



1913

# SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VIII. MAY 25, 1913.

Joseph and Benjamin—Gen. 43: 1-24.

Commentary.—I. The second journey to Egypt (vs. 1-15). Notwithstanding the fact that the procuring of more grain from Egypt meant to Jacob the surrender of his beloved Benjamin, he consented to let him go, but with the greatest reluctance. Judah presented a strong and convincing plea, which his father was unable to refuse. If Jacob would permit Benjamin to go, there was a possibility of getting food to sustain the lives of the family, but without food all, including Benjamin, must perish. The custom of the time and place provided that when one would appear before a ruler or one high in authority, he must take a present in order to show him proper respect. Although the famine in Canaan was severe, "balm, spicery and myrrh" were obtainable there, as well as nuts and almonds and honey.

II. The eleven at Joseph's house (vs. 16-24). The brothers of Joseph were to have their first experience in Egypt upon their second visit. They were treated harshly upon their first, but now they were invited to enjoy the hospitality of the governor himself. Joseph's steward was commanded to bring them in as personal guests, and they were to look upon such magnificence as they had never seen before. Were afraid—They were utterly unable to comprehend the new turn of affairs. Their first suspicion led them to connect in some way the taking back to Canaan of the money in their sacks, with this invitation to Joseph's house, and to fear that mischief was about to befall them. Take us for bondmen. Their having said Joseph into slavery might well cause them to fear such a fate for themselves.

19. Steward.—An officer who had the management of Joseph's household. His chief servant. Commune with him at the door—So sure were they that there was to be trouble about the money, that they sought to make full explanation before facing the governor, Joseph. 23. Fear not—These reassuring words were a source of comfort to the perplexed brothers. Your God—The steward knew the men were Hebrews, as his words indicated, and he knew something of the true God. Joseph may have told him about his brothers. Hath given you treasure—The brothers were to be comforted with the thought that the Lord had been merciful to them. I had your money—By this the steward acknowledged the receipt of the money, so there was no charge standing against the sons of Jacob. Brought Simeon out the restoration of Simeon to his brothers was further assurance that no harm was intended. 24. Washed their feet—It was the custom for travelers upon entering a house to remove their sandals and wash their feet. The steward provided for cattle or pack-animals. 25. Made ready the present—The brothers arranged to give the ruler the present their father had sent from Canaan (vs. 11). Against Joseph's arrival at noon. They should eat bread there—The state of an Egyptian grand vizier was something of which they could have had no idea.

The dining chamber was a decorated hall, resplendent with color and gilding, and furnished with royal magnificence. 26. Brought him to the present—He bowed himself—They appeared before him as subjects before a ruler. They brought a present and prostrated themselves before him in recognition of his superiority. This was fulfilled for the second time the dreams of Joseph in Canaan. On this occasion his eleven brothers bowed before him. 27. He asked them of their welfare—This was an additional kindness to his brothers, an act of courtesy that should have put them at ease in his presence, yet they must have wondered at his interest in them and their father. 28. Made obeisance—Without knowing it, they were bestowing upon Joseph, whom they formerly hated, the highest honor of which they were capable.

III. Joseph's love for Benjamin (vs. 29-34). 29. Saw his brother Benjamin—Benjamin was but a child, perhaps not more than three years old, when Joseph last saw him. His mother's son—Benjamin was Joseph's only full brother; the others were half-brothers. God be gracious unto thee, my son—Joseph addressed Benjamin in terms of the most tender affection, and yet such expressions were often used in a merely formal manner. In this instance, however, there was a volume of meaning in the words. 30. His heart yearned over his brother (R. V.)—It is not difficult for us to put ourselves in Joseph's place, and imagine the time had not yet come for him to reveal to his brothers his identity, and he made haste to escape from their presence before the flood of early memories and the affection of his heart should come tears to flow. 31. He washed his face—To remove the traces of his weeping. Refrained himself—Gave no intimation of the deep feelings of his heart, and appeared to them as not being their brother. Set on bread—Joseph commanded his servants to serve the food. 32. For him by himself. As being highest in rank. An abomination unto the Egyptians—The Egyptians feared contamination from mingling with other nations. They were especially opposed to mingling with the Hebrews, because the latter were shepherds. The Egyptians had long been oppressed by the shepherd kings that swept down upon them from the western part of Asia, and they hated all who were engaged in stock-raising. An additional reason for this prejudice was the fact that the Egyptians considered cattle as sacred animals, and the Hebrews slaughtered them for food and for sacrifices.

