



### Lesson XI, December 15, 1913.

#### Joseph forgives his brothers—Genesis 45: 1-15.

**Commentary.**—1. Joseph makes himself known (vs. 1-4). I could not refrain myself, 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 attendant 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 of their own tongues, would cause them to scan his face and form for resemblances of the Joseph they delivered to the Ishmaelites. Both 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 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. he is not grieved, nor angry with yourselves.—He discovers a truly noble mind. This is not only for-gives and forgets, but he wishes even those who had wronged him to forget the injury they had done, that they might suffer no 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. ears—Planting and sowing. 7. by a great deliv-erance.—The position which Joseph occupied in Egypt, and his capacity, 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 hearing 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.—Accompanying 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 northeast-ern 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. he 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 nourish 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, say mouth that speaketh.—He spoke in the language of the Hebrews. 13. all my glory—Great honor and prefer-

**IV. Joseph's severity (vs. 14-15).** 14. The severity of Joseph's severity with his brethren had been attained. The last and severest trial which seemed to involve even Benjamin in his 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 heroism and self-sacrifice speak louder than words. He would accept slavery in his brother's stead, and that same typical significance may be attached thereto which appear when it is remembered that some typical significance may be attached thereto which appear when it is remembered 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 bestowed, they were unworried. Joseph does not chide them for their misdeeds, but directs their attention to the overruling purpose which like a golden thread runs through all the unhappy past, and now finds visible expression. W.H.C.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

**Practical Survey.**  
Topic.—The strength and beauty of forgiveness.  
I. Forgiveness bestowed.  
A. Joseph receives his brethren. Adversity and calamity, to accept, exaltation unassumingly evidence 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 wide-spread 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 though 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 light estimate of their own wrong-doing. 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 brought 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. For reaching reconciliation depended upon the mutual relationships, and it was only at the point of hopelessness in the thickest of circumstances 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 useful discipline is secured. The hiding of God's presence often prepares the way for fuller revelation and closer fellowship.

**Longevity of Customs.**  
The longevity of customs in countries illustrated to us Lord Peter, the fifth baron, whose death is announced. King Hal took an ancestor of Lord Peter's home to visit his son in the presence. The right because an heirloom, and one of the reasons why it is to be remembered on occasion by officials of the court. The baron was originally of French origin, and had come to the Western Forest.

**USEFUL WORK IN LATE FALL.**  
Flowing the land in the fall, where it is practicable—and it is practicable where the soil is not too easily eroded, or where the chop is not to be needed 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 and soft 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 dressing to prepare it for sowing, the farmer is that much ahead with his work.

**What are they moving the church for?**  
Well, stranger. The mover of church members, and for the best reasons, it is to be moved to the new place, from a church. It is to be moved to the new place, from a church. It is to be moved to the new place, from a church.

## Livestock

### to be Put Into Effect.

At a time when food and labor are so expensive, as at present, it is most expedient that all boarders be culled out of the herd. Not only do they not pay for themselves, but they consume the profits of the better ones. One of the best ways to do this is to test and weigh the milk and keep an account of feed fed. Many a farmer who has done this has found that some of his herd, though very good, were not so efficient as others, because the percentage of butter fat in their milk was too low.

The care of the stock bull during the winter is important. Do not allow him to do without exercise. Some farmers have a treadmill for pulling and use the bull to run it. Keep his hoofs trimmed close. It is unsightly to say the least, to see his hoofs grow so long that he cannot walk properly, and, moreover, he cannot serve cows so well.

Some farmers, instead of trying in young cattle, simply turn a number together in a box stall. This is a bad practice. In some cases the stall is not cleaned out until spring, but this is not a good practice. Have a cement floor and clean out the stall frequently. Plenty of bedding is necessary to keep the animals clean.

When the weather is cold and the wind is blowing, the cows should be kept in a warm, well-ventilated barn. It is important to keep the cows clean and dry. A good litter of the sow should be laid in a box stall. Plan to breed the sows in December again, so that the spring litter comes in April. In this way you avoid the extremely cold weather, and the pigs are able to get outside for exercise.

If the cows are going to freshen again before spring, it will not pay to stint them or put them on a maintenance ration, during the dry period. If they are not fed properly before calving, they will not be able to give a good flow of milk. Experiments at different agricultural stations have shown that the cows which are fed well while dry, will milk better and keep up their flow longer than those which did not receive such adequate feeding while dry.

There are many cows which are not given a proper chance to demonstrate their possibilities. A heavy milkster, if given no more feed than a common milkster, naturally cannot give her maximum flow of milk. It requires practically the same amount of feed to maintain the two, and it is only the feed fed above this that the cow can utilize for manufacture of milk.

## FARM GARDEN

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 best of the year it would be out of the field. 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 results from fall plowing.

**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 with the same firmness that a nail would, do driven through foot and perch. Neither rocking nor pitching by wind or storm, shaking the bird, nor its balance or centre of gravity. The great length of toes enables other birds to stand steady on one foot.

