

grasp St. John's statement, "God is love." So, to make it very simple to them, let us say that a beautiful life is one that is filled with this "love" spirit, and no other life can be truly beautiful. Love means gift. (John 3:16). "I gave" because he "loved," his giving was proof of his loving. "He that loveth is born of God." If we love, we too shall give. This opens up a great field of biographical study. Mention some lives that have been full of love. The annals of our mission work contain many, indeed it will be a long while before a more appropriate missionary topic comes before your League. Have some of your more advanced Juniors prepare short biographical notes on some such lives, or encourage them to tell some incidents of self-denial that have made others beautiful. "The beauty of the Lord" is pre-eminently the beauty of loving deeds. "Who would want doing good" is the concise epitome of the life of lives, Hosea 14:6 says, "His beauty shall be as the olive"—useful as well as sweet. To the young there is no place where this "beauty of the Lord" may be so well learned as in the sanctuary. (See Ps. 27, 4 and 96, 6.) Of old, so-to-day the house of God calls to devout and reverent worship, and there we are to find both "beauty and strength." And perhaps there is no other place like the home for showing forth this "beauty." How many homes are unhappy because this spirit of love does not move all to be kind and helpful to the rest. At home particularly we want our Juniors to be "as olive plants about our tables." Let this lesson be well taught this week to our members, and in what we are in ourselves, and in what we do among our fellows from day to day. Just as truly as a seed shows what is in it as it germinates and grows, do we show what we are by the lives we live. A beautiful life means a beautiful character, but none the less must it be a useful one. Goodness and usefulness, therefore, must go together, that we may not only be good, but good for something.

June 29th.—"Beautiful deeds." Gal. 6. 2.

"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Through the mouth we have studied beauty—in nature, in physical, mental, social, moral, spiritual life, and this week gives ample scope for illustration. Explain a week ahead what you mean by a beautiful deed. Simply put, you will perhaps say it is a deed done for another's good without the doer thinking of reward, i.e., an unselfish deed (for some other person's benefit). Ask your members to come prepared to tell of some such deed that they know of. Especially encourage them to find instances in Bible biography and among their own acquaintances. In this way you may have a delightful meeting, in which the Juniors themselves will do most of the talking.

Here is a beautiful deed. (Let a father tell it.) "My little baby boy Fred was the actor. I had been away to a neighboring town to assist an Epworth League meeting, and came home next day. After greeting the little chap, I was gratified to have him run over to me with his chubby little fist closed, and to hear him say as he held it up to me, 'I see got something for you, papa. I kept 'em for you' and opening his hand he presented me with some peanuts. 'I shelled 'em myself, and kept 'em for you, papa,' he said. That was in my mind a beautiful deed, because Fred loves peanuts, but in his keeping some shelled for his absent 'papa' he proved that he loved him more. And he was fully compensated in a hug and kiss of thanks." A beautiful deed is not always

a public one, done before many who are looking on; but one in which the evidence of unselfishness is clearly given. The boy's few peanuts were not worth much, but they represented a good deal to the father. And so before our heavenly Father let us all seek to do something "that he would like to have us do."

JULY TOPIC—"LESSONS FROM NATURE."

July 6th.—"Trees of the Bible." Ps. 143; Matt. 7. 18.

This is a splendid opportunity for Bible study. Have your Juniors, as far as they are able, prepare a list of the various trees mentioned by name in the Bible, and give honorable mention to the ones who show the best results. For example—"The almond tree is mentioned three times. Find the references." "Where?" "Who refers to the 'green bay tree,' and why?" "Find as many passages as you can telling about cedar trees." "What Old Testament prophet speaks of 'oaks and elms'?" "Tell something the Bible says about the fig tree." "The fir tree is named more than twelve times in the Old Testament. See how many of these places you can find." "Who rested under a juniper tree, by lying down there and having a sleep?" "Who heard a rustling in the tops of mulberry trees?" "What prophet used the myrtle tree as an emblem of fruitfulness?" "Can you find any reference to the oak?" "or to 'oil trees'?" "or to 'olive trees'?" "palm trees?" "pines?" "poplars?" "gycamine?" "sycamore?" "teaching trees?" "or willows?" Here are upwards of twenty different kinds of trees. They all speak of the variety that exists in God's great world, and from their association with the incidents recorded teach great spiritual lessons.

