

The Home Study Quarterly

FOR SENIOR SCHOLARS AND THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Vol. I.

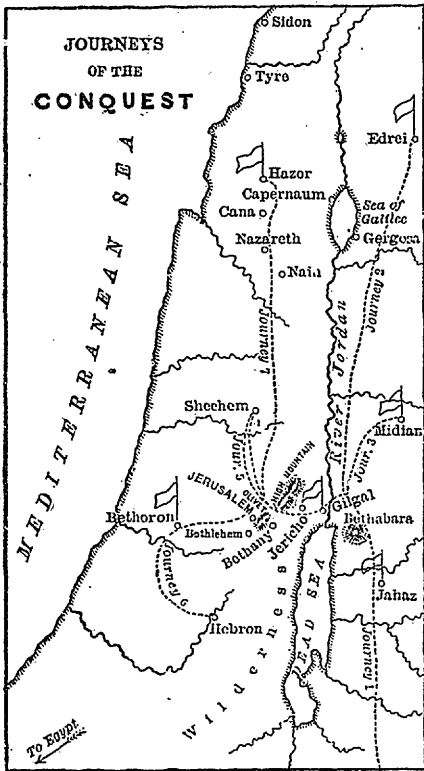
July, August and September, 1895.

No. 3.

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN.

(From Peloubet's Notes, 1895.)

Before we enter upon the conquest of Canaan, which followed upon the fall of Jericho, it is well to place our scholars right upon the moral questions which necessarily arise. What right had the Israelites to drive out the Canaanites, to destroy them, and to take possession of their lands and homes?



FIRST. THE CANAANITES HAD FORFEITED THEIR RIGHTS. (1) Their destruction is always presented in Scripture as a judgment of God sent on them because of their wickedness. They had not only fallen into total apostasy from God, but into forms of idolatry of the most degrading kind. Their false religion cannot be regarded as a mere error of judgment; cruelty the most atrocious and unnatural crimes the most defiling were part and parcel of its observances (compare Lev. 18:21, 25 sqq.; Deut. 12: 30sqq.).—Cook. The heathenism of Palestine and Syria was so foul and degrading that there is no State, even at this time, which would not put it down, if necessary, by the severest penalties. Its spread to Rome was bewailed 1500 years later by the satirists of the day, as a calamity marking the utter decay of the times (Juvenal, *Satires*, III., 62).—Geikie. Nor did they sin thus through ignorance. They were not a savage race, but among the more cultivated ones of the time. They had commerce, coined money, iron chariots, probably books. (2) The Canaanites had received repeated warnings and instructions. Abraham and the patriarchs had lived among them. They knew something of God's dealings in behalf of his people. To them, as to all, shone the primitive revelation, and the voices of God in their consciences and in nature. God bore with them with infinite patience. (3) If God had not destroyed them they would have destroyed themselves by their own

corruption, but not till they had injured many others by their example and influence. This very destruction was more merciful than would have been the sufferings which would naturally flow from their character and conduct. (4) It can make no difference to those who are thus destroyed whether the agent of their destruction be a natural catastrophe, like an earthquake, the flood, the overthrow of Sodom, the destruction of the Egyptians in the Red Sea; or by an army divinely commissioned for the purpose; except that their gradual destruction by the servants of God, through marvellous miracles, was a continual invitation to them to repent, as well as a warning to the world against their sins.

SECOND. IT WAS WISE TO USE THE ISRAELITES AS THE DIVINE INSTRUMENTS.

(1) This land was the best place in which to train up a peculiar and separate people in the true religion. It was isolated. It was small, yet it was centrally situated for the spread of truth over the world. It had every variety of climate and of soil. It required labor to cultivate it, but bore fruit generously in response to toil. All these things, afforded special advantages for accomplishing the divine purpose as to this people. (2) The inhabitant, must be

MAP OF THE HOLY LAND

Corrected by
F. S. DE HASS, D. D.
1880.

Scale of Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25



TRIBAL REFERENCES.

I. JUDAH.

1. Hebron
2. Carmel
3. Juttah
4. Dannah
5. Ictos
6. Hebron
7. Lechish
8. Horer
9. Makodah
10. Adullam Cave

II. SIMON.

III. BENJAMIN.

1. Rimmon
2. Gibeon
3. Michmash
4. Gaba
5. Anathoth
6. Nob
7. Gibeath
8. Mispah

IV. DAN.

V. EPHRAIM.

VI. MANASSEH.

VII. ZEBULON.

VIII. ISSACHAR.

IX. ASHER.

X. NAPHTALI.

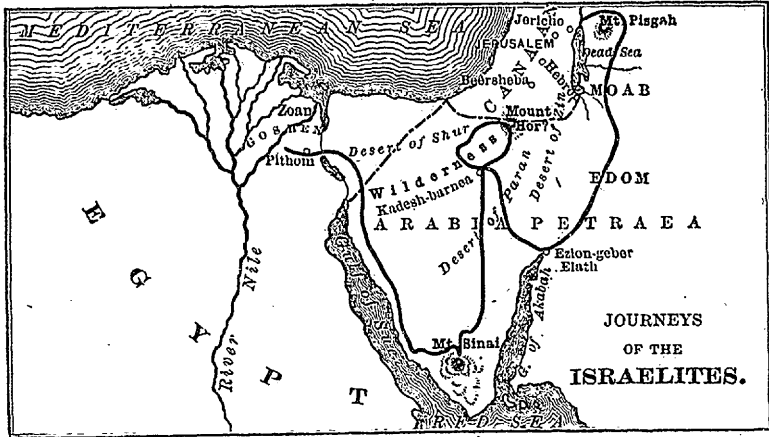
XI. MANASSEH.

