

whole natures. "Disciple," we are to remember, means learner. Those to-day who have the spirit of discipleship find that contact with him through the written word has a like efficacy. A missionary to New Guinea writes:

I have myself seen murderers and cannibals live peaceful lives. I have seen shameless thieves and robbers become honest; I have seen the quarrelsome and selfish become kind and gentle. But I have never heard of such changes arising from any other agency than that of the Word whose entrance bringeth life, and whose acceptance is the power of God unto salvation.

The influence holds among all classes and conditions of men. Everywhere and always Jesus Christ is the way, the truth, and the life.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DAILY STUDY

1. Read the request of the disciples in Luke 11. 1. This is the only recorded instance of the disciples asking Jesus to teach them. Have we come to Jesus with a like request?
2. Consider Jesus' preference for teaching individuals or a small group rather than the multitude. What does this indicate concerning his method?
3. What is the explanation of the lack of emphasis upon organization in the gospels? Consider the significance of these passages in relation to the question: John 10 10; 6. 63.
4. The teaching of Jesus was almost entirely presented in concrete, life situations. In teaching adults we cannot reproduce the situations, but we can bring together from various situations teachings on certain great themes. Do you find any trace of an effort of this kind in the gospels? Study the preface to Luke's gospel 1. 1-4. What evidence do you find in Matthew of this having been done?
5. Read John, chapters 1-7. Disregard entirely the chapter and verse divisions, and read for the general impression of the whole. Recall the words of an eminent preacher: "I think my analysis of books is the result of having read them on an average from forty to fifty times."
6. Continue your reading of John, taking to-day chapters 8-14.
7. Complete the reading of John, chapters 15-21.