

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Joseph Made Ruler of Egypt—Genesis 41:33-44.

Commentary. — I. Joseph's wise counsel (vs. 33-36). 23. now therefore. — The "therefore" of this verse points us back to the events recorded in the opening of this chapter. Two years from the time that Joseph interpreted the dreams for the butler and the baker, his fellow prisoners, he was called upon to interpret the dreams for the king of Egypt. This made the third set of dreams with which he was intimately concerned, the first being his own two dreams. The dreams of Pharaoh were strikingly in accord with the land of the Pharaohs. The fruitfulness of Egypt was dependent upon the overflow of the Nile. The cow was sacred and highly prized animal of Egypt, and the wheat was, and still is, the great crop of that country. Travelers have observed cattle going into and emerging from the waters of the Nile and grazing in the meadows bordering on the river. The butler a trait was aroused from his inexcusable neglect in disregarding Joseph's request to be remembered before the king, and reported the fact of Joseph's ability to interpret dreams. He did this when the magicians (v. 8), who were supposed to be conversant with mystic rites, and the wise men, or the philosophers, were unable to interpret Pharaoh's dreams. Joseph was hastily summoned to appear before the king. He quickly made the needed preparation, which consisted in shaving, to conform to Egyptian custom, and in changing his raiment. Joseph declared that the two dreams were intended to convey the same meaning. The Lord has graciously made known to him the interpretation of the dreams and was revealing to Pharaoh what was about to take place in the land of Egypt. A knowledge of the fact that seven years of famine were to follow seven years of great abundance would give opportunity to make provision for the years of famine. These years of famine would result from the failure of the usual overflow of the Nile River for seven successive years. The lack of the ordinary rainfall in the Abyssinian mountains would cause the failure of the Nile overflow. The conditions producing lack of rain in Northern Africa would contribute to a scarcity of rain in adjacent regions, hence the famine would reach into Canaan. Through the dreams of Pharaoh and their interpretation by Joseph, with God's assistance, the years of plenty and the years of famine were clearly foretold. Let Pharaoh look out a man discreet and wise. — It was far from Joseph's thought to try to put himself forward, but he saw so clearly the conditions as God revealed them to him, that he knew that prompt and effective measures should be taken to meet the exigencies of the case. It would seem as if the Lord put this suggestion into Joseph's mind. It was in keeping with the highest wisdom that a man of integrity and large administrative ability should be placed in charge of the food situation, with full power to conserve the large supply of the fruitful years in such a way that there would be no waste, and that there would be a sufficient surplus to prevent starvation when the famine should prevail over the lands. The ordinary officers of Egypt would have too much to do to attend to this work, and a special official with able subordinates should be placed in charge of this important work. 24. the fifth part. — It is supposed that at this time a tenth of the produce of the soil was given over to Pharaoh, and Joseph recommended that in the years of great plenty that tax should be doubled, 35. let them gather all the food. — Rigidity economy was to be practiced and special care taken to gather and guard this fifth part of the grain, and it is unreasonable to suppose that all that was not needed for present needs was bought for future use. corn—Grain. 36. that the land perish not. — The purpose was to preserve the lives of the inhabitants. Egypt was then a powerful kingdom. Its civilization was superior to most, if not all, of the other nations on earth. The advice Joseph gave to the king met a hearty response for it was an appeal to his personal interests and to his love of his realm. It would be a great calamity for a condition to come to exist in which the most of his people should perish and his kingdom should fall.

