

needed to convince the erectors and builders of the strength of their structure, but it was demanded by those who were called upon to put faith in its power to sustain a train of passenger cars. It displayed what the constructors well knew already.

God had appointed Abraham to a very exalted position. He was to be the "father of the faithful," the head and model of all who were to be saved through sharing in his faith. It was necessary to shew for all time to come the unbounded confidence which he placed in God's promise to save men through his "Seed," "which is Christ." So he required him to offer Isaac as a burnt offering. He made a demand which required amazing self-sacrifice, but it is never referred to in this aspect. It is always regarded as a trial of faith. The self-sacrifice is incidental, but nevertheless most worthy of admiration. His faith could not have been tested in any other way, that is, his unflinching confidence in God's promise to save him, and all who should believe, through Isaac's "Seed." I think we should emphasize this in our teaching. It is so easy to excite sympathy for the harrowing circumstances in which father and son were placed, that we are apt to feel satisfied if the emotions of our scholars are stirred by them. We shall miss the great lesson of this unique trial if we do not leave on their minds a deeper impression of the need of Christ, and the certainty of salvation to all who, being of Abraham's faith, are Abraham's seed.

Review by questions the story of the lesson and shew in the first place, that Abraham's faith in Isaac's restoration was shewn in his prompt obedience and patient courage. Illustrate these from the lesson. Then point out that Christ is typified by Isaac in a wonderful manner. This cannot be mere accident. One famous writer (Warburton) maintains that God here taught Abraham, in a dramatic way, the whole history of the crucifixion. Then close, as impressively as you can, with an enforcement of the claims of Christ on your scholars. It ought not be hard for us to believe in One whom we know in history and gracious experience, and of whose power to save so many gladly testify. It will "add a barb to the arrow," for the sake of memory, if you write the date Isaac's birth and the current year as below:

ABRAHAM'S FAITH.

SHOWN IN

RESTED ON

PROMPT COMPLIANCE.
PATIENT COURAGE.

CHRIST { The Type. B. C. 1896.
The Saviour A. D. 1894.

NORMAL DRILL

based on the text-book, "The Sabbath School Teacher's Handbook; or, The Principles and Practice of teaching, with special reference to the Sabbath School," prepared by Principal Kirkland of the Toronto Normal School.

PRINCIPLES OF MEMORIZING.—(Continued).

II. Ability to Retain. This requires all of the foregoing in learning, and besides—

(1) Frequent repetition. Every impression tends to lose its effect after a time, and in order that the second impression may produce an effect, it must occur before the first impression has vanished.

(2) Present the same view of the subject in early repetitions, and vary the view in later repetitions. Ex. - Matt. 6: 25-31; Acts 10: 11-16. Give other examples.

(3) Recall purposely after intervals of several weeks.

III. Ability to Recall.—Depends upon—

(1) Frequent practice in recalling what we have learned.

(2) Great accuracy in what we do recall.

(3) Persistency in recalling whatever we attempt to recall.

(4) Great concentration of mind and great will-power in the matter.