalid and cleaned the filthy room. The half-intoxicated husband watched as she cared for his wife and made the room clean. Tears gathered in his eyes, and he was led to Christ.

II. In loyal service. "Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into His hands, and that He was come from God, and went to God . . . . began to wash the disciples' feet" (vs. 3-5). Rev. William E. Barton says: "We could understand the record if it had read, **Jesus remembering that He was human** and this was His hour of humiliation: Jesus knowing that He was the Son of man, a few months ago a village carpenter: Jesus knowing that as humanity's representative He was about to be crucified for sin: Jesus in His human nature, poured water, girded Himself, and washed His disciples' feet. We can account for it on the ground of Christ's humanity. But it reads, Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into His hands took a basin and a towel. Jesus knowing that he came from God became servant of all. Jesus, because He went to God, washed the disciples' feet. Jesus chose the slave's place and cleansed the soiled feet with His own holy hands in full consciousness of His divine glory, and full assurance that He was God's representative, God's glory is His unselfish service. God lives to serve. God loves to serve. Now and then man has served God. Ever and always God serves man. God's angels are ministering spirits (Heb. 1. 14; Psa. 103: 20, 21.)."

II. In lowly service. "He riseth from supper" (v. 4.) He thought it not a thing to be grasped at to make himself equal with God (Phil. 2: 6, R. V.) He stooped to serve. "And laid aside his garments" (v. 4.) He "emptied himself" (Phil. 26 7), of the glory he had with the Father before the world was (John 17; 5.) "And took a towel and girded himself" (v. 4.) He took upon him the form of a servant (Phil. 2: 7.) Years ago, Laugh Fook, a converted Chinese, moved with compassion for the coolies in the South American mines, sold himself for a slave for five years, and was taken to Damarara, that he might carry the gospel to his countrymen. When he died he had won about two hundred to Christ. "He poureth water into a basin, and began to wash the disciples' feet" (v. 5.) He poured out his soul "unto death" (Phil. 2: 8; Isa. 53: 12.) From his riven side "came there out blood and water" (John 19; 34; 1 John 5; 6.) Blood stands for redemption from sins through death (I Pet. 1; 18, 19; Rev. 1; 5); water stands for regeneration (Tit. 3; 5) and sanctification (Eph. 5; 26.) "And to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded" (v. 5.) The water typifies cleansing, the wiping comfort. We should minister to the comfort of others as well as to their distress, even at cost to themselves. A chaplain in the army, passing over the field, saw a wounded soldier lying on the ground. "Would you like me to read the Bible?" The wounded man answered: "I'm so thirsty; I would rather have a drink of water." As quickly as possible the chaplain brought the water. The man said "Could you lift my head and put something under it?" The chaplain removed his light overcoat, and tenderly lifting the soldier, put it as a pillow for the tired head. "Now," said the man, "if I only had something over me; I'm so cold!" There was only one thing the chaplain could do—take his coat off and cover the man, and he did so. The soldier looked into his face and said, "If there is anything in that Book which makes a man do as you have done, let me hear it."

IV. In exemplary service. "If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet" (v. 14.) By love serve one another (Gal. 5; 13.) Reprove, rebuke, exhort (2 Tim. 4; 2.) Harsh words are a scrubbing brush and should never be used. Chilling words are frozen water and must be avoided. Scalding words are boiling water and will burn, chafe and accomplish nothing. Refreshing water is God's own word spoken in love (Eph. 4; 15.) This is the spiritual restoration which can only be done in the spirit meekness (Gal. 6; 1.) Readiness for service is too often lacking in many who profess to be his disciples. The Master sought to uplift others, and he is our example of true greatness. Christ did nothing from selfish motives. He ever had in mind the glory of God and the worth of immortal souls.

PARDON DOUKS.

Those at Port Arthur Will be Sent Back to Saskatchewan.

