

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI, December 15, 1918.
Joseph forgives his brothers.—Genesis 45: 1-15.

Commentary.—I. Joseph makes himself known (vs. 1-4). 1. Could not refrain himself, the effect of Judah's plea, which immediately precedes this verse, was to produce a tender yearning in Joseph's heart for his brothers. He could not control his feelings any longer. Cause every man to go out from me.—The scene which was to follow was too sacred for the eyes of mere spectators. 2. He wept aloud.—Orientals are generally profuse and loud in the expression of their emotions, but in this case the occasion was so unusual that it is natural that the weeping should be loud. The Egyptians... heard.—The officers and attendants of Joseph were outside, yet near enough to hear his voice, and they undoubtedly reported the affair to Pharaoh (v. 16). 3. Joseph said... I am Joseph.—These words must have come with terrific force to the brothers. Since Joseph was alone with them, he no longer spoke through an interpreter, but in the language of his family. His declaration, spoken in their own tongue, would cause them to scan his face and form for resemblances of the Joseph they delivered to the Ishmaelites. Dost my father yet live.—The brothers had already assured him that Jacob was alive and well, yet his affection for his father demanded further assurance. Could not answer.—This revelation had come to them as a sudden blow from which they could not immediately recover. Troubled at his presence.—They were filled with amazement and fear, and perhaps, drew away from him. They were in the presence of one whom they had greatly injured, some of them even desiring to slay him, and who was now high in authority and able to bring them to justice, if he was so disposed. 4. Come near.—These words, uttered in tenderness, reassured them, and tended to allay their fears. Your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt.—Joseph said this, not to accuse and condemn them, but to show that he was really their brother. Memory must have been active at this time in recalling the scene of twenty-two years before. They could not have forgotten any part of their cruel conspiracy and its execution.

II.—God's hand acknowledged (vs. 5-8). 5. be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves.—This discovery is a truly noble effort. He not only forgives and forgets, but he wishes even those who had wronged him to forget the injury they had done, that they might not suffer distress on that account.—Clarke. God did send me before you to preserve life.—This thought is repeated four times. Joseph desired to make the providence of God prominent. He did not say that his brothers had not grievously sinned, but he declared that God had overruled their sin to preserve the lives of the Egyptians, as well as the family of Jacob. 6. earing.—Plowing and sowing. 7. by a great deliverance.—The position which Joseph occupied in Egypt and his sagacity, coupled with his relation to the chosen family, and his love for them, fitted him to deliver that family from starvation. 8. not you.... but God.—You meant to harm me and get me out of the way, but God took advantage of your act to preserve and prosper you, a father to Pharaoh.—This was the title of Joseph's office. He was Pharaoh's counselor, and guarded carefully all his interests. Pharaoh was convinced that the welfare of himself and his kingdom depended on his heeding Joseph's counsel.

III. A Message to Jacob (vs. 9-13). 9. haste ye.—Joseph's love for his father urged a speedy meeting with him. thy son Joseph.—Comforting and affectionate form of address, come down unto me.—Joseph's responsibility would not admit of his leaving Egypt. The safety of his family lay in their coming to him; hence the message inviting their removal to Egypt. 10. the land of Goshen.—This region occupied the northeastern portion of Egypt, between the delta of the Nile and the Syrian frontier, and lay the nearest to Canaan. It was considered the best of the land for the raising of flocks and herds, and it is to-day one of the most desirable parts of Egypt. be near unto me.—Joseph wished his father and his family to be where he could enjoy their company, support them, and where they could share the honor that came to him. all that thou hast.—The number of persons that went into Egypt was seventy, including Jacob, his children and grandchildren. They were invited to

bring their flocks and herds, and occupy the rich pasture lands of Goshen. 11. will I scourish thee.—This promise was liberal and involved much, for there were still five years of famine to follow. 12. your eyes see.—Joseph wished his brothers to be prepared to give their father the strongest kind of assurance that he himself was alive and ruler of Egypt. Benjamin—Jacob's youngest son was not implicated in the deception regarding the selling of Joseph, and his testimony would be accepted by his father, my mouth that speaketh.—He spoke in the language of the Hebrews, 13. all my glory.—Great honor and preference had come to Joseph in Egypt. This honor was not of his own seeking, nor did it come to him by his departing from the true God. He was true to the God of his fathers.

