

thoughtless boys, of how much they owe to mothers and sisters, not only when they are babies, but when older grown.)

4. *The king's daughter.* The story is familiar. Some scholar will gladly recount it. One of the points to be seized upon is how the baby captured the princess. It is a charming love story, which every home, where there is a babe, duplicates. The story will go straight to the hearts of the scholars, and make them more tender, which is no small gain.

5. *God.* There is nothing said about God

in the Lesson; but the scholars will be eager to point out how it was faith in God which led to the attempt to save the babe alive (see again Heb. 11 : 23); and how God made father and mother and sister wise and strong for the part each had to do; and how He turned the heart of the Egyptian princess to the Hebrew baby. It was God's plan, too,—and let this not be overlooked,—that the man who was to lead God's own people, by and by, should get his first training in a home where God was known and feared and loved.

THE GEOGRAPHY LESSON

[SEE SKETCH MAP, LESSON V.]

A great city in Egypt; the wonderful river Nile, to which that country owes its fertility; and the home of the desert tribe of Midian, come into the present Lesson. The city is Memphis, which stood on a plain on the western side of the Nile, about 10 miles south of the apex of the Delta. These facts about this city are to be noted. It was the capital of Egypt under the most ancient dynasties. Even when it ceased to be the capital, it was the most important centre of trade. It may have been at Memphis that Moses was born and brought up. It is now entirely gone, two wretched Arab villages occupying the site. Near by are the famous Pyramids and the wonderful Sphinx.

The annual overflow of the Nile, beginning each year towards the end of June, covering the whole valley on either side, and leaving behind the rich soil brought down by the river, was and is the great source of

Egypt's wealth. Sometimes the rise is 36 feet above the usual level, and there are official records of the height of its annual rise from a very early period. It was the business of the king himself to regulate the supplies of water for irrigation. All over Egypt, the Nile was worshiped as a god, and long hymns in its praise have been found.

It was to the land of Midian that Moses fled from the wrath of Pharaoh. The Midianites were a tribe descended from Abraham, Gen. 25 : 1, 2. Their home was in southern Arabia, on both sides of the Gulf of Akaba. In Gen. 37 : 28, Lesson III., April 2, they appear as traveling traders; in Ex. 3 : 1, the Lesson for next Sabbath, as shepherds; while Judges 6 : 1-5 describes them, at a later period, as a warlike people, invading Canaan at harvest time and stripping the land bare.

ADDED HINTS AND HELPS

In this section will be found further assistance under various headings.

From the Library

Heliopolis, the seat of one of the two great Egyptian Universities, was "the Oxford of ancient Egypt". Geikie thus describes the splendid buildings of the University: "Shady cloisters opened into lecture rooms for the students, and quiet houses for the professors and priests in their many grades and offices; there being room for all in the corridors of the huge pile." A splendid library would be at the disposal of the students.

Some Test Questions

1. Give the name of Moses' father. Mother. Elder sister. Elder brother.
2. For how long was the babe hidden?
3. What plan was next hit upon?
4. Describe the construction of the "ark".
5. Where was it placed? Who was set to watch it?
6. Tell the story of its discovery by the princess.
7. How did she feel? What did she do?
8. How came the babe to be restored to its mother?