



LESSON VI. May 6, 1917. Jesus the Servant of all.—John 13: 1-18.

COMMENTARY.—I. Jesus washing the disciples' feet (vs. 3-5.) 1, 2. The evangelist John does not enter into a discussion of the supper of which Jesus and his disciples partook in an upper room in Jerusalem. This is particularly described by the other evangelists. It was the Passover feast in commemoration of the escape of the Israelites from their Egyptian oppressors, John gives attention to the acts and discourses of Jesus on this occasion. Jesus knew that the hour of his crucifixion was near. It is expressly stated that he "loved his own which were in the world," and he loved them to the uttermost and to the end. While the supper was in progress, Jesus took occasion to give his disciples an impressive and much needed lesson on humility. There was treachery in the heart of Judas and some of the other disciples were possessed of worldly, selfish ambition. The occasion was weighty with responsibility and Jesus went forward with his discourses that his disciples might be prepared for their future labors. 3. Jesus knowing, etc. Although Jesus knew that the Father had given him all power and authority and that he was the Son of God and had come to earth to fulfill a mission of infinite importance and would return to the Father, he took a most humble position and performed a most lowly task. 4. He riseth from supper.—The supper consisted of a lamb prepared according to the directions given by the Lord to the Israelites through Moses (Exod. 12: 3-10). The table was low and around it couches were arranged for the guests, who reclined at full length upon them, resting upon the left elbow, that the right hand might be free to take the food. Jesus rose from his place to teach by example a lesson in humility. Later, he washed his garments—He threw off his outer garments that his movements might be free. He was then fully clad with the ordinary tunic. In the east a heavy outer garment is worn as a protection from the cold in winter and from the heat in summer. Girded himself.—He passed the towel about his body, as a servant was accustomed to do, that he might use it conveniently in his self-imposed task. 5. Into a basin.—Better, "into the basin," which stood there for such purposes, the large copper basin commonly found in Oriental houses.—Cam. 11b. Began to wash the disciples' feet.—It is not stated with which one of the disciples Jesus began, but it is evident that he had washed the feet of one or more before he came to Peter. The service of washing feet of guests was usually performed by a menial servant of the host. In this instance that duty would naturally devolve upon one of the disciples. It is possible that the question of precedence (Luke 22: 24) arose in connection with this service. Sandals were worn in that country and those who traveled along the dusty roads would need to have their feet washed upon entering a house. This service had not been performed and Jesus made use of this condition to teach his disciples the duty of humble service to others. The custom of reclining at meals gave easy access to the feet of the disciples. Jesus took the place of a lowly servant. At the feast, in Simon's house a few days before this he had been highly honored by Mary, who anointed his head and his feet with precious ointment, and now he is engaging in lowly service for his disciples. He teaches us the great truth that no service which others need to have done for them is beneath us.

II. Peter's objection (vs. 6-11). 6. Then cometh he to Simon Peter.—The service that Jesus was performing had not been questioned or opposed up to this point. The other disciples were less ready to speak than Peter. Their attitude toward the task which Jesus had undertaken may have seemed as much out of place to them as to Peter, but they kept still. Lord, dost thou wash my feet?—The emphasis is on "thou" and "my." It appeared to Peter utterly inconsistent for the Master, "Son of the living God," to take the place of a slave and wash the feet of his disciples. Even though he had performed this service for others, he could not think of allowing him to do it for him. 7. Jesus answered.—The Master noted Peter's question and the spirit that prompted it, and gave him an appropriate answer, that knew him as he was. Peter did not fully comprehend the nature of Christ nor his mission on earth, and in the very nature of the cause could not know it yet, thou shalt know hereafter. After the crucifixion, the resurrection, and the ascension of Jesus, and after the coming of the Holy Ghost at Pentecost, Peter would realize the import of this act of humiliation. The baptism of the Holy Spirit would give him a degree of illumination not yet experienced. 8. Thou shalt never wash my feet.—Peter's natural impulsiveness found expression in this strong language. Never would the time come, Peter declared, when he could consent to the Master's performing this humble service. He meant well, but he did not realize what he was saying. If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.—If Peter's language was strong, that of Jesus was equally so, and expressive of the eternity of meaning to Peter. This disciple had assumed an attitude of opposition to Jesus and unless he changed his position, he could have no part in the benefits of the atonement which Jesus was soon to make. Peter could not stand against the will of the Master and have peace and rest of soul.

