SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson XIII., December 29, 1918.

Joseph Cares for his Kindred.—Genesis 47, 1-12.

Commentary.—I. A cordial welcome (vs. 1-10). 1. Joseph came and told Pharaoh—Pharaoh had extended to Joseph's people a cordial invitation to remove to Egypt, and Joseph informed the king of their arrival. Joseph was careful to pay proper respect to Pharoah. In the land of Goshen—Joseph had promised them a place in Goshen (Gen. 45. 10), and Pharaoh had promised them "the good of the land of Egypt" (Gen. 45. 18). 2. Took some of his brethren, even five—Nothing is said as to which five were chosen, but it would be natural to suppose that the selection was upon the basis of age, the eldest being chosen. They were to represent the family. 3. What is your occupation — Joseph had intimated to his brothers (Gen. 46. 33) that this question would be asked. Their occupation would determine their standing and location in Egypt. Thy servants are shepherds—The answer was frank and wise. As shepherds they could not hope to be placed in high positions, but would be given a place suitable to their occupation. The Hebrews' answer prepared the way for them to occupy the land of Goshen, which was best adapted to their business as stock-raisers, was least exposed to the influence of the Egyptians ,and was at the same time near to the residence of Joseph. They could remain a separate people socially and religiously and become the great nation that the promise had indicated. 4. The famine is sore in.. Canaan—Two years or more of famine had reduced Canaan almost to destitution. Let thy servants dwell in ....Goshen—The brothers of Joseph made their request most respectfully. 6. The land of Egypt is before thee—The offer of Pharaoh was as liberal as it could well be, and shows his appreciation of the ability and services of Joseph. Joseph had virtually foretold the famine, and had most wisely made provision for the years of want; and now a reward was bestowed in the advantages afforded Joseph's kindred. In....Goshen let them dwell—It was their choice and best adapted to their needs. The region includes the northeastern portion of Egypt from the delta of the Niles to the Syrian desert. Rulers over my cattle—Pharaoh was ready to advance Joseph's kindred to any positions they were qualified to fill, and he left the appointments to the judgment of Joseph. From this and other passages we note that stock-raising was carried on in Egypt. It would appear that the coming of the family of Jacob into Egypt was not without advantage to Pharaoh. He found in the Hebrews' skill and a readiness to perform a necessary work pertaining to the welfare of his kingdom. They could care well for his cattle, sheep and other animals.

7. Joseph brought in Jacob....before Pharaoh—The picture of Joseph's affection and respect for his father is charming. There was a strong contrast between the culture and courtly appearance of Joseph, and the rude shepherd's garb of Jacob, yet Joseph presented his father to the king. This is forever a rebuke to that false and silly pride that makes a young man ashamed of his father and mother because they are not stylish. Jacob blessed Pharaoh—Probably the patriarch pronounced a benediction upon the king. 8. How old art thou—"How many are the days of the years of thy life?"—R. V. The question was suggested to Pharaoh as he looked at the venerable Hebrew, and was asked because of the interest he had in him. 9. Few and evil have the days, etc.—Jacob looked upon his life as but a few days. He spoke of them as evil because of the multiplied trouble and sorrows he had endured. Have not attained—While he had lived one hundred thirty years, his father lived one hundred eighty years, and Abraham one hundred seventy-five. Pilgrimage—Journeyings and sojournings. He had been in Canaan, Mesopotamia and Egypt. 10. Blessed Pharaoh—Gave him a parting blessing. He asked for Paraoh the kind and degree of prosperity that God could consistently bestow. Jacob could do nothing more than this. He expressed his gratitude to Pharaoh for the kindness he had shown him and his family.

