

every foot of it shining with the glory of God's presence. Go over the details, and have the class recite in unison the morning and the evening prayer (a good example,

this, for individuals, and families, and schools, to begin and end the day with prayer).

Now go back to Phil. 2 : 12, 13—our part and God's part in our salvation.

THE GEOGRAPHY LESSON

Read carefully the account in the HOME STUDY and INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLIES, of the Wilderness of Paran, now called et Tih. In addition to the facts there given, the following description of the region, by Dr. E. H. Palmer, is of interest :

"The country is nearly waterless, with the exception of a few springs situated in the large wadies ; but even here water can only be obtained by scraping small holes or pits in the ground and baling it out with the hands. All that is obtained by the process is a yellowish solution which baffles all attempts at filtering. Our own plan during our journey in the Tih was to measure out each day a small quantity from our water barrels, and to put it by in a basin to settle.

About half was usually available for making tea, and the rest was an almost solid cake of mud.

"The ground is for the most part hard and unyielding, and is covered in many places with a carpet of small flints, which are so worn and polished by the fine detritus that is being constantly blown over them, as to resemble pieces of black glass.

"In the larger wadies, draining as they do so extensive an area, a very considerable amount of moisture infiltrates through the soil, producing much more vegetation than in the plains. Sufficient pasture for the camels is always to be had in these spots, and here and there a few patches of ground are even available for cultivation."

ADDED HINTS AND HELPS

In this section will be found further assistance under various headings.

From the Library

The following account of modern desert travel is taken from Professor A. V. Williams Jackson's remarkably interesting book, *Persia, Past and Present* :

"The stretch of desert from Moghar to Khalatabad seemed interminable at our slow pace. The sun beat down pitilessly, and I could feel its scorching rays penetrating through the white cotton covering that I wore over my hat. The sand was dazzling, and in many places was encrusted with a coating of salt that looked like ice or snow. From time to time we encountered a row of sand hillocks that looked as if some gigantic mole had been burrowing beneath the surface of the earth.

"Wherever moisture had gathered and had been evaporated by the sun, the sand was baked into huge cakes like clay, across the cracks of which myriads of lizards darted, while every suggestion of humidity on the desert gave rise to mirages so deceptive that it was often impossible, a few feet away, to tell whether we were looking upon a pool

or not. The unceasing stretch of sand made the stage seem endlessly long."

Some Test Questions

1. How long were the children of Israel encamped at Mount Sinai ?
2. What laws did they receive here ?
3. In what direction did they now begin their march ? What signals determined their marching and camping respectively ?
4. What was the number of the Israelites ? What progress had been made in the organization of the people ?
5. Where are we informed as to the order of the march ? How was this order fixed ?
6. Who had come to visit Israel ? How was he related to Moses ?
7. What invitation did Moses extend to Hobab ? By what reason did he first support the invitation ?
8. Give Hobab's reply. What further reason did Moses urge ? With what result ?
9. How far would Israel march in a day ? What was their rallying point ?
10. With what song did Moses begin each day's march ? What was the camping song ?
11. Which Psalm contains an echo of this song ?