iday School.

ESSON II.-JAN. 8 1911.

boam Makes Idols For Israel to

rship.—I Kings 12: 25-33. Commentary. 1. (eroboam's strength-hing the kingdom vs. 25-27). 25. Built hechem. Jeroboam, selected Shechem s the capital of his kindom. He erected as the capital of his kindom. He erected buildings necessary for that purpose and fortified the city. The location was favorable, being central, and the place had many historic events clustering about it. Abraham pitched his tent there upon entering Canaan for the first time, There Jacob bought a portion of land which he gave to Joseph. Shechem was situated between Gerizim and Ebal from which blessings and curses, respectively, were pronounced upon Israel, It was one of the six cit-ies of refuge. There Joshua gathered the people shortly before his death and delivered to them his parting words. At Shechem all Israel assembled to receive Rehoboam as king, but upon his failure to yield to reasonable demands ten tribes went over to Jeroboam. A few years later the king removed his capital to Trzah, a place a little north of Sechem, Mount Ephraim. In the hill-Sechem, Mount Ephraim. In the hill-country, or upon the mountainous ridge which extends for fifty miles north and outh through the central part of Palestine. Jerohoam belonged to the tribe of Ephraim. Went out from thence. With Shechem as a fortified centre he built other fortifications at important points to keep out his enemies. Built Penuel. This is the Penuel of Genesis 32:24-32 and means "face of God." It was here that Jacob wrestled all night with the angel of God, and gained the was here that Jacob wrestled all night with the angel of God, and gained the victory, his name being changed from Jacob to Israel. Penuel was situated on the river Jaboba, about twenty miles east of where it flows into the Jordan. It was fortified to protect the kingdom from Assyrian invasion, since Penuel was on the great caravan road

26. Jeroboam said in his heart. He said one thing in his heart and quite another to his people. It is no uncommon thing for one to say in his heart what he would not for the world say to others. We are judged by men large-ly by what we say with our lips, but God judges us by what we say in our hearts! Kingdom return. The king realized that the people who had so ear orly pledged allegiance to him were inglom from which they had revolted, hould some provocation arise. He knew the temper of his people, and as a sag-nectous ruler he foresaw what might oc-eur. 27. If this people, sacrifice, at Nesusalem. Jeroboam recognized the fact that the tribes that had second me over to him had not in so do and come over to him had not it so do-ing forsake the God and the religion of their fathers. They would continue to worship the God of Israel, and Jerusalem was the true centre of that worship. He was wike enough not to attempt to establish at once a new religion, al-though he knew that the repeated visits of his people to Jerusalem for worship as the law required (Deut. 16:16) would be likely to win them back to the parbe likely to win them back to the par-ent kingdom. The religion instinct in man is deep-scated and is easily able to overcome even national and patrio-tic consideration. Their lord. Rehoboam. This was a confession that Rehoboam was their lawful sovereign. Jer boam felt that his hold upon the people was, at best, insecure. Shall kill me. Jerobeam was influenced in his course by fear for his personal safety as well as by his ambition. In compar-ing the motives which actuated the two kings but little difference is found. Both seem to have been moved by selfish impulses. The true welfare of their respective peoples were disregarded. They were willing to sacrifice the good of the people for their own per-

"II. The beginnings of idolatry (vs. 28-28. Took counsel-He surely did not take counsel of God. In such an import-ant matter he wished others to share the responsibility, and consulted those who were his supporters in the kingdom. It is a fatal mistake to leave God out e's counsels. Made two calves of gold-It is worthy of note that the images made by Jeroboam were like that made by Aaron in the wilderness (Exod. 32. 4). Both men were familiar with the of the ox from their acquaintance mage of the ox from their acquaintains with the religion of Egypt and Jeroup to Jerusalem—Jeroboam desired to
knowledge in making the golden calves.
It is more probable that the golden
calves were suggested by the oxen in the temple upon which rested the mol-ten sea. It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem—Jeroboam desired to make the people feel that he was acting in their interest, and wished to make re-ligion convenient. If this had been his real motive, his sin would have been for whoever makes his religion a matter of convenience loses sight the nature of true religion. The real object, however, of setting up the golden calves was to keen his people from co ject, however, of setting up the golden calves was to keen his people from going to Jerusalem, fearing that in associating with the people of Judah they might be inclined to turn from him and go over to Rehoboam. Behold thy gods personal was far from being a deeply religious man, and he doubtle : be

29. In Beth-el. c. Dan Bethel means use of God." It was a sacred place. ed at Bethel (Judg. 20, 18, R. V.) and there Samuel judged Israel (1 Sam. 7. 16). The city was situated about fifteen miles north of Jerusalem, and was in the southern part of Jeroboam's king-Dan lay in the extreme northern part, thus giving all the people of the morehern kingdom easy access to one or the other of these shrines. Dan had also a bistory as a religious centre. An idea trous graven image had been set up and was presented over by descendants of Moses (Judg. 18, 27-30). 30. Became a sin-Whatever may have been the design of Jeroboamathe outcome was such might reasonably have been exceted.