IV. Tender greetings (vs. 14, 15). 14. Wept upon his neck.—The restraint was now removed and the strongest expressions of affection were in order. Joseph has maintained his stoical attitude toward his brothers as long as it was necessary, and, perhaps, as long as he could. "A moment more saw him and Benjamin locked in each other's arms, their tears freely flowing. And he kissed all his brethren, Simon? Yes, Reuben? Yes. Those who had tied his hands and mocked his cries? Yes; he kissed them all. And after that they talked with him."—F. B. Meyer. 15. his brethren talked with him.—They were assured that Joseph bore no ill-will toward them and they felt safe in his hands. Their wrongs toward him in years long past filled their minds and they could not fail to be timid in his presence and fearful of his attitude toward them; but when they saw how kindly disposed he was, they gained courage to talk with him. The unusual proceedings attending Joseph's making himself known to his brothers attracted the attention of Pharaoh's household. The king of Egypt was pleased with the coming of Joseph's brothers, and strongly urged the family to make Egypt their home. Thus God had fully prepared the way before his chosen people.

Questions.—What plea did Judah make before Joseph? How was Joseph affected by it? Why were the Egyptians excluded from the room? What did Joseph say to his brothers? What reason did Joseph give for his being in Egypt? What word did Joseph send to his father? What place was to be the home of Jacob and his household? Describe the greetings of Joseph and his brothers.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—The strength and beauty of forgiveness.
I. Joseph receives his brethren.
II. Forgiveness bestowed.
1. Joseph receives his brethren. Adversity embitters or ennobles. To accept exaltation unassumingly evidences true greatness. The forgiveness of great wrongs is both a test and expression of nobility. All of these elements appear in the bearing of Joseph in connection with the events of the lesson. The God-given wisdom which had foreseen the year of famine and had made provision for the same was equally manifest in dispensing the supply. In the widespread desolation began the fulfillment of prophetic destiny for the chosen people, and the training of individuals merged into the development of a nation. For twenty-two years Joseph's brethren had been exempt from special trial and their sin had slept, but now the time of awakening had come. God had permitted and counteracted the will, but through their designs had been overruled, the actors were not exonerated. The severe conduct of Joseph toward them was necessary for their moral discipline. A reconciliation too easily granted would have begotten a slight estimate of their own wrongdoing. In the hour of their own distress they recalled the pleadings of their brother who "is not." "We are verily guilty concerning our brother... he besought us and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us." Joseph's love for his brethren was as wise as it was noble and undeserved. Behind an austere countenance he cherished a tender and yearning spirit. He was dealing with men who had proved themselves wholly untrustworthy; and he had need to prove both themselves and their declarations. Far-reaching interests depended upon the mutual relationships, and it was only at the point of hopelessness about them that they could understand either themselves or him. When their quickened consciences and humbled hearts prepared them to receive forgiveness, it was readily bestowed. The strength of forgiveness is expressed in withholding its manifestations until the needful discipline is secured. The hiding of God's presence often prepares the way for fuller revelation and closer fellowship.

