

ESRAHAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII.—JUNE 29, 1913.

The Victories of Faith.—Review.—Acts 7:9-16; Heb. 11:20-22.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Spiritual blessedness. Place: Beer-sheba. The name Jacob means "supplanter," one who takes the place of another through guile. Jacob was properly called by that name, because he took the advantage of his brother Esau to obtain his birthright, and used carefully studied deception to obtain the blessing of the first-born son. Rebekah's scheming could be condemned.

II. Topic: Jacob's vision. Places: Beer-sheba; Bethel. Because of Esau's anger and threat to take Jacob's life, the latter was compelled to flee from home. At Bethel, while Jacob was on his way to Padan-aram, he had a remarkable vision, in which God appeared to him and renewed the promise made to Abraham and Isaac. Jacob was awed and made pledges to God that would change his condition.

III. Topic: Misapprehensions corrected. Place: Peniel. After Jacob's twenty years' sojourn with Laban at Padan-aram, the time came for him to return to Canaan. The fear of meeting his brother Esau led him to careful preparation by sending a present to him, arranging his family and possessions, and giving himself up to earnest prayer. His all-night struggle brought the victory, and his name was changed to Israel, prince of God. The meeting with Esau was friendly.

IV. Topic: Obscure providences. Places: Hebron, Shechem; Dothan. Joseph was Jacob's favorite son, and to him his father gave a coat of many colors. Joseph's dream increased his brother's envy toward him, and when the opportunity presented itself, they sold him to a company of Ishmaelites as a slave. They carried his coat, which he had dipped in the blood of a kid, to his father, who believed Joseph dead. Joseph was sold into Egypt.

V. Topic: Integrity to God. Place: Probably Zoan in Egypt. Joseph became a trusted steward in the household of Potiphar. Through base and false accusations he was put in prison. He interpreted the dreams of two fellow prisoners, the chief butler and the chief baker.

VI. Topic: An overruling Providence. Place: Zoan, a city of Egypt. Pharaoh had dreams which his wise men could not interpret. The chief butler thought Joseph who had interpreted his dream in prison, Joseph was brought before Pharaoh and, through Jehovah's aid, interpreted the king's dream. Seven years of plenty and seven years of famine were foretold, and Joseph was appointed to provide for the years of famine.

VII. Topic: Methods of divine providence. Place: Zoan. During the seven years of plenty, Joseph gathered and stored in cities of Egypt immense quantities of grain. The famine extended to Jacob and his family. Joseph sent for his father and his family, and about ten sons of Joseph, keeping Benjamin, his youngest son, with him, Joseph knew his brothers, but they did not know him. Learning about his father and Benjamin, Joseph kept Simeon as a pledge that Benjamin should come to him. Their money was returned to them.

VIII. Topic: Unfolding providences. Place: Zoan. Again Jacob's household needed food, and the father sent his sons, including Benjamin, to Egypt for grain. Joseph gave them a feast in his house, and Benjamin was highly favored. The brothers were afraid at first, but Joseph showed them great kindness.

IX. Topic: The crucial test. Place: Zoan. Through a carefully laid plan, Joseph brought back his brothers after they had started for home. Benjamin was accused of stealing Joseph's silver cup. It was found in Benjamin's sack, but Joseph threatened to make Benjamin a slave. Judah made a most earnest plea for his youngest brother.

X. Topic: Fraternal love. Places: Zoan in Egypt; Hebron and Beer-sheba in Canaan. Joseph was so wrought upon by Simeon's plea that he could not refrain from weeping, and made himself known to his brothers. He comforted his brothers by saying that God's hand had led them to Egypt to preserve life. He greeted them all affectionately, and gave directions for the removal of the entire family to Egypt.

XI. Topic: Israel in Egypt. Places: Goshen. Jacob and his household arrived in Egypt. Jacob was sorely received by Pharaoh, who permitted him and his family to settle in Goshen, a most favorable part of Egypt. When Jacob saw that his death was near, he made a request of Joseph to bury him in the burial place of his fathers in Canaan. Joseph promised to grant his request.

XII. Topic: Conditions in Israel. Places: Tekoa; Bethel. Amos was a faithful prophet of the Lord, who decried the wickedness of the nation of Israel. He showed the danger of relying on false hopes, and denounced the sin of pride, idleness, gluttony, intemperance and pleasure-seeking. He warned Israel of the coming destruction.