Doubt that God can give us those without our interference is the first temptation. Just here Jacob fell. He was promised the birthright. Instead of waiting for God to bestow the gift, he tained it by deceit and fraud. The king took coursel" (v. 28), Jerosian of Jeroboamathe outcome was such might reasonably have been exceted. northern kingdom easy access to one or

"Expect to get the prize for the best butter, this year?"

"Of course I do.

I have the best cows in the country and here's my Windsor Butter Salt.

You can't beat that combination. You know, I have won first prize for



III. Breaking God's Laws (vs. 31-33.) 31. House of high places—It was customary to erect idolatrous shrines upon the tops of hills which were often covered with groves. Jeroboam built a house of worship at Bethel and one at Dan, while God had declared that the temple at Jerusalem was the true place temple, at Jerusalem was the true piace of worship. Lowest of the people. "Among all the people."—R. V. Instead of employing the Levites as priests according to God's arrangement, Jeroboam took any that pleased him for the purposa. The Levites would not wish to officiate at idoolatrous altars and probable were to Relaboam's structor. 32. bly went to Rehoboam's kingdom. 32. Feast in the eighth month—The king wished to provide a feast for his people to correspond with the feast of Tabernacles, but in order to make it unlike that feast he appointed it in the eighth month instead of the seventh. He offered upon the altar—Either personally or through the priests of his own appointment he confilmed to the college alters alters. ing he sacrificed to the golden calves of his own making.

33. Devicer of his bwn heart - The was far from pleasing to the

IV. Warned by a prophet (vs. 1-6.) God did not leave Jeroboam wholly to himself, for while the king was offering a cacrifice upon the altar the prophet of the Lord foretold the sacrifice of priests upon that altar, and gave such unmis-takable signs to substantiate his authority as a prophet that it would have been mere presumption to attempt to pass it off lightly. The outlook for the system of religion that the king had "devised of his own heart" was for from encouraging, yet he persevered in his course and won the title often repeated in the sacred history, "Jersboam to son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin."

Questions. What cities did Jeroboam build, and why? What did the king say in his heart? What is meant by the nouse of David? At what places did Jeroboam establish places of worship? What reason did he give for setting up the golden calves in those places? What was the real reason for appointing those two places of worship? Whom did he make priests? What feast did he appoin,t and how did it differ from the feast in Judah? What commandments did Jeroboam violate? What warning was sent to him?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"Jeroboam was in his heart" (v. 26.) He thought and planned before he executed. Out of the heart proceed cvil thoughts (Matt. 15: 19.) Out of the of abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh (Matt. 12: 34.) The devil put it into the heart of Judas to betray Jesus (John 13: 2.) God has conde every human heart as being "deceitfu

above all things and desperately wick ed" (Jer. 17: 9). "If the people go up...then shall the heart of this people turn again," (v. 27). The promise had been given to Jero-beam; "I will take thee and thou shall ly religious man, and he doubtle a be-lieved that the people could worship the true God, while considering the golden reign according to all that thy soul de-calf as a mere symbol of the divine pre-sence. We observe that he used almost the exact words spoken by Aaron more I will be with the and build thee a sure-lieved that the people could worship the true for the promise had been given to dero-toom: "I will take thee and thou shall be king over Israel, as a is the like, if thou will walk in my ways the exact words spoken by Aaron more I will be with the and build thee a sure-lieved that the people could worship the true for the people could be a sure-lieved that the people could worship the true for the people could be a sure-lieved that the people could worship the true for the people could be a sure-lieved that the people could worship the true for the people could be a sure-lieved that the people could worship the true for the people could be a sure-lieved that the people could worship the true for the people could be a sure-lieved that the people could be a sure-than the people could be a s give Israel unto thee" (I. Kings x. 37, 38). Jeroboam doubted and devised means for his own safety. Faith would Abraham had built an altar there (Gen. 12, 8), there Jacob saw his vision and gave the place its name (Gen. 28, 11-12), the ark of God was at one time stavioned at Bethel (Judg. 20, 18, R. V.) and the same of unlawful means." Doubt of God's all-sufficiency is the beginning of Gods all-sufficiency is the beginning of all our sinful planning. We want a certain position. We can obtain it by a little tricky mangeuring. We desire success in a business transaction and prevariention seems the sure road to it. Doubt that God can give us those without our interference is the first terrate.