33. The first born according to his birthright—The place of honor at the table or before, for it is probable that they were several, was accorded to the eldest brother, Reuben. The youngest, Benjamin. The men marvelled—Well might the men marvel at being arranged at the table thus according to their ages. Joseph thus prepared the way for an open recognition, and sought to impress them with the idea that he knew them better than they imagined.

Whether, 24. Best means unto them from before him. It was a way of showing favor to a guest for the host to give or send him a portion of food from his own supply. Great attention was shown to a guest by sending a large portion. Five times so much—A double portion would indicate considerable distinction, but a fivefold portion was a mark of highest honor. Were merry with him—Joseph's special attention to Benjamin did not bring to light any envy or jealousy on the part of the ten toward their youngest brother.

Questions.—What command did Jacob give his sons, and why? On what condition could Joseph be seen by his brothers? Why had Joseph's brothers told him about Benjamin? Whose plea influenced Jacob to permit Benjamin to go to Egypt? What directions did Jacob give his sons about going to Egypt? How did Joseph receive his brothers? How was he affected at the sight of Benjamin? Describe the arrangement of the brothers at the feast. What distinction was shown to Benjamin?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

I. Through enforced consecration.

II. Through contrite confession.

III. Through exalted honors.

I. Through enforced consecration.

With Jacob circumstances were such as to make it a choice between sending Benjamin with his brethren to Egypt, or of famine for the entire family. The only way of getting corn was to comply with Joseph's conditions, strange as they appeared. Judah addressed his father in words of wisdom and meekness. He was now far from reproaching his father for any manifest partiality to his favorite son. He set before him the absolute necessity of parting from Benjamin for a time, and the great comfort to be expected in the end. To overcome any distrust in his sons, Judah pledged himself as surety for Benjamin's safe return, a consecration which was to be severely tested. Jacob at length determined to acquiesce in the appointments of divine Providence, let them be what they might. He entrusted Benjamin to Judah's care and resigned himself to God's will, even at the risk of being childless. There was a blending of sorrow with his resignation. Necessity overcame every other consideration. Trials threatening his death were to end in preserving his life. Changing his resolution was not weakness, but wisdom and duty. It indicated his piety rather than his obstinacy. 11. Indicated his faith in God, and his growing dependence in him. The spirit of prayer came back to him. He sent his sons forth with a humble and an earnest prayer to God.

II. Through contrite confession. Joseph's brethren went forth dreading misfortune. They were suspicious of Joseph's intentions. They feared being made bondmen. Their own guilt in such an act suggested such danger. Their deceitful and crooked dispositions dreaded the penalty of being overreached. They expected no favorable solution of their mysterious treatment. But Jacob with some unrighteous, required his sons to return the money found in their sacks. They were innocent of suspecting the money, and yet they felt themselves to be guilty men. They felt misinterpreted kindness, and yet that kindness was intended to bring them to complete repentance. They laid their case before the steward in the hope that he might stand between them and danger. They felt the need of an intercessor. They had done to Joseph just what they feared at his hands. They were neither spies nor thieves, but by their humiliation under such charges they were to be brought to face the real guilt of their lives, and to discover mercy where they looked for justice.

