

of Nepotian that by reading and meditation he had made his soul a library of Christ. Theodosius the Younger was so familiar with the Word of God that he made it a subject of conversation with the old bishops as if he had been one of them. Augustine says that after his conversion he ceased to relish even Cicero, his former favorite author, and that the Scriptures were his pure delight. Tertullian spent a greater part of his time in reading the Scriptures, and committing large portions of them to memory. In his youth, Beza learned all Paul's Epistles in Greek so thoroughly that when he was eighty years old he could repeat them in that language. Cranmer is said to have been able to repeat the New Testament from memory. Luther was one of the most indefatigable students of the Bible that the world has ever seen. Ridley said, 'the walls and trees of my orchard, could they speak, would bear witness that there I learned by heart almost all the Epistles, of which study, although in time a great part was lost, yet the sweet savor thereof, I trust, I shall carry with me to heaven.' Sir John Hartop, a man of many cares, made the Book of God so much his study that it lay before him night and day. A French Nobleman used to read three chapters of the Bible every day on his bended knees, with his head uncovered."

These extraordinary results were achieved by incessant perseverance, without which nothing great has ever been accomplished. True, we may never become as familiar with its pages as the individual mentioned by Eusebius, nor be able to repeat the whole of the New Testament from memory like Cranmer, nor even succeed in mastering the Pauline Epistles like Beza; yet there is no reason why we could not learn by heart many chapters and choice portions, a little to-day and a little to-morrow. While, then, we are poring over our text-books in Science, Philosophy and Literature, let us not pass lightly by the grandest and most useful of them all—the much neglected Text-Book.

G. A. T.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM SIR WILLIAM DAWSON'S NEW WORK.]

"There is a real connection between Bible history and the physical features of the Bible lands, and, though both are intensely interesting when separately considered, they are much more instructive when viewed in connection."—(p. 2).

"The necropolis of Memphis, extending for twenty miles along the desert plateau, bounding the river and overlooking the city, is the greatest cemetery in the world, and in the Pyramids possesses the grandest of funereal monuments.* * * The greatest of them, that of Khufre, even in its present dismantled and ruinous state, is a most impressive structure; * * * while the labor required to quarry and transport this mass of material, covering thirteen acres, and 470 feet in height, almost surpasses belief."—(p. 15.)