

In every covenant there are two parts, promises and obligations. In this one God promises and all Abraham's "seed" are under reciprocal obligations. Abraham assured that this time the covenant shall not be frustrated by a flood or a Babel, but an innumerable multitude shall enjoy its blessings. Next the land was assigned to them which was to be their home until "the fulness of the time" (Gal. 4: 4). Out of the nation was to spring One who was in a special sense his "Seed" (Gal. 3: 16), who would eventually draw all men unto him (John 12: 32). Through Christ the promise would receive its amplest fulfilment and the eternal inheritance, heaven, would be the inalienable possession of all believers.

But these promises involve corresponding obligations. While we enjoy covenant privileges we must remember covenant responsibilities. If God is graciously our God we must not prove disloyal to Him. He deserves our love; he has proved worthy our trust, to serve him is our highest honor and happiness, and to confess him before men is the condition of acceptance at last.

A COVENANT GOD.	A COVENANT HEAD.	COVENANT PROMISES.	COVENANT OBLIGATION.
Jehovah.	Israel.	Land.	Love.
Creator.	Believers.	Christ.	Trust.
Almighty.	Mankind.	Heaven.	Serve.
			Confess.

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,* and prepared by Principal Kirkland of the Toronto Normal School.

PRINCIPLES OF MEMORIZING.

Amongst the Principles of Teaching Dr. Morrison includes the principle of Association. This is a principle of memorizing, rather than a principle of teaching, and is one of the most important principles, for no piece of mental or spiritual experience is isolated. Every thought and action in our life is associated with some other thought or action.

Different kinds of Association.

(1) *Contiguity of Place*, by which the locality is associated with the events that happened there. Ex.—Patmos with John, Jacob's Well with Jesus, &c. Give other examples.

(2) *Association by Similarity*.—When two objects that resemble each other have been contemplated together, the one cannot be recalled without recalling the other. Give other examples.

(3) *Association by Contrast*.—By this is meant that one impression, object or event tends to call up the image of its opposite or contrast. Ex.—The house on the rock suggests the house on the sand, Peter boasting suggests Peter denying.

(4) *Cause and Effect*.—This is the most important principle of association. The cause should suggest the effect, and the effect should lead us to look for the cause. See J. 3. 28. What is the Association here? Give other instances.