

Lesson I. In the healing of the blind man, Jesus symbolically declares his divine power to give light to the souls of men. But the light shines in the hearts of those who are ready to receive it. Then, as now, its presence divides men into two companies.

Lesson II. Again, the power of Jesus is manifested in raising Lazarus from the grave. Thus Jesus proves himself a universal Lord—the Lord of the regions beyond life as well as those within life. The wages of sin is death. Jesus is able to break the power of sin and to destroy the works of sin. Sin in no way hath now any dominion over us.

Lessons III. and VII. In his teaching, Jesus shows his supremacy over all others. He is not only the expounder of truth, but the guarantee of the welfare of those who accept it. He is himself the door to life. No other teacher ever made teaching and person so interdependent. Moreover, the relation between teacher and taught is not a cold one—it is a relation of mutual dependence.

Lessons IV. and V. The needy soul sees in Jesus the fulfilment of its needs—"grace to cover all my sin." Different from all other teachers, Jesus welcomes those who have become outcasts. His mission is first of all to sinners. The crowd likewise saw in him a majesty like that with which the prophets clothed the Messianic king. Men, unconscious of the true reasons for these acts, proclaim him their king.

Lesson VI. The greatness of Jesus' is seen in his interpretation of lordship in the terms of service. He claims our allegiance not because of power of authority, but because of his service to men. I am among you as one that serves. His disciples prove their loyalty to him by following in his ways.

Lesson IX. Jesus' lordship is proved by his abiding presence with his disciples. His work of revelation and fellowship with men is not a mere fact of history, it is an ever-present fact. He still leads and teaches and unfolds his truth to the faithful follower and to the church.

Lesson X.-XII. The majesty of Jesus' person is demonstrated in that time of supreme test—his betrayal and crucifixion. The crowd of ruffians who came to arrest him are awed into helplessness by his presence. The thief on the cross prays to him. He bears the terrors of death with the single desire to bring his work to a glorious completion. His resurrection is the seal of God's approval (compare Rom. 1 : 4), and the warrant of his power. Can we withhold faith from such a person?

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW

FOR SENIOR SCHOLARS AND THE BOYS AND GIRLS: A Review by Places

The Review may be conducted by questioning the class about the events which occurred at the different places mentioned in the lessons for the Quarter. Call attention to the suggestiveness of names of places. What does Queenston Heights suggest? or Ypres? or Grand Pre? What events in the life of Jesus are suggested by the following places?

1. *The Pool of Siloam*, Lesson I. Is there any cure for a person born blind to-day? What other blind men have we in the Gospels? Question the class about some celebrated blind men, such as Homer and Milton, which we have in history and literature; and some well-known blind women, such as Fanny Crosby and Helen Keller. Of what is blindness a type? What cure is there for this disease?

2. *Bethany*, Lessons II. and IV. What well known family lived at Bethany? What sad event happened in this family? How was their sorrow turned into joy? How did one of the members of this family afterwards express her love and gratitude to Jesus for what he