11. The settlement in Goshen (vs. 11, 12). 11. Joseph placed his father and his brethren—As signed to them a place in accordance with his promise, the direction of Pharaoh and the wish of his kindred, Gave them a possession—Allowed them to acquire property.—Pulpit Com. In the land of Rameses—This is the same region that is elewhere called Goshen. In Exod. 12:37 we read that Israel set out from Rameses for Canaan. This was a favorable region for a pastoral people. The land nearer the Nile was more fertile, but this was irrigated from the Nile and well suited to grazing. Jacob was now really settled in Egypt close to his long-lost Joseph. He had had Joseph with him during the first seventeen years of his son's life, Jacob, however, considered Canaan his home and Egypt only a place of sojourning. That this is true is evident from the fact that when he saw his end approaching, he caused Joseph to make a solemn pledge that he would bury him in the land of Canaan. He believed God's promise that Israel should be led out of Egypt and placed in the land that had been promised to Abraham, Isaac and himself, and he wished to be buried in the burial-place of his fathers. 12. Joseph nourished—He tenderly cared for his father's family, providing food and every other needful thing. His position in the kingdom afforded him large personal revenue, and he was able to give liberally to his people. According to their families—Distribution was made according to the size of the various households. Pharaoh was so liberal with respect to the kindred of Joseph that he gave him the privilege of providing fully for them. This meant very much to them during the long and severe famine.

Questions—Name one of Joseph's family who went into Egypt? Who was sent ahead to locate the land of Joseph go to meet Israel? Describe the meeting between Joseph and his father. Who went with Joseph to Pharaoh? What question did Pharaoh ask Joseph's brothers? Why were not the Egyptians well disposed toward shepherds? What promise did Pharaoh give the Hebrews? Describe the meeting between Pharaoh and Jacob. Where were the Hebrews located? By what other name was the region called?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Privilege of Caring for One's Kindred.

I. The removal of Egypt.

II. Joseph's care.

I. The removal to Egypt. "All these things are against me," was the natural, but unbelieving and mistaken declaration, of Jacob, even as God's beneficent purposes were nearing fulfilment. It is always the complaint of unbelief, which demands visible evidences, judges by what appears and misses the broader outlook and cheering assurance of faith. "When he saw the wages ..... his spirit revived." God's perfected plans reveal always a beneficent purpose, often accomplished by overruling purposes of evil. "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed," was the declaration of Jesus to the doubter of the apostolic company. The migration to Egypt introduces the second stage of covenant history. The first commenced with the call of Abraham, and thus far the training has been of individuals. From this point it broadens into a household to be raised to a great nation. The "sojourn" in Egypt was an important factor in shaping the history of the chosen people. It secured their preservation through the prolonged famine which visited all lands. Also it tended to preserve the national separateness, so essential to the great purpose for which they were called. On the eve of departune, at the "well of the oath,' sacred with hallowed memories, Jacob offered sacrifices to the "God of his Father Isaac," and received renewed assurance of the permanency of covenant relations. "I am the God, the God of thy father"; of preservation and posterity. "Fear not to go down into Egypt; for I will there make of thee a great nation"; of the comfort of Joseph's presence and care to the end of life's journey. "Joseph shall put his hand upon thine eyes"; of the return of his posterity to their covenanted possession, "I will surely bring thee up again." Past experiences might well have tended to distrust. When he stood before Pharaoh he declared, "Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been." The long years which had passed had been fraught with difficulties and bereavements, but recently they seemed to culminate in redoubled sorrows, which even the assurance that Joseph yet lived could not wholly dispel.

II. Joseph's care. The unimpeachable character and well-deserved standing of Joseph prepared the way for the welcome of his household. Provision for the journey had been made by rolay bounty and command. Respect was accorded to royalty by halting the oncoming procession until five of Joseph's brethren had been presented to Pharaoh, to whom their purposes and desires were made known, and they were received with favor. Divine preparation as well as royal bounty was disclosed in appointing the place of their "sojourn" in Goshen, which of all the land of Egypt was best adapted to their pursuits as herdsmen; and the royal offer of a place among his officers. In thus caring for his kinsmen, Joseph was only fulfilling a filial and fraternal obligation. Jesus unsparingly condemned neglect of such responsibilities under the guise of pietistic benevolence. Respect for parents is the first "command with promise," and neglect or disregard is both unworthy and impious.