9. not my feet only.—When Peter came to understand what it meant to oppose the Master's plan, he retracted his former statement and went to the opposite extreme. Rather than be separated from his Lord he would willingly have him wash his feet, his hands and his head. He believed that he would permit nothing to keep him from fellowship with Jesus, but within a few hours a test would come to him that would show him how weak he was. 10. he that is washed.—In a literal sense they were clean, having recently bathed their entire bodies, and needed only to have the feet just

washed from their feet. In a symbolical sense they were clean, having their sins forgiven, and being followers of Jesus, ye are clean, but not all.—The disciples were true in heart. They were devoted to the Master, having left all to follow him. This was true of the disciples in general, but there was one to whom the words, "not all," applied, and that one knew who it was. 11. for he knew.—Jesus understood the treachery of Judas' heart and was aware that he was already bargaining with the Jewish leaders to betray him to them. It was Judas who complained at Mary's act of devotion in anointing Jesus with the costly spikenard, because he desired to handle the money for the sale of the ointment would have brought. Now he is condemned for his base treachery.

III. Serving others (vs. 12-17). 12. After he had washed their feet.—He had washed the feet of the twelve disciples, from John the beloved to the base Judas. He had shown them the nature of humility and what is involved in service for others. He had taught the lesson that in the kingdom of God distinction of great and small, high and low, do not exist. He had not lowered himself in the estimation of his disciples, but, in fact, they had a higher conception of his character and mission than ever before. Was set down.—Reclined.—Christians are constantly in positions where they can follow Christ's example of performing lowly service for others. 15. As I have done to you.—The example of serving others which Jesus set is to be followed down to the end of time. 16, 17. The standards which men set up are far different from those which Jesus fixed. Among men the master is vastly superior to the servant, and does not stoop to menial tasks. In Christ's kingdom the Master performed humble service for his disciples. The followers of Jesus are not above performing humble tasks for one another.

QUESTIONS.—Name some of the events that occurred between the triumphal entry and the Passover supper. Why was this supper held? Of what did the feast consist? Describe the act performed by the Master during the feast. What objection did Peter offer? What caused Peter to change his attitude? What duty did Jesus enjoin upon his disciples? To whom did Jesus refer when he said his disciples were not all clean?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Love's Service.

- I. Reached the depth of human need. II. Set an example for daily living. III. Reached the depth of human need. Among all the parting scenes that the world's literature has enshrined, there are none that can be compared with this supreme and unique instance of self-forgetfulness in the life of Jesus.

When "His hour" had come, when the shadow of the cross fell athwart His path, when humiliation, suffering and death were immediately before Him, when He was just on the eve of stepping from humiliation to glory, just about to cast aside the veil of His flesh to appear in all His heavenly splendor, it is beautifully instructive and encouraging to see how warmly His heart beat for "His own," and how anxious He was to use the closing days of His ministry for their spiritual profit. Before His departure, when He might have been absorbed in the contemplation of His death, before His exaltation when the vision of coming glory might have filled His mind, to the latest moment of His life, the thought of their weaknesses and defenses, and their sufferings and imperfections was the foremost anxiety of His heart. When the hour was at hand in which the bitter cup was to be lifted to His lips, His own great suffering could not cast a shadow between the loving Master and His trembling disciples. Here at the very close of His earthly life was a most thoughtful, touching instance of His intense desire to do them good. Under the most affecting circumstances, to the utmost extent, He manifested His love, corresponding to their necessities because of the peculiar difficulties and dangers to which they were exposed. Such was His affection for His disciples, that not all the glories of heaven, soon to be possessed, could for a moment distract His thoughts from attention toward them. All through His life Jesus declared Himself conscious of the hours which marked the several crises of His mission. That marvelous consciousness is here set forth as the basis and the reason for a special tenderness as He thought of the impending separation. It was the hour of His supreme and sublime self-consecration and the hour of His lowly service to His disciples. He, into whose hands the Father had given all things, stooped to employ those hands in washing His disciples' feet. It was voluntary service rendered in the consciousness of divine power. The thought of His divine origin and His divine distinction made His act all the more impressive with a force of example that was designed to act irresistibly upon the minds of His disciples through all time. Jesus knelt before each of the twelve in turn. This service was symbolic of inward purification.