Ottawa, April 20.—The problem of disposing of the Doukhobors who have spent all winter at Fort William is in a fair way of solution, but curiously enough, the Minister of Justice of the Dominion will be the final arbiter in the matter. The Fort William folk would be glad to get rid of their unwelcome guests, while Toronto does not want the ten men and nine women who have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. To-day Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Hospitals and Asylums for Ontario, and Mr. S. A. Armstrong, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, saw Mr. Aylesworth, and discussed the situation with him. They explained that it was not the practice to receive prisoners in Toronto Central Prison for short terms, and, besides, at this time the prison accommodation is taxed to its full capacity. Port Arthur jail was in a similar condition, and the quicker the Doukhobors were got out of Ontario, the better would the people of the twin cities be pleased. The Minister was informed by the deputation that the quickest way to solve the difficulty was to deport all the Doukhobors to Saskatchewan, whence they had come.

The leaders of the party at Fort William had undertaken that the band would return to Saskatchewan provided Executive clemency was extended to the nineteen men and women sentenced to jail, and it was for the purpose of stating the arrangement which had been reached, and to urge the exercise of the pardoning power, that the deputation had come to Ottawa. Mr. Aylesworth replied that he would deal with the case promptly.

If this arrangement be carried out, and there seems to be no question that it will, these troublesome characters will be got rid of, so far as Ontario is concerned. It will then devolve on the Saskatchewan authorities to look after them. It is an open secret that the officials here are greatly annoyed at the supineness of the Saskatchewan Government. In the first place they hold that the Doukhobor pilgrims should never have been permitted to leave the Province.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Fishery Dispute May be Referred to the Hague.

Washington, April 20.—The British and the United States Governments are planning to submit to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague the task of interpreting the Newfoundland fisheries treaty of 1818. The ratification of the general arbitration treaty recently negotiated between the two countries will be necessary before The Hague court can be called upon to take jurisdiction, but this ratification is predicted in well-informed quarters.

In settling this controversy, The Hague tribunal will have to decide whether state or colonial laws and regulations shall be permitted to interfere with the terms of a treaty. This latter question has recently confronted the American administration in the Japanese school question in California.

That under the treaty of 1818, Americans were granted the same fishing rights in Newfoundland waters as British subjects, is the American contention. The British view of this question is that Americans were given such rights only as British subjects then, or at any subsequent time should possess. To accept this view, the American rights would be subject to change at the will of Newfoundland expressed in the enactment of local regulations.

VISITS HIM DAILY.

Stoessel's Wife Has Free Entry by Permission of the Czar.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—Surrounded by the dank grey walls of his cell which flanks the dreary prison yard where the moisture always stands upon the stones, "the prisoner Stoessel," formerly Gen. Stoessel, of the Imperial Russian army, daily receives his wife.

The Czar has granted permission for Mme. Stoessel to call upon her husband whenever she chooses, and the loyal wife daily makes a journey to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where her husband is confined.

Madame Stoessel always calls the former general her "hero husband," and their simple greeting is marked by the simplicity of their devotion. Although Stoessel's fare is not that of the prison kitchen, his wife daily brings some little token or tidbit to the prison.

Gen. Stoessel has constructed a little wooden platform outside the barred window of his cell, and at mealtime always places a portion of his food upon this platform for birds.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

Farmers' Market.

Owing to the unsettled weather and bad roads, the receipts of grain to-day were nil.

Hay, quiet and steady, with sales of a dozen loads at $17 to $19 a ton. Straw, easy, a couple of loads selling at $14 to $15 a ton.

Dressed hogs are in limited supply, with prices firm. Light sold at $8.75 to $9. and heavy at $8.50.

Wheat, white, bush	$ 0 91	$0 00
Do., red, bush	0 91	0 00
Do., spring, bush	0 90	0 00
Do., goose, bush	0 88	0 00
Oats, bush	0 52	0 00
Barley, bush	0 53	0 54
Peas, bush	0 90	0 00
Hay, timothy, ton	17 00	19 00
Straw, per ton	14 00	15 00
Seeds—Buyers—		
Alsike, No. 1, bush	11 00	12 00
Do., No. 2, bush	10 00	10 25
Red clover, No. 1	12 50	13 00
Timothy, 100 lbs.	7 25	8 00
Dressed hogs	8 50	9 00
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 19	0 20
Butter, dairy	0 28	0 33
Do., creamery	0 32	0 35
Chickens, per lb.	0 15	0 17
Fowl, per lb.	0 12	0 14
Apples, per bbl.	1 50	3 00
Cabbage, per dozen	0 40	0 50
Onions, per bag	1 25	1 40
Potatoes, per bag	1 10	1 20
Beef, hindquarters	9 00	11 00
Do., forequarters	6 00	7 50
Do., choice, carcass	8 50	9 50
Do., medium, carcass	6 50	7 50
Mutton, per cwt.	9 00	10 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	9 00	11 00
Lamb, per cwt	13 50	15 00

Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market, as reported by the railways, were 59 carloads, composed of 898 cattle, 689 hogs, 383 sheep and lambs, 300 calves and three horses.

There were some good lots of cattle, but many more of the common and half-fat.

Trade was not as brisk as last week, but prices held about steady, and had there been a heavy run it is a.together likely that there would have been a slump in prices.

Exporters—Few export cattle were on sale, but prices were quoted at $5 to $5.70 per cwt. for steers and $4 to $4.75 per cwt. for bulls.

Butchers—George Rowntree, who bought for the Harris Abattoir eight carloads of cattle, quoted prices as follows: Loads of fair to good at $4.85 to $5.25; a few choice picked cattle at $5.35 to $5.70; medium butchers and good cows, $4.25 to $4.65; fair to medium cows, $3.60 to $4 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—H. & W. Murby report having many orders on hand, but few cattle are being offered wherewith to fill them. One load of stockers, 600 lbs. each, sold at $3.60 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—A limited number of milkers and springers sold at $30 to $45 each.

Veal Calves—Receipts of veal calves, so called, were again liberal, the quality of the bulk being common to medium, as many of them were from dairy herds, judging from the breeds on sale. Prices ranged at from $3 to $6 per cwt., with an odd one here and there at $7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Taken altogether the quality of the sheep and yearling lambs was better than for some time, there being some of the best yearlings seen on the market this season. Export ewes sold at $5 to $5.50; rams, $3.50 to $4.25; yearling lambs of choice quality, $8 to $8.50 per cwt.; common, $5 to $6 per cwt.; spring lambs, $3 to $6 per cwt. The quality of the spring lambs was generally poor; many of them should have been left with the ewes for some time.

Hogs—Mr. Harris quoted $6.40 for selects and $6.15 for lights.

Sugar Market.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $5 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, $4.60 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lots 5c less.

Winnipeg Wheat Market.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures:

Wheat—April $1.02 7-8 bid, May $1.02 7-8 bid, July $1.06 3-4 bid.

Oats—April 38 3-4c bid, May 39 3-8c bid.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—London cables are steady at 12 to 13 1-2c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10 3-4c per pound.

Spot copper in London advanced 10s and futures were 10s higher.

New York banks gained $4,438,000 through sub-Treasury operations since Friday last.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal: Another advance sample of spring weather has not been without its effect, and for a while increased sorting orders in some lines of wholesale trade seemed to point to renewed activity all along the line. But that trade has again fallen off slightly, and the volume of business is about that of a week ago. Spring rail freights have gone into effect and the movement of heavy goods has been large. The wholesale trade is still waiting on warm weather, the movement being light. A late Easter has further put off buying. Cotton mills have not yet put out price lists, nor will they do so until the demand is brisker. The hardware movement is moderate, although there is more demand for pig iron for delivery on the opening of navigation here. Groceries are fairly active, with prices generally firm.

Toronto: Little change is noticed in the volume of business moving here. As the season advances sentiment seems to improve and a big sorting up business is beginning to be expected. Country trade is only fair, and there will be little improvement until the roads are in better shape and seeding operations are completed. Produce is coming forward freely and there is a general tendency towards easiness in prices. Wools are dull and inclined lower. Hides are quiet with prices unchanged, but showing a slightly firmer tendency. Leather is steady with a moderate demand. Hogs and provisions are firm.

Winnipeg: Trade prospects continue to improve. While there has been no decided warm weather yet, the sorting trade has been fair and there should be a real improvement with the first dehided signs of spring.

Vancouver and Victoria: There is a good normal tone to all lines of trade here. Provincial industries generally are showing greater activity.

