

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

AUGUST, 15, 1915.

JEROBOAM LEAD SISRAEL INTO SIN.

I. King 12: 25-33.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Thou shalt not make unto thee a graven image, nor any likeness of anything that is in heaven above or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth, thou shalt not bow down thyself unto them, nor serve them."

Verse 26-27. But the chief feature of Jeroboam's reign was the reformation of the worship of his kingdom. By reformation here is meant, of course, not the improvement, but the change of it in conformity with a definite policy. Jeroboam undertook this change with clear ideas, and with apparently a shrewd insight into its bearings on the life and welfare of his people. He reasoned quite soundly that if there was no change the people would continue to go to the magnificent central shrine of Jehovah in the temple at Jerusalem. This might be done safely for a time; but if they kept on going to Jerusalem their affection for the house of David would revive. Religion and politics cannot long be kept apart. The relations of the people with Jerusalem would be kept alive by the constant succession of occasions offered in the sacrifices of the law. Present indignation at the arrogance and harshness of Rehoboam would yield to a tenderer feeling under the remembrance of the good old days of David and the glory of Solomon. Jeroboam was a good psychologist when he said: "Then shall the heart of this people turn again unto their Lord."

But there is also the personal motive in the case. Jeroboam knew that a reversion of feeling in favor of the house of David would mean his own ruin. "They shall kill me, and go again to Rehoboam." Both public and private interests demanded that a change should be made.

Verse 28-30. "Whereupon the king took counsel." Here, too, Jeroboam showed his wisdom. Such a measure as he was contemplating could not be done arbitrarily on his own sole responsibility. Religion is not to be forced by royal authority, as many a less thoughtful king than Jeroboam has found to his sorrow. Jeroboam was wiser than Antiochus Epiphanes, or the Stuarts in the England of Cromwell's time and later. The result of the consultation was that the people through their leaders took the responsibility of the change on themselves. Further, Jeroboam called attention to the advantage of the change. It would be a relief not to be obliged to take the long and expensive journey to Jerusalem with every festival. Shrines could be set up conveniently and within reach of all. Such were therefore established at two places. For the population of the extreme north of the kingdom a shrine at Dan would suffice the purpose and for those in the south another at Bethel, almost on the boundary line of Judah, would be convenient. Thus did Jeroboam bring about by diplomacy what many another monarch has found impossible to do by force. But Jeroboam's craft is still more evident when the nature of the change he made is taken into account. He did not ask the people to change their allegiance to a new god. He simply made two images of Jehovah, their own god, in the form of two bulls, and asked them to worship Jehovah through these. Had not Aaron made a calf in the wilderness as the image of Jehovah? Evidently if Jeroboam had made an image it should be in the form of a calf. The familiarity of the image of the bull as the object of worship would carry the change through. Even more than this Jeroboam insisted that the historic thread between Israel and Jehovah was being maintained throughout the change. "Behold thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt."

Verse 31-33. After the setting up of the shrines and the images all that was left to complete the change was the consecration of a priesthood and the appointment of sacred times and festivals. In doing these things he followed the same policy of making changes large enough to accentuate the difference between the new and the old forms, and yet not important enough to shock the feelings of the people. The main feast was fixed in the eighth month instead of the seventh of the Levitical ritual (Lev. 23:34), otherwise it was "like unto the feast that is in Judah." All this was clever, one may even say, wise. But from the point of view of the ideals of Israel it was fatally wrong. As the prophetic writer says: "This thing became a sin." And the name of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, is always associated with the introduction of idolatry in Israel. With the new form of worship the first step was taken which led the Ten Tribes further and further away from God's appointed path for Israel. The institutions of Israel must be regulated by means of conscience. They can never be wholesome and helpful if determined upon mere grounds of prudence or policy.

WHAT THE TEACHER TAUGHT HIM.

The small boy had just returned home after a most tumultuous day at school. "What lesson," asked his father, "has not impressed on you today by teacher?" "Dat I need a thicker pair of pants."

KEEP UP GROWTH.

The real value of early-hatched chicks as early layers or as pullet breeders depends upon whether they get their normal growth. You ask me if pullets are good to breed from. My answer is that they are fair breeders, provided they are mature. And age alone does not make maturity. They must get a full and natural growth. It is poor economy indeed to try and be saving by half feeding the growing stock. You are building egg machines. And the efficiency of these machines is going to depend on the material and workmanship you put into them. You would not expect good results from a new cultivator whose iron were frail and small on account of the factory trying to save metal. It is a mistake to try and be too saving in the building of your stock. They are the foundations of the business. Spare nothing that will add to their strength and perfectness of this groundwork. The mere fact that you hatched your chicks out early is no guarantee that you are going to have Fall and Winter layers, or that they will be good for next year breeders. You can so easily offset the advantages of early hatching by insufficient feed and care. Many hundreds of farmers do this every year.