The worship at these shrines became idolatrous, and both the first and the second commandments were broken. I. He changed the symbols (v. 28). Insecond commandments were broken. Even unto Dan — It is probable that, since Bethel was so well known and so easy of access, it was not considered necessary to mention that place, and it is stated definitely that the people went to Dan, which was far away.

III. Breaking God's Laws (vs. 31-33.) turn, used those of the infidels before him. 2. He changed localities (v. 29). He kept Israel from Jerusalem, the real place of worship, and sent them to Beth-cl and Dan. We need to be careful how we popularize religion. Costly churches, fascinating music, elaborate decoration and sensational subjects may be only lowering the standard to Bethel and Dan, instead of leading the people up to Jerusalem.

3. He changed the priest-hood. He instituted a new order. He repudiated the tribe of Levi, God's chesrepudiated the tribe of Levi, God's chosen spiritual leaders. Churches do this to-day. They allow ministers to serve them and give official position to those who drink, smoke, gamble, dance and attend the theatre. They ignore the fact that they have no authority in God's word for choosing any but men of houest proper trible of the Main Chest and wife. report, full of the Holy Ghest and wis-dom (Acts vi. 3-5). 4. He changed the times (v. 32). The dates of the annual festival were divinely ordered, but he deliberately planned to turn the people from the ancient ritual.

from the ancient ritial.
"This thing became a sin" (v. 30). The king never intended the people should become idolators. He only meant them o worship Jehovah through the symbol in" The second commandment broken it grew easier to break the first. You may not be in danger of relapsing into idolatry, but there are subtle forms of evil you need to watch closely against, such as spiritualism. Christian science and the new theology, all of which undermine faith in God. There is also danger of lapsing into a condition of lakewarm



PRUNING TREES. Here are a few hints about trimming

Cherry trees after the first few years and when the head is formed, need prac tically no pruning. Simply cut out dead or crossed limbs.

Peach trees need much trimming. Cut.

back at least one-half of the new growth each season and thin out the centre of head Apples, pears, plums and quinces re-

quire moderate pruning each year.

Broad, low-down trees are easier to spray, thin, pick and trim. Cut out those high tops.

Avoid cutting of large limbs if possible. Cover all wounds with thick paint.

Compact, low trees suffer less from

storms. "Prune in June for fruitfulness, in the spring for wood." This is a wise old saw. But most farmers are too busy with other work in June; consequently spring is usually most convenient, and so the larger proportion of orchardists do their proming in February or March.

But remember there is great merit in une pruning.
When cutting off fair-sized limbs, saw When cutting off fair-sized limbs, saw the under side of the limb about one-third of the way through, or till the saw begins to pinch, and then saw on top about one-half inch from the undercut, and when sawed down almost to the un-der cut the limb will break off and not

peel down the side of the tree. WATCH THE TREES. In transporting evergreens never let the roots dry. Protect them with some damp material, such as wet straw, matting or gunny sacinking. Cultivate the ground around newly-planted trees, thus giving a soil protection against drying

Now is the time of the year to exam-ine the trunk and base of apple, pear, plum, quince, peach and cherry trees and see if there are any signs of the borer. If detected, cut them out. There is nothing more destructive to fruit trees than the borer. There are two specie

varieties.

Spare no pains in lanting young fruit trees. Get good wrifty stock of a reliable nursery, and of those varieties that have proved money makers in your

nate have proved money makers in your neighborhood.

Keep the tree and plants in good health. A health plant will lesson the attacks of plan diseases and insect pests. Drainage, lertility and tillage all help, in producing health and vigor in plants.

In preparing fround for raspberries, see that it is deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized. Plant early in the spring as possible, rows six feet apart, and two and a half to three feet in the

The beginning in flower growing should not attempt too much the first season. Begin with a few plants of easy culture. By the time one has learneasy culture. By the time one has learned to grow these well, other varieties of more difficult culture may be taken

BUYING A DAIRY BULL.