H. Joseph's exaltation (vs. 37-44). 37. The thing was good—Joseph's interpretation of the dreams was accepted without question and his suggestions met with the approval of Pharaoh and his officers. 38. Can we find such a one as this? — The question that at once occurred to the king was: "Is there a man equal to this emergency?" in whom the Spirit of God is. — The very question that Pharaoh asked implied that it would be answered in the choice of Joseph for the important position. "Pharaoh and his court, recognizing the interpretation of dreams as a divine gift, and tracing all insight into the future as sent from above, could have no one so fit to put in the highest authority as a man thus inspired."—Galkie. The fact that Joseph belonged to a different race or that he had been a slave did not count against him in the crisis that was coming to the country. Pharaoh was wise in securing the services of such a man as Joseph for the important work to be performed of his kingdom was to continue to flourish. 39. Forasmuch as God hath showed thee all this—The king recognized the fact that God had revealed to Joseph the future. Joseph's fidelity to Jehovah had convinced Pharaoh that the man he needed was before him, and that God would guide him in the great work to be done. 40. Over my house. — It was a long time from a prison to the highest office in the kingdom of the king, yet God made it possible and Joseph was kept steady while he took it and afterward. Only as the throne will be greater than that of Pharaoh in no sense gave up his royal prerogatives. But he made Joseph his second vizier, or chief officer. 41. I

have set thee over all the land of Egypt. — Joseph's authority was confined to any district or division of the realm, but he had full authority so far as food supplies were concerned, throughout Egypt. 42. Arranged him. — Pharaoh gave him the insignia of office and authority, his signet ring, linen and a gold chain, and he proclaimed him ruler of the realm, subordinate only to himself. 43. Chariot. — The second chariot in point of honor and value, the king accompanying the first in royal processions the chariot in which Joseph rode would follow that of Pharaoh. 44. Before him. — Public proclamation was made of Joseph's appointment to his high office and of his authority. 44. With out thee shall no man, etc. — In assuming Joseph in these words Pharaoh wished to assure him of his confidence in him and to declare with emphasis the fact of the high authority which had just been bestowed upon him. To Joseph would be referred all matters pertaining to food supplies, and no one would be permitted to act without his approval.

Questions.—How long did Joseph remain in prison? What event caused him to be set at liberty? People's dreams of Pharaoh. Who was called upon to interpret them? Give the interpretation of the dreams. Why were there two dreams? What advice did Joseph give to Pharaoh? How did Pharaoh receive it? In what position was Joseph placed? What honors were conferred upon him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The fruits of faithfulness.

I. Joseph's fidelity.

Joseph's fidelity. Tragedy and romance are strangely blended in the history we are studying. The natural declaration, "He that walketh uprightly walketh surely," finds in Joseph's life a striking illustration. From slavery to sovereignty is a long step, but eminently befitting the royal character before us. The virtues of his character were both disciplined and displayed by the adversities through which he passed. Unswerving integrity in all the changing circumstances of his experience is the prominent and permanent characteristic. Twice sold as a slave, he closed his eventful life as the wise administrator of a great empire. Trustworthy as a servant, he was equally faithful to the exalted responsibilities of statesmanship. "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." There is no nobler example on record than Joseph's of a man's fidelity in the house of his Egyptian master. With unlimited opportunity and repeated solicitation he kept himself unspotted, avoiding every occasion of temptation to himself or opportunity for others. His noble defense and appeal in the hour of test can be exceeded. "How then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?"

II. Joseph's reward. Great occasions find men; they do not make them. The crisis of history have brought into prominence the instruction prepared in obscurity and adversity. The process is often prolonged and difficult. In the experience of Joseph, as of others, the secure and adverse years constituted the time of fitting the instrument for a national emergency and preparing himself for his exalted position and opportunities. That which is the narrowed vision of the present appears only a myriads of unfortunate combination of circumstances may in perspective be seen as an essential part of a design as great as is gracious. "Verily there is a reward for the righteous," is the approved declaration of the word of God. Of all the recorded victories of faith, to have "wrought righteousness" in the supreme triumph. Joseph's first reward was in himself. Conscious integrity is a greater reward than any possible ease or attainment secured by its sacrifice. To have maintained his manhood unsullied through all the vicissitudes of his life, is his great triumph, and paves the way for his later elevation. "The Lord was with Joseph," and whether in the house of Potiphar, in prison or on a throne, that which he did, the Lord made it prosper. The walls of a dungeon could not hide his exalted virtues, or his extraordinary abilities. His unimpaired patience and calmness of spirit in the midst of adversities disclose his own innocence and his dependence upon God. God's purpose and providences coincide. He works at both ends of his great plans. Joseph was learning God's great lessons. The delays of his providence are a part of our spiritual education. The imprisoned officers, the interpretation of their dreams and later the visions of Pharaoh are the movement of designs which assure and accomplish the open reward of faithfulness. Joseph's humility and plain shaven, conspicuously in court as in prison, "It is not in me: God shall give Pharaoh an answer of peace."—W. H. C.

