

tive other ways may be, they lead at last to misery and shame. At a certain point in their journey, Christian and Hopeful, in *The Pilgrim's Progress*, came to a stile leading into a path to the left of the road, through Bypath Meadow. Because the walking was easier for their feet, the travelers turned aside into the meadow path. But pleasant as the way seemed, it led them at last to the castle of Giant Despair, who put them into "a very dark dungeon."

Withersoever thou goest, v. 9. There is a highway in the Laurentians that I know quite well, and from beginning to end, a glad some river keeps it company. They turn together, they wind together, the river and the road—the road and the river. Sometimes they seem to part, and for a while the river is hidden by a rock or a clump of trees, only to re-appear again. It is never very far away, and at any

time one may turn aside from the dusty road to be refreshed from the brimming river. The angel of God's presence follows along with us in the path of duty.

Lesson Points

By Rev. J. M. Duncan, B.D.

The highest reward is a call to more arduous service. v. 1.

Behind God's commands there is always God's sufficiency. v. 2.

Heaven's gifts must be won by human effort. v. 3.

We can never undertake too much for God, so long as we rely upon His promises. v. 4.

There can be no failure for a partnership of which God is a Member. v. 5.

A brave heart adds power to the arm. v. 6.

The straight path is the safe path. v. 7.

If we would do God's work, we must be students of God's Word. v. 8.

Trust in Providence and prudence in planning go hand in hand. vs. 10, 11.

TEACHING HINTS

This section embraces teaching material for the various grades in the school.

For Teachers of the Older Scholars

By Rev. W. H. Smith, Ph.D., Sydney, N.S.

The Lessons for this Quarter deal with two topics, the conquest of Canaan, embracing the first six Lessons, and the Period of the Judges, five Lessons. Begin by getting a clear idea of the purpose of the Book of Joshua. It is a historical and geographical book, and must be studied as part of the literature of the Old Testament, which seeks to record the revelation of God's will to men. The supernatural moves in this history. Joshua succeeds Moses as a military leader, and the book shows the fulfilment of God's promises, rather than the giving of new revelation or legislation. God's hand is as clearly seen in Joshua as in Moses, v. 7.

In order to appreciate fully the character of Joshua, briefly review his family connection and history. Joshua's family can be traced to Joseph, and his grandfather Elis-hama (1 Chron. 7 : 26) was the captain of his tribe (compare Num. 1 : 10 ; 2 : 18) in the march through the wilderness. They carried the bones of Joseph (Ex. 13 : 19) which were

buried at Shechem, ch. 24 : 32. Trained in the traditions of famous ancestors, his great qualities were early recognized by Moses. He was selected to repel the attack of the Amalekites, Ex. 17 : 8-16, and to accompany Moses to the mount where he met God, Ex. 24 : 13 ; 32 : 17. He was selected to spy out the land (Num. ch. 13), and now appears as the successor of Moses.

1. *Joshua appointed as Moses' successor*, vs. 1-9. Note that he took up only part of Moses' work, that of leader in the military occupation of the land and the settlement of the tribes. Study the various elements in the call : (a) He was to go forward and conquer according to the promises, vs. 1-5. Israel was now facing the problem they faced almost forty years before, but in changed conditions. It was now a call to war, heroism, self-sacrifice. Note the extent. There was no meagre limit; but as wide as they would. The use of a map here is invaluable. Joshua is now God's choice ; hence he must do His work. He was to take all the people ; so there was no doubtful issue. God's promise was now to be fulfilled. The river at full flow would not be a barrier. In everything is seen the new life and hope. (b) He was to