**Young Diplomat.**  
David, recovering from a long illness, was given an egg, daily, much to his delight, and much to the envy of his sister, Mary Jane. When David was drinking his, one morning, Mary begged for one too, but mother said, "No," whereupon mother heard David whisper to his sister, "Here, Mary, you drink this one quick, and when it is all gone, I'll cry for another one."

### MARKET REPORT

#### TORONTO MARKET

**FARMERS' MARKET**

Dairy Products—			
Butter, choice dairy	...	8.50	
Do., creamery	...	8.25	
Margarine, lb.	...	0.87	
Eggs, new laid	...	0.75	
Chickens, lb.	...	0.35	
Dressed Poultry	...	0.40	
Turkeys, lb.	...	0.40	
Fowl, lb.	...	0.25	
Spring chickens	...	0.25	
Roosters, lb.	...	0.25	
Ducklings, lb.	...	0.25	
Geese, lb.	...	0.25	
Fruits—			
Apples, basket	...	0.25	
Do., bulk	...	0.25	
Vegetables—			
Beets, peck	...	0.25	
Do., bag	...	0.25	
Do., bar	...	0.25	
Brussels sprouts, 2 qts.	...	0.10	
Cabbage, each	...	0.10	
Cauliflower, each	...	0.10	
Celery, head	...	0.10	
Lettuce, 2 bunches	...	0.10	
Onions, 7-lb. sacks	...	1.50	
Do., basket	...	0.25	
Do., picking	...	0.25	
Leeks, bunch	...	0.25	
Parsley, bunch	...	0.10	
Parsnips, bag	...	0.25	
Pumpkins, each	...	0.10	
Potatoes, bag	...	1.50	
Do., N.B.	...	1.50	
Sage, bunch	...	0.05	
Savory, bunch	...	0.05	
Sinich, peck	...	0.10	
Squash, each	...	0.10	
Turnips, bag	...	0.25	
Do., basket	...	0.25	
Vegetable marrow, each	...	0.05	10

#### MEATS—WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters	...	\$16.00	
Do., hindquarters	...	22.00	
Calves, choice	...	20.00	
Do., medium	...	17.50	
Do., common	...	14.50	
Wool, common, cwt.	...	15.00	
Do., medium	...	20.00	
Do., prime	...	25.00	
Heavy hogs, cwt.	...	21.00	
Shop hogs, cwt.	...	21.00	
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	...	21.00	
Mutton, 50-lb. cwt.	...	22.00	
Lamb, spring, lb.	...	0.23	0.24

#### SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar. To- day, Dec. 15, 1913.

Acadia granulated, 100 lbs.	...	\$10.37
St. Lawrence granulated, 100 lbs.	...	10.52
Canada granulated, 100 lbs.	...	10.37
Canada Respath granulated, 100 lbs.	...	10.37
Acadia yellow, No. 1 yellow, differ- ential, 4c.	...	No. 2 yellow, 5c.
Yellow, 6c.	...	No. 1 yellow, different- ical, 4c.
St. Lawrence yellow, No. 1 yellow, different- ical, 4c.	...	No. 2 yellow, 5c.
Atlantic yellow, No. 1 yellow, differ- ential, 4c.	...	No. 2 yellow, 5c.
Canada yellow, No. 1 yellow, differ- ential, 4c.	...	No. 2 yellow, 5c.

#### OTHER MARKETS

##### WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Flourations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:		
Dec. No. 1	0.814	0.886
May No. 1	0.875	0.885
Dec. No. 2	0.814	0.886
May No. 2	0.875	0.885

##### MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minnesota—Barley, 34 to 36c. Rye, No. 2, \$1.89 to \$1.92. Bran, \$2.73. Flax, \$2.54 to \$2.56.
Duluth—On track, \$3.50, arrive, \$3.54; December bid, \$3.51; January, \$3.51; bid, May, \$3.52 bid.

#### 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 Monsieus Heger's Pensionnat in the Rue d'Isabelle in that city, and her home at the Haworth Rectory.

#### Young Diplomat.

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"It's a good plan to take care of the pennies," said the man of affairs. "But it isn't always the sense of humor that makes the dollar." re- torced the joke smith.

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is the ever But Must

This too it was au Keith, hav- timer, left down Coli- areate, an- luck and- would be make lots could mar- for some- homeward he entered towards l- along in- "What a- Keith sha- The mar- fists, and lured h- promptly a tussel- shining b- on his fa- stare, g- better g- some mis- "No, I v- I know s- "Oh, I k- lers, and street, set- tune. Y- The nex- through t- been con- street, an- and, as a- were tru- once ruin- the pawb- clarcates- dead in h- The hous- who were- formation- rot until- at four o- of the cri- rush was- tes of the- ing was- bourne bi- Whistle, w- ly imag- THE A- Flow I- Veger- is W-

A visit t- successful- even the- ability, a- which att- medicine f- Over 300- gathered- their nat- stances ar- The most- to extract- these her- Every ut- contact wi- and as a- the medic- in sterile b- It is the- roots and- skill and- which has- so success- female ill- The letter- been restor- Lydia E. I- pound wh- fishing ab-