W. H. C.

Comfort for the Dyspeptic.—There is no ailment so harassing and exhausting as dyspepsia, which arises from defective action of the stomach and liver, and the victim of it is to be pitied. Yet he can find ready relief in Parmalee's Vegetable Pills, a preparation that has established itself by years of effective use. There are pills that are widely advertised as the greatest ever compounded, but not one of them can rank in value with Parmalee's.

A HEROIC DEED.

British Officer Risked His Life for Foe.

Valor and glory shine brightest when we behold them in sacrifices such as that of Gen. John Gough, V. C., who went from his place of safety far down the line to take comforts to his old regiment, and was killed while on his mission of mercy.

If where a high officer sacrifices himself for his men is glorious, what shall we say of the deed of a British officer who offered himself to save his foe? During an atetmpted daylight raid on the part of the Germans, they were held up by a withering machine gun fire and retired with great loss to their own trenches. One poor Hun, who was terribly wounded, was impaled upon his own wire, and he hung there writhing in agony in the eyes of both armies. Finally the sight of his suffering and his cries for help were too much for an English officer in the trenches opposite. Vaulting over the parapet, he walked boldly across No Man's Land in the direct face of the foe, and, lifting his wounded enemy from the impaling wire, he carried him across the Hun parapet and down into his own trenches. When he arrived there a German officer took an Iron cross which he wore off his own breast and placed it on the breast of the brave British officer. The firing on both sides ceased while he returned to his own trenches. After looking on, both friend and foe alike knew that they had beheld the highest form of glory.—Capt. Arthur Hunt Chute in Leslie's.

Crete, the ground by the prominence of Eight Bells, but no one could be trustful with these high cliffs on one side, a precipice on McKenny's Gulf on the other.

FARM AND GARDEN

PROVIDE WATER AND SHADE.

A good pasture should have water, preferably from a running stream. While sheep may live on dew, they they cannot thrive on it. If the water is in a standing pool, it is essential that the ground above it should be dry, for wet foot is productive of foot rot.

Shade is another essential. If there are no trees, a cheap, open shed should be provided—one that can be easily moved before the ground becomes dirty. The droppings can then be left on the parts of the field needing them most.

The eggs of the stomach worm from the voidings of the old sheep readily adhere to the rank grasses in shady places. Lambs eating these grasses become affected. It will be of material help if the grass in such places be cut off with a scythe. It will also pay to have in the pasture a box, covered on one side, into which the sheep can thrust their heads and obtain salt at will. With the salt should be mixed one-fourth of the amount of tobacco stems. Each sheep then obtains the necessary amount of salt, and they will be kept free from stomach worms. If a smooth pole is placed just above the opening of the salt box and, during August is smeared with tar once a week, the sheep's noses will be also smeared. This will prevent the fly that lays the egg causing grub in the head.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Experiments have been undertaken at the Purdue University, by the entomology department, to show the effect on bees of tree sprays applied at blossom time to control the codling moth and other insects. The first step of the experimental work, which is to extend over a two-third period, has been completed, and indicates that the spray on the blossom kills the bees. Through the keeping of bees and studying of their habits it has been found that it requires only three hundred millionths of a gram of arsenic to put them out of business. In other words, the small amount of material used in the spray is sufficient while the blossoms are open, means that the bees will perish on some part of the other thirteen hundred thousand flowers they have visited. This would seem to indicate that the spray should not be applied while the blossoms are open, but only after they have fallen. The matter is of interest by the bee keepers and orchard men throughout the country.