Quebec: Business shows little improvement over that of the preceding week, climatic conditions are not favorable and it is anticipated no change is likely until warmer weather sets in.

Hamilton: Business continues to show slight improvement. The retail demand is more active and the sorting trade has a better tone. Local industries are mostly fairly active, although there is hardly the rush of this time last year. Collections are fair and in some cases they are good.

London: Wholesale and retail trade has been helped by warmer weather, although no settled improvement can come until spring is still more in evidence.

Ottawa: Trade has shown considerable improvement during the past week.

ONLY TWO.

Roosevelt Will Not Get the Four Battleships.

Washington, April 20.—In spite of the President's urgent recommendation, contained in his special message, sent to Congress yesterday, that four battleships be provided for in the naval appropriation bill, that body is not likely to authorize more than two at this session.

"The Naval Committee will make provision in the naval bill for only two battleships," said Senator Hale, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in an interview. "That number is sufficient and there is a possibility that only one may be provided for before the bill is finally passed. There is a strong sentiment at both ends of the Capitol in favor of only one ship, although, as I said before, appropriation will probably be made for two, but no more."

John Sharp Williams said that more than two-thirds of the Democrats would vote against four battleships, and the Republican leaders appear confident that at least half of the Republicans will do likewise.

IS NOT AN ANARCHIST.

Mr. Cy. Warman Addresses the Guelph Canadian Club.

A Guelph despatch: Speaking at the Canadian Club banquet here last night on the subject of "Labor and Capital," Mr Cy. Warman, the well-known writer, expressed himself strongly against the continual and unfair baiting of capital. Two things, he said, were necessary to make a nation, and these were capital and labor. Either was utterly helpless without the other. There were some men in America who were rich out of all reason, and the wealthy were wasteful and sometimes arrogant and oppressive, but there was a growing tendency on the part of the political upper crust and the social under crust to rate all railway officials as a semi-criminal class, who were happiest when hunting along the line which separates the land of lawful things from the land of things unlawful.

Referring to the war on capital, particularly the attacks that had been directed against the railways, Mr. Warman said that of the 17,000 miles of line projected in the United States at the close of last year not more than 8,000 miles would be put under construction, simply because owing to the pressure put upon the railways by the Federal and State Governments the railroads were unable or afraid to finance new roads which were needed both by themselves and the public. He believed that so far as the railway and its workers were concerned there would ultimately be a combination of both for self-protection. The railroad and its employees would in time learn that an injury to one was the concern of the other.

DISCHARGED MAN

Shoots and Fatally Wounds Man Who Discharged Him.

Northampton, Mass., April 20.—John Tracey, a discharged employee of the street department, shot and fatally wounded George F. Birge, Superintendent of Streets, in the latter's office, and immediately returned home and shot himself. Neither man is expected to survive. Tracey, who is 60 years old and married, was an employee of the street department for ten years. No cause for the shooting is known other than the discharge of Tracey on Friday on account of lack of work.

BOMB EXPLODED.

Twenty-Eight Families Thrown In Panic by Black Hand.

New York, April 20.—Agents of the dreaded Black Hand late this afternoon exploded a bomb in the hallway of a tenement house at Twelfth street and Second avenue. There were twenty-eight families in the building at the time. The stairways were blown out and the panic-stricken people were cut by flying debris, but no one was seriously hurt.

The bomb was set to punish an Italian banker who occupied the basement for a business place and lived with his wife and seven children upstairs. He had refused to give up $500 to the Black Hand and had been threatened.

The people in the house had no warning. The concussion shook the building. Many reached the street via the fire escapes.

A great crowd gathered in the streets and the reserves of the Fifth street station had to club their way through the frantic crowd.

LOOKS BAD FOR PEACH CROP.

HORTICULTURALIST AT VICTORIA PARK HAS MADE TESTS,

And the Buds Do Not Develop in the Greenhouse—Trouble Seems to be in the Bark.

Mr. Roderick Cameron, horticulturist at Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, has been testing peach buds, by developing them in the greenhouse, and he writes as follows about his observations:

In looking at the trees the buds never looked better than they do this spring, but in starting them in a greenhouse I find that the buds develop only about half way, and then drop all but a few. I also find that there is something wrong with the young branches, the fruit-bearing wood.

