

Sabbath School Work.**LESSON HELPS.**

THIRD QUARTER.

LESSON II. July 8.

THE GOLDEN CALF.

Ex. xxxii. 15-26.

MEMORISE VERSES 19-21.**GOLDEN TEXT.**—Little children, keep yourselves from idols.—1 John v. 21.**CENTRAL TRUTH.**

The sin and danger of forsaking God.

DAILY READINGS.

M. Ex. xxxii. 1-14.

Tm. Ex. xxxii. 15-26.

IV. Ex. xxxii. 27-35.

Th. Deut. ix. 1-21.

F. Rom. i. 18-25.

So. Matt. vi. 19-33.

Su. 2 Kings xvii. 9-20.

TIME.—The first half of July, B.C. 1491.

PLACE.—Mount Sinai and the valley before it.

PARALLEL ACCOUNT.—Deut. ix. 21-31.

INTRODUCTION.—After the assent of the people to the Book of the Covenant, as in our last lesson, Moses went up into Mount Sinai, to receive further instruction from God. Here he remained forty days away from the people. Aaron and Hur were appointed leaders.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.—THE GOLDEN CALF. The people became weary of waiting for their absent leader. They had also only an invisible God. Therefore they entreated Aaron to make them an image, so that they might have a visible object of worship, like their former neighbours, and might have the same wild revelries. Aaron collected their golden ear-rings and made a golden calf, or young ox as an image of Jehovah, not as another god. Around this image they sang and danced and feasted and drank. And Moses turned after God had told him what was going on in the valley. Tables: tablets. 17. And Joshua, the son of Nun, who afterwards succeeded Moses. He was part way up the mount (xiv. 13). 18. Then that sing: the boisterous songs of revelry. 19. Moses' anger (or indignation) waxed (grew) hot: he was intensely indignant at the people for forsaking so glorious a God, whom only a few weeks before they had promised to serve. The good must be indignant at those who ruin themselves and others by sin. Break them: an emblem of the broken law, symbol of what the people had done, breaking their solemn covenant with God. 20. Strewn it upon the water: of the brook Moses brought from the mount and from which they drank (Ex. xvii. 6; Deut. ix. 21). Made . . . think of it: for they had nothing else to drink. 25. The people were naked: either they had partly disrobed for dancing, or they were broken loose, as Rev. Ver., from all restraint, and were riotous, disorderly. 26. Gate of the camp: which had probably been destroyed after the attack of the Amalakites (Ex. xvii. 8-13). There was probably an open space there. The sons of Levi: Moses' own tribe. Many others probably returned to their tents; but the worst ones, those who were turbulent and disobedient, remained, and of these 3,000 were slain before the riot was quelled.

SUBJECTS FOR FURTHER STUDY AND SPECIAL REPORT.—Moses forty days in the Mount.—Why the people wanted an image.—The attractions of idolatry.—The golden calf.—In what ways are modern people guilty of idolatry.—The tables of stone.—Why Moses broke them.—Did Moses do well to be angry.—Aaron's excuses.—In what ways Moses punished the idolaters.—The wisdom of his plan.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—What solemn promise did the people in our last lesson make to God? Where did Moses go after that? (xiv. 15-17.) What was he doing in the mount? How long did he remain there away from the people? (xiv. 18.)

SUBJECT: IDOLATRY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

THE GOLDEN CALF.—IDOL WORSHIP (vr. 15-19). What discouraged the people? (xxii. 1, 23.) What did they ask Aaron to do for them? What did he make? Which of the commandments did this break? In what way did the people worship the idol? (xxiii. 6, 18, 19). Were this revelry, and the feasting, and drinking among the attractions of idolatry? How could they do this so soon after their solemn promise to obey God? How did Moses learn what the people were doing? (xxiii. 7, 8, 18.)

What idols do men make for themselves now? What are idols of the heart? (Ezek. xiv. 3, 4, 7.) Is anything that we love more than God an idol? How are these modern idols worshipped? Is it as foolish to worship money, or pleasure, or fame as to worship a golden calf?

II. VAIN EXCUSES (vr. 19-24.) What did Moses do when he saw the people dancing around the idol? Was it right for him to be indignant? (Eph. iv. 6.) What did his breaking the tables of the law signify? What did he say to Aaron? What excuses did Aaron give? What should Aaron have done? Are the threats or entreaties of others an excuse for our sin?

ning? What shows Moses' great courage?