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SHOULD WE PLANT NEW APPLE ORCHARDS?

There is An Opportunity Now for the Beginner if He Will Care for His Orchard Properly—But He Should Plant a Fairly Large Orchard.

(By H. S. Fry, B.S.A.)

In the first place, let us preface this discussion of the "Beginner's New Orchard," by an opinion. Opinions are supposed to be less reliable than facts, yet we rely on the opinions of others to direct most of our efforts—besides, opinions are cheaper. The writer therefore ventures an opinion that what is wanted in Ontario fruit growing is not more beginners to plant new orchards, so much as more fruit growers to increase their acreages.

There is, of course, always room for a good beginner, but the apple industry in particular is in need of: First, larger orchards, so that cost of production may be decreased; second, fewer growers, so that marketing methods and like considerations may more easily be placed upon a basis of standardization. There has probably been no time in the history of Ontario apple growing when the necessity for careful planning of new orchards, through care of the growing crop, and intelligent handling of the fruit harvest has been more urgent than at present.

There are several things which seem to indicate the truth of this statement. In the first place, nursery men agree that it is very difficult to sell apple trees at present. One need travel only through the recognized apple district to note the scarcity of young orchards one, two or three years old. There is also an increasing number of poorly cared for orchards in the province. One might conclude that over-production is responsible, and so we believe it is—not over-production in a real sense, but the over-production of inferior fruit, which has followed the production of poor-grade fruit from hundreds of small, half-cared-for orchards. In other words, the percentage of poor-grade fruit put on the market is too large, and since the average fruit grower establishes the predominating quality or grade, extra intelligence efforts are required on the part of the really good grower if fair profits are to be secured in years of full crops. In the face of the large quantities of second-grade fruit, which will be thrown on the market.

NEGLECTED ORCHARDS ON THE INCREASE.—While we can by no means claim to have solved all or nearly all of the orchard problems as yet, it does seem that with the many different fruit-growers' organizations in the Province, the Experiment Stations and District Representatives, all taking spraying, pruning, thinning, cultivation and fertilization in order to raise the quality of the fruit we market, there ought to be a marked decrease in the number of uncared for orchards. Instead, there are still apple districts in the province where only a very small proportion of the growers spray regularly and with sufficient thoroughness to control even the more important diseases and pests like apple scab, San Jose scale or the codling moth. The number of neglected orchards, too, seems to be increasing, rather than decreasing, especially during the last few years. Of course, in certain parts of the province this neglect has followed an overrapid planting due to high prices secured for fruit and to the efforts of real estate agents. It seems to be true, too, that a large number of growers, particularly of apples, are quite easily induced to neglect their pruning and spraying by one or two years of light crops, such as we have experienced. As was pointed out, also, the condition in some time ago, this condition is in part due to the small acreage in each orchard. The war likewise has contributed its share by creating a serious shortage of labor on the general farms of the province where the small apple orchard is found in such large numbers.