A good deal of controversy that has been going on about whether the blasting of tree beds shortens or lengthens the total time required to plant a tree has been without point, owing to the ignoring of the nature of the soil. Experiments and observations of numerous planting operations that have brought out the facts are interesting. Whenever the ground is hard enough to require the use of a hoe to make a hole of the right size for the tree, time will be saved as well as much labor by blasting. In other words, the preparation of the charge of powder, the making of a hole in the ground with a bar, and the loading and firing, with subsequent shovelling out of loose soil, takes less time than the digging loose of the undisturbed ground and shovelling out the hole. When, however, the soil naturally is so light and loose that no digging is required, but the hole may be made by digging exclusively, the blasting will take more time. In such soils blasting is not advisable, anyhow, owing to the fact that it will not aid root penetration nor promote either drainage or moisture storage.

Summer is fly time. Even when nets are used as protection for horses their legs are left open to the annoyance of flies. A repellant mixture, consisting of two quarts of crude fish oil, one pint of crude carbolic acid, one ounce of pennyroyal, eight ounces of oil of tar and one and a half quarts of kerosene, is recommended as a protection for the horse. Put on the mixture with a spray. One gallon should last two teams the entire season.

Alfalfa is particularly rich in protein, the element which goes to make the nitrogenous substances of the animal body, which are found particularly in the lean or red portion of the flesh. Its alfalfa is particularly rich in those elements by which grains, such as corn and wheat and the fodders, are deficient. It gives the farmer who grows alfalfa a combination for nutrition that is best for the upbuilding and best development of his live stock.

Jaundice is often the symptom of some stomach complaint. White food, fresh and salt, but the proper proportions and chemical combination are necessary for large crows, often nutriment alone is the determining factor. Plants have adaptations to reduce transpiration; that is, the movement of moisture that passes from the soil into the plant tissues, and is evaporated from the leaves. An example of this is the fancy-leaf castor bean, which uses an enormous amount of moisture, as the leaves have a large leaf area and hence the transpiration is heavy. As soon as the moisture in the soil begins to fail the castor bean plant sheds some of the lower leaves and thus reduces the amount of moisture the plant must have. By doing this the plant has a better chance to mature seed and thus fulfil its requirement in nature. The same tendency may be seen in certain field crops. Sorghum will "twist" in the heat of the day when the weather is dry, and open again when night comes. Corn does this, though not as noticeably as sorghum. Many plants show special hardiness against drouth. In a field it is often possible to find a stalk of corn, a melon vine, etc. that is able to make better use of the opportunity than other plants near it.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES IN COLD WEATHER.

While the pruning season proper is confined within the month from Nov. 1 to March 1, the time is rather limited for most market growers, particularly now that there are so few skilled hands to do the work. During the mentioned period there will be many days when pruning cannot be performed, owing to rain storms and intensely cold weather.

Some authorities say that pruning should not be done during frost, as it is apt to cause dying back of the cut shoots. Other authorities claim that they have never been able to find any proof of this statement, and always keep on with the work so long as it is just possible to stand the exposure. One thing is certain, pruning during frost will not hurt apple trees, but there may be some doubt about plums. Plums have more pithy wood, and are rather liable to die back a few inches in any case.

HOW SEASON WAY BE EXTENDED.

When there are more trees than it is possible to get through in season, there should be no hesitation in extending the season. In such case good orchardists start pruning in October, and keep it up until packing and marketing claim constant attention. It is better to do the work late than to leave the trees unpruned for a season, providing that the shortening of leaders can be finished before they have made several inches of growth.

April is an excellent month for the work. The cuts heal over readily, and the trees make a thoroughly good response to the knife. But May is more doubtful. Growth then begins from the ends of the shoots, but the lower buds are still almost dormant. If cut back to one of these latter a certain amount of young growth which has pushed from the end of the shoots will be removed, and the tree is compelled to make a second start. Thus the new growth has a shorter season in which to develop and cannot be expected to make quite such vigorous wood by fall. The difference, however, is less than might be expected. With weak growers it should certainly be avoided, but with varieties which make strong growth at the expense of fruit there may be some advantage in delaying pruning. Late pruning has something the same effect as root pruning, tending to throw too vigorous a tree into fruit.

APRIL PRUNING.