III. WHO IS ON THE LORD'S SIDE (vr. 25, 26.) What is meant by "naked" in vs. 25? What decision did Moses call upon the people to make? Would it be difficult for a few to come out against the great multitude? In what way must we answer the question "Who is on the Lord's side"? Can we help taking sides? (Matt. xii. 30.) Who came to Moses' side?

IV. THE PUNISHMENT OF IDOLATRY.—What was the first punishment Moses inflicted? (v. 26.) What was the object of this? How were the obstinate ones punished? (v. 27.) How many perished? (v. 28.) What will become of all who choose idols instead of the living God?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I. Every person needs seasons of retirement with God.

II. How easy it is to fall from promises to God.

III. Modern idols—wealth, fashion, pleasure, ambition, fame, passion.

IV. Note the power of one good, brave man on the side of right.

V. It is no excuse for sin, that others entreated and threatened us.

VI. There are only two sides, God's and Satan's, right and wrong.

VII. We must choose one side or the other.

VIII. Severity to obstinate sinners is mercy to all.—Pilobet.

THIRTEEN RULES FOR LIGHTING UP LESSONS.

They are these:

1. Facility in the use of illustration, which is a great element in teaching, is attained and cultivated by practice.

2. Illustrations are multiplied by the habit of observation. For example, a man walks down town with an eye to his business. He sees nothing else, thinks of nothing else. Another man walks down the same street with an eye to find what he can use to illustrate the lesson for the coming Sabbath. Some teachers take a book in their pocket, to write down what incidents occur to them.

3. The teacher should keep a scrap-book, for the preservation of incidents. He should look it over frequently; make an index in it, take it to the schoolroom. You gain more attention from your scholars by the very fact of their seeing you have it, and open it before them, as I do here now, by opening mine before you.

4. The teacher should use freely and wisely the facts of everyday life with which his pupils are most familiar.

5. He should make large use of Bible facts, narratives, parables, etc.

6. To use Bible light in "lighting up a lesson," the teacher should be very familiar with the history, geography, manners, and customs of Bible times, etc. When Holman Hunt prepared to paint Palestinian scenes, he went to Palestine, and spent two years in Jerusalem.

7. To live a godly life is the best way to light up a lesson. The best illustration of Christianity is a living Christian. When in an old temple in Egypt, I saw a mirror so arranged that it all day long followed the course of the sun, and so kept the temple brilliant all the while with rays of the sun itself. So we, as Christians, will shine forth on the world, if we keep our faces and hearts constantly towards Jesus.

8. The teacher should use illustrations for the better teaching of the lesson, and never fill up time to amuse the class, or to display his own genius. When light is let in on a painting, it is not to show the light but the picture.

9. A clock-face may be so illuminated as to dazzle the eye. The teacher should not use too many illustrations.

10. By apt illustration of the beginning of the lesson, excite the curiosity of the pupils, and thus lead them to self-activity in study. Lay a mould and ask them to fill it. Anything to get their minds wide awake. Then tell them of another greater and grander procession, of which this lesson speaks.

11. You should remember that in word-picturing the pupil will acquire no more definite and vivid view of the lesson than the teacher himself possesses.

12. You should remember that the best illustrations are those which come spontaneously, while you are endeavoring to make clear to your pupils a truth which is clear to yourself.

13. Converse much with unlettered people and little children during the week on the subject of the lesson.

For months I tried a class of children in my study, and was surprised to find how many illustrations children would think of. "I wish I could break the hearts of my hearers as you do the stones." The stone breaker replied, "If you would, work more on your knees, you might."

14. We should use illustrations as well as we can. A Chinaman was too poor to buy a candle, caught a glow-worm, held it while he lit its wings, and so caught glimpses of light by which to read the Bible.—S. S. Teacher Magazine.

There is something better than a revival, and that is a Christian life that doesn't need to be revived.—Messy.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

THE Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the Banking House of the institution, 20th June, 1888. There were present—

Mears, H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines), T. R. Weddsworth (Weston), Robert Jeffrey, Hugh Ryan, E. B. Oster, R. H. Ramsay, J. W. I. Forster, John Bain, C. S. Nordheimer, David Kidd (Hamilton), John Stuart, I. J. Gould (Uxbridge), Rev. E. H. Lawler, George Robinson, W. T. Kiely, John K. Flaken, James Mason, Robert Thompson, R. Wickens, G. M. Rose, Robert Beatty, A. McFall (Bolton), D. R. Wilkie, etc., etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was reelected as Secretary.