A GOOD TIME NOW TO PLANT.—Apple prices, or perhaps we should say apple profits, have decreased generally since 1910-11, and consequently it is only natural to expect a decrease in planting for fear of over-production. In 1910-11 yields and prices were good and plantings were very heavy, and had been heavy for about five years previous. Since then, however, conditions have gradually been changing as a result of the influence of crop cycles, about which Prof. G. F. Warren says regarding apples: "There is no reason why an average of fifty years of apples

should pay better than other crops. Abnormally high profits are the peril of the industry. The only way to tell whether to plant apples is to study the comparative numbers of old and young trees and the present rate of planting. From the figures thus far available, it appears that the periods of over and under-production of apples last about twenty to twenty-five years, as it takes this time to get enough trees raised to bearing age to cause over-production, and about another equal period of little planting before prices rise high enough to stimulate another planting wave." Prof. Warren says: "It would appear to be the part of wisdom for a farmer to start planting orchards about the middle of the low price period, when everyone is discouraged, and to stop planting at the time when prices are so high that everyone is planting."

It would seem then that for the next few years apple orchards planted by the right persons would prove good investments, providing they were taken care of and had been thoughtfully planned. It will probably be a considerable time before nursery stock will again be sold as cheaply as it is being sold in the spring of 1917. The labor situation is affecting the nurseryman as well as the farmer and fruit grower, and an increase in price is inevitable. Of course this is a small consideration, since an advance in price of five cents per tree would only mean an increase of two dollars and a half in the cost of planting an acre, thirty feet apart each way, and an increase in interest charges of fifteen cents per year.

With regard to the question of varieties there are several varieties which seem to be favorites. A list of the twelve most popular varieties in Ontario would probably include Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Alexander, Wealthy, Fameuse, McIntosh, Wagner, Ontario, Baldwin, Stark, Spy and Ben Davis. The last five are late winter, long keeping sorts, and the remainder vary in season from late summer to early and late winter. The list, arranged in order of quality, would be as follows: Spy, McIntosh, Wagner, Fameuse, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Ontario, Baldwin, Duchess, Stark, Alexander and Ben Davis. Not every one would arrange these varieties in this way, since no two persons' tastes are alike. Wealthy, Duchess and Wagner are about the best bearing varieties, while Baldwin and Spy, especially the latter, are the latest.

BEST VARIETIES FOR ONTARIO.—Many growers and fruit men do not advise planting Northern Spy. It may be admitted that it has three bad faults. It is very slow in reaching maturity, very susceptible to scab, and has a very tender skin. On the other hand, it is extremely long-lived, develops great beauty when properly adapted to soil and climate, and possesses a remarkably fine combination of cooking and dessert quality, and is a splendid keeper. Although the figures are available, it probably costs more to produce a barrel of Spies than any other variety mentioned. Notwithstanding the serious objections to Spies, it seems to the writer a very desirable variety for a young orchard, and possibly as much as fifty per cent. of the planting could be of this variety. It should be mentioned, however, that while the Northern Spy is undoubtedly the most popular variety with the consumer, the grower, especially of late years, is discarding it rapidly because of its lateness in coming into bearing.

There are more McIntosh Reds being planted now than any other variety in Ontario. The variety is an earlier bearer, is more easily grown with good color, is harder and is a nicer tree to handle in the orchard than most other varieties. It, too, is very susceptible to scab, has not the keeping quality nor the cooking quality of a Spy, and is only a fair producer, although perhaps not fairly termed a stay bearer. Everyone is well acquainted with Fameuse or Snow. It is very productive and hardy, but the apples, although very beautiful and of excellent table quality, scab badly and are small. Wealthy is a favorite for quick returns. The fruit is of fair dessert quality, and a favorite for cooking. The high yielding power of Wealthy, its early bearing and its attractive color are strong points in its favor.

—The Canadian Countryman.

Its hardness, too, is an important consideration. Wealthy is one of the favorite varieties for use as a filler. The Wagner is a variety which, while deserving of increased planting, is not as adapted to varying conditions as some other varieties. When grown the Wagner is a delicious apple, but when lacking in color, size or maturity, it is very ordinary indeed. Like the Wealthy, its productivity and early maturity make it an excellent variety for a filler among late maturing varieties. The tree is inclined to lack vigor after the bearing stage is reached, and as a result it is not very long lived. It is what might be termed a mid-winter variety and consequently does not equal Spy in keeping quality.