RECAPITULATORY SURVEY.

Topic.—Contending forces.

I. Divine love.

II. Natural affection.

III. Divine grief.

IV. Divine love. The lessons of this chapter overlaid with evidences of divine love exercised in behalf of the chosen family of God. They portray the complex nature of man, revealing the hidden propensities. The continued assurance of God with sinful man and providential care, despite man's rebellious wrongs, show how he carries to completion his designs for man's final glory over sin. God overruled spiritual blindness, which prevented Esau's amendment, retained Jacob's earthly bitterness, Rebekah's fond hopes, subjected Isaac to serious trials. Divine love is prominent in Jacob's vision at Bethel, which brought him a revelation of God, and resulted in a changed Jacob's misapprehensions were corrected as he planned for protection

against the wrath of Esau, when divine love planned reconciliation and taught him that the secret of true life was an attitude of supplication and submission, rather than of resistance. God's love was at work in the obscure providences of Joseph's early life. Above and beyond all the ill will and crime of Jacob's sons, God was carrying out His purpose for Israel. Divine love found expression in Joseph's life of slavery and imprisonment. His integrity to God gave him opportunity to touch lives which he could have reached in no other place. His testimony to God's power to read all hearts was the key which was to unlock prison doors and advance him to highest opportunities of service. Pharaoh dreamed of trouble, and divine love directed him to Joseph, through whom his nation should be blessed and made a blessing to God's people.

II. Natural affection. This feature comes out plainly in each lesson, showing the difference between natural affection controlled by grace, and its partiality when governed by its carnal impulse. In Isaac and Rebekah we see the unholy effect of partiality, which blinded them to God's way of overcoming natural difficulties, thus causing hatred to spring up between their children. Years of separation and the discipline of being deceived were necessary to bring Jacob to real dependence upon God, and would enable him to spend a night in prayer for deliverance from his corrupt nature as supplanter. Until Esau perceived that change he could not recover natural affection for his unrepentant brother. In his family Jacob manifested strong natural affection; though like his father, he yielded to the weakness of partiality which caused division and deception in the family. Natural affection is seen in its purity in Joseph's conduct under trial and advancement. Natural affection was restored in Jacob's family when hatred and envy yielded and found forgiveness. Reunion was made possible as the result of restored natural affection. Joseph, the hated brother, though innocent, exemplified the strength, the value and the constancy of natural affection. The fountain of his natural affection was kept pure by the living spring of divine love.

III. Human grief. The struggle between the contending forces of good and evil in the lives of Isaac, and Jacob and his sons, could not fail to cause human grief. From first to last in the quarter's lessons we trace it. Isaac was weighed down by it; Jacob suffered much as the result of his folly; his sons deceived him even more grievously than he had his father. His family witnessed greater dissensions than existed in Isaac's family. The constant grief over unconfessed sin made the lives of Jacob's sons unstable, conscience accused them at ever possible turn. The supposed death of Joseph was a lifelong grief to Jacob. The surrender of Benjamin caused him the grief natural to unbelief and despondency. Only a surrender to divine providence, with a faith in God's promise to keep covenant with him, enabled Jacob to keep his grasp on life until he could see the unfolding of God's plan.—I. R. A.

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usually means, if he is from the above muscular development, and less fat. Exercise and flesh-forming foods should enter into his care at this period. Exercise is important to the boar when he is not in service, and essential to develop his muscle and vigor. It may be that the best results will be obtained from a pure-bred boar that shows desirable characteristics, is masculine, is somewhat more compact than the females he is to be used upon, and strong in points in which they are deficient. He should be the best the buyer can purchase, and it is unwise to let a matter of a few dollars govern in making a selection. He should be cared for apart from the other pigs, and be given plenty of exercise and nutritious rather than fattening food. He should be, naturally, and because of proper handling, an animal of quiet disposition and an easy breeder. Preferably his service should not begin in ordinary cases long before he is a year old, and should be continued while he proves himself worthy. A mature boar should be able to serve six sows in a season, but where two or more services are necessary in a day, it is well to allow every second or third day for rest; more than two services a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, are not usually profitable. In general, the boar's condition should be thrifty, neither too fat, nor by any means run down; and this applies as much out of the breeding season as during that time.

