

A novel way of taking up the passage would be to follow Peloubet's method in his "Round Table" on this Lesson. The headings of it are somewhat as follows :

1. *Why does the Revised Version change "charity" into "love"?* Explain that the former word is Greek, the latter English ; and that "charity" has now the meaning of alms, as well as its higher signification.

2. *With what six things is love contrasted?* Let the scholars find these in vs. 1-3 ; and name other things such as wealth, fine clothing, culture, etc., which are valued nowadays.

3. *How does love complete these and make them perfect?* This will need no comment from the teacher. It will be a very dull boy or girl who cannot give the answer.

4. *By what means does Paul show what love*

is? The answer is to be found in the two questions that follow.

5. *What eight things does love not do?* The teacher who knows his scholars will give the proper emphasis in taking up the eight things one by one. He will be wise and gentle ; but he will seek to apply the points very closely to the actual needs of the members of his class.

6. *What eight things does it do?* The same remark applies, as that offered regarding the preceding question.

7. *What three things do pass away?* (v. 8) : the things that we value most.

8. *Three things which abide.*

9. *Why is love the greatest of all, and as Henry Drummond describes it, "the greatest thing in the world"?*

THE GEOGRAPHY LESSON

[SEE SKETCH MAP, LESSON V.]

"Near Corinth was the scene of the Isthmian Games, one of the four great athletic contests and festivals of Greece. These games were held at the shrine of Poseidon (the Greek name for the Latin Neptune), a little way northeast of the city, about the narrowest part of the Isthmus, and close to the shore of the Saronic Gulf. They were of the usual Greek style, including foot races, chariot races, boxing, etc., and the victor's prize was a wreath of the foliage of the pine trees, which grow abundantly on the coast. It is usual to say that St. Paul borrows his imagery in such passages as 1 Cor. 9 : 24-26

from these games ; but games were universal in all Greek or semi-Greek cities ; and St. Paul, who had lived long in such cities as Tarsus, and Antioch, and had already visited many others, did not require to visit the Isthmian Games in order to write that 'they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize', or that 'they do it to receive a corruptible crown.' Such allusions would be as luminous to the inhabitants of every other Greek city in the Mediterranean lands as they were to the Corinthians." (Sir W. M. Ramsay.) These games attracted immense multitudes of spectators.

ADDED HINTS AND HELPS

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

Some Test Questions

1. Of what gifts does ch. 12 speak ? What gift does Paul urge his readers to covet ?

2. Mention the gifts which Paul compares with love ? What is his judgment as to these without love ?

3. What negative features of love are mentioned ? What features that are positive ?

4. What three helps on the Christian pathway are mentioned in v. 8 ? When will these cease to be needed ?

5. Why is the church now like a child ? What will it outgrow ?

6. Describe ancient mirrors. Explain "darkly".

7. To what Old Testament passage does "face to face" refer ?

8. What does Paul say of his present knowledge ? In what manner will he know hereafter ?

9. In what forms will faith and hope continue to have a place in heaven ?

10. Why is love greater than faith and hope ? What is the relation of faith and hope to love ?

Something to Look Up

1. Where does the Bible say that God is Love ?