

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VII.—MAY 18, 1913.

Joseph Meets His Brethren.—Gen. 42: 1-32.

COMMENTARY.—1. A journey to Egypt (vs. 1-3). The famine was already severely felt in Canaan, and reports came to Jacob that there was grain in Egypt that could be bought. The hesitancy of Jacob's sons about going to Egypt for food may perhaps be accounted for by supposing that they remembered their sin in selling Joseph, and feared that they might meet him. Memory and conscience were not dead or sleeping. 2. Went down to buy corn. The word "corn" does not mean Indian corn or maize, but denotes the small grains, such as wheat and barley. The grain had to be carried on the backs of pack animals, and a large amount would be needed by Jacob's household, hence ten men would be none too many to care for the train of pack-animals necessary to transport a suitable supply of provisions. 4. Benjamin—Jacob sent not Benjamin was Rachel's son, and to him Jacob had transferred the affection which he had years before lavished upon Joseph. Jacob would not consent to let Benjamin go, fearing he might be lost to him as Joseph was. 5. Israel (Gen. 22: 32). Among those that came—Since the famine involved the land of Canaan, many persons would be making the journey to Egypt, and a large caravan would be formed. They travelled thus for protection and companionship.

6. Joseph tests his brothers (vs. 6-20). 6. The governor over the land—A title indicating large authority. Sold to all—Not that he actually sold to individual buyers, but he had the oversight of the sales. It is probable that he was near the eastern borders, where those coming from Canaan would be likely to apply for grain. Bowled down themselves before him—This was in fulfillment of Joseph's dreams. Joseph's brothers had said when they suggested killing him, "We shall see what will become of his dreams." But after twenty-two years they were unrepentantly doing the very thing they planned to avoid. 7. He knew them—Joseph was familiar with the dress and manners of his own people, and, doubtless he was expecting some of his family to come to buy bread; he, therefore, would readily recognize his brothers, and the more readily because they were older than he. Made himself strange—He acted toward them like a stranger or a foreigner, speaking through an interpreter (v. 22). Spoke roughly unto them. Not because he had ill will toward them, but that he might find out from them about their father and their brother. Benjamin, father and their brother. Joseph, without their suspecting, that the governor was Joseph. They knew not him—They knew Joseph as a boy of seventeen years and a slave, and he had no thought of seeing him a ruler and dressed as a high official in Egypt.

9. Ye are spies—The Egyptians were always most liable to be accused from the east and northeast. The various Arab and Canaanish tribes seem to have constantly made incursions into the more settled and civilized land of Egypt—Speakers' Com. Joseph might have occasion therefore to make this accusation, and at the same time carry out his purpose of obtaining from his brothers the information he desired. The nakedness of the land—He charged them with attempting to steal grain to eat. The brother addressed Joseph with a title of respect. 11. We are all one man's sons—This was a statement Joseph wished to hear from their own lips. 12. Nay—Joseph desired to elicit further statements from them regarding their family. 13. Twelve brethren—The brothers were meeting Joseph's accusations. Their argument was that ten brothers would not be likely to go in a body as spies. Such a company would be made up of men from different tribes. The youngest—Benjamin. One is not—They would give Joseph to understand that one of the twelve brothers was dead, or as one dead. 15. Hereby ye shall be proved—Joseph was about to make a test to learn whether they were telling the truth or not. By the life of Pharaoh—A form of oath used in Egypt at that time. 16. Send one of you. The first suggestion was that one should go to Canaan to bring Benjamin and the other nine should be held as prisoners. Or else—Ye are spies. If they had told a falsehood about their family, it is likely they had also spoken deceitfully when they had said they were not spies. 17. But then all together into ward—This reminded them of their casting Joseph into the pit, but Joseph's character and tender heart forbade our supposing that his severity toward his brethren was in retaliation for their sins against him. He doubtless sought in this way to test them and find out their feeling toward Jacob and Benjamin—Whom? Joseph said no means of knowing that their feelings toward himself had changed, and he did not know but that they felt toward Benjamin as they formerly did toward himself. 18-20. Three days' imprisonment gave them time for reflection, and when Joseph gave his decision as to what they should do, they were ready to depart.