FARM GARDEN

A good brood sow is the foundation of one of the most profitable branches of live-stock industry. She should come from a family that fattens easily and has not suffered deterioration through improper crosses or been weakened in constitution by inbreeding. The brood sow should have no really bad points that are likely to be transmitted to her litters, and should be from a dam that has proved to be a good nurse, a good milker, of a quiet disposition, and the producer of good, large litters, for the cost of a pig is doubled when a sow raises but five, as compared with those of a sow that raises ten. To bring large litters the sow must have room for them both before and after farrowing—both in length of body and inudder capacity.

Whether a sow will make a good brood sow is one of the things one cannot tell for certain until she has been tried. In form and descent the probabilities may be in her favor, and yet she may develop traits that unfit her for motherhood. She may bring small litters, she may take no care of them, she may think too much of her own place at the trough, or her own pleasure in the pasture, and neglect her offspring, or she may have no milk for them, or may trample or roll upon them, or even eat them. In any of these cases, she cannot be fattened for slaughter too quickly. On the other hand, the element of risk in the selection is so considerable that when a new brood sow is secured she should be kept just as long as she continues to farrow and raise good litters. That is what she is for, and as long as she is equal to her work she should be kept at it.

The sow should not be bred too early. She should have attained a good size, age and a certain maturity. She should have attained some heart girth, for a young, half-grown sow cannot be expected to bring forth a numerous litter of vigorous, healthy pigs, and breeders of the immature sow checks her growth, injuriously affects her vigor and constitution, makes farrowing more difficult for her, and makes her less likely to be a good mother in the care of her pigs. As a rule, for best results, gilts are served too young, for the injuries early service inflict upon her are breeding sins which descend to her offspring, even to the fourth generation.

When a new boar is brought to strange surroundings or a new home, the change should preferably be made some six or eight weeks before he is needed for service. If from a distance he should be isolated or quarantined for half this period, to guard against the possible introduction by him of any disease. No matter how little liability to disease may come from his former home, there is still the chance that he may have acquired deadly germs in transit. Prevention is always advisable.

If the trip has been a long or hard one, he should be lightly fed at first, and any desirable changes from the feed to which he has been accustomed should be made gradually. Time is necessary in a majority of instances to get the boar into good breeding condition, which

THE POULTRY WORLD

A FEW NOTES.

The experienced poultry raiser has good success with late-hatched chicks for future winter layers, because of their art in the knowledge of how to raise them without a check. In spite of the article regarding the late May and June hatched chicks making fall and winter layers, the beginner will not obtain these results only in rare cases, and it is here that the average beginner, never realizing that in his first attempt he cannot equal the experienced breeder in properly raising chicks, that he fails, and is discouraged. For future breeders in the following April, or for show specimens in the winter, these late-hatched birds make good; but for winter layers, and by that we mean from 30 to 40 per cent. lay eggs in November, December and January, when the price of her fruit is always at its highest, they will not do it. The beginner should never be misled in the statement that he can obtain good results as far as egg production in late fall and winter from chicks hatched out the latter part of May and in June. Many experienced breeders cannot accomplish this feat.

Extra care is required to properly raise late-hatched chicks. While they first see the light of day in the last of May or June, when nature is at her best, before they are many weeks old the hot days and nights of summer are on, and they feel the depressing effects of heat and draught the same as we of the human family. They require less heat in the brooder, more ventilation, plenty of green feed, fresh water more often, and more room in their living quarters, than their earlier-hatched brothers and sisters if there is no natural shade. The better the conditions to combat the heat of summer the better will be the growth of the chicks. Lice is at its height in the warm months, and must be fought hard.

The poultry show has reduced the beginner so fast in regard to fine specimens that they often expect more for the money than they are willing to give. The majority of letters in late years come to the breeder's desk, describing most perfect birds for a small sum. Many beginners when they write this do not realize just what they are asking for. Their minds have been trained by the show room, where only the best is exhibited, and the ideal cuts of the standard, and naturally they can see nothing else. This is good and proper, but they should understand that show specimens come high. In fact the majority of breeders do not get enough for their best birds. Again the beginner could often be guided by the breeder who could sell birds not as described in the letter, but birds that would make elegant breeders at a much less figure. They would be properly mated to produce results but the eye of a beginner, trained only to see the near-perfect specimen, cannot grasp the situation that all Madison Square Garden winners in one variety would not produce all winners. It would surprise some beginners to go in the pens of the best breeders in this country and see how the pens were mated to produce results. To be sure they are all standard birds, but with different characteristics. Be guided more, brother beginner, by the breeder of years of experience and you will have little cause to regret.