Impurities in the Blood Counteracted.—Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parment's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood so that impurities are eliminated.

WHEN COMPANY COMES.

Let the Kiddest Stay to Hear the Conversation.

When a distinguished guest comes to visit you, or a very dear friend, what becomes of your children? Are they allowed to share the pleasure of the company, in spite of their native shyness, or do you so in dread that they will fall short of your expectations of good behavior that they are pushed away to bed before the dinner hour or instructed to keep in the back part of the house out of sight and out of the kitchen? Many parents have this dread. Children are a signal for the younger generation to meet a general retreat. Consequently children lose the opportunity of guests and associate only feelings of distaste and disgust with the distinguished visitors. They wonder what it is in their fathers that so interests them.



EAT MORE CODFISH

It is the most prolific and valuable fish of our Atlantic waters.



The codfish claims rightful precedence in Canadian waters for its flourishes in such abundance in the Atlantic that no other member of the finny tribe can hope to rival it. No less than 200,000,000 pounds of codfish are caught and landed by Canadian fishermen annually. Because Canadian housewives have proved indifferent to their food value, the bulk of this amount has been salted and dried in the past and sent to the Latin countries of Europe and to South America. The home market could very well consume ten times the amount of fresh cod used to-day. Express transportation land is as far west as Winnipeg in first-class condition and at reasonable prices.

INCREASE HOME CONSUMPTION. The Canada Food Boards want to see the home market speeding up in its consumption of codfish. One reason is that domestic consumption is better for the industry. By selling in a fresh state, capital is turned over within two weeks. When sold in the salted and dried state, however, it takes from six months to a year before returns are made. More important still, it is in the interests of food conservation to buy codfish freely and to save meat as far as possible. The end of the war does not spell the end of food conservation. Thrift and conservation must go on, unabated, unchallenged.

WIDE HUNTING GROUND. The habitat of codfish is the great shoal waters which lie in the angle formed by the south coast of Newfoundland and the Nova Scotian and New England coasts, and in the enormous range extending from Cape Cod, Mass., to Cape Cod, N. S. Cod is found in depths of from 20 to 70 fathoms and has from time immemorial been caught by the baited hook and line, although some are caught by netting. It is a cold water fish and its flesh is firm and palatable. It is a prolific reproducer. Indeed, a 25-pound cod contains something like 2,700,000 eggs. Though a vast number of these never reach maturity, yet the reproduction of the species is great enough to calm any fears as to extinction, no matter how heavily the fishery is prosecuted.

EXTENSIVE INDUSTRY. The cod fishery in Canada gives employment to some 50,000 or 60,000 people at sea and on shore. Out of one Nova Scotian port a fleet of 125 schooners, manned by 2,000 men, engage almost exclusively in the cod fishery and their catch is salted and dried for export. In addition to this "bank" fleet, thousands of fishermen catch cod from small sail and motor craft in the harbor waters, and three steam trawlers fishing for

many is a signal for the younger generation to meet a general retreat. Consequently children lose the opportunity of guests and associate only feelings of distaste and disgust with the distinguished visitors. They wonder what it is in their fathers that so interests them. But in this a healthy attitude. In there is no more benefit to be had even if the children cannot always understand and see a little something of the value of the fish and the industry of those who catch it. A. J. M. M.

SCOTLAND FOREVER!

Great Reputation of the Scottish Units.

