

the very dwelling place of God Himself. Did Jesus do anything corresponding to this? Go over, with the class, bit by bit, Heb. 9 : 11-14 (there is no more vital word of scripture than this). Call to your help Hymn 158, Book of Praise, vs. 1, 2 (holding the rest of it for a little later).

(5) The ceremony of the scapegoat, vs. 8, 9, 10, 20-22; describe it. Centre the attention on the putting of the sins of the people on the head of the goat, v. 21. The scholars will themselves quote Isaiah 53 : 6; and the hymn (158) may be completed. Hold each scholar to v. 3 of the hymn.

THE GEOGRAPHY LESSON

The Wilderness of the Wandering is a huge triangle, with its apex pointing downwards into the Red Sea, and its base formed by the southern shore of the Mediterranean. It is bounded on the east and west respectively by the Gulfs of Akaba and Suez. The whole area is divided into four parts. 1. Stretching from Philistia, on the southeastern coast of Canaan, is a broad band extending along the Mediterranean shore, to the boundary of Egypt and beyond. Bending to the south, it runs part way down the Red Sea. This sandy tract is the Wilderness of Shur. 2. East and south of Shur is the Wilderness of Paran, a lofty table-land of



limestone. Its present name is et Tih. It is said that so bad a country has rarely been traversed by any army in modern days—a desolate region, crossed by low ranges of hills, with large patches of sand and gravel, and numberless dry water courses. 3. Next, still southward, comes a sandstone region, like a dumb-bell in shape, formed by two groups of mountains connected by a central plateau. This region is rich in minerals. 4. Near the apex of the triangle is the granite region about Sinai. Mount Sinai itself is a huge mountain block two miles long, with numerous peaks, of which those at either end are prominent.

ADDED HINTS AND HELPS

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

From the Library

When the blood of the sin-offering had been sprinkled in the Holiest, the sins of Israel were then, by the other goat of the sin-offering borne far away. And so it is that, as regards acceptance with God, the believing sinner, though still a sinner, stands as if he were sinless, all through the great Sin-offering.—Kellogg.

Some Test Questions

1. What warning to Aaron followed immediately on the death of Nadab and Abihu?
2. Concerning what services are directions

given in the Lesson?

3. How frequently were these services to be held? At what time of the year?
4. Describe the dress of the High Priest on the Day of Atonement.
5. What sacrifices were to be presented for the people? For the priests?
6. Explain what is meant by atonement.
7. For what purpose was each of the two goats set apart?
8. In what places was the blood of the priests' and the people's sin offering sprinkled?
9. By what ceremony was Israel's guilt transferred to the scapegoat?
10. Whither was the scapegoat then taken? What did this represent?