XII. GAD.

XIII. REUBEN.

The Lessons of the Third Quarter, 1895.

To the Scholar.—Study the lesson carefully, turning up all the marginal references, and finding answers to the "Test Questions." Then close your Bible and answer in writing the questions on the back of the "Test Questions" without accepting aid from any quarter after you have begun to write. Detach, carefully the half page on which you have written, and send it to your teacher on the day of its date. If you cannot come to Sabbath school on that day, fill out one of the "Excuses for Absence" and send it, with your written answers, to your teacher by some friend, or by mail, and you will receive credit for the work done as if you had been present. If your excuse is satisfactory, you will not lose in record of attendance.



destroyed, or they would destroy the kingdom of God in Israel. If the few who were spared contrary to orders exerted so baleful an influence, what would have been the result if a large body had remained? (3) What the Israelites did was not for themselves alone. "The Israelites' sword wrought a work of mercy for all the countries of the earth to the very end of the world"; on it "the happiness of the human race depended."—*Dr. Arnold*. "If the Jews had failed, the world would have been lost. The true religion would have vanished, the mission of Christ would have been impossible. In these contests, on the fate of one of these nations of Palestine, the happiness of the human race depended."—*Stanley*. The nearest modern example is seen in the contrast between what this country is now in its influence upon the world and what it would have been had the Indians remained the sole inhabitants; and this without pondoning a single injustice or cruelty to the native race. They should have been conquered to civilization and religion only by justice and love, as, in fact, was done in many cases. (4) The Israelites simply executed a lawful sentence against crime. It was no more cruelty than it is for the appointed officers to execute a criminal in our day. (5) "To employ the Israelites in the execution of the fearful sentence was adapted to inspire them with horror of the crimes thus severely punished, and to prevent their intimacy with the surrounding heathen and the contamination which intimacy would have produced."—*Dr. Johnson*. Thus it was that this conquest was necessary to the planting in the world and for the world the love and service of the true God and the purest morality and love toward men.

HIGHER RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

REV. WM. FARQUHARSON, B. A., CLAUDE, *Vice-Convenor*.

In this department a steady advance is marked during the year. The work, preparatory to the examinations, was taken up by 60 schools, while from 40 others applications were made for diplomas for catechism recitations; so that at least 100 schools participated to some extent in the benefits of the scheme. From these 60 schools came applications for 1,375 examination papers, compared with 932 for last year. The severe storm prevailing through the Dominion on the day appointed for the annual examination, kept many candidates from presenting themselves; yet 385 took part in the examination, as compared with 306 of last year. Of the 385 attempting the examination 266 have been successful, 194 receive diplomas, 57 have been awarded prizes, and 16 have won medals. The interest in the Shorter Catechism steadily increases, as seen in the awarding of 169 diplomas for correct recitation of all the questions, as compared with 124 last year.

LESSON I—July 7th, 1895.

The Ten Commandments. EXODUS 20: 1-17.

(Commit to memory verses 3-17).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself." Luke 10: 27.

PROVE THAT—"Willing obedience will be rewarded." Isa. 1: 10.

SHORTER CATECHISM: Quest. 27. *Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?* A. Christ's humiliation consisted in his being born, and that in a low condition made under the law, undergoing the miseries of this life, the wrath of God, and the cursed death of the cross; in being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.

LESSON HYMNS: *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 16, 72, 74, 116.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The Ten Commandments. Ex. 20: 1-7. *Tuesday.* The Ten Commandments. Ex. 20: 8-17. *Wednesday.* The commandments written. Deut. 27: 1-10. *Thursday.* God's law perfect. Ps. 19: 7-14. *Friday.* Delight in the law. Ps. 119: 1-16. *Saturday.* Christ's summary. Mark 12: 28-34. *Sabbath.* Love proved by obedience. 1 John 2: 1-11. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The scene of the giving of the Ten Commandments was the mountains at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Sinai. The peak of *Jebel Musa*, or "The Mountain of Moses," towers 2900 feet above a level plain shut in by precipitous crags. Such majestic scenery accorded well with the solemn occasion. The Ten Commandments are repeated in Deut. 5: 6-21.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Preface. vs. 1, 2. II. Duties Godward. vs. 3-11. III. Duties Manward. vs. 12-17.

1. **God spake**—The words were heard (Deut. 5: 4, 22; Heb. 12: 26). These words—They are called the "Ten Words" or "Commandments" in Ex. 34: 28 and Deut. 4: 13. *Decalogue* in Latin for "ten words."

2. **Which brought thee out**—He claims our love and obedience for a similar reason. See 1 Pet. 1: 18, 19.

