

lesson. If you think well get the Title and Golden Text of each lesson before you proceed further.

By whom were the machinations of Adonijah defeated?

What similarity is there in this attempt on the throne to the rebellion of Absalom?

What is said of David's treatment of Adonijah?

What practical lesson do we learn here?

The *second* lesson thought is, "Injunctions and Instructions." Let us ask—

Who gave these? To whom?

What were the injunctions and what the instructions?

What preparations had David made for the work?

The *third* lesson is "Night Blessings." On this lesson we may question—

Where was Solomon at this time?

What had he been doing?

Who appeared to him and what was offered?

What did Solomon ask and did he get that for which he asked?

Was he promised anything beyond his asking?

What lesson did we learn from this?

The *fourth* lesson gives us "God's House Built." On this may be asked—

What was the year in which the temple was begun?

How long did it take to build?

What was remarkable in the building of the temple?

What promise did God make to Solomon when the building was finished?

What may we learn from this lesson?

Lesson *five*, we have "Prayer and Pleading the Promises."

What promises did Solomon plead?

For what did he specially pray?

What wonderful thought respecting God is contained in the prayer?

What duty are we taught in this lesson?

Lesson *six* gives us "Report Proved," and to bring out this we should ask—

What report respecting Solomon had gone abroad?

Who amongst others had heard it?

What did she do after hearing the report?

Was she satisfied that it was a true report?

What passed between her and Solomon?

The Golden Text supplied a striking practical lesson. What is it?

Lesson *seven* we have called "Eclipse," which it is—a sad and sorrowful one, a moral and spiritual eclipse. On this we may ask—

What was the cause of Solomon's sin?

In what did the sin consist?

What did God say to Solomon respecting it?

Did this come to pass?

What warning does this convey to us?

Lesson *eight*, is the first one from the Book of Proverbs, and taking the wise man's caution it teaches us to "Avoid Sinners."

What is a proverb?

By whom was this Book written?

What are we taught is the beginning of knowledge?

Against whom are we cautioned and why?

Lesson *nine* gives us the "Counsels of Wisdom."

What is wisdom said to be doing?

Where is her voice to be heard?

Should we listen to her voice and why?

What promise does the lesson close with?

The *tenth* lesson brings before us the "Haths of Drunkenness," and very terrible those are.

Repeat the "Haths" of the drunkard?

What caution does the wise man give about wine?

To what does he liken its results?

What practical lesson may we get from these teachings?

Lesson *eleven* shows us in striking language the "Emptiness of the World"—particularly of worldly pursuits and worldly pleasures.

What book is this lesson taken from?

By whom is it generally supposed to have been written?

Give in detail the various things the writer tried in his pursuit of happiness.

What was the verdict he gave after he had tried all?

What conclusion did he come to as regarded wisdom and the pleasures of the world?

Lesson *twelve* is on "Remembering the Creator."

To whom are these admonitions specially addressed?

When should the Creator be remembered?

What motives does the preacher urge for the remembering of the Creator early?

How does he sum up the "whole duty of man"?

What does he say respecting a future judgment?

It is not supposed that the teacher will have time in the hour or so generally given to the lesson to ask and receive an answer to all these questions—nor would it be said that he is to put them just in this form; they are only intended to be suggestive. If the teacher will get the lessons of the quarter thoroughly into his or her mind, (and heart) he, or she would be far better able, from their knowledge of the scholars, which no stranger can have, to put the questions in such a shape as shall best fix the truths to be taught in the minds of all who are taught. The Review is an opportunity, if well and wisely used, (we are speaking of class reviews) to fix the truths of the quarter "as nails fastened by the Master of Assemblies."

There is another review which all teachers should take from time to time, especially on the last Sabbath of the year—a review of themselves and of their work. Have I taught earnestly, faithfully, and lovingly during the year? Have I sought the aid of God's Holy Spirit for my work? Have I remembered my scholars constantly before God? Have I endeavoured to live before them as one who believes what he teaches? These and such questions as these, honestly answered, as in God's sight, will help us to a future deeper consecration and to more extended usefulness in the vineyard of the Master. May every teacher who reads these lines be honoured by being made very useful in the work!

An invitation from all denominations in Melbourne is to be addressed to Mr. Moody asking him to visit Australia.

The pauper population of England exceeds by some 100,000 souls the entire population of the great colony of New South Wales.

The vineyards around Mount Ætna in Sicily yielded this year an extraordinary crop of grapes, the wine from which is of a superior quality.

As usual, crowds of tourists visited the battlefield of Waterloo, last summer and brought away relics turned out of the Birmingham factories.

The Nun of Kenmare has arrived at New York. Her mission in coming to America is to raise funds to aid the suffering poor of Ireland.