It is the practice of some orchardists to continue pruning throughout April without hesitation. They stop when the leading buds have made an inch or two of growth, except in the case of too rank growers. For the others, when it becomes too late to shorten leaders, cutting out surplus growth can still go on. Shoots or branches which are overcrowded, or crossing into the centre of the tree, may be cut clean out at any time of the year. Of course, it is much more tresome to prune when the tree is full of bloom or young fruit, and some of this has to be sacrificed, but it is better than leaving the work undone.

Naturally the spurring of side shoots must stop as soon as the shortening of leaders; but many prolific varieties of apples form quite enough natural spurs without making any artificial ones, and with those it is better to cut side shoots out altogether, where not wanted for the extension of the tree. This nearly always applies to plums, except when quite young.

Summer pruning is a regulation operation that deals only with the young growths of the present season, and is another story altogether. There is seldom time for it on a commercial fruit farm.

Dragged Down by Asthma. The man or woman who is continually subject to asthma is unfitted for his or her life's work. Strength departs and energy is taken away until life becomes a dreary existence. And yet this is needless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought a great change to an army of sufferers. It relieves the restricted air tubes and guards against future trouble. Try it.

Rose That Changes Color.

White in the shade, red in the sun—such if the twofold character that has given a name to the "chameleon rose." At night, or when it is carried into a dark room, it assumes a waxlike whiteness. This does not occur abruptly, but the petals first pass through a bluish tint, which rapidly changes into a very pale rose, and finally ends by becoming the purest white. Then, if it is taken into bright sunlight, with the greatest rapidly it resumes the scarlet tint of the most brilliant peony. This phenomenon comes from Japan.

Concrete Amusements.

To cultivate a spirit of restfulness, and a larger vision, is the aim or should be of those who would prevent delinquency. Concrete amusements are desirable, says a writer, but they do not make up for instilling the habit of leisurely friendships, that are equally appreciated by the boy in his adolescence, or the man who has become a fine citizen through their influence.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce		
Butter, choice, dairy	$ 0 50	$ 0 55
Do., creamery	0 55	0 63
Margarine, lb.	0 37	0 40
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 75	0 90
Cheese, lb.	0 35	0 40
Dressed Poultry		
Turkeys, lb.	0 45	0 50
Fowl, lb	0 28	0 32
Spring chickens	0 32	0 35
Roosters, lb.	0 32	0 35
Ducklings, lb.	0 35	0 40
Geese, lb.	0 28	0 32
Fruits		
Apples, basket	0 25	0 60
Do., bbl.	3 00	6 00
Vegetables		
Beets, peck	....	0 25
Do., bag	1 00	1 10
Carrots, peck	0 25	0 30
Do., bag	0 75	0 85
Cabbage, each	0 05	0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 15	0 35
Celery, head	0 05	0 10
Lettuce, 3 bunches	....	0 10
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	0 75	0 90
Do., basket	0 25	0 50
Do., pickling, basket	0 40	0 75
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 25
Parsley, bunch	....	0 10
Parsnips, bag	1 00	1 10
Do., basket	....	0 30
Pumpkins, each	0 10	0 30
Potatoes, bag	1 75	1 80
Do., sweet, 3 lbs.	....	0 25
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Spinach, peck	0 30	0 40
Squash, each	0 10	0 40
Turnips, bag	....	0 75
Do., basket	....	0 25
Vegetable marrow, each	0 05	0 10

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	$18 00	$20 00
Do., hindquarters	24 00	28 00
Carcasses, choice	22 00	26 00
Do., medium	17 50	19 50
Do., common	14 50	16 50
Veal, common, cwt.	13 00	15 00
Do., medium	20 00	23 00
Do., prime	24 00	25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	19 00	21 00
Shop hogs, cwt.	25 00	26 00
Abattoir hogs	25 00	27 00
Mutton, cwt.	18 00	20 00
Lamb, spring, lb.	0 23	0 24