3. **Before me**—He is to have supreme affection and service. Worshipping false gods is forbidden.

4. **Any graven image**—This forbids making any symbol, or representation of God as an "aid to worship." For instances of its violation see Exod. 32: 4; 1 Kings 12: 28; Judg. 17: 3, 13. Compare Acts 17: 24, 25; Rom. 1: 25.

5. **Visiting the iniquity**—Wicked parents are likely to have children who imitate them. But God punishes no one for the sins that he repents of and forsakes (Ezek. 18: 4-20. Compare Matt. 23: 32, 35).

6. **Unto thousands**—R. V. marg. "A thousand generations." The children of pious parents have many very precious promises (Ps. 102: 28; 112: 2; Prov. 11: 21; 12: 7; 13: 22; Isa. 44: 3-5; 65: 23; Acts 2: 39; 1 Cor. 7: 14).

7. **In vain**—God's name is not to be spoken lightly or thoughtlessly. This prohibits perjury, profanity, silly exclamations, (Matt. 5: 34-37), and irreverent treatment of sacred things.

8-11. **The Sabbath day**—"The day of rest." Disregard of the Sabbath day is often the first step in a career of wickedness (Lam. 1: 7; Ezek. 23: 38). Special promises are connected with keeping the Sabbath (Isa. 56: 2, 6, 7; 58: 13, 14; Jer. 17: 24, 25). Jesus kept the Sabbath (Mark 6: 2; Luke 4: 16, 31; 6: 6; 13: 10) and spent the day in preaching and healing. So we should occupy the time in religious duties and deeds of love.

12. **Honor thy father and thy mother**—The principle of this commandment extends to all who have any claim upon our respect and deference through relationship, age, social rank, or office (Jer. 35: 18, 19; Eph. 6: 2; Lev. 19: 32; Prov. 6: 20; 23: 22; Col. 3: 20).

13. **Kill**—Hatred is murder in the heart (Matt. 5: 21, 22; 1 John 3: 15).

14. **Adultery**—All kinds of impurity and immodesty are forbidden, even in thought (Matt. 5: 27, 28).

15. **Steal**—Every kind of dishonesty is stealing no matter by what polite term it may be called.

16. **False witness**—Never speak evil of anyone, what you have heard may not be true (Ex. 23: 1; Eph. 4: 25).

17. **Covet**—This commandment covers all the rest. To desire to do what is wrong, or to have what belongs to another is the beginning and fountain of all wickedness (Prov. 4: 23; Mark 7: 21, 22; Jas. 1: 14, 15).

LESSONS. 1. God has redeemed us from the bondage of sin. 2. It will be easy to keep his commandments if we love him. 3. If we really love God, we will love our fellowmen too. 4. If we love others we will never willingly do them wrong. 5. We should watch our hearts, for in them a commandment is first broken.

LESSON II—July 14th, 1895.

The Golden Calf. EXODUS 32: 1-8, 30-35.

(Commit to memory verses 7, 8).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Little children keep yourselves from idols." John 5: 21.

PROVE THAT: God only should be worshipped. Rev. 19: 10.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 28. *Wherein consisteth Christ's exaltation?* A. Christ's exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third day, in ascending up into heaven, in sitting at the right hand of God the Father, and in coming to judge the world at the last day.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 1, 11, 94, 10.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The Golden Calf. Ex. 32: 1-8. *Tuesday.* Intercession by Moses. Ex. 32: 9-14. *Wednesday.* The calf destroyed. Ex. 32: 15-24. *Thursday.* Punishment. Ex. 32: 30-35. *Friday.* Impressive reminder. Deut. 9: 7-21. *Saturday.* Folly of Idol worship. Ps. 106: 16-27. *Sabbath.* Trust in a living God. Ps. 115: 1-13. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. Moses was summoned alone into the Divine presence and continued in the mount with God forty days (Ex. 24: 18). During this time he received instructions regarding the priesthood, the tabernacle and the Sabbath. Two stone tablets were also given him upon which God himself had written the Ten Commandments (31: 18). The parallel narrative is found in Deut. 9: 11-21.

LESSON PLAN. I. Sin. vs. 1-6. II. Wrath. vs. 7, 8. III. Intercession. vs. 30-35.

1. **Moses delayed**—He was detained forty days (Ex. 24: 18). Gathered themselves to Aaron—in a tumultuous manner. Moses had made Aaron his deputy (24: 14). Make us gods—R. V. marg. "a god,"—A violation of the Second Commandment. This Moses—They spoke of him slightly. The symbols of God's presence still enveloped the mountain and they might have known that both Moses and the people were "under the shadow of the Almighty." 2. **Earrings**—These were worn by men as well as by women. The word stands also for rings in the nose. They were massive and of solid gold. 4. **He fashioned it**—Made a wooden model of the image to be used as a mould, or overlaid with gold plates. **A molten Calf**—The idea was borrowed from the worship of the sacred bull in Egypt. These **be thy gods**—"This is thy God." It was a symbol of Jehovah (1 Kings 12: 28; Isa. 42: 8). 5. **A feast to the Lord**—Calling it worship did not change the character of the service, nor relieve Aaron of the guilt, any more than washing his hands did Pilate (Deut. 9: 20). 6. **Rose up to play**—Not innocent games, but disgusting and shameless excesses (verse 25). There is no mention of sin-offerings, penitence was no part of their new religion, hence its attractiveness (1 Cor. 10: 7). 7. **Thy people which thou**—Since the people have rejected

God he rejects them and their representative is dismissed from the Divine presence. Moses, however, cannot go until he has interceded for them and obtained some hope of pardon.

