Commentary.-I. Joseph makes himolf known (vs. 1-4). I. Could not rerain himself, the effect of Judah's ples, which immediately precedes this erse, was to produce a tender yearning in Joseph's heart for his brothers He could not control his feelings any mger. Cause every man to go out from me. The scene which was to ollow was too eacred 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 and sttendants 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 some 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 in their own tongue, would cause them to scan his face and form for resembiances of the Joseph they delivered to the Ishmaelites. Doth 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 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 was 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 reall ytheir 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. be not grieved, nor angry

with yourselves-This discovers a truly noble mind. He not only forgives and forgets, but he wishes even those who had wronged him to forget the injury they had done, that they might not suffer distress on that account.-Clarke. God did send me overruled their sin to preserve tha lives of the Egyptians, as well as the family of Jacob. 6. earing—Plowing and sowing. 7. by a great deliverance-The position which Joseph occupied in Egypt and his sagacity, 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 presper 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 convince that the welfare of himself and his kingdom depended on his heeding Joseph's coun-

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-Acomforting 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 northeastern 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 desirable parts of Egypt. be 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 ocenpy the rich pasture lands of Goshen. 11. will I nourish thee Phis promise was liberal and involved much. for there were still five years of faine to follow. 12. your eyes see-Joseph wished his brothers to be prepared to give their father the strongest kind of assurance that he hiself was alive and ruler of Egypt. Benjamin Jacob's youngest son was not implicated in the deception regarding the selling of Joseph, and his testimeny would be accepted by his father. my mouth that speaketh He spoke the language of the Hebrews. 13. all my glory-Great honor and prefer-

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

-F. B. Meyer them and they felt safe in Their wrongs toward him in long past filled their minds and could not fail to be timid in his p ence and fearful of his attitude ward them; but when they saw how kindly disposed he was, they gains courage to talk with him. The ur usual proceedings attending losenh making himself known to his brot attracted the attention of Phornoh's househould. The king of Egypt was pleased with the coming of Jos prothers, and strongly urgal the family ly to make Egypt their home. Thus God had fully prepared the way he fore his chosen people.

Questions.—What pien did Judah make before Joseph? How was Joseph affected by it? Why were the Egyptians excluded from the What did Joseph say to his brothers? What reason did Jos give for his being in Egypt? What word did Joseph send to his father? What place was to be the home of Jacob and his household? Describe the greetings of Joseph and his brothers. PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The strength and beauty of foregiveness.

I. Joseph receives his brothren. III. Foregiveness bestowed.

chines are stored properly a large number can be put in a comparative-I. Joseph receives his brethren. Advertiy embitters or ennobles. To accept exaltation unassumingly evidences true greatness. The forgiveness of great wrongs is both a test than ever expedient that the farmer and expression of nobility. All of get the work systematized and have these elements appear in the bearing the barns, etc., as efficient as posof Joseph in connection with the sible so that he can do his work events of the lesson. The God-given without any waste of energy in needwisdom which had foreseen the year less motions. It is safe to say that if of famine and had made provision for the work on many farms were planthe same was equally manifest in disred to better advantage a great deal pensing the supply. In the widemore work could be accomplished. spread desolation began the fulfil- Poorly planned barns are the cause mentment of phophetic destiny for the of much extra work, and are one of thosen people, and the training of the things that got to make farm. individuals merged into the develop- work a drudgery. The work is hard dry. ment of a nation. For twenty-two at any time without anything extra. years Joseph's brethren had been exempt from special trial and their sin before you to preserve life—This had slept, but now the time of other outbuildings are a great help strate their possibilities. A heavy thought is repeated four times. Jo- awakening had come. God had per- in keeping the stables clean, tidy and milker, if given no more feed than a seph desired to make the providence mitted and counteracted the will, but sanitary. Some have reported trouble of God prominent. He did not say though their designs had been over- with regard to cattle having diffi- give her maximum flow of milk. It make the best roasts, too. that his brothers had not grievously ruled, the actors were not exonerated, culty to rise to their feet after ly requires practically the same amount singled, but he declared that God had. The severe conduct of Joseph toward ing down. This is mostly the case of feed to maintain the two, and it them was necessary for their moral discipline. A reconciliation too easily granted would have begotten a if the cement at time of setting is of milk.

light estimate of their own drong-do-In the hour of their own dising. tress they recalled the pleadings of their borther who "is not." "We are verily guilty concerning our brother ...he besought us and we would not