Everyone is acquainted with the Baldwin. That it is profitable will not be denied. It lacks hardness, however, and should not be planted except in Western Ontario and South of Toronto. Stark is said to be very profitable as an early and heavy bearer. The tree is vigorous and the fruit possesses good keeping quality. It is, however, only fair in quality and not very attractive.

As regards the Ben Davis the less said the better. This variety is not at its best in any part of Ontario. It is as poor in quality as it is long keeping—which is saying a great deal. The Ontario is a cross between Wagner and Spy. The quality is good, but lower than either for dessert, although a good cooker. Fruit is large, a good keeper and fairly attractive. The tree, however, is not satisfactory in vigor and consequently Ontario is not being largely planted. The writer is inclined to believe that its value as a commercial variety would be considerably enhanced by double working on Tolman Sweet McIntosh or Northern Spy. It is said to be very resistant to scab.

The Duchess is a remarkable combination of earliness, productivity, early bearing, cooking quality, hardness and scab resistance. Whole orchards planted to this variety in districts best suited for summer and early fall apples have proven very profitable. It is also very valuable as a filler. Yellow Transparent is an excellent early apple, vigorous, early bearing, productive and hardy, but the fruit is clear yellow when ripe and shows every blemish. Consequently it is only suitable for marketing locally.

When selecting these or other varieties for planting in the new orchard one should be careful to note the utility of the varieties chosen. Spy, Fameuse and McIntosh, for instance, are dessert varieties, while Baldwin, Stark and Ontario are cooking varieties and go to the general market. With the former it is both possible and desirable to box all well-grown specimens, while it is very doubtful if the latter class should even see the inside of a box. Under some conditions it might be advisable to box some cooking varieties on account of the box being a smaller package and the more quickly used, but otherwise the quality is too low to demand boxing.

WHY SPIES SOMETIMES FAIL.—The writer's choice of three standard varieties would be Spy, 50 per cent., McIntosh, 25 per cent., and probably Baldwin 25 per cent. If it were not too tender, with Duchess, Wagner and Wealthy as fillers. There is one consideration in choosing varieties which should be kept in mind. Many varieties are self-sterile, at least under certain conditions of climate and soil. In such cases it is necessary to plant other varieties near them in order that the blossoming will be fertilized.

A variety or plant is said to be self-sterile when pollen from its own blossoms will not fertilize those blossoms nor the blossoms of any other plant of the same variety. This lack of fertilization, of course, prevents fruit formation. Spy and McIntosh are two well-known examples of self-sterility in apples, and because of this neither are excellent pollenizers for each other, however, and the two can be planted side by side with safety, even though there may be no other apple trees near by. Baldwin, Benheim and Ben Davis are good pollenizers for Spy, also, since they bloom comparatively late in the season, as does the Spy.

quent eruptions have been terrible, and in 472 ashes were carried as far as Constantinople. Vesuvius is always burning, but only occasionally in eruption. In the forties the present writer had the privilege to see it daily for a month—in the day a cloud hung over it—in the night a shaft of fire like a mighty lance pierced the heavens, leaving one to wonder as to the reserve of fire down below.

And now let us take the reader a little further inland, to Rome, the old city of many memories. It may take some searching among the tangled brush to find the mouth of the cave, the rocky vestibule to these silent halls where the Christians hid from the fierce persecution of bloodthirsty men. Here they found cover, they worshipped, they buried their dead. The monuments may be seen, the inscriptions may be read to day. "She rests in peace." "He sleeps in Jesus." Rest your tired feet and listen; there comes up, not the rumblings, the detonations of Vesuvius, but the throbbings of a mighty heart, which beats to the music of the morning stars. The gunpowder and glory men will scatter your bones, the sweet kinetic, spiritual impulse will put you in contact with the heart of Divine Fatherhood.

