

knows and calls each by name (John 10 : 3), largely because they may be most readily identified, no less by their blemishes, than by special marks branded upon them. Consequently we have in the Quarter's Lessons grouped under this title :

1. *The waywardness of an incompetent shepherd*, Lesson I. In this instance, Saul, rather than David, figures as the shepherd of Israel. He is the abettor, rather than the corrector, of a wayward flock. He connives at their departure from "straight" paths.

2. *The choosing of a more promising shepherd*, Lesson II. The charm of a simple pastoral life, such as David lived, in the open spaces of nature, with its marked stimulus towards a healthy physical, mental and religious development, fitting for after service, is the thing to dwell upon. Many of the most notable and influential leaders in Canada, in church and state, came from just such an environment.

3. *The shepherd's own ideal and inspiration for the service he renders*, Lesson III. The Psalm of the Crook (Ps. 23) lies between the Psalm of the Cross (Ps. 22) and the Psalm of the Crown (Ps. 24), and the terms applied to Christ as the "good," "great," "chief" shepherd may be appropriately attached to these psalms in regular sequence.

4. *The shepherd's secret of success in the inevitable warfares of his calling*, Lesson IV. The battle is not always with the strong. The clear-eyed, steady-handed, nimble-footed lad from the sheep meadows trusting in God, proves not only a formidable antagonist, but the conqueror, of the over-armed champion, trusting in himself.

5. *The shepherd's personal perils*, Lesson V. David did not need to be more alert in facing Goliath than in avoiding the javelin-thrusts of jealous Saul. Public men in church and state are notoriously subject to insidious attacks from those who envy them.

6. *The shepherd's social encouragements*, Lesson VI. Men subject to harassment, like David, might waver over duty did they not enjoy heartening friendships, like Jonathan's. A friend has not inaptly been defined as the first one who comes in when everybody else has gone out.

7. *The stimulating exploits of the shepherd's friend*, Lesson VII.. The enthusiasm of a courageous example rouses to renewed effort.

8. *The shepherd coming to his own*, Lesson VIII. Like Christ, of whom he was the far-off father, David came to his own and his own received him not. His large-heartedness eventually brought all under his control.

9. *The shepherd recognizing the secret source of strength*, Lesson IX. No one can lead his fellows aright who ignores his own personal need of heart-association with God.

10. *The shepherd's pitiable lapses*, Lesson X. Not the least conspicuous duty of a shepherd was to ward off attacks on the flock by wild beasts. David, taken off his guard, fell a prey himself to wild-beast passions.

11. *The shepherd's reinstatement*, Lesson XI. Though Peter's fall was not so gross, at least David's penitential recovery is paralleled in Peter's reinstatement as an under-shepherd, John 21 : 15-17.

12. *The shepherd's chastened satisfaction in the resumption of his office*, Lesson XII. This Old Testament Prayer for the Tempted, disclosing a sense of chronic dependence, may be used as a point of departure for the New Testament vision of the good, great, chief shepherd and His ceaseless fidelity as protector.