30. **Ye have sinned**—They had been severely punished and were now very sorry for what they had done (1 Sam. 12: 17-25; Luke 15: 18). **Make an atonement**—I shall plead with God for you and perhaps secure your forgiveness. 31. **Gods of gold**—"A God of gold" (Ex. 20: 23). Moses has no excuse to plead for the people. He is overwhelmed with horror at the enormity of their guilt (Deut. 9: 18). 32. **If thou wilt**—It seems too much to ask for, he dares only hint at it (Compare Luke 19: 42). **Blot me**—He would rather die with his people than survive them, even to be the founder of a new Israel (Compare Rom. 9: 3). **Thy book**—Ps. 56: 8; 139: 16; Dan. 12: 1; Phil. 4: 3; Rev. 3: 5; 17: 8; 21: 27; 22: 19. 33. **Whosoever hath sinned**—The nation as a whole will not be destroyed (Ezek. 18: 4). **Mine angel**—The angel of the Covenant, the Son of God. This was a gracious promise (Ex. 23: 20; 33: 2, 14; 20: 16; Josh. 5: 13-15; Isa. 63: 9). **I will visit their sin upon them**—Future backslidings were treated as repetitions of their first offence, and as aggravations of it.

LESSONS. 1. We should never compromise with sin. 2. God knows everything we do and is angry at wickedness. 3. The prayers of the righteous often secure mercy for the transgressors. 4. Every one must answer for himself before God. God is ready to pardon sin, but he chastises the sinner so as to make him hate it.

LESSON III—July 21st, 1895.

Nadab and Abihu LEV. 10: 1-11.

(Commit to memory verses 9-11.)

GOLDEN TEXT. "Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee." Lev. 10: 9.

PROVE THAT.—False worshippers will be punished. Ecc. 5: 1.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 29. *How are we made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ?* A. We are made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ, by the effectual application of it to us by his Holy Spirit.

LESSON HYMNS: *Children's Hymnal.* Nos. 2, 100, 114, 117.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Nadab and Abihu. Lev. 10: 1-11. *Tuesday.* The incense altar. Ex. 30: 1-10. *Wednesday.* Privileges of Nadab and Abihu. Ex. 24: 1-10. *Thursday.* Cause of stumbling. Isa. 28: 1-7. *Friday.* Unfaithfulness of priest. Ezek. 22: 23-28. *Saturday.* Uzziah's presumption. 2 Chr. 26: 14-21. *Sunday.* God's goodness and judgment. Nahum 1: 1-10. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The closing chapters of Exodus describe the tabernacle and the first six of Leviticus deal with the principal sacrifices. The two immediately preceding our lesson contain the account of the consecration of the priesthood and the offering of the first sacrifices according to the new ritual. By fire from heaven God testified his acceptance of the offering and kindled thus miraculously that altar-fire which was never to be extinguished, (ch. 6: 13). Compare Judges 6: 20, 21; 1 Kings 18: 38; 2 Chr. 7: 1, 2.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Priest's Sin. vs. 1-2. II. God Glorified. vs. 3-7. III. Man Safeguarded. vs. 8-11.

1. **Nadab and Abihu**—The two eldest sons of Aaron. They had just been consecrated priests and their prominent position made it necessary that their presumption should not be overlooked. **Either**—R. V. "each". **Censer**—A small pan with a long handle, or swung with chains, having a perforated cover. **Incense**—(Ex. 30: 34-38). The offering of incense was the most solemn act of divine worship. **Strange Fire**—Fire not taken from the altar of burnt offering. (ch. 16: 12). 2. **Fire from the Lord**—A sudden blast from the Holy of holies. (Num. 16: 35; 2 Sam. 6: 7; 1 Kings 1: 10; Acts 5: 1-10). **Devoured them**—Killed them as by a stroke of lightning. **Before the Lord**—In the very presence of Him whom they had insulted. (Ps. 19: 13). 3. **Moses spake**—He inter-
prets the sad calamity. God must be approached with reverence. (Ex. 19: 22; 29: 44; Isa. 52: 11). **Them that come nigh me**—The priests. True of all worshippers. **Glorified**—The offence was public hence God's holiness must be publicly vindicated. **Held his peace**—With a sorrowful heart he submitted silently to the divine will (Gen. 18: 25; 1 Sam. 3: 18; Job 1: 20, 21; 2: 10; Ps. 39: 9; 46: 10; Isa. 39: 8; Matt. 10: 37). 4. **Mishael and Elzaphan**—They were not priests and hence could remove the bodies without disturbing the service. (Num. 9: 6). 5. **Their coats**—Their priestly robes. (8: 13). 6. **Uncover not**—The usual signs of sorrowing. They were not to interrupt, with private grief, the service of God, nor appear to murmur at his judgments. (Lev. 21: 10-12; Ezek. 24: 16-18; Deut. 4: 24; Heb. 12: 29). **Lest wrath come**—They were the representatives of the people, and nations suffer for the sins of their public men. **The whole house of Israel**—They should mourn for the sin that had roused God's anger. 7. **Ye shall not go out**—They were not to follow the bodies to the grave. **The anointing oil**—They had been solemnly set apart for the duties that they were engaged in. (8: 12, 20), and must not leave them for any other. 9. **Do not drink wine**—From the connection in which this prohibition stands it is inferred that Nadab and Abihu were intoxicated. **When ye enter into the tabernacle**—When in the performance of your sacred duties. It is always safest never to touch intoxicating liquors. 10. **The holy and the common** (R. V.)—They would need clear heads to observe all the ritual. One glass will confuse the mind. 11. **Teach**—They were the official instructors of the people. Those who would teach others must themselves be clearly on the right side of the temperance question.