The Secretary, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the thirteenth annual balance sheet and statement of profits for the year ended 31st May, 1888.

Statement of account, 31st May, 1887, brought forward, \$20,749.44

Profits for the year after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and writing off all losses, 17,815.14

From which has been taken: Dividend No. 25, 4 per cent., \$10,000.00 Dividend No. 26, 4 per cent., \$10,000.00

\$20,000.00

Written off bank premises and furniture account, \$10,000.00

Carried to cooling account, 10,000.00

Carried to rest account, 10,000.00

\$10,000.00

Balance of account carried forward, \$10,261.54

Bank account, \$500.00

Balance at credit of account, 31st May, 1887, \$500.00

Transferred from profit and loss account, \$500.00

\$500.00

Balance of account carried forward, \$500.00

The business of the Bank shows a steady and satisfactory growth, and the profits for the year have enabled your directors to pay the customary dividends and to place \$60,000.00 to Rest account, which account now amounts to \$600,000.00, and represents the equivalent of forty per cent. of the capital of the Bank.

The last harvest in Manitoba exceeded in quantity and value the highest expectations and its results have compensated in a great measure for the deficiency for the same period in the crop in other provinces. The continued growth and prosperity of the North-West is both gratifying and encouraging.

The proposed reduction by the Dominion Government of the rate of interest upon the deposits in the Post-office and Government Savings Banks, when carried into effect, must prove very beneficial to all legitimate business enterprise in Canada. The payment by the Government of an abnormally high rate of interest upon deposits payable at call entitles the Bank to an attractive service and places responsibility upon the country, involved a heavy unnecessary tax upon the public at large, tends to the withdrawal of capital from its natural channels, and places the agricultural, manufacturing and labour interests of the Dominion at a serious disadvantage in their competition with similar interests elsewhere.

As may be observed by the statement, the Bank continues to hold a large proportion of its reserves in immediately available assets.

The present business and prospects of the Bank, however, indicate that it may be in the near future in the interests of shareholders, and a by-law will be presented for your approval, authorizing an increase in the capital of the Bank by any sum not exceeding \$500,000. This authority need not be acted upon, but will furnish your directors with the necessary power should they find any increase expedient.

The officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. S. HOWLAND, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

21st MAY, 1888.

Liabilities.

Notes in the bank in circulation, \$1,083,821 to

Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date), \$1,440,485.02

Deposits not bearing interest, \$1,184,115.82

Due to other banks, \$1,000.00

Total Liabilities to the public, \$3,670,836.87

Capital stock paid up, \$1,000,000.00

Contingent reserve, \$1,000.00

Dividend No. 26, payable 1st June, 1888 (4 per cent.), \$400.00

Former dividends unpaid, \$1,000.00

Balance of profit and loss account carried forward, \$10,261.54

\$3,670,836.87

Assets.

Gold and silver coin current, \$200,435.71

Silver coin, \$64,250.00

Notes and cheques on other banks, \$19,342.52

Balance due from agents in foreign countries, \$66,473.44

Balances due from agents in United Kingdom, \$72,107.03

Dominion of Canada debt, \$16,466.90

Province of Ontario debt, \$18,150.21

Municipal and other debts, \$28,151.84

Debentures, \$23,977.81

Losses on call, secured by debentures and other securities, \$46,430.22

\$23,900.00

Lessons delivered or advanced, \$103,800.00

Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public, \$1,476,625.20

Notes discounted or advanced, \$1,013,732.75

Contingent losses covered (estimated loss provided for), \$24,827.00

Real estate, the property of the bank (other than bank premises), \$16,452.04

Mortgages on real estate held by the bank, \$1,000.00

Book premises, including rates, rates and office furniture, at head office and branches, \$14,436.07

Other assets, not included under foregoing head, \$34,101.83

\$69,904.300.70

Total assets immediately available, \$69,904.300.72

Lessons delivered or advanced, \$103,800.00

Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public, \$1,476,625.20

Notes discounted or advanced, \$1,013,732.75

Contingent losses covered (estimated loss provided for), \$24,827.00