III. Their guilt acknowledged (vs. 21-32). The guilt of the two brothers in selling Joseph as a slave came up to their minds, and they felt that at last the punishment was to be meted out to them. It must have been painful to Joseph to hear his brothers' confession of guilt, and the tears he shed were those of sorrow, and yet the confession brought some degree of satisfaction. The ten remembered Joseph's plea and anguish when they sold him to become a slave in Egypt, and now one of them was to be bound and held as a prisoner in Egypt. Reuben threw the blame upon the other nine, since he pleaded for Joseph and would have restored him to his father, if he had been able. Simon is represented as excessively cruel (Gen. 49: 5, 6), and he may have led in the act of selling Joseph to put him out of the way. For that reason he may have been held in Egypt, while the rest were permitted to depart.

IV. The return to Jacob (vs. 25-35). Joseph showed his large-heartedness toward his brethren in sending them home with grain, and restoring to them the money they had paid. Jacob's heart was heavy when he heard his sons' report of their journey. He would have felt otherwise if he could have seen the end of it all, but the sorrow of his heart said, "All these things are against me" (v. 36), and he refused to let Benjamin go down to Egypt. Reuben's offer to pledge Benjamin's safe return to his father, in case he was allowed to go down to Egypt, did not appeal to Jacob, who was wholly taken up with his great sorrow. The memory of Joseph's disappearance was too vivid for him to think of consenting to Benjamin's being taken to the ruler of Egypt.

Questions.—What plan did Joseph adopt to save grain for the years of famine? How extensive was the famine? What did Jacob command his sons to do? How did Joseph know his brothers when they did not know him? How did Joseph treat them? What did he do after they had been imprisoned? What reason did they suggest among themselves for their being so used? In what way did Joseph show kindness to them? Which one of the ten was held in Egypt? What demand did Joseph make of the nine? How did the report which the nine gave of their journey affect Jacob?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Methods of divine providence.

I. To convince men of sin.

II. To establish family unity.

III. To convince men of sin.

IV. To establish family unity.

V. To convince men of sin.

VI. To establish family unity.

VII. To convince men of sin.

VIII. To establish family unity.

IX. To convince men of sin.

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LXXXIII. To convince men of sin.

LXXXIV. To establish family unity.

deal with such diseases as hog cholera, tuberculosis, glanders, dourine, mange, anthrax, sheep scab and rabies, any of which uncontrolled might cause very serious losses to the farming industry. The meat inspection division seeks by wise regulations, carried out by an extensive well trained staff to prevent diseased or otherwise unwholesome meats from being sent from one province to another or out of the country. It also compels operators of food canning establishments to maintain their factories in a sanitary condition and to put up only sound goods. During the year reported it is shown that 6,151 carcasses of cattle, 241 of sheep, and 2,332 of hogs, as well as many portions of carcasses were condemned. The report names the diseases and conditions responsible for these losses. The work of the live stock branch is shown to be of an entirely different character. In a number of ways efforts are made to throw light upon the paths of the stock raisers and to encourage the extension and improvement of the live stock industry. Reference is made to a comprehensive investigation of the market conditions affecting wool and mutton carried on by a commission. To improve the light horse stock of the country bonus prizes are paid to owners of thoroughbred stallions used for service. To assist dairy farmers in ascertaining where high producing breeding stock may be secured, a record of performance has been established for purebred dairy cattle. A live report just issued shows that 801 cows were put to test for this record during the year.

In addition to the report of the Veterinary Division, the General and Live Stock Commission, the volume, "The Canadian Live Stock Industry," contains almost 500 pages, including many illustrations, embodies 24 appendices including reports of officers and a number of publications that have appeared as separate works, including report No. 4 of the Record of Performance, bulletin No. 15 of the live stock branch, the report of the seventh general convention of the National Live Stock Association, the report of the National Record Committee, and one which is filed at forty cents. This book has been made for supplying copies free to those who apply for them to the chief officer of the publications branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

TENT CATERPILLARS.

The Division of Entomology of the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has recently issued a circular on "Tent Caterpillars," by Mr. J. M. Swaine, Assistant Entomologist for Forest Insects, in the Division of Entomology.