Let us now get our minds on this while there is plenty of time yet to build. Get a variety of feed. Feed it in the right manner and do not let them get too fat. Fat is not what you want. You want strong, normal, well-rounded tissues, muscle and plenty of life and alertness within. See to this, it's an investment. To let your chicks drag through the Summer half fed is waste.

THE MARKETS

HALLAM'S WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, JUNK

Toronto, Canada, Aug 4th, 1915

WOOL is quiet, and there is much less inquiry from dealers and manufacturers, while the daily receipts are being absorbed at current quotations. Washed combing fleeces (coarse) 39 to 41c. Washed combing fleeces (medium) 42 to 43c. Washed clothing fleeces (fine) 42 to 43c. Tubwashed, as to quality (coarse) 39 to 41c. Tubwashed as to quality (fine) 42 to 43c. Washed rejections (burry, coated, chaffy, etc.) 23 to 25c. Country (take off No. 1) 32.75 to 34.25. No. 2 22.25 to 23.75. SHEEPSKINS are in good demand and in fair supply. City Sheepskins \$1.75 to \$2.50. Country Sheepskins 75c. to \$2.00. Spring lambs and Shearlings 40 to 75c.

CATTLE are in good supply, the poorer grades being neglected. City rendered solid in barrels, 6 to 6 1/2. Country stock, solid in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6 1/2. No. 2 5 1/2 to 6c. Cake No. 1 6 1/2 to 7c. No. 2 5 1/2 to 6c.

HORSE HAIR is easy, with no change in price. Farmer pedlar stock 33 to 37c. per lb. OLD RUBBERS, JUNK, ETC., are in good demand at unchanged prices. Rubber Boots & Shoes according to trim 5 to 6c. Auto tires 3 to 5c. Bicycle tires 2 to 3c. Lead, heavy 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Tea Lead 3 to 4 1/2c. Brass heavy 11 to 14c. Light 11 to 12c. Zinc 10 to 12c.

M. AND M. FORECASTS.

When the M. and M. entries came out this Spring, Cox looked over the list and said something about needing to have a guardian for spending owner's money in entrance money against Peter Scott. The tall Yankee could see nothing in the stakes but the trotter who went such a race for him at Detroit last summer. He said he could not honestly give even such a great colt as Lee Axworthy a chance against Scott. The race his former pupil went at Cleveland was something more than a surprise, but he did not lose faith in him. "If we are going to beat him, we had better be up to the task at once, for he will round you soon, and when he does, there will be no catching him," is the way he put it. His thoughts put into words as he finished the M. and M. would make interesting reading. He would be other than human if there were not just a bit of satisfaction that Scott did not win this one race. Then he knew the uncomfortable few minutes with Mrs. Small were at least delayed. Walter has not yet been able to square himself with the wife of Scott's former owner for selling the horse for \$30,000. Lee Axworthy was bred by William Bradley, of Ardmore Farm, Raritan, N. J., but was foaled in Kentucky, the property of Walnut Hall Farm, where his dam, Gaiety Lee, 2:16 1/4, is now owned.

QUEBEC HAS MAPLE SUGAR SCHOOLS

FARM

(Continued from Page Nine.)

Many persons are astonished to learn that sugar bushes now bring in more than fruit growing to the Province of Quebec, says a circular from the Department of Agriculture. According to the last census, the Province in 1910 produced 9,427,694 pounds of maple sugar and 984,282 gallons of maple syrup, of an aggregate value of \$1,480,335. The value of the fruit gathered in the same year was only \$1,469,537. To spread as rapidly as possible the knowledge of proper methods of making the products, the Quebec Government has opened three sugar making schools at Beauveville, County of Lotbiniere; at St. Germain, County of L'Islet; and at St. Minerve, County of Labelle. With the purpose of making the maple sugar industry better known in Canada and abroad, the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, chose July 1, the anniversary of Confederation, as "maple sugar day," and last year, through the medium of the railway and navigation companies, he had about 25,000 pounds of maple sugar distributed with a pamphlet about the industry.

In December last the Duchess of Connaught sent maple sugar to Canadian soldiers now in Europe as a holiday gift. Each officer and soldier received a box of sugar with a card from her Royal Highness.

A law amendment put in force on January 1, 1915, forbids, under severe penalties, the putting of the word "maple" on any article, with the exception of natural maple sugar or syrup.