II. Forgiveness bestowed. The great purpose of Joseph's severity with his brethren had been attained. The last and severest trial which seemed to involve even Benjamin in hopeless difficulty called forth all that was noble or affectionate in Judah, voicing itself in his eloquent plea which has been called, "and which he closes by offering himself as surety for the younger brother. His herism and self-sacrifice speak louder than words. He would accept slavery in his brother's stead; and that some typical significance may be attached thereto will appear when it is remembered that some typical significance may be attached thereto will appear when it is remembered that the apostle reminds us that "our Lord sprang out of Juda." In the present case further

trial would have been cruel and useless. Their sorrow for the past was sincere and overwhelming. They were prepared to accept and appreciate forgiveness. Now that it was to be bestowed, it was unreserved. Joseph does not chide them for their misdeeds, but directs their attention to the overriding purpose which like a golden thread runs through all the unhappy past, and now finds visible expression.

FARM GARDEN
FLOWING WORK IN LATE FALL.
Plowing the land in the fall, where it is practicable—and it is practicable where the soil is not too easily arched, or where the chop is not to be seeded until the following spring—is of greater benefit than plowing in the spring. When other work is out of the way the time taken in the fall will mean that much less time must be devoted to plowing in the early spring, when everything seems to be coming at once, and when every hour counts in seeding. If the season is wet or late in the spring it becomes necessary or at least desirable to do a great deal of work in a short time, and if some of the ground is already plowed, needing only a thorough disking to prepare it for sowing, the farmer is that much ahead with his work.

This is not all that is accomplished, though the contribution toward solving the labor question is a big thing of itself, other benefits are obtained. The purpose of plowing and of other operations in preparing the ground for seeding is to divide or break up the soil into as fine particles as possible so that the tiny rootlets of the growing plants have every possible opportunity of securing food.

The soil during the winter is subjected to frequent changes in temperature, freezing weather succeeding warm weather several times during the season. Water expands when it freezes. On warm days during the winter months the land becomes full of moisture or water from rain or melting snow; when this water freezes it expands and separates the particles of soil. This happens many times during the winter, so that by spring the clods are broken many times and the soil is already crumbled to pieces and only a small amount of work is necessary to dispose of what clods remain.

FALL PLOWING DESTROYS INSECTS.
The insects that have burrowed in the soil to pass the winter and lay their eggs for next season's crop of pests are turned to the surface by late plowing, where they will be exposed to the severe freezing of winter. This will destroy many of them, and the few that do withstand the severe conditions of winter will be weakened as to be incapable of great harm.

One great reason for fall plowing being to permit the alternate working of the elements to break up the lumps of soil, it follows that the soil which needs this breaking up most is the one most benefited by fall plowing. Usually heavy clays are the hardest to prepare for seeding, so if one has a clay soil, or a sod without which clods, it is a good plan to plow in fall. As this soil will be exposed to the freezing and thawing when fall-plowed, it can be plowed when somewhat wetter than could be done in the spring. The winter freezes will counteract to a considerable extent the tendency of the soil to puddle or form clods and become hard. In the spring the plowed ground will be in such a condition that it will be easy to prepare a good seed bed.

On the other hand, when one has a light, sandy soil which in itself has little tendency to form clods, fall plowing does not do so much good as far as finding the soil is concerned.

TURNING UNDER WEEDS IN FALL.
Should the land be covered with a heavy growth of weeds or plants of any kind, and these are turned under in the fall, some good is accomplished which could not be followed with spring plowing. The reason for this is that if a heavy growth is turned under in

the spring, and the season turns out dry, crops may suffer severely because there would be this growth turned under not yet decayed between the plowed soil and the subsoil. Good capillary action would not be established between the soil and subsoil, so that in dry weather the plants could not utilize the moisture in the subsoil as well as if the ground were firmer. Naturally the longer the stuff has been turned under before the crop is growing the better it is rotted, better capillary action is established and crops do not suffer so severely from lack of moisture.