This publication discusses the defoliating tent caterpillars which were so extremely numerous in parts of eastern Canada during the season of 1912. A description is given of the different stages of the insects, and their life histories and habits are discussed in considerable detail. The American tent caterpillar constructs the large silken tents in May and June, so well known by all owners of fruit trees, and from these retreats the caterpillars emerge to feed upon the nearby foliage. This species is found most commonly in orchards, although it also infests various shade trees, the forest tent caterpillar, which feeds in groups upon the foliage, and retreats at intervals massed upon the trunk or lower branches. This species feeds chiefly upon deciduous forest trees, such as poplar and birch. Both these species were very abundant last season, particularly in Quebec Province, and their ring-like masses of eggs are to be seen in immense numbers upon the twigs of fruit trees and deciduous shade trees and forest in many districts. The circular referred to above gives a very complete account of the measures to be adopted in controlling these important insect pests, spraying infested trees with lead arsenate or Paris green, and banding the trees to prevent reinfestation by wandering caterpillars. Formulas for the spray mixture are given and directions for their preparation.

Copies of this publication, Entomological Circular No. 1, Experimental Farms Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, may be obtained from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

NOTES.

If your teams are to be used much in handling heavy loads where backing is necessary, use a harness with very wide and having heavy breeching. It will add to the horse's confidence and his backing power.

Sweet clover is not a noxious weed. It is of unquestioned value in restoration work and eroded soils. It is a valuable forage crop and worthy of use as such in situations where better crops cannot be successfully grown.

Clipping at this season has proved of great benefit to the health, comfort and vigor of workhorses, thus adding to their beauty, value and usefulness. The horse that is idle in the winter seldom gets the grooming that he deserves, and as a consequence his hair grows long and thick and the pores of the skin become clogged with dirt and dust. The change from idleness in cold weather to that of long days of hard work in rapidly advancing temperatures, means a great deal of unnecessary discomfort from the heat if a horse has a thick coat. He is in about the same condition as a man would be in if forced to perform hard work with his heavy winter coat on.

Thorough cultivation is one way to get rid of thistles and wild carrot.

Nitrogen or ammonia encourages strong leaf and bush growth, while potash makes the tubers, bulks, and fibre. Phosphoric acid helps the bloom, seed and seed pods. Wheat, corn, strawberries, tomatoes and peaches need the latter, while potatoes and onions want potash.

For the best results in orchard fruit fertilization, one hive of bees per acre should be kept. This is from the fruit-growers' standpoint, and unless other sources of honey gathering supplant this before and after fruit bloom, the bee-keeper will call it excessive.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy...	\$12.00	\$12.50
Do, light...	12.75	13.25
Butter, dairy...	0.25	0.35
Eggs, dozen...	0.22	0.24
Chicken, lb...	0.24	0.25
Fowl, lb...	0.20	0.22
Ducks, lb...	0.25	0.26
Turkeys, lb...	0.25	0.28
Apples, bbl...	2.25	3.50
Potatoes, bag...	0.75	0.80
Cabbage, dozen...	0.40	0.50
Beef, forequarters, cwt...	8.00	9.25
Do, hindquarters, cwt...	11.75	12.00
Do, choice sides, cwt...	10.75	11.00
Do, medium, cwt...	8.75	10.00
Do, common, cwt...	7.00	10.00
Mutton, light, cwt...	10.00	11.00
Do, common, cwt...	9.00	11.00
Do, prime, cwt...	11.00	14.00
Lamb, cwt...	16.00	18.50
Do, spring...	8.00	10.00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, net cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence... \$4.60

Do, Refined... 4.60

Do, Acacia... 4.55

Imperial granulated... 4.45

No. 1 yellow... 4.20

LIVE STOCK.

City Cattle Market—Cattle, 161

Export cattle, choice... \$6.50 \$7.00

Butcher cattle, choice... 6.50 6.55

Butcher cattle, medium... 5.75 6.50

Butcher cattle, common... 4.00 5.50

Butcher cows, choice... 5.25 5.75

Butcher cows, medium... 4.00 4.50

Butcher cows, common... 3.50 4.00

Butcher bulls... 3.00 4.25

Feeding steers... 5.00 5.75

Stockers, choice... 4.00 5.25

Stockers, light... 3.00 3.50

Milkers, choice, each... 10.00 70.00

Springers... 20.00 60.00

Sheep, wethers... 6.00 7.25

Pucks and culls... 4.50 6.00

Lambs... 8.00 9.75

Hogs, fed and watered... 9.85

Hogs, f.b. ... 9.50

Calves... 8.00 9.50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat—May... 92 3/4 93 1/4 92 1/2 92 3/4