Questions About Moses.

(Continued.)

- 68. What was to be the especial and particular duty to the Levites? Num. 1. 50, etc.
- 69. When the tribes were numbered, which was found to be the largest? Judah. 74,600. Num. 1. 27.
- 70. What happened at Taberah? Num. 11. 3.
- 71. What was the next station they reached? Num. 11. 34.
- 72. We have seen "There is another named in the eleventh chapter of Numbers. What is it? Num. 11. 35.
- 73. We have seen that God sent quails for the people. Were there many? Num. 11. 31.
- 74. What did God think of the people for thus lusting for flesh? Num. 11. 33.
- 75. What event that happened at Hazeroth makes the place memorable? Miriam was stricken with leprosy there. Num. 12.
- 76. After leaving Hazeroth, they came to the wilderness of Paran. What took place there? Num. 13. 3.
- 77. What was the report of these spies? Num. 14.
- 78. What did Caleb and Joshua do? Num. 14. 6-10.
- 79. To which part of the report did the Lord listen? Num. 14. 4.
- 80. What did God say about this rebellion? Num. 14. 11, 12.
- 81. Who interceded on their behalf? Num. 14. 13-19.
- 82. What was their punishment for the rebellion? Num. 14. 28.
- 83. What became of the false spies? Num. 14. 36, 37.
- 84. What did the people then attempt to do? Num. 14. 40, 41.
- 85. What was the result of this attempt? Num. 14. 42-45.

86. Soon after they left Kadesh, and commenced their march through the wilderness, a certain man was stoned. What was the cause? Num. 15. 32.

87. God gave Moses certain directions that the people were to do, so that they might not forget the commandments of the Lord. What was it that they were to do? Num. 15. 37-41.

88. What nation was it that God directed the people not to make war upon? Moab. Deut. 2. 9.

89. For what act is Korah and his family noted? Num. 16.

90. What was the fate of the rebels? Num. 16. 31, etc.

91. What took place on the next day? Num. 16. 41, etc.

92. How many were slain, and how? Num. 16. 49, 50.

93. Where did Miriam die? Num. 20. 1.

94. While the people were in the desert of Sin, they again rebelled. This time it was particularly for water. What direction did God give Moses to provide for them? Num. 20. 8.

95. Did Moses follow this direction? Num. 20. 11.

96. What was the result of this sin to Moses? Num. 20. 12.

97. What name was given to this place? Meribah. Num. 20. 13.

98. To what king did Moses appeal for the privilege of passing through his country? Edom. Num. 20. 14.

99. When this request was refused, the people turned away, and came unto a certain mount. What was its name, and what happened there? Num. 20. 22.

100. After they left Mount Hor, they journeyed on to go around the land of Edom. The people became discouraged, and again rebelled and murmured. What means did God now employ to punish them, and teach? Num. 21. 7, 8, 9.

101. Moses asked permission of another king to pass through this land. Who was it? Num. 21. 21.

102. This king Sihon gave battle against Israel. With what result? Num. 21. 24, etc.

103. What other great king did the Israelites also conquer soon after? Og. Num. 21. 33.

104. The king of Moab became alarmed at these successes. What means did he take to gain advantage over them? Num. 22. 5.

105. How did Balaam prophesy? Num. 24. 4-9.

106. Soon after that, and a little while before his death, Moses again numbered the people. How many were there? 601,730. Num. 26. 61.

107. God now told Moses that he must soon die. What request did Moses make first? Num. 27. 15.

108. Who was appointed thus as his successor? Joshua. Num. 27. 18.

109. What great victory did God afford Moses before he died? That, is over what king and people? Num. 31. 1-3, etc.

110. On what mountain did Moses die? Deut. 34. 1.

111. How long did the people mourn for him? Num. 34. 8.

LESSONS.

- 1. God never loses sight of his children, though for a time he may have seemed to have done so.
- 2. He will personally guide all who put their trust in him.
- 3. Disobedience is a most criminal sin, and brings sure punishment.
- 4. The best of men are liable to sin, and all must constantly watch.
- 5. That no enemy can successfully withstand those whom God defends.
- 6. That God's ways are always right, and come out right in the end.
- 7. If we are faithful in the wilderness we will reach the Canaan of our expectation.