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale prices to the retail trade on Canadian refined, Toronto delivery, are as follows:

Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	$10 37
Do., No. 1 yellow	"	9 39
Do., No. 2 yellow	"	9 29
Do., No. 3 yellow	"	9 19
Atlantic granulated	"	10 37
Do., No. 1 yellow	"	9 49
Do., No. 2 yellow	"	9 29
Do., No. 3 yellow	"	9 19
Redpath granulated	"	10 27
Do., No. 1 yellow	"	9 39
Do., No. 2 yellow	"	9 29
Do., No. 3 yellow	"	9 19
St. Lawrence granulated	"	10 22
Do., No. 1 yellow	"	9 49
Do., No. 2 yellow	"	9 39
Do., No. 3 yellow	"	9 29

Barrels—5c over bags.

Cases—20 5-lb. cartons, 60c, and 50 2-lb. cartons, 70c over bags. Gunnies, 5-20, 40c; 10-10-lb., 50c over bags.

Toronto Cattle Markets.

(Canadian Press Wire.)

Toronto, Dec. 18.—Trade at the Union Stock Yards was a little better this morning, canners and common cattle being active. Sheep and lambs were weaker in tendency, while hogs and calves were unchanged. Receipts: 702 cattle, 118 calves, 1,911 hogs and 1,155 sheep.

Export cattle, choice	$13 25	$14 00
Export cattle, medium	12 50	13 25
Export bulls	10 00	10 75
Butcher cattle choice	10 00	11 25
Butcher cattle, medium	9 25	10 00
Butcher cattle, common	6 50	7 25
Butcher cows, choice	9 00	10 50
Butcher cows, medium	7 25	8 25
Butcher cows, canners	5 50	5 75
Butcher bulls	8 25	9 00
Feeding steers	9 25	10 00
Stockers, choice	8 00	9 00
Stockers, light	6 25	7 00
Milkers, choice	90 00	140 00
Springer, choice	95 00	1[illegible] 00
Sheep, ewes	9 00	10 00
Bucks and culls	4 00	8 00
Lambs	14 25	14 75
Hogs, fed and watered	18 00	....
Hogs, f.o.b.	17 25	....
Calves	17 00	17 25

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oats—				
Dec.	0 76½	0 76½	0 76⅜	0 76⅜
May	x0 82⅛	0 82¼	0 80¾	0 81¾
Flax—				
Dec.	3 29			
May	3 34¾	3 34¾	3 30	3 30
Barley—				
Dec.	1 01	1 01	0 95¾	0 95¾
May	1 08	1 08	1 02¼	1 02¾

xTo 82 1-4c sold. bTo $3.34 1-2 sold.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Barley, 85 to 94c. Rye, No. 2, $1.56 to $1.56 1-2. Bran, $27.73. Flax, $3.46 to $3.48.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth—Linseed—On track, $3.46; arrive, $3.44; December, $3.43 bid; January, $3.44 1-2 bid; May, $3.48 asked.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Man Imitates Nature's Works.

We have succeeded in penetrating the depths of the sea and the expanses of the air, in our contention for gain and progress but these accomplishments are but of recent perfection. thousands of years, for millions, the seas have been inhabited by finny monsters, and the air by winged creatures. The submarine and airplane are merely imitations, and the very colors and shapes of these forms have been found to be the most protective.

Africa a Large Block of Land.

Nearly one-fo[illegible] the earth's surface is comprised within the continent of Africa, and it is as far around the coast of Africa as it is around the world. Every eighth person of the world's population lives in the dark cintinent. The blacks double their number every 40 years and white every 80 years. There are 843 languages and dialects spoken among the blacks of Africa, but only a few of them written.—Vancouver Daily Sun.

Wall Hangings of Patchwork.

The art of making patchwork is very old. It was practiced in the days of ancient Egypt. It was not used there for quilts, however, as the Nile valley has a warm climate, but was used extensively as wall hangings and screen coverings.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found where ever enquired for.