July... 93 1/4 93 3/4 93 1/4 93 1/2

Sept... 89 1/2 89 3/4 89 1/2 89 3/4

Oats—May... 34 3/4 35 3/4 34 3/4 35 3/4

July... 35 3/4 36 3/4 35 3/4 36 3/4

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89 1/4; No. 1 northern, 88 3/4; No. 2, 86 1/4 to 86 3/4; May, 88c asked; July, 89 1/2 to 89 3/4; September, 89 7/8 to 90c asked.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis—Wheat—Close: May, 86 1/4; July, 88 1/4; September, 89 1/4; No. 1 hard, 89 3/4; No. 1 northern, 88 1/4 to 89 1/4; No. 2, 86 1/4 to 86 3/4; May, 88c asked; July, 89 1/2 to 89 3/4; September, 89 7/8 to 90c asked.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

Kingston, Ont. Frontenac County: The cheese market offered 30 colored and 225 boxes white boarded cheese; all sold at 10 3/4c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Beef—May... 7.20 9.00

Texas steers... 6.75 7.75

Stockers and feeders... 6.00 7.50

Cows and heifers... 3.90 4.15

Calves... 6.50 9.25

Hogs, receipts 23,000.

Market lower.

Light... 8.15 8.40

Mixed... 8.05 8.40

Heavy... 7.80 8.35

Rough... 7.80 8.35

Pigs... 6.35 8.25

Bulk of sales... 8.25 8.35

Sheep, receipts 14,000. Market steady.

Native... 5.75 6.85

Yearlings... 6.25 7.65

Lambs, native... 6.25 8.35

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. dispatch—Cattle Receipts, 50 head; steady.

Veals. Receipts, 100 head; active and 25c lower; 80 to 89.25.

Hogs. Receipts, 2,000; active and strong to 5c higher. Heavy, 88.50 to 88.75; mixed, Yorkers and pigs, 88.60 to 88.65; roughs, 87.50 to 87.65; stags, 86.50 to 87; dairies, 85.50 to 86.50.

Sheep and lambs. Receipts, 5,200 head; slow; sheep, 84.50 to 85.00; yearlings, 84.50 to 85.00; wethers, 84 to 84.25; ewes, 84 to 85.50; sheep, mixed, 85.50 to 85.75.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Man.—7s, 11 1/2.

No. 2 Man.—7s, 10 1/2.

No. 3 Man.—7s, 10 1/2.

Future steady. May—7s, 7 1/2.

July—7s, 7 1/2.

Sept.—7s, 7 1/2.

Oct.—7s, 7 1/2.

Nov.—7s, 7 1/2.

Dec.—7s, 7 1/2.

Jan.—7s, 7 1/2.

Feb.—7s, 7 1/2.

Mar.—7s, 7 1/2.

Apr.—7s, 7 1/2.

1-2d to 1s. Queensland, 200 bales; scored, 1s 8d to 1s 11d; greasy, 9-3-4d to 1s 2-1d. Victoria, 400 bales; scored, 1s 3-4d to 1s 10-12d; greasy, 7-1-2d to 1s 2-1d. West Australia, 300 bales; greasy, 7-3-4d to 1s 2d. New Zealand, 200 bales; scored, 1s 1d to 1s 4-1-2d; greasy, 7-1-4d to 1s 1-1-2d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 900 bales; greasy, 6-1-4d to 9-1-2d. Punta Arenas, 1,300 bales; greasy, 7d to 11-1-2d. Durban, the sales the home trade bought 30,000 bales the Continent 45,000, and 48,000 were held over.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal dispatch—East end market—Cattle, receipts 50, cows 100, calves 1500, sheep and lambs 250, hogs 520. The market fair with firm prices for all kinds of cattle.

Prime beefs 7-1-2 to 7-5-8, medium 5-1-4 to 6-0-0, 4 to 5.

Milkmen's strippers 4-1-2 to 5-3-4.

A few choice milkers went for \$30 to \$35 each.

Sheep about 5-1-2 to 7, spring lambs 5 to 7 each.

Hogs 10-1-2.

THE POULTRY WORLD

WORKING THE BROODER.