LESSONS. 1. The children of christian parents are specially guilty if they go astray. 2. God must be worshipped with reverence. 3. We must do exactly as God says, not as we fancy to be best. 4. We should submit without a murmur to God's chastisements. 5. Strong drink clouds the mind and leads to sin.

LESSON IV—July 28th. 1895.

Journeying to Canaan. NUM. 10: 29-36.

(Commit to memory verses 33 and 34).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good; for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel." Num. 10: 29.

PROVE THAT—The Christian has glorious company. Heb. 12: 22, 23.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 30. *How doth the Spirit apply to us the redemption purchased by Christ?* A. The Spirit applieth to us the redemption purchased by Christ, by working faith in us, and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual calling.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 84, 175, 126, 102.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Journeying to Canaan. Num. 10: 29-36. *Tuesday.* The guiding pillar. Num. 9: 15-23. *Wednesday.* Jehovah's promise. Ex. 6: 1-8. *Thursday.* Remembering the way. Neh. 9: 5-12. *Friday.* Loving-kindness acknowledged. Isa. 63: 7-14. *Saturday.* The Almighty Keeper. Ps. 121. *Sabbath.* "He leadeth me." Ps. 23. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The book of numbers contains the census of the Israelites, hence its name. This was taken twice, at Mt. Sinai and again before crossing the Jordan. In it we find the camp regulations and order of marching. The people are regarded as the Lord's host. Our lesson describes the beginning of its march.

LESSON PLAN. I. A Kind Invitation. vs. 29-32. II. A Safe Guide. vs. 33-36.

29. **Hobab**—Moses' brother-in-law. He had probably remained with the Israelites while they were encamped at Sinai. **Raguel**—R. V. "Reuel" (Ex. 2: 18; 3: 1). The names are the same. He is identical with Jethro, this latter name being an official title like "His Excellency" (Ex. 18: 5, 27). **Midianite**—a descendant of Abraham and Keturah (Gen. 25: 1, 2). **I will give it you**—The land of Canaan (Gen. 12: 7; 13: 15; 17: 8—Gen. 28: 13; Ps. 105: 9-11—Ex. 3: 8). **Come with us**—An invitation which every christian should give (John 1: 41, 45; Rev. 22: 17). **The Lord hath spoken good**—Gen. 32: 12; Ex. 6: 7, 8. God had promised to be with them, defend them from their enemies and make them a blessing to the whole world. **30. I will not go**—How many refuse the invitation to follow Christ because they love the world and their worldly companions too much. **31. Instead of eyes**—He had lived in the desert all his life and knew the easiest roads and the best springs of water. Small parties were often sent out on expeditions of various kinds. Hobab and his followers would be very useful to them as guides. God invites us into his service because there is work for us to do that no one else can do so well as we (Job 29: 15). **32. If thou go with us**—Some of his people did accept the invitation if Hobab himself declined (Judg. 1: 16; 1 Sam. 15: 6). They dwelt among the tribe of Judah.

This was the tribe which led the march (verse 14) and with which the guides and scouts would naturally be associated. **The same will we do unto thee**—If we share the trials of God's people we shall also share their triumphs (2 Tim. 2: 12; Luke 22: 28, 29) **33. They departed**—They had been at Sinai nearly a year. This time was spent in completing the religious and civil organization of the nation. **Three days' journey**—About 18 or 20 miles. **The ark of the covenant**—So called because it contained the tables of the covenant, the Ten Commandments. **Went before them**—Its usual place was in the midst of the host (ch. 2: 17). At Jordan it again leads the host (Josh. 3: 3-6; Deut. 1: 33). It may have been carried in front because this was the first march, in order to make more evident that God indeed led them. **34. The cloud of the Lord**—(Ex. 13: 21). Some suppose that the cloud rose in front and spread itself over the marching host so as to shield them from the sun (Ps. 105: 39; Neh. 9: 12, 19). **35. Moses said**—Each day's journey was begun and ended with prayer. These words inspired the 68th psalm. Christ treats all those as his enemies who oppose and persecute his people (Matt. 25: 40, 45; Zech. 2: 8; Acts 9: 5). **36.** (Ps. 132: 8, 13). They are blessed with whom God dwells (Ps. 91: 1; 27: 5; Rev. 3: 20).

