

evil, right and wrong, sin and holiness, and that "the battle is the Lord's."

But how does it concern them? If my nation is involved in war, I naturally care about the result. If my father, my brother, my friend, is in the battle, it touches me yet more closely. "The battle is the Lord's" will mean nothing to you unless he is your Lord, your Saviour, your Friend.

Is this so? Then you may go forward confidently "in the name of the Lord," and "in the strength of the Lord" (Psa. 71. 16), and he will give the victory.

BEREAN METHODS.

Hints for the Teachers' Meeting and the Class.

Relate the incident of David's appearance at the court previous to this battle. . . . Show the valley of Elah on the map. . . . The design of this event: 1. To make the anointed one manifest to Israel; 2. To show to the people God's instrumentalities and methods; 3. To prepare the king and the people each for the other. . . . The coming king giving the tokens of his call: 1. His work—to deliver Israel; 2. His time—in Israel's emergency; 3. His manner—according to his own gifts; 4. His character—combining courage with prudence; 5. His spirit—humble trust in God; 6. His insight—into God's character and plan. . . . See the Analytical and Biblical Outline, prepared by the "Railroad Normal Class" of Plainfield, 1875. . . . The elements of David's success (see Additional Practical Lessons) as illustrating character, and as examples for all in life. . . . Giants which we must fight, as illustrated by the spirit of Goliath: 1. Pride; 2. Self-confidence; 3. Cruelty; 4. Unbelief. . . . ILLUSTRATIONS. *Victories of Faith.* Jericho taken. Josh. 6. 20. Gideon's army. Judg. 7. 15-22. Jerusalem delivered. 2 Kings 7. 1-7. Jonathan. 1 Sam. 14. 6-15. . . . *Need of proved weapons.* A troop of cavalry were defeated and taken prisoners because their sabres were made of flawed steel, and broke in their hands in battle. . . . *Faith and works.* Cromwell's command to his Ironsides, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry." . . . A well-known marksman, who died a few years ago, was universally known by the nickname of "Old Reliable," because of his accuracy of aim. It is well to be safe and exact in all things. . . . *Goliath's sword.* Much of the learning and science in unbelieving minds has been turned to the service of God, as the science of geology, which was considered at first to disprove the Bible, now proves it. So the studies of rationalistic

scholars are made to pay tribute to the Gospel.

References. FOSTER'S ILLUSTRATIONS. Ver. 38: Poetical, 146, 3307. Ver. 40: Poetical, 3306, 3363. Ver. 43: Poetical, 3308. Ver. 31-51: Poetical, 3472. Ver. 47: Prose, 12185, 12189. Ver. 51: Prose, 1491, 2493. . . . FREEMAN. Ver. 39: The sword, 255; Ver. 40: Staff, scrip, and sling, 256. Ver. 44-46: Unburied bodies, 443. Ver. 45: The javelin ("shield"), 252. Ver. 51: Enemies beheaded, 343.

Primary and Intermediate.

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LESSON THOUGHT. *Evil an Ugly Giant.*

INTRODUCTORY. Talk about giants, their size, strength, etc., telling how they are dreaded when they are fierce and cruel as Goliath was. Speak of the battle to be fought between Israel and the Philistines, making marks on the board to represent the soldiers on either side, and one long mark between to indicate Goliath. See that it is understood that the Philistines were the enemies of God, fighting against him, and that the Israelites were fighting for God.

1. Print "David" on the board, and call from children all they know about him. Recall God's choice of David, the anointing, etc., bringing out the thought that God saw a kind of strength in him that men could not see, and contrasting the two kinds of strength—that of the giant who does not know God, and that of the child who does know him. Now, let some child tell the story of the fight between David and Goliath, supplying details which are omitted, such as the great height of the giant, the size of his spear, the forty days of defiance, etc.

2. Erase marks, and tell children that Goliath was a picture of sin, and that there are as many giants these days as there are forms of sin, but that we will only speak of two or three. Make a long mark, and tell that this stands for a giant who can be seen in every city and village, a great giant who kills thousands of people every year, and who is watching all the children to see if he cannot get them in his power. See if children can guess his name, and print "Giant Alcohol." Describe another, "Giant Selfishness," and still another, "Giant Unbelief." Who can fight these giants?

3. Tell what David's armour consisted of—simple faith that God would fight for him, and teach that any child who will put on that armour may conquer any giant of sin