It is an old saying that the bull is half the herd, and the saving is quite true where the bull in breeding and potency just about equals the females with which he is mated; where he is much uore than half the herd-more than half for good in raising the standard more than half for bad in pulling down the than half to that in paring device the general average. This being the case, the selection of the bull is always a subject of interest, and especially so to that class of progressive dairymen who have got or are thinking of getting their first oure bred bull.

The man who thinks of placing a Hoistein-Friesian bull at the head of his herd has the best chance in selection of getting just what he pays for. So far as the dairy breeds are concerned, the Holsein-Friesians are now divided into two classes-the vast bulk of commor, pure-bred, registered cows, and the advanced Registry official test cattle The last class is composed of cows tested by the various experiment stations, and the buyer does not have to take the word of the seller in any respect. If one wishes a bull from the top of the class he must expect to go down deep into his pocket: but \$50 to \$100 will buy an exellent bull, and one fit to head any con pure-bred. In bulls, as well as in all other merchandise, price is governed by quality, and quality includes both breeding and individuality. A bull might be of the best breeding and yet worthless on account of lack of individ-uality; or he might be a bull fit to en-ter any ring, and yet be badly lacking

as to breeding.

Breeding is of the most importance but so is the individual excellence and strength which will enable the bull to transmit the good qualities of his ances-try and so show his prepotency in his

not afford to pay \$75 for a bull to use on his dairy herd, that would not be worth \$25 it its were not pure-bred, and so sink \$50.0 Dat it seems to me the question is how can he afford not to buy, and to go on in the old way. Suppose a grade cow stred by a pure-bred. pose a grade cow stred by a pure-bred bull, gives but one pound per milking more than her dam, an amount so small that the milker could not notice he had f the caives. But "this thing became a it without the scales, in the 300 days of milking season, or 600 milkings she will give 600 lbs. of milk, worth at the very lowest 75 cents per 100 lbs., or \$4.50 for the season. But a good dairy cow is miked eight seasons and that would be \$26 for the one cow, and if the bull got but ten such it would have earned its owner \$360. But a good bull will do three times as well as this, and make three times the money for its owner .-



TORONTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were small, being only 300 bashels. Wheat is inchanged, with sales of 200 bashels at Oats steady, 100 bush is selling at

Hey dall, with saiss of four or five

loads of timothy at 815 to 815 a ton Straw nominal at \$15 to 816. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quo tations ruling at \$9.50 to \$10. Wheat, white \$ 0 85 \$ 0 00 0 85 Do., goose . Oats, bushel . Peas, bushel 0 80 0 00 Barley, bushel Rye, bushel Buckwheat, bushel 0 48 16 00 18 00 Do., mixed, ton Straw, per ton Alsike Clover— 15 00 16 00 No. 1, bushel No. 2, bushel No. 3, bushel Red clover, No. 1 ... Do., No. 2 7 00 Do., No. 3 . 5 00 5 50 Butter, dairy ... Do., inferior 0 21 0 23 Eggs, new laid, dozen 0 17 Turkeys, lb. ... Geese, lb. Hens, lb.

Hens, lb.

Apples, bbl.

Cabbage, dozen

Cauliflower, dozen 3 00 Beef, hindquarters 10 50 Do., forequarters Do., choice, carcase ... Do., medium, carcase ... 7 50 Mutton, per cwt...... 8 00 Veal, prime, per cwt. ... 10 00

LIVE STOCK. The railways reported 27 car loads of ive stock at the city market, consisting

Every fruit district should have a fruit organization for business purposes and discussion of local questions.

Don't let the work pile up. Do things in season. It costs no more to do things in season than out of season.

In planting apple trees the fruit grower should confine himself to two or three carefully, not more than four varieties.

George H. Duffus of Robertson St., Fort William, a C. P. R. fireman, says: "The water gauge of my locomotive burst and scalded the whole left ide of my face terribly. I had a box of Zam-Buk in my pocket, which I was using for a sore on my lip, and when I had recovered from the first shock of the accident, I produced the balm and had it applied freely to the scalded parts. I was suffering acute agony, but within a wonderfully short time Zam-Buk gave me ease. I was able to continue my journey and upon reaching home, I obtained more Zam-Buk and continued the treatment. Zam-Buk acted wonderfully well, and in a few days had the wound nicely healing. I don't know anything so fine as Zam-Buk as a healer of burns, scalds, cuts, and similar injuries, which workers are so liable to, and, in my opinion, a box of Zam-Buk should be kept handy in every worker's home."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poison, variouse sores, piles, scaip sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, habies' sruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries renerally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

FREE BOX

of 416 cattle, 444 hogs, 152 sheep and tinued scarcity and the good demand lambs and 17 calves.