"An American officer told me that he had never dreamt of troops facing such fire and such obstacles together. Not once or twice in this war I have heard officers say, 'Thank goodness, the 51st are next to us!'"—Mr. Beach Thomas in British Exchange. Long ago the German High Command found it necessary to establish storming battalions, otherwise known as sturm truppen. It was a sure sign of decadence, which is now becoming painfully manifest. There are no sturm truppen in the British Army yet, although the Boche is pleased to regard almost the entire Army in that way. Throughout the length and breadth of the Continent our "Scotties" are regarded as the corps d'elite of the British Army. And rightly so. The laurels of Malplacet, Oudenarde, Fontenoy, and Waterloo rest but lightly on the brows of our present Scottish battalions, and when this great war has been fought and won there will be no more famous body of men than the immortal 51st Division, a Highland Territorial division, who, as Mr. Beach Thomas truly says, are placed first in the order of "terribleness" by the Hun. Britain has much to be thankful for in the "Jocks," as everyone knows them. The dauntless spirit of their fighting ancestors has lost nothing in the passage down the ages; the spirit of Bannockburn lives in this 51st Division of boys who before the war were earning their living as ordinary civilians, and to-day are regarded by our formidable enemy as the greatest fighting force in the world. "Scotland for ever!" the greatest battle-cry history has known, is still the slogan of these brave men of the north. Loyal, knowing no fear, and possessed of an endurance second to nothing in the world, they die that Britain may live. A blessing on their brave souls!

Miller's Worm Powders will not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthful condition of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering be removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, than which there is nothing more effective.

DEMOCRACY.

Great mother of a new-born race, All earth shall be thy dwelling place; Democracy, thy holy name, Shall thrill the continents a flame, And keep thy children ever free. From God's eternal universe Shall thou remove the primal curse Which set the centuries a flame; Imposed since the first word began; Away with slaves, deprived of rights, And thy fingered parasites.

For thus the new-world purpose we Can, step by step, unfold thee; Columbus sailed, at God's behest, From lands by wicked kings oppressed— His messenger, to search the earth And find the place for Freedom's birth. Then up rose peerless Washington, With many another countless son, Whose spirit caught beyond the blue, Encompassed France, and Europe, too, Until the purpose of the Lord Was plainly written with the sword.

Out of it all—Democracy! The final word of God's decree, To carry out His cherished plan Of peace on earth, good will to man. Therefore, arise, ye people, sing, This heaven-born and glorious thing!

—WILLIAM MILL BUTLER.

WHY NOT?

Fruit Trees for Shade, as Germans Do.

A conservation of land space movement in Germany, some time ago, resulted in the utilization of dwarf varieties of fruit trees instead of much of the shabby planted merely for ornamental purposes, and in the planting of small trees close against the walls of brick or stone houses so that the branches could be trained over the walls in the manner of ivy, says the Popular Science Monthly.

The practice is now common in Germany and is likely to find favor in this country. Pear, plum and other fruit trees are thus trained over house walls, fences and garden partitions so that not an inch of ground is wasted. In this way, too, the trees are prevented from throwing too much shade over other growing things in their vicinity and the appearance of the houses, in addition, very considerably enhanced.

"I do hope you appreciate that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted girl!" "I do, sir! And I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."—The Passing Show.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Do., creamery	0.55	0.63
Margarine, 1b.	0.37	0.40
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0.75	0.80
Cheese, lb.	0.35	0.42
Dressed poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0.40	0.45
Fowl, lb.	0.28	0.30
Spring chickens	0.32	0.35
Roosters, lb.	0.25	0.28
Ducklings, lb.	0.23	0.25
Geese, lb.	0.25	0.29
Fruits—		
Apples, basket	0.53	0.60
Do., bbl.	3.00	3.50
Citrona, each	0.05	0.10
Cranberries	0.15	0.20
Pears, basket	0.60	0.70
Vegetables—		
Beets, peck	0.80	0.85
Do., bag	0.85	0.90
Carrots, peck	0.25	0.30
Do., bag	0.25	0.30
Brussels sprouts 2 qts.	0.25	0.30
Cabbage, each	0.06	0.10
Cauliflower, each	0.10	0.15
Celery, head	0.15	0.20
Lettuce, 3 bunches	0.10	0.15
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	1.50	2.00
Do., bbl.	1.50	2.00
Do., pickling	0.50	0.55
Leeks, bunch	0.25	0.30
Parley, bunch	0.25	0.30
Parsnips, bag	1.00	1.10
Do., basket	0.10	0.15
Pumpkins, each	0.10	0.15
Potatoes, bag	1.00	1.10
Do., N. B.	1.00	1.10
Sage, bunch	0.05	0.10
Savory, bunch	0.05	0.10
Spinach, peck	0.05	0.10
Squash, each	0.10	0.15
Turnips, bag	0.15	0.20
Vegetable marrow, each	0.05	0.10