More trap-nests are in use to-day for improving the laying qualities of the fowls and better breeding than ever before, and better egg yields by those practicing up-to-date methods are obtained than in the past. The public will demand improvement each year. The poultry industry is not going back, but advancing rapidly. Great truths are being unfolded each year, and the poultry industry in years to come will not be one of mystery, as it has been in the past.

To those raising poultry on all grains we would say a mistake has been made. To those raising poultry in a small way good commercial dry mashes are now on the market and should be fed in addition to the grains. These feeds, a part of them at least put up by the leading firms, will give results, as they have been mixed based on experience of practical poultry raisers. It is true that they cannot be called the ideal food as mixed by our leading experts, but they will give paying results and are cheaper to the keeper of small flocks than mixing up their own feeds.

The practical poultry raiser knows by experience the best method toward making poultry pay. It has only been a short time since the experiment stations commenced to investigate poultry culture, and their foundation was laid largely on the experience of successful methods as practiced by old breeders who had made a success. The stations have taken up work and are solving the problems that the commercial poultry raiser does not have time to experiment on. With up-to-date equipment and men of brains at the head, the experiment stations in the short time they have been working have accomplished wonderful work, but when it comes to steady, large egg yields, the commercial plants as a rule lead, due to conditions. Long years of experience in feeding, and attention under one system to one thing only, egg production. We are speaking now of the up-to-date plants that have been in the business a number of years and have made good, for like all lines of business there are plants that are not making money, and some about breaking even. Again there are those that are making a fair profit. It is due wholly to the management. Successful poultry-keeping is made up largely of many small details; any one of them neglected means a cutting down in returns. It is not a position that should be taken up on a large scale, unless the owners have a liking for fowls and some understanding of the business before entering into large operations.

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	.. \$12 25	\$12 50
Do., light	.. 13 00	13 50
Butter, dairy, lb	.. 25	28
Eggs, dozen	.. 25	27
Spring chickens, lb.	.. 35	00
Hens, lb.	.. 21	22
Spring ducks, lb.	.. 30	00
Turkeys, lb.	.. 22	25
Apples, bbl.	.. 2 50	3 50
Peas, bag	.. 1 10	1 20
Feed, forequarters, cwt.	.. 8 50	9 25
Do., hindquarters	.. 12 00	13 50
Do., choice sides	.. 10 75	11 25
Do., medium	.. 8 75	10 50
Do., common	.. 7 00	8 50
Mutton, light	.. 10 00	10 00
Veal, common, cwt.	.. 9 00	11 00
Do., prime, cwt.	.. 11 00	14 00
Lamb, cwt.	.. 16 00	18 00
Spring lamb	.. 5 00	8 50

SUGAR MARKETS.

Sugars are quoted in London, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	.. \$4 40
Do., Redpath's	.. 4 40
Do., Acadia	.. 4 35
Imperial, granulated	.. 4 25
No. 1 yellow	.. 4 00

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice	.. \$8 60	\$6 90
Butcher cattle, choice	.. 6 40	6 90
Do., medium	.. 6 00	6 30
Do., common	.. 4 75	5 25
Butcher cows, choice	.. 5 25	5 75
Do., medium	.. 4 30	4 75
Do., canners	.. 3 50	4 00
Do., bulls	.. 3 70	4 20
Feeding steers	.. 5 00	6 00
Stockers, choice	.. 3 00	6 00
Do., light	.. 2 00	2 50
Milkers, choice	.. 40 00	75 00
Springers	.. 35 00	75 00
Sheep, ewes	.. 5 00	6 25
Bucks and culs	.. 4 50	5 00
Lambs	.. 7 50	10 50
Hogs, fed and watered	.. 9 40	
Hogs, f.o.b.	.. 9 60	

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.