There was a fair demand for the common butchers, but the best grades sold

from all sources: Ontario bran, \$19 to
\$20; Ontario middlings, \$22 to \$22.50;
Manitoba shorts, \$21 to \$22; Manitoba one too readily.

Butchers—Best butchers sold at \$5.40

to \$5.75; medium butchers, \$5 to \$5.30; cows, 83.25 to \$5; light bulls, \$4 to \$4.25; export hulls, \$1.40 to \$4. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, ewes, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60; lambs, \$5.40 to \$5.75.

Calves-Veal calves sold at \$3.50 to 88 per cwt. Hogs—Receipts light: selects, fed and watered, at \$7, and \$6.65 to drovers at country points for hogs f.o.b cars at country points.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's \$4 70 Do., St. Lawrence 4 70 Do., Acadia 4 65 Do., No. Lawrence 4 70
Do., Acadia 465
Imperial granulated 455
Beaver, granulated 455
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's 430 St. Lawrence 4 30 Do., Acadia. 4.30
Do., Acadia, unbranded 4.30
These prices are for delivery here. Car
lots 5c less. Prices in barrels are 5c 4 10

OTHER MARKETS WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Open. Close. ... 9434 9434 95% 95% MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal. The quality of the live tock offered on the local markets today was not up to the standard of last week, and consequently the prices were shaded, with the best steers offered at around \$5.50, though some brought as high as \$6. Receipts at the Montreal ck yards, west end market, were 300 cattle, 550 successful and 25 calves. At the C. P. R. east end market the receipts were 500 cattle, 250 sheep and lambs, 600 hogs and 100 calves. Prices ranged about the same at both markets, steers bringing from \$4.50 for common to \$5.50 for good; cows, \$3 to \$4.25; balls, \$3 to \$4. Sheep sold at \$4 to \$4.50 and lambs at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Hogs were eligitity lower at \$7.25 to \$6.50. Hogs were eligitity lower at \$7.25 to \$6.50. Hogs were stightly lower at \$7.2 leed prices hold strong owing to the con- fiend.

from all sources: Ontario bran, \$19 10 \$20; Ontario middlings, \$22 to \$22.50: bran, \$18 to \$20; pure grain mouille, \$31 to \$32; mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET. London .- A weaker feeling has pro vailed in the Deptford Market for Am erican cattle of late, and prices show a decline of 1-2 to 3-4c per lb., with sales at 13 1-2 to 14c per lb.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. Liverpool.-The Birkenhead Market for cattle has been stronger, and prices for Canadians show an advance of 1-2c per lb., while Northwest ranchers are 1 to 2c per lb. higher than they were ton days ago. The trade was firm, with sales of American cattle at 12 to 130 Canadians at 11 1-2 to 12 1-2c, and North west ranchers at 11 to 11 1-20 per 1b.

GLIASGOW CATTLE TRADE. Glasgow.—The trade incettle was owing to the limited impers of and the good demand for he same.

erican cattle sold at 121 to 131.20

MAY STRIKE

Italian Government Afraid Railway Men May Go Out.

Rome, Jan. 2.-An agitation the railway men in favor of a sike to enforce their demands for isc wages continues, but with great sel as the employees consider that

chance of success depends largey surprising the authorities. The Government is doing its that a serious situation would result more than 90,000 men who have voted for a strike should go out. The of Italy generally are owned by the Gov-ernment, and a movement by the men to

rresh Air in Winter



In winter, it is hard to get fresh air in certain rooms. Some rooms in a house are usually colder than others, and if you open the windows it is hard again to heat the room properly.

If you keep the windows closed vou don't get fresh air; if you keep them open you cannot quickly reheat the room. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

solves the difficulty. You can leave the windows in a room open all day in winter, and when you close them apply a match to a Perfection Oil Heater and heat the room to any temperature you desire in a few minutes.

The Perfection Oil Heater is finished in japan or nickel. It burns for nine hours. It has a cool handle and a damper top. It has an automatic-locking flarme spreader, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be quickly clenaed. An indicator always shows amount of oil in the font.

The filler-cap does not need to be screwed down. It is put in like a cork ttle, and is attached to the font by a chain.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and consequently, it can always be easily unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. The Perfection Oil Heater is strong, durable, well made, built for service, yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest usency of the The Queen City Oil Company,