III. Through exalted honors. The generous reception which was given Jacob's sons only served to raise their worst suspicions, and to alarm their fears. Their guilty consciences destroyed their enjoyment of their happy circumstances. Joseph's kindness filled them with greater perplexity. The steward, though not aware that the strangers were his master's brethren, reassured them and encouraged them to dismiss their apprehensions. Joseph's device in bringing them home and testing with them, gave him an opportunity for testing their attitude toward Benjamin. It gave them opportunity of recognizing Joseph. It exhibited his interest in them as against his previous apparent severity. It served to disarm their fears and, if possible, save them from further loss. The arrangement of the tables, their position as to age, and the peculiar and special favor toward Benjamin, excited questioning; yet the fact that they were to eat of the same bread, and that they were to be seated at the same table, was a powerful argument in favor of Joseph's sincerity. There was, therefore, no lingering to divulge the great secret. The banquet, therefore, was but the introduction to the last and severest trial and a preparation for a successful issue in the proving of Jacob's sons. Their participation, without envy, in the honor bestowed upon Benjamin, evidenced their change of feelings toward their father, as well as Benjamin. They were advancing toward freedom. Joseph's command of his feelings indicated his superior character. He could wait the unfolding of God's plan, the ripening of his love for his brother. Joseph, was under divine direction, planning for the removal of his father's house to Egypt. His plans were certain to succeed.—T. R. A.

## HURT IN RUNAWAY

### Niagara Falls' Family Had Serious Mishap

Niagara Falls, N. Y., despatch: Mrs. Jacob Miller, wife of a well-known contractor of Niagara Falls, Ont., and her daughter, Rose, were seriously injured in a runaway accident yesterday. Lena and Torie, two other children, escaped. The woman and her three children were riding in a buggy back of a spirited horse, which became frightened at a passing automobile, and dashed down the street. The animal ran into a string of freight cars and the four occupants were thrown out.

Rose sustained a fractured skull and has concussion of the brain. Mrs. Miller is also in a serious condition and was taken to their home, Queen street, Niagara Falls, Ont., and the animal was caught after it crossed the bridge to Canada.

# THE POULTRY WORLD

GOOD POULTRY STOCK PAYS.

The poultry industry has advanced so rapidly in the past 10 years that the call for breeding stock, hatching eggs and day-old chicks has led many into that business that, for the welfare of the beginner, had better stayed out. Too many so-called breeders are but beginners themselves, and their stock in no better condition as to health or productiveness than that of the beginner, and the time is gradually passing when the public will be going to demand a higher grade of stock than is now peddled out in large quantities. The haphazard breeding of stock has in a large measure been created by a demand for cheap goods, and it is also a fact that when getting this kind of stock the beginner often gets what he paid for, though in some cases not. So it is wise for those starting out to look for good stock, and the public who intend to purchase, for there is much difference between the breeding of a good poultry producer and that of one who has been in and out, for a few years, as day and night.

Correct and careful breeding by one who has passed the experimental stage is productive of results. Hatching eggs, stock or day-old chicks when properly raised produce good points, shew good results and will be satisfactory. Haphazard breeding under poor or indifferent care, will not produce the results, no matter how skillful the breeder, and the beginner who has the best up-to-date breeder with a good strain of fowls will not be found advertising his stock, but the best market price, for when properly handled to produce results they cannot be obtained by a beginner.

One often hears the beginner say of the high-priced breeder, "You pay for his reputation." And why not? The purchase of stock, eggs or chicks, is a matter of reputation. What does it mean? It means that the breeder has made good in the past, and his stock, by skillful breeding and care and has produced a strain of birds that will do credit to the majority of birds of this same variety; that blood lines carefully bred for a purpose have been obtained, and the beginner pays for the breeder's skill in producing something better than the majority possess. All breeders are not the same, as in all walks of life some are better than others. The best are sought for by the wise poultry culturist, for the result that can be obtained. The good breeder does not have to sell cheap, cannot if he chooses and carries out on the proper side of the ledger in the manner it takes to handle a flock in the proper results, and the beginner who produces these high prices the average beginner who still thinks a chicken is a chicken, and the bargain counter and nine times out of ten gets what he pays for, but not what he should have for the results that he expects.