> upon us." Joseph's love for his breathren 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. Far-reaching interests depended upon the mutual relationships, and it was only at the point of hopelessness in the thickening circumstances about them that they could understand either themseives or him. When their quickened consciences and humbled hearts prepaerd them to receive forgiveness, it was readily bestowed. The strength of forgiveness is expressed in withholding its manifestations until the needful discipline is secured. The hiding of God's presence often prepares the way for fuller revelation and closer fellowship.

hear; therefore is this distress come

II. Forgiveness bestowed. The great purpose of Joseph's severity with his prethren had been attained. The last and severest trial which seemd to involve even Benjamin in hopless 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. Hhis herism and self-sacrifice speak louder than words. He would accept slavery in his brother's stead; and that some typical significance may be attached therete will appear when it is remember that some typical significance may be attached thereto will appear when it is remembered that the apostle reminds us 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 They sincere and overwhelming were prepared to accept and appreciate forgiveness. Now that it was to be bestowed, it was unreserved. Joseph does not chide them for their misleads, but directs their attention to the overruling purpose which like a golden thread runs through all the unhappy past, and now finds visible W.H.C.



to be Put Into Effect.

he which will be used

till later, put at the back. If the ma-

The scarcity of help makes it more

Cement floors in the stables and

very smooth finish is

wire brosh the roughened surface

The horses which are now not do-

ing much work should have their ra-

will need no grain, but if given straw

USEFUL WORK IN LATE FALL.

it is practicable and it is practicable

where the soil is not too easily ar-

eded, or where the chop is not to be

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 de-

voted to plowing in the early spring.

when verything seems to be coming at once, and when every hour counts in seeding. If the season is wet or

late 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, need-

ing only a thorough discing to prepare

This is not all that is accomplished, though the contribution toward solving the labor question is a big thing of itself, other benefits are obtained. The purpose of plowing and of other operations in propering the ground for senting is to divide or break up the soil into as fine particles as possible so that the tiny rootlets of the growning plants have every possible owner.

mes full

ahead with his work.

Plowing the land in the fall, where

will give the cow sufficient footing.

ly small space.

the sow in December again, so that the spring litter comes in April. In this better for coits than plenty of this way you avoid the extremely se, as it allows the muscles and tendons to become toughened and developed. The foal that is put in a how stall and left in all winter withstronger and livelier than where this is not the case.

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 commencing to milk, they will not be able to give a good flow after calving. Experiments at different agricultural stations have snown that the. cows which are fed well while dry. will milk better and keep up their flow longer than those which did not care for the hens in winter and can receive such adequate feeding with see no difference between one hen

There are many cows which are not given a proper chance to demononly the feed fed above this that and not very much bedding given. the cow can utilize for manufacture

An increase in feed to a high milk producer causes a greater increase in the activity of the milk producing plant of the body, while in an animal which is inclined to put on flesh, the tions cut down accordingly, else surplus is transformed into body fat. there will surely be trouble. If they A heavy milker may keep up a good get good hay with clover in it they flow for a while after freshening. even on a poor ration, but in order they will be better with a little once to do it she has to draw the constituor twice a day. Bu not neglect to ents of the milk from her own body, give them turning and some sait reg and she must soon drop in her milk | ened. ularly, as these are a great help to in-production.

ditions of winter will be weakened as

One great reason for fall plowing

being to permit the alternate working

of the elements to break up the lumps

of soil, it follows that the soil which

needs this breaking up most is the

prepare for seeding, so if one has a

clay soil, or a sod without which clods, it is a good plan to plow in fall.

As this soil will be exposed to the

freezing and thawing when fall-plow-

ed, it can be plowed when somewhat

spring. The winter freezes will coun-

teract to a considerable extent the

condition that it will be easy to pre-

On the other hand, when one has a

little tendency to form clods, fall

far ee finding the soil is concerned.

TURNING UNDER WEEDS IN FALL

Should the land be covered with a

heavy growth of weeds or plants of

any kind, and these are turned under

in the fall, some good is accomplished

which could not follow with spring

lowing. The reason for this is that Ea heavy growth is turned under in

the spring, and the season turns out

dry, crops may suffer severely because

lowing does not do so much good as

pare a good seed bed.

to be incapable of great harm.

At a time when feed and labor are so expensive, as at present, it is most expedient that all boarders be miled out of the herd. Not only do by not pay for themselves, but they ume the profits of the better ms. One of the best ways to do this is to test and weigh the milk and op an account of feed fed. Many a who has done this has found that cows which he had thought were very good were not as efficient as 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 time he is farmers have a treadmill for pulping at the and use the bull to run it. Keep his hoofs trimmed close. It is unsightly, to say the least, to see his hoofs trouble is grown so long that he cannot walk have been properly, and, moreover, he cannot the horse serve cows se well.