This power is independent of time and numbers and human hostility; independent of principalities and powers and spiritual wickedness in high places. This power is silent, invisible, and constant. It is organic, total, vital, evangelical. It does not always mean the form of symmetry, but it carries the spirit of reconciliation. It transcends the vicissitudes of time, the dislocations of history, the frailties of even prophets, and the infidelity of the chosen race. It is quiet, it means God's word to man, not spoken, but done, by a Saviour who spoke very little of it, and less and less as He drew near to the doing of it. It means the

Matchless deed achieved, Determined, dared, and done.

This power goes forth conquering and to conquer. "Jesus conquers the world not so much by what He said, divine as that is, but by what He was. Others had uttered beforehand almost His teaching, but He exhibited to man man a soul greater than all teachers, a soul whose divine sweetness and power have been the main human uplift, through all these later ages." H. T. Miller.



TORONTO MARKETS.

Table with columns for Dairy Products, Eggs, Poultry, and various market items with prices.

Table with columns for DRESSED MEAT WHOLESALE, including Beef, Pork, and Lamb prices.

Table with columns for TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS, including Export cattle, Butcher cattle, and other livestock prices.

OTHER MARKETS.

Table with columns for WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, including Wheat, Barley, and Oats prices.

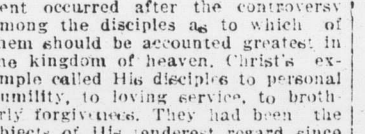
Table with columns for MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET, including various grain prices.

Table with columns for CHICAGO LIVE STOCK, including Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep prices.

the uttermost that came unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them that believe in him. Because I live, ye shall live also. In this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. The Redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, saith the Lord. We have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace. Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.

VESEVIUS AND THE CATACOMBS.

In the field of mechanics there are two kinds of power, latent and kinetic. Vesuvius illustrates the latent, the catacombs the kinetic. One is explosive, the other is attractive. Until the year A. D. 79 the volcanic origin of Vesuvius was unsuspected. On the 24th September of last year an eruption began, with the sudden appearance of an immense black cloud, which rose from the mountain, accompanied by an explosion that blew off the top and rained a mass of ashes, lavill and mud on the towns and cities of that region. Ponnell was buried under twenty feet of ashes, and Herculaneum was covered by a torrent of mud. Three subse-



EXAMPLE. We scatter seeds with careless hand, And dream we never shall see them more; But for a thousand years, Their fruit appears, In weeds that mar the land, Or harmful store.

The deeds we do, the words we say, Into still air they seem to fleet, We count them, ever past; But they shall last— In the dread judgment day, And we shall meet!

I charge thee by the years gone by, For the love's sake of brethren dear, Keep thou the one true way, In work and play, Let in that world their cry Of woe thou hear. —John Keble.

I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVETH.

If, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life. This man, because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. Wherefore he is able also to save them to

dent occurred after the controversy among the disciples as to which of them should be accounted greatest in the kingdom of heaven. Christ's example called His disciples to personal humility, to loving service, to brotherly forgiveness. They had been the objects of His tenderest regard since the day He had chosen them. His love was stronger than their unbelief and ignorance. He saw more in them to love than other eyes could possibly see. His life was a discipline of love to them. His death a sacrifice of love for them. On Tabor or in Gethsemane, alone or with the multitude, in life or in death, He loved His own. Touched with the feeling of their infirmities, He loved them with a tender, prudent affection and sought to train them and educate them that they might be good soldiers of the cross. Jesus taught that true greatness consisted in ministering to the good of others. Peter felt that it was an inversion of all proper relations for Jesus to perform that service for His disciples. —T. R. A.

Why Benzol is Not Used.

The reason why benzol is not more largely used as a fuel for motor-driven vehicles is pointed out by A. Wayne Clark, of New Brunswick, N. J., in a letter to the Scientific American. He says it is because benzol freezes solid at 32 to 34 degrees F., and would consequently be useless during about half the year in more than half of this country.—Pittsburgh Press.