The foundation of a flock has more than been the making or breaking of a poultry plant, and because of the new poultry industry an industry that is rapidly growing, the knowledge of breeding is neglected, and especially the beginner has not been enlightened on the importance of the result of breeding. The beginner and the good or poor results that are obtained from the two. It takes several years of experience to obtain a strain to produce either the blue at our big show or to make good egg producers. Trap nests are used on many of the poultry farms, but it makes breeding sure. The breeder knows which birds are breeders that produce the best results, and tells the poultry raiser which bird is the best, and which is the drone, and by careful breeding the flock of the high-class breeder is better in all respects than that of the class that do not breed along advanced lines, and the beginner, if he will, can produce a flock of birds that will come to the men with reputation, and will be the best to pay for the reputation of the first-class breeder can produce the goods. It is a large sum to pay form \$5 to \$10 for a setting of hatching eggs, but is small in comparison with what the beginner can get for a well-established strain, and those obtain a large number of eggs, but the day will come when few day-old chicks will be sold for \$10 per hundred, for the day will be produced for that sum when it is considered that it takes three eggs for each chick produced, and that the beginner, especially in the early season, when fertility is not so high, and if culling was shipped \$2 per 100 would be a fair price for utility stock. The poultry public should be educated to pay a fair price for the utility stock, and when the trees are more satisfactory results will be obtained. Chicks will live better, when matured produce better and in better breeding pens will produce birds that are producers.

CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLES.

An important part of the poultry work of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture is the Co-operative Egg Circles. Ten circles in all have been organized, and the members of the Branch, working in conjunction with the provincial and agriculture college authorities and the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada, are endeavoring to place in connection with a number of others has been done, and from present indications it is a goodly number of co-operative work is likely to have a rapid growth in the near future.

Up to the present the insecticide has not been figured on from an economical standpoint, but where the trees are many and large the use of the mixture would perhaps be out of the question for the reason that too much time would be required in dusting all the nests, but for the farmer or city dweller with only a few fruit or ornamental trees the foregoing mixture is by far the best and the easiest to apply. There is also the possibility that it may not prove so effective on caterpillars that slow growers and eggs 12 to 25 cents higher; lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.00; yearlings, \$6 to \$7; weathers, \$5.75 to \$6.00; ewes, \$4 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 4,500. Market steady. Beef, 10 to 10.50; hogs, 10 to 10.50; sheep, 10 to 10.50; calves, 10 to 10.50; lambs, 10 to 10.50; yearlings, 10 to 10.50; ewes, 10 to 10.50; mixed, 10 to 10.50.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot easy No. 1 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 2 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 3 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 4 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 5 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 6 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 7 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 8 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 9 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 10 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 11 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 12 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 13 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 14 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 15 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 16 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 17 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 18 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 19 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 20 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 21 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 22 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 23 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 24 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 25 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 26 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 27 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 28 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 29 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 30 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 31 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 32 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 33 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 34 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; 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No. 268 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 269 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 270 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 271 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 272 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 273 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 274 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 275 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 276 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 277 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 278 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 279 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 280 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 281 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 282 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 283 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 284 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 285 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 286 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 287 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 288 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 289 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 290 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 291 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 292 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 293 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 294 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 295 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 296 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 297 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 298 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 299 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 300 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 301 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 302 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 303 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 304 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 305 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 306 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 307 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 308 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 309 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 310 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 311 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 312 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 313 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 314 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 315 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 316 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 317 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 318 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 319 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 320 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 321 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 322 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 323 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 324 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 325 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 326 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 327 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 328 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 329 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 330 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 331 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 332 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 333 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 334 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 335 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 336 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 337 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 338 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 339 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 340 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 341 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 342 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 343 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 344 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 345 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 346 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 347 Man.—10 1/4 to 10 1/2; No. 34