WINDOW CURTAINS

A room is often made most unpleasant by over elaborate, poorly hung window curtains. A curtain should serve its purpose as a protection of the interior of the house from the prying gaze of the outsider, and should be a close woven material and arranged in straight hung lines. If more air and light is desired than this method of hanging seems to give, the curtains may be pushed back or temporary cords of washable material may be used.

Elaborate or expensive lace or silk window hangings are unnecessary. Simple, well hung curtains of muslin, net, scrim, voile, swiss or soft crepe, hung with plain lines, and a narrow lace edging will give the house a well balanced, suitable appearance within and a simple, dignified atmosphere throughout. Besides the desirability of these features the saving of time in their care and laundry and in the initial cost will appeal to everyone. The curtains for a simple house should average not more than a dollar for each window.

GETTING HISTORY MIXED.

"Where was Nelson killed?" a London teacher asked a London School-boy. "Trafalgar!" said the teacher sarcastically. "Indeed!" said the teacher sarcastically. "And I suppose Wellington was killed at Waterloo?" "No, na'am," said the boy. "That was Napoleon you are thinkin' of."

ALL SADDLED ON HIM.

Jones—Did your father-in-law set anything on you when you married his daughter? Brown—Yes, the rest of the family.

Obstinate Indigestion Can Be Cured

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS GO RIGHT TO THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE.

No trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailment takes various forms. Some victims are ravenous for food; others turn sick at the sight of meals; but as a rule every meal is a struggle, and ultimately make the trouble take a chronic form.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new, rich blood, which so strengthens the system that the stomach does its own work and digests the food in a natural way. Many a terrible sufferer from indigestion has found a permanent cure through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among them is Mrs. H. Carmern, Locke Street, North, Hamilton, Ont., who says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only gave me new health, but new life. For five years I was a nervous sufferer, and most constantly doctored, and spent a great deal of money with absolutely no result. My stomach was in such a dreadful condition that frequently it would not retain nourishment of any kind. When I ate I suffered terrible pain, and during the night, and often a feeling of nausea. In addition to this I was in a very anaemic condition, and felt as if I was lingering between life and death. One day while sitting in the park a lady got into conversation with me, and I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that they had been a great benefit to her daughter. When I went home I decided to try this medicine. I soon found the pills were helping me, and continued taking them for several months, when I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for years, and I have since been the picture of health. I hope my experience may be the means of pointing to others the way to health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITTLE THINGS OF DRESS

"It's the little things that count"

was never more truly said than when applied to the small details of feminine dress. The well-cut gown, the suitable hat, the well-fitting glove are all of first importance, to be sure, but the little accessories of woman's dress—the frills, furbelows, the tiny touches that make her individual taste most apparent—these have everything to do with the neatness of a costume.

The "frills" of the present season tend mainly towards the transparent and diaphanous. The neck ruche, that most trying of styles to any but the slender throated, has been brought out in so many pretty variations that almost every woman, as well as the girl, can find one to suit her. These ruffs are made of net or muslin, fluffly and high for the long neck, flat and close-plaited for the short one, but always giving an impression of smartness and forming a softening frame for the face.

RUFF OF WHITE TULLE

The ruffs of dark blue and black, the utilitarian affairs that are wearable in the morning, have been with us for some years, and this season are simply a matter of trimming than usual; but the floating ruffs made to accompany the lingerie frock or the flowered silk are really charming in their daintiness. Blush pink tulle, edged with crimpings of palest pink ribbon and gauze, with tiny bunches of rosebuds; frillings of azure, with forget-me-nots on the flying ends; pale yellow, and white, all made with crisp simplicity are among the favorite ruffs for the summer gown.

Muffs of chiffon or net are also among the airy accessories for summer garb. They are moderately large, the better made and show more novelty of trimming than usual; but the floating ruffs made to accompany the lingerie frock or the flowered silk are really charming in their daintiness. Blush pink tulle, edged with crimpings of palest pink ribbon and gauze, with tiny bunches of rosebuds; frillings of azure, with forget-me-nots on the flying ends; pale yellow, and white, all made with crisp simplicity are among the favorite ruffs for the summer gown.

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CORRECT.

Judge—"Carl" replied Carl. "It is an animal that does not have a backbone."

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FARES AND TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS

Fares at proportionate rates from Stations not named. Returning train for Murray Harbor to leave at 5.30 p. m. Elmira at 6.00 p. m. and Charlottetown at 6.30 p. m.

Should weather prove unfavorable the gathering will be held on the following day.

JAMES MCISAAC, THOS. M. McMILLAN, President, Sec'y Games Com.

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Time Table, Rocky Point Ferry, S. S. Hillboro.

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