LESSONS. 1. We should invite others to share our religious privileges. 2. God has something for each one to do which no one else can do so well. 3. They are safe who submit to God's guidance in all the affairs of life. 4. We should begin and close each day with prayer. 5. God dwells with his people.

LESSON V—August 4th, 1895.

The Report of the Spies. NUM. 13: 17-20, 23-33.

(Commit to memory verse 20).

GOLDEN TEXT: "The Lord is with us, fear them not." Num. 14: 9.

PROVE THAT—We must not hope without reason. I Pet. 3: 15.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 31. *What is effectual calling?* A. Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 124, 119, 120, 130.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Report of the spies. Num. 13: 17-25, 26-33. *Tuesday.* Mistrust. Num. 14: 1-12. *Wednesday.* The punishment. Num. 14: 13-25. *Thursday.* Judgment on the rebellious. Num. 14: 26-39. *Friday.* Remembrance of the fact. Num. 32: 6-15. *Saturday.* Without fear. Ps. 46. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The journey of the Israelites was direct from Sinai to the southern border of Canaan. They were now an organized nation and prepared, if they had faith enough, to take possession of the land. Twelve spies were chosen, one from each tribe, who were to bring back word concerning the country and its inhabitants (verses 1-16). Read also Deut. 1: 1, 2, 19-36 and Heb. 3: 7-19; 4: 1-3.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Spies Sent Out. vs. 17-20. II. Encouragements to Faith. vs. 23-27. III. Excuses for Unbelief. vs. 28-33.

17. Southward—R. V. "by the south" i. e. the south country, a dry barren tract between their camp and Hebron. The mountain—The hilly country afterwards known as the mountains of Judah (Judg. 1: 9, 19). 19. Strongholds—fortified places. 20. Fat or lean—Fertile or barren (Deut. 8: 7, 8; Neh. 5: 25, 35; Ezek. 20: 6). The time of the first ripe grapes—about the beginning of August. Three months after leaving Sinai. The spies did their work thoroughly going as far north as Hamath, afterwards Baalbee, and Mount Lebanon. 23. Eschol—R. V. "Valley of Eschol," immediately north of Hebron, still noted for its fruit and fertility. One cluster of grapes—it was carried on a pole between two to prevent its being crushed. Clusters of the Syrian grape have been known to weigh 19 pounds. 24. The word *Eschol* means "cluster." 25. Forty days—There were frequent companies of Egyptians travelling through the land and the spies could easily pass themselves off as of that nationality. 26. The wilderness of Paran—The desert to the south of Palestine. Kadesh—"Sacred." Also called *Kadesh Barnea*. It is now called *Ain Quadis*, or the "sacred fountain," from the spring which is claimed to be the one miraculously produced by Moses (Num. 20: 11). 27. Milk and honey—a poetic expression for great fertility (Ex. 3: 8; 33: 3). 28. Children of Anak—In verse 33 they are called giants. Moses refers to the might of these nations only to arouse the confidence of the people in God's promise to overthrow them (Deut. 7: 1; 9: 1, 2. Compare I Cor. 12: 10). The christian need fear no enemies now. The Hittites—This was a very powerful nation, warlike and highly civilized. The Jebusites—These held the citadel of Jerusalem up to the time of David. The Amorites—These were warlike mountaineers (Amos. 2: 9). Canaanites—These were lowlanders and descendants of the son of Ham. 30. Caleb—Joshua also tried to encourage the people, who seem to have become tumultuous (ch. 14: 6, 7). Read Josh. 14: 6-15. For the source of their courage see ch. 14: 8, 9; Ps. 27: 1; 60: 12; 118: 10. 31. They seemed to have forgotten what God did for them in Egypt. 32. A land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof—Either is, unable to support its inhabitants, or is an unhealthy country. They depreciate it (ch. 14: 36). It is not worth conquering. Some suppose that a plague sent by God was raging at the time (Josh. 24: 12). All the people—A gross exaggeration. Men like Goliath were doubtless rare. 33. Compare I Sam. 17: 42 and Isa. 40: 22.

LESSONS. 1. While trusting God fully we should at the same time act prudently. 2. Only those who diligently search for them will find good things of any kind. 3. The fact that God has carried us safely through dangers in the past should give us courage to face those ahead. 4. A true statement with a false coloring is the worst kind of lie. 5. Our fears are apt to exaggerate difficulties.

LESSON VI.—August 11th, 1896.

The Brazen Serpent. NUM 21 : 4-9.

(Commit to memory verses 8 and 9.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up." John 3 : 14.