As fall plowing leaves some six or eight inches of loose soil on the surface, if the land is rolling or otherwise subject to washing, it is not available to fall-plow, not that it might not help the soil if it stayed in place, but because to a greater or less extent the soil in spring would not be where it was in the autumn. Being loose, it would wash down the hill and for the labor expended in plowing in the fall, one would have a collection of small gullies. Rolling land or land subject to wash, should, as far as possible, be kept in some crop during the winter, and so farmed that it is covered with something at all times. Level or gently rolling soils or loams, so called "heavy" soils, show the most satisfactory result from fall plowing.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.
In late fall hoe away all weeds and rubbish under trees. Leave the soil clean and well-firmed from the trunk to slightly beyond the spread of the branches. Mound about the trunk slightly. Scatter poisoned baits in mouse runways, near entrance to burrows, mole runways and in trash piles apt to harbor mice. Be thorough. Poisoned sweet potato baits are quite effective and keep well in contact with soil except when there is danger of freezing. Poisoned grains are also good. Cut sweet potatoes into pieces about the size of grapes. Place three quarts of freshly cut baits in a pan and wet with water. Drain off the water and slowly sift from a pepper box one-eighth ounce powdered strychnine (alkaloid preferred) mixed with an equal weight of baking soda. Stir constantly to distribute the poison evenly. An ounce of strychnine will poison a bushel of cut bait. Keep all poison containers plainly labeled and out of reach of children, irresponsible persons and livestock. Remember, clean cultivation, where practicable, will keep mice in check. In sod or sod much orchards make mouse fighting a systematic annual practice. Do not let hillelides wash into gullies; keep them in grass or other crops to prevent washing. When a gully washes out any part of the farm, immediately fill it with trash to prevent further washing. It is easier to save the soil than to make it after it is lost.

Fence Fence rows or other busy places may be cleaned out now and the cleaning placed on the ground to decay or spread on washy land to prevent erosion. Do not burn any trash that can be turned under with the plow. It will form humus if once covered with soil.

Wheat which was planted early and is now up and making a good growth may be pastured when the ground is dry or frozen without materially affecting next season's crop yield. Keep the stock off when the ground is muddy.

Make the straw stacks of some value. Use for feed all of the best that is needed, and use all of the rest for bedding or get it tramped into or mixed with animal manure. It will help to save and increase the value of the manure and will more readily decompose in contact with the moisture. A straw stack allowed simply to rot down of itself is of little value as manure, as most of the nitrogen passes off into the air and is wasted.

Weeds result not only in big financial loss but also in great annoyance. Diseases, such as hay fever, could be eliminated almost entirely by adopting efficient methods for controlling the incidental weeds found along road sides, in vacant fields and in waste places.

All of the tools and machinery put away in the shed for the winter. Rub oil or axle grease on plow shares and cultivator shovels to keep them bright and prevent a lot of extra work when taken out for use next spring. On the first rainy or stormy day go into the tool and implement shed and give all the machinery a good coat of paint with plenty of oil in it. A day's work and \$2 worth of paint will save \$25 worth of machinery.

Dynamic is successfully used in removing stumps. Small charges are found useful in splitting stumps, which can then be burned more readily. Larger charges are used to break the stump in pieces, so that they may be pulled easily, or sometimes to remove them from the ground entirely. The best time to blast stumps is when the ground is saturated with water.

Store seed in a dry, well ventilated room. Cellars are too moist, attics usually are too hot, but a second-story room furnishes the ideal location. Seed can be protected against mice by storing in the boxes or by suspending in cloth bags.

A little dry sand, scattered over the bin or box of carrots or potatoes will keep them from drying out as rapidly if they otherwise would.

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The longevity of customs is curiously illustrated in the case of Lord Forester, the fifth baron, whose death is announced. King Hal took an ancestor of Lord Forester so deeply into favor as to grant him leave to wear his hat in the "presence." The right became an heirloom, and is one of the trifles of etiquette to be remembered on occasion by officials of the court. The Foresters were originally of Watling street, and had charge of the Wrekin forest.

