

am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me: As my strength was then, even so is my strength now for war, both to go out and to come in. Now, therefore, give me this mountain whereof the Lord spake in that day."

So this great heart had been all these years intent on choosing as his own the very locality which had filled the rest of the spies with fear. And the historian concludes: "Therefore Hebron became the inheritance of Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenizzite, because that he wholly followed the Lord the God of Israel." And he does not forget to add, almost as an aside, "It is Caleb's to this day."

Now this is not a strange bit of history, a story that tends to haunt us with disquieting fears, because it presents the unattainable. The story of Caleb is an appealing story for humanity, because it reveals the life of an obscure man, a man who was content to remain obscure, but who was determined to do his work and live out his life in the true spirit of faith and manly strength.

It was not a life lived in the high places of earth, and because of that it more directly appeals to us and furnishes us with a new incentive to live. The world has not been without such lives in every age of the world's history and it is such lives that have made the world valuable, and kept life sweet all through the generations. Every sphere of life has been enriched with such lives and in the region of faith all life is one. But perhaps in no sphere of life has such courage been noticeably so prominent as among the lives of our missionaries.

The history of the last hundred years of the church is as full of valor and faith as the first hundred years. Men all unknown to themselves, as Caleb, went forth, and by their bravery made life more worthy to be lived. Page after page of the history of the Church of our own day is crowded with such events as constrain men to believe that the God of Caleb and Joshua is the God who reigns and inspires to-day.

Recall the missionary who chose a certain part of South America because the people were so fierce, the climate so repulsive, and the work so difficult that no one else would be likely