PROVE THAT—Christ was also lifted up John 3 : 14, 15.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 32. *What benefits do they that are effectually called partake of in this life?* A. They that are effectually called do in this life partake of justification, adoption, and sanctification, and the several benefits which, in this life, do either accompany or flow from them.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 27, 86, 98, 43.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The Brazen Serpent. Num. 21 : 4-9. *Tuesday.* Returning to God, Hos. 14. *Wednesday.* The serpent destroyed. 2 Kings 18 : 1-7. *Thursday.* Look, and be saved. Isa. 45 : 20-25. *Friday.* "Behold the Lamb of God." John 1 : 29-36. *Saturday.* Christ's drawing power. John 12 : 23-33. *Sabbath.* The Son of Man lifted up. John 3 : 5-15. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The Israelites remained at Kadesh more than thirty-eight years. (Deut. 1 : 46.) With this as a centre, they spread themselves over the desert as do the wandering Arabs of to-day. When the incident narrated in our lesson occurred, the people had left Kadesh, and, receiving a churlish answer to their courteous request to be permitted to pass through Edom, they were compelled to march southward and pass around by the head of the Red Sea to the country east of the Jordan.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Sin. vs. 4, 5. II. The Punishment. vs. 6, 7. III. The Cure. vs. 8, 9.

4. **Mount Hor**—About half way between the Dead and Red Seas. One of the mountains of Edom. On this mountain Aaron died and was buried (ch. 20 : 23-29). By way of the Red Sea—The eastern arm of the sea, the Atlantic gulf, or gulf of Akaba. To compass Edom—The Edomites were descendants of Esau (Gen. 25 : 30; Num. 20 : 14; Deut. 2 : 4, 5). Their country was called Mount Seir. Much discouraged—They were apparently marching away from the promised land. The road was long and difficult. They were exposed to enemies. Their older men and leaders were dead. They were tired of the sameness of food and scarceness of water. But it was God's way and God's provision, and that should have contented them. 5. **This light bread**—"This vile, mean bread," no strength or taste in it (11 : 6). Yet they had lived upon it for nearly 40 years, and poets have called it "angel's food" (Ps. 78 : 25). This murmuring is called a tempting of Christ (1 Cor. 10 : 9). The same complaint was uttered on former occasions (Ex. 10 : 3; 17 : 3). 6. **Fiery Serpents**—So called either from their color or the effects of their bite. The portion of the desert in which the Israelites then were abounds in venomous reptiles. Isaiah (14 : 29) speaks of fiery flying serpents, but not in ref-

erence to this plague. Satan, our arch-enemy, is called a serpent (Rev. 12 : 9; 2 Cor. 11 : 3). 7. **We have sinned**—The terrible punishment shewed them how deeply they had offended God. Only when we sincerely repent can we venture to pray for forgiveness (Ps. 78 : 34; Lev. 26 : 40-42; Prov. 28 : 13; Isa. 55 : 6; Ezek. 33 : 11, 12; 1 John 1 : 9). **Pray unto the Lord**—We ought to pray with and for others (1 Sam. 12 : 19, 23; 1 Kings 13 : 6; Job 42 : 8, 10; Jas. 5 : 16; 1 John 5 : 16). Moses was always glad to do this. 8. **A fiery serpent**—An image of those that had bitten them. **A pole**—R. V. "a standard." In order that it might be visible from all parts of the camp. **When he looketh upon it, shall live**—The healing power could not lie in the serpent, but in God's response to the faith of him, who looked at it. The condition of healing was submission to, and faith in, God. 9. **Brass**—Properly copper or bronze. It was destroyed by Hezekiah when it became an object of superstitious veneration (2 Kings 18 : 4). Our Saviour uses this serpent as a type of himself. He came in the form of sinful men to save them. He was lifted up upon the cross, and heals all who will look to him in penitence and faith.

LESSONS. 1. It is wrong to murmur at God's providence. 2. Sincere prayers for pardon are always heard. 3. Faith in Christ is the only way of salvation. 4. The excuses which are made for not coming to Christ are foolish. 5. Each one must look and believe for himself.

LESSON VII—August 18th, 1895.

The New Home in Canaan. DEUT. 6: 3-15.

(Commit to memory verses 3-5).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he hath given thee." Deut. 8: 10.

PROVE THAT—Heaven is better than Canaan. Heb. 11: 16.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 33. *What is justification?* A. Justification is an act of God's free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the righteousness of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 82, 79, 75, 83.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monaay.* The new home in Canaan. Deut. 6: 3-15. *Tuesday.* "For our good." Deut. 6: 16-25. *Wednesday.* Remembering the way. Deut. 8: 1-10. *Thursday.* Beware of forgetfulness. Deut. 8: 11-20. *Friday.* The good resolve. Josh. 24: 13-25. *Saturday.* Blessings in the new home. Ps. 107: 31-43. *Sabbath.* The new heaven and earth. Rev. 21: 1-7. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The name *Deuteronomy* means the *second* or *repeated law*. The book consists mainly of three discourses by Moses, delivered in the eleventh (Deut. 1: 3) and twelfth months of the last year of the wanderings of the children of Israel. This was just before the death of the great leader (Deut. 34: 8; Josh. 4: 19). The country east of Jordan had been conquered and the people were about to cross the Jordan. Moses had been forbidden to accompany them any farther (Num. 20: 12; Deut. 1: 37; 4: 21) and he leaves this book as his parting message.

LESSON PLAN. I. Love God. vs. 1-5. II. Learn his Word. vs. 6-9. III. Remember his Mercies. vs. 10-12. IV. Reverence his Name. vs. 13-15.