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

To the trade wholesalers are making the following quotations:		
Beef, forequarters	16.00	17.00
Do., hindquarters	22.00	23.00
Carcasses, choice	19.00	20.00
Do., medium	17.50	18.50
Do., common	14.50	15.50
Veal common, cwt.	13.00	14.00
Do., medium	14.00	15.00
Do., prime	15.00	16.00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	19.00	20.00
Shoat hogs, cwt.	18.00	19.00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	15.00	16.00
Mutton, cwt.	18.00	19.00
Lamb, Spring, lb.	0.23	0.24

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery:		
Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	21.00
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	20.25
Canada granulated	100 lbs.	19.50
Acadia yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c.	No. 2 yellow, 50c.	No. 3 yellow, 60c.
St. Lawrence yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential from granulated, 30c.	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.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Trade was good and cattle prices steady for good to choice, others barely steady. Lambs were weaker, calves steady, hogs easier.		
Export cattle, choice	13.00	14.00
Export cattle, medium	12.50	13.00
Export bulls	9.50	10.50
Butcher cattle, choice	10.50	11.50
Do., medium	9.50	10.50
Do., common	6.50	7.00
Butcher cows, choice	9.25	10.50
Do., medium	7.50	8.50
Do., canners	6.25	7.50
Do., bulls	8.50	9.50
Feeding steers	9.25	10.50
Stockers, choice	8.50	9.25
Milkers, choice	9.00	10.00
Sheep, ewes	9.00	11.00
Bucks and culls	4.00	5.00
Lambs	14.75	15.00
Hogs, fed and watered	18.25	
Hogs, f.o.b.	17.50	
Calves	17.00	17.50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNEPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Oats—		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Dec.	a80	0 83 1/4	0 79 3/4	0 83 1/4	
May	b84 1/4	0 86 1/4	0 83 1/4	0 85 1/4	
Flax—					
Nov.	3 59	3 57	3 59	3 57	
Dec.	3 34	3 41	3 34	3 41	
May	2 35	3 40 1/4	3 35	3 40	

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis, barley, No. 2, No. 1	1.10 to 1.15
rye, No. 1	1.10 to 1.15
to 1.15	

DULUTH LINED.

Duluth—Lined, on track \$2.34; arrive \$2.63; arrive November \$2.63; arrive December \$2.63; January \$2.63; May \$2.63.	
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Its Virtue Cannot be Described.

No one can explain the subtle power that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses. The originator was himself surprised by the wonderful qualities that his compound possessed. That he was the benefactor of humanity is shown by the myriads that rise in praise of this wonderful Oil. So familiar is everyone with it that it is prized as a household medicine everywhere.

Removing a Broken Caster.

A broken caster may be withdrawn from the leg of a piece of furniture by tapping a hole in the centre of the caster stem, and threading in a machine screw, thus securing a suitable hold. A heavy metal washer is placed under the head of the screw. One end of the washer is supported by a block of wood or leather, while a claw hammer, or "timmy," is used to pry out the broken part.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Who was the first financier?

"Noah," "Huh?" "He floated quite a lot of stock successfully."—Louisiana Courier-Journal.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Mendenhall, an authority on early old age, says that it is caused by poisons generated in the intestine.

When your stomach discharges properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons being on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Lips' Syrup" after meals when your digestion is weak.