The disease, or whatever it may be called, acts as follows: A ring, uneven in size, forms round the young twigs about a quarter of the way up from the old wood. The bark round this ring shrivels and feels spongy, and in removing the outer bark I find that the inner bark or cambium is brown and dead, and the sap is prevented from flowing up past the above mentioned rings. From here up the bark, for the want of sap, begins to shrivel, and the buds loosen and drop to the ground. As far as I can see there are none of the buds injured by frost. The injury is in the bark of the young wood, and my own belief is that the wood was not properly ripened last fall, and the frost has injured it during the winter. I also find that the varieties that I proved to be hardiest for several years back are the tenderest this year. The hardiest varieties in former years were the late varieties, particularly Elberta and Longhurst; but this year they are the tenderest and less productive. The early varieties show up best in this respect.

The following is the finding: New Prolific, one-third of the buds sound; opened. Early Crawford, a fifth of the buds sound. Yellow St. John, from young trees, three per cent. buds sound. The Globe, about one per cent. of the buds sound. Yellow St. John on old trees, three per cent. of buds sound. Elberta, from old trees, about one per cent. of the buds good. Wheatland, hardly one per cent. of buds sound and the wood in this one more injured that the rest.. Jaquis Rare Ripe, three per cent. of buds sound. Fitzgerald, about one per cent. good buds. Niagara, about one per cent. good buds. Garfield, badly injured and few buds. Golden Drop will produce a good crop. Elberta from young trees, about five per cent. good buds. The Sneed, a quarter of the buds sound. Triumph, about three parts of the buds good.

My observation leads me to think that the peach trees should be pruned as soon as the wood is made, so as to force the formation of flowering buds on the base of the young wood that is more apt to be ripened before winter begins. The flowering buds are generally very few on the base of the young shoots. They develop from the centre of this wood to the top, and when pruning in the spring the flowering buds are cut away, or they may be injured, as I stated above, by freezing the undeveloped wood. This statement should not be taken for all peach farms, as soils will make a wonderful difference.

AWFUL CRIME.

Poisoned Child by Order of the Mother.

Chicago, April 20.—Francesca Nicolozo yesterday declared that the death of Mary Renda, eight years old, who died several days ago under suspicious circumstances, was caused by poison, which he had placed in the flour at the suggestion of the girl's mother.

No object is known for the alleged crime, except that Mrs. Renda was angry with her husband, who desired to move from their present residence, while she wanted to remain. She threatened to have revenge unless he consented to abandon his plans, and it is thought by the police that she poisoned her daughter to revenge herself on her husband.

Nicolozo was a friend of the Renda family, and declared yesterday that the woman asked him to buy the poison and, after he had done so, requested him to mix it with the flour. When this confession was read to the woman in the presence of Nicolozo, she made a vicious attack on him, and it required the full strength of two polices officers to drag her away.

A BOY STABBING CASE.

Earle Cooper, of Embro, Seriously Wounded by a Companion.

Woodstock despatch: Earle Cooper, a fifteen-year-old Embro lad, was seriously wounded a day or two ago by one of his comrades. Cooper was standing in front of his father's shop, when the lad came along and asked him if he wanted to fight. Cooper said that he did not, but that he was not afraid.

The other boy then raised his hand, it is alleged, in which he had an open jack-knife, and struck Cooper in the breast. The blade penetrated an inch and a half, just above the heart. The lad bled very profusely, and his condition is somewhat serious.

The offender, who is the son of a prominent citizen, will probably be prosecuted.

CAR RUSHED DOWN HILL.

Twenty-One Workmen Were Injured at Butler, Pa.

Butler, Pa., April 20.—In a wreck on the New Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler & Newcastle Street Railway at Evans City, near here, to-day, twenty-one workmen, a majority of whom were foreigners, were severely injured, three perhaps fatally.

While mounting a steep grade a car loaded with workmen and coal broke from the engine and started backwards with great speed. A sharp curve was encountered and the car left the track, plunging into a flour mill. All the workmen were thrown with great force.