Some farmers instead of tving in the horse's coat may in together in a box stall. This is The herse handier. In some cases the stall is not a little fuse at first, but cleaned out until spring, but this is will soon get used to it. A very not a good practice. Have a cement floor and clean out the stall frequentials horse will not sweat nearly ly. Plenty of bedding is necessary to or become frosted up when keep the animals clean.

The fall litter of the sow should be The mare and young colts may be a good size by now. Plan to breed cold weather, and the pigs are able to get outside for exercise.

If teh sow has had a litter, feed her out being turned out will not make well so that she will be able to relarge in size. Foals from brood gain some flesh after nursing the mares that get plenty of exercise are last. If her vitality is low when bred again and she is thin, she is very apt to give a small and weak litter next spring. Remember that a sow feeding If the cows are going to freshen a litter of pigs should be fed as heavily as a working horse.

With hen eggs selling as high as a dollar a dozen, a farmer surely has a good substitute for the goose that laid the golden egg. The farmer's looks after it, should make a nice canada yellows, No. 1 yellow, differ-tidy bank account every year. Yet it is true that many do not bother to and anothr.

When you pick out a hen for a roast do not pick out the moulter. Ten chances to one she is the layer. milker, if given no more feed than a It is the hens that are always sleek common milker, naturally cannot that are the star boarders, and they

> Do not leave a lot of young cockerels running with the hens till on in No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.60%. Bran, \$27.73. Flax. the winter so they will fatten. They will do better penned up alone if in crates and fed a mash.

The nights in the fall and winter are too long for the ordinary fed hen to produce many eggs. In order to give her a longer day, they have experimented at Guelph in putting electric light in the pen at night for three or four hours to lengthen the day and time of feeding, and shorten the long night. As a result they find that the egg production is greatly height-

-Canadian Countryman.

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 labor expended in plowing in the fall, at the Haworth rectory. 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. to the severe freezing of winter. This will destroy many of them, and the few that do withstand the severe con-"heavy" soils, show the most satisfac-

In late fall hoe away all weeds and rubbish under trees. Leave the soil clean and well firmed from the trunk branches. Mound about the trunk slightly. Scatter poisoned baits in mouse runways, near entrance to burrows, mole runways and in trash piles apt is harbor mice. Be thorough. Poisoned sweet potato baits are quite effective and keep well in contact with soil except when there is danger of freezing. Poisoned grains are also good. Cut sweet potatoes into pieces about the size of grapes. Place three quarts of freshly cut baits in a pan and wet with water. Drain off the water and slowly sift from a pepper box one-eighth ounce powdered strychnine (alkaloid preferred) mixed with an equal weight of baking soda. Star constantly to distribute the posion evenly. An ounce of strychnine will poison a bushel of cut batt. Keep all poison containers plainly labeled and out of reach of chidren, irresponsible persons and livestock. Remeniber, clean cultivation, where practicable, will keep mice in check. In sod or sod muich orchards make mouse! fighting a systematic annual practice. lies; keep them in grass or other crops

der not yet decayed between the plow-of sell and the subsoil. Good capillary the soil than to make it after it is lost. Make the straw stacks of some Make the straw stacks of some

FARMERS' MARK	ET	
Dairy Produce-		
Butter, choice dairy	\$0 50 · ·	
Do., creamery	0.55	
margarine. Ib.	0.75	
new laid		4-4
Charles, ID.	0.35	
Dressed Poultry— Turkeys, lb.	0.4	-
Fowh lb.	0 28	
Fowh lb. Spring chickens	A 20	646
moosters, 10.	0.3	446
Ducklings, Ib.	0.33	
Geese, ID.	0 2	
PTUNS-		-
Apples, basket	3 00	ZZ.
Do., bbl Vegetables—	7 00	-
Beets, peck		. #
Do., base	0 90	1.00
Carrots, Deck		4.25
1 Do., bag		ó 86
Brussels sprouts, 2 ats		0.35
Cabbage, each		0 10 0 25
Cauliflower, each	G 70.	6 10
Celery, head		0 10
Lettuce, 3 bunches Onions, 75-lb. sacks	1-50	1 75
Do beeket	-	0 50
Do., basket		0.75
Leeks, bunch	10 25 0	30
Parsley, bunch	¥	0 10
Parsnips, bag	1:00	1 10
Do., basket		0 35
Pumpkins, each	0 10	1 80
Potatoes, bag	1 65	1 90
Do., N.B Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Savory, bunch	0.05	0 10
Spinach, peck		0 39
Squash, each	0 10	0 25
Turnips, bag		0 75
Do., basket	: • : :	0 25
Do., basket	0 (5	A TA
MEATS-WHOLESA	LE	
Beef, forequarters		7 00
l la hindauarters	ZE 00 4	4 00
Carcasses, choice	29 00	22 00
Do., medium	17 50	6 50
Do., common		5 00
Veal, common, cwt,		23 00
Do., medium		27 00
Do., prime	19 00	21 00
Shoo hoes, cwi	43 00	26 00
Abattoir hogs	25 00	27 00
Mutton wt	19 00	00 00
Lamb, spring, lb,	0 23	0 24