3. That it may be well with thee—No one will lose in the end by always trying to do what is right (Matt. 5: 33; 1 Tim. 4: 8; 6: 6; Prov. 15: 19; Ps. 84: 11). Hath promised—Gen. 15: 5; 18: 18; 22: 17; 28: 14. 4. The Lord our God is one Lord—Other nations had "gods many and lords many," but to Israel there was but "one living and true God." This was to them the most important truth of all religion (Isa. 42: 8; Mark 12: 29, 32; John 17: 3; Isa. 9: 6; John 1: 1; 10: 30; 1 Cor. 8: 4-6; Phil. 2: 5, 6). Jesus Christ was "God manifest in the flesh" (1 Tim. 3: 16). 5. Thou shalt love—If we love God we must reverence and obey him (Matt. 22: 37-40; Luke 10: 27). Heart, * * * soul, * * * might—(Deut. 10: 12). The more we love God the more we will love all that ought to be loved (Rom. 12: 1). 6. In thine heart—Shall be understood and loved. They shall govern every thought, and feeling and motive and action (Deut. 11: 18; 32: 46; Ps. 37: 31; 40: 8; 119: 11, 98; Prov. 3: 3; Isa. 51: 7). 7. Thou shalt teach them—Nothing we are taught in after life makes such a deep impression upon us as what we learn from our parents (Prov. 1: 8, 9; 4: 1, 20-22; 6: 20, 21; 23: 22). 8. Bind them * * * upon thy hands—Ever: deed we do should

beruled by God's law. Frontlets—The eyes and the head direct and control the whole body and should themselves be governed by the word of God. A literal and superstitious obedience to this command led the Jews to wear *phylacteries*, or little square boxes containing certain verses of the Bible. 9. Upon the posts * * * and * * * gates—Our house and all our property, all our daily duties, are to be consecrated to God's service. 10. Which thou buildedst not—God gave the Israelites the cities and lands of the inhabitants of Canaan. But all the comforts and civilization we possess come to us from our fathers and ancestors. We have the same reason for grateful obedience (Josh. 24: 13; Ps. 105: 44). 12. Beware, lest thou forget the Lord—Just when we ought to be most grateful we are most selfish (Matt. 6: 19, 25; 13: 22; 16: 26; 19: 24; Col. 3: 2; 1 Tim. 6: 10). 13. Fear the Lord—Regard him with reverence. Swear by his name—In solemn oaths the name of Jehovah alone should be used, not that of any of the false gods to whom the heathen appealed (Ps. 63: 11; Isa. 45: 23; 65: 16; Jer. 5: 7; 12: 16). Compare Matt. 5: 34-37, where profane swearing is referred to. 15. A jealous God—He will brook no rival in the affections of his people.

LESSONS. 1. It is not enough to read and commit to memory the Bible, we must do what it bids us. 2. Those who serve God may be sure of his favor and blessing. 3. We must love God far above all other beings. 4. We should study the Bible at home. 5. We are to show our gratitude by our obedience.

LESSON VIII—August 25th, 1895.

Crossing the Jordan. JOSHUA 3: 5-17.

(Commit to memory verse 17).

GOLDEN TEXT: "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee." Isa. 43: 2.

PROVE THAT—Christ meets his people at death. John 14: 3.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 34. *What is adoption?* A. Adoption is an act of God's free grace, whereby we are received into the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the Sons of God.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 182, 127, 195, 199.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Crossing the Jordan. Josh. 3: 5-17. *Tuesday.* Command and promise. Josh. 1: 1-9. *Wednesday.* Stones of remembrance. Josh. 4: 1-11. *Thursday.* Obligations of God's goodness. Josh. 4: 14-24. *Friday.* Caution against pride. Deut. 9: 1-6. *Saturday.* Telling of mercy. Ps. 78: 1-8. *Sabbath.* God our preserver. Isa. 43: 1-7. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. After delivering his final message to his people Moses was permitted to view, from the top of Nebo, or Pisgah, the promised land. He then died and was buried, but not by human mourners (Deut. 34: 6). His mantle fell on Joshua, who was at once recognized as his successor (Deut. 34: 9). Preparations were immediately made for crossing the Jordan. Spies were sent out and their reports this time encouraged the people (Josh. 2).

LESSON PLAN. I. The preparation. vs. 5-8. II. The promise. vs. 9-13. III. The passing over. vs. 14-17.

5. Joshua—His name was originally Hoshea, "salvation," (Num. 2: 8; Deut. 32: 44) but was changed to Jehoshua, contracted to Joshua, "Salvation of Jehovah," (Num. 2: 16). This is the same name as "Jesus" (Acts 7: 45; Heb. 4: 8). **Sanctify yourselves**—They were to shew faith in God and willing obedience to his commands (Ex. 19: 10-14; Lev. 20: 7). **To-morrow**—These words were spoken on the day before the events narrated in the lesson occurred, the 10th Nisan (4: 19), the early part of April. **6. The ark of the covenant**—This was the symbol of God's presence. As it led their march from Sinai so now it was to lead them through Jordan. It was to go about 1,000 yards in advance of the host (verse 4). **7. Magnify thee**—"Make thee great." He had already been highly honored (Ex. 24: 13; Deut. 31: 7) but now he was to stand beyond question in