WASHED AWAY.

Heavy Losses by Flood Caused by Bursting of Dam.

Butte, Mont., April 20.—Late estimates of the loss occasioned by the bursting of the Hauser Lake dam, north of Helena, based upon reports received by the Miner from various points in the flood district, place the amount at about $500,000, though this may be exceeded by about $100,000 when a more detailed report is had from the more remote sections.

Early to-day the Missouri River at Great Falls was between three and four feet high, rising at the rate of an inch an hour. The slow rise of the river would indicate that the flood had practically spent its force, and the copper smelters of the Amalgamated at this point are not considered in any danger.

The greatest damage outside of the destruction of the dam was done at Craig, 40 miles north of Helena, where the school house, the railroad station, two general stores, two saloons and several residences were torn up and wrecked. Losses of herds of cattle are also reported by stockmen.

LABOR SUNDAY.

Presbyterian Ministers Asked to Preach Labor Sermons.

New York, April 20.—The ministers of the 11,000 Presbyterian Churches throughout the United States were to-day requested by the Department of Church and Labor to observe Labor Sunday on Sunday, May 10th.

The 28,000 local labor unions throughout the United States affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been requested to co-operate in the observance of labor Sunday.

A special programme has been prepared, which will be generally used by the Presbyterian Churches.

WOMAN WITH AN AXE.

Chatham Minister's Fence Removed in Short Order.

A Chatham despatch: Madly swinging an axe, Mrs. James Finley, Princess street, quickly demolished the fence between the properties of Rev. J. C. Richards and Mrs. N. Anderson on that street. The reverend gentleman, objecting, rushed from his house and forcibly took the instrument of destruction from the woman, but found that the disciple of Carrie Nation would not quit until again given the axe, when she promptly completed the job. Mr. Richards lost his hat in the scrimmage. Mrs. Finley was landed in the lock-up, where her mental condition will be investigated.

GOLD IN COTTAGE WALL.

Executors of William Jaynes Discovered $25,000 Concealed in House.

New York, April 20.—Convinced that Wm. Jaynes, who died last fall at Hempstead, L. I., had possessed a considerable amount of money, the executors of his will made a thorough search of his property, and finally decided to tear down the dilapidated cottage in which the man had spent his life. After a portion of the wall had been taken down the workmen found two bags, one containing $5,000 in gold, the other $6,000 in bank notes. Later they discovered bank books which will bring the value of the estate to $25,000.

BATTLESHIP NEW HAMPSHIRE

Will Represent United States Fleet at Quebec Tercentenary.

Washington, April 20.—A favorable response will be made by the United States Navy Department to the courteous invitation of the Dominion Government to be represented at Quebec by a war vessel at the coming visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in July. The present intention is to despatch the fine new battleship New Hampshire, recently put into commission, and in command of Captain Cameron McR. Winslow. The finishing touches are now being put on the vessel.

RETURNING THE DOUKHOBORS.

Minister of Justice in Communication With Fort William Authorities.

Fort William, April 20.—Telegram received here by Magistrate Falling from the Department of Justice indicate that the Doukhobors will be shipped west to Saskatchewan. The Magistrate received a telegram asking for a report on the nineteen now in jail at Port Arthur, and almost immediately after another telegram asking him to wire to the Minister of Justice asking pardon for them, preparatory to their being shipped back.

MONEY FOR JUNKETING.

Claim That Former Winnipeg Council Was Disqualified.

Winnipeg, April 20.—The street railway has entered a remarkable defence in a suit brought by the city to compel the company to pay damages for failure to fulfill the running schedule demanded by the traffic. The company will maintain that when the council of 1907 passed the by-law under which the action is taken, a majority of the Aldermen and Controllers present were disqualified, through having accepted expense moneys for junketing trips through the United States, contrary to the charter. It created a sensation in civic circles.

AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Lord Ampthill Wants One to Deal With Oriental Immigration.

London, April 20.—Lord Ampthill writes The Times urging the calling of a conference to deal with Oriental immigration, declaring that it would be welcomed by the colonies, who are waiting for the Imperial Government to take the initiative.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
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