Will not burn
Easy to use
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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET	
Dairy Products—	
Butter, choice dairy	40 00
Do, creamery	38 00
Margarine, lb.	12 00
Eggs, new laid	15 00
Cheese, lb.	12 00
Dressed Poultry—	
Turkeys, lb.	0 40
Spring chickens	0 32
Roosters, lb.	0 28
Ducklings, lb.	0 28
Geese, lb.	0 28
Fruits—	
Apples, basket	0 25
Do, bushel	3 00
Vegetables—	
Beets, peck	0 80
Carrots, peck	0 80
Do, bag	0 85
Brussels sprouts, 2 qts.	0 10
Cabbage, each	0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 10
Celery, head	0 10
Lettuce, 2 bunches	1 50
Onions, 15-lb. sacks	1 50
Do, basket	0 30
Do, picking	0 50
Leeks, bunch	0 10
Parsley, bunch	0 25
Parasip, bag	1 00
Do, basket	0 10
Pumpkins, each	0 10
Potatoes, bag	1 50
Do, N.B.	1 50
Sage, bunch	0 05
Savory, bunch	0 10
Spinach, peck	0 20
Squash, each	0 10
Turnips, bag	0 25
Do, basket	0 25
Vegetable marrow, each	0 05

MEATS—WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters	21 00
Do, hindquarters	20 00
Carcasses, choice	20 00
Do, medium	17 50
Do, common	14 50
Do, medium	13 00
Do, prime	25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	25 00
Shoat hogs, cwt.	25 00
Abattoir hogs	25 00
Mutton, cwt.	18 00
Lamb, spring, lb.	0 24

SUGAR MARKET.	
Wholesale quotations on the retail trade of Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery:	
Acadia granulated	100 lbs. \$10.37
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs. 10.32
Lantic granulated	100 lbs. 10.37
Canada Redpath gran.	100 lbs. 10.37
Acadia yellow, No. 1	yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.
St. Lawrence yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential from granulated 50c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 3 yellow, 50c.	
Atlantic yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.	
Canada yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.	

OTHER MARKETS.	
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE	
Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:	
Dec.	0.84% 0.85% 0.84% 0.84%
May	0.84% 0.85% 0.84% 0.84%
Fixes	
Dec.	3.38 3.40 3.34 3.34
May	3.42 3.43 3.38 3.38
Barley	
Dec.	1.04%
May	1.11% 1.12% 1.11% 1.11%
x to 84% sold.	
MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.	
Minneapolis-Barley, 94 to 95c.	Rye—
May 2 \$1.00 to \$1.05.	Jan. \$2.73.
Flax, \$2.54 to \$3.56.	

DULUTH LINSEED.
Duluth—On track, \$3.56, arrive, \$3.54; December, \$3.53 bid; January, \$3.54 bid; May, \$3.56 bid.

WANTED---Female
WANTED—COOK AND HOUSEMAID, modern home and equipment, minimum wages, thirty and twenty-five per month respectively, references required. Address Mrs. F. A. Magee, 45 Markland Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Authentic Bronte Relic.
An interesting relic of Charlotte Bronte, the novelist, has been presented to the museum at Haworth, England. It is a traveling trunk used by Charlotte Bronte. Inside is a label giving the maker's name and address in Brussels, and there is little doubt the trunk accompanied Charlotte on her journeys between Monsieur Heger's Pensionnat in the Rue d'Isabelle in that city, and her home at the Haworth Rectory.

How Birds Roost.
In roosting, birds usually perch on one leg only, folding the other close to the body. The weight of the body over one foot, according to Borelli, closes the tendons of the muscles which bend the claws would do, driven through foot and perch. Neither rocking nor pitching by wind or storm, shaking the perch, disturbs the sleep of the bird, nor its balance or sense of gravity. The great length of toes enables other birds to stand steady on one foot.

Who knows most, doubts most; entertaining hope means recognizing fear.—R. Browning.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
23 THE PR...

Rheumatic Pains
Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals and on retiring.
It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains no opium or other strong drugs to kill or mask the pain of rheumatism or lumbago, it removes the cause. 50c. a bottle at druggists.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicines furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
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