ME TS-WHOLESALE	
Beef, forequarters	
Do., hindquarters 22 00	
Carcasses, choice 20 W	
Do., medium 17 39	
Do., common 14.50	
Veal, common, cwt, 13 0	
Do., medium 20 00	
Do., prime 25 00	
Heavy hogs, cwt 1900	
Shop hogs, cwt 20 00	
Abattoir hogs 20 W	
Mutton, ewt 18 00	
Lamb, spring, 1b, 9 23	
SUGAR MARKET.	
Wholesale quotations to the	
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Acadia granulated ... 100 lbs. \$10.37 St. Lawrence granulated ... 100 lbs. 10.32 Lantic granulated ... 100 lbs. 10.37 Canada Redpath gran. ... 100 lbs. 10.37 Acadia yellows, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 yellow, 60c. ferrntial, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 yellow, 60c, St. Lawrence yellows, No. 1 yellow, differential from granulated 39c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 3 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.

retail

OTHER I	AARKETS
WINNIPEG GR.	AIN EXCHANGE
Fluctuations on the	he Winnipeg Grain
Exchange yesterday	were follows, — 81% 0 82% 0 80% 0 80%
Nev	84% 0 85% 0 84% 0 84%
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Dec	3 38 3 40 3 34 3 34 3 42 3 43 3 38 3 38
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May	1 04% 1 12 1 11% 1 11%
aTo Sase sold.	
	LIS GRAINS.
Minneapolis-Barle	v. 84 to 93c. Rye-

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth—On track, \$3.56; arrive, \$3.54; December, \$3.53 bid; January \$3.54½ bid;

WANTED --- Female

WANTED-COOK AND HOUSEMAID. modern home and equipment, minimum wages, thirty and twenty-five per month respectively, references required. Address Mrs. F. A. Magee, 45 Markland Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

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 Charlote on her journeys between Monsieur Heger's Pensionnat in the Rue would wash down the hill and for the d'Isabelle in that city, and her home

How Birds Roost.

In roosting, birds usually perch on and so farmed that it is covered with one leg only, folding the other close to something at all times. Level or the body. The weight of the body over gently rolling soils or loams, so called one foot, according to Borelli, closes the tendons of the muscles which bend the claws with the same firmness that e nail would do, driven through foot and perch. Neither rocking nor pitching by wind or storm, shaking the perch, disturbs the sleep of the bird. nor its balance or centre of gravity. to slightly beyond the spread of the The great length of toes enables other birds to stand steady on one foot.

Young Diplomat.

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

"It's a good plan to take care of the pennies," said the man of at fairs: "But it isn't atways the sense of humor that makes the dollar." tor.ed the joke smith.



Mantion This I

plawing, where they will be exposed

tory results from fall plowing.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. one most benefitted by fall plowing. Usually heavy clays are the hardest to wetter than could be done in the tendency of the soil to puddle or form clods and become hard. In the spring. the plawed ground will be in such a light sandy soil which in itself has

> Do not let hillsides wash into gulto prevent washing. When a gully washes out any part of the farm, imild be this growth turned un- mediately fill it with trash to prevent further washing. It is easier to save

the soil and subsoil, so that in value. Use for feed all of the best that ceather the plants could not itilis needed, and use all of the rest for hedding or get it tramped into or mixbelong or get it trainped into or mixed with animal manure. It will help
the larger the stuff has been to save and increase the value of the
manure and will more readily decompose in contact with the moisture. A
straw stack allowed simply to rot
down of itself is of little value as
manure as most of the nitrogen near manure, as most of the nitrogen passes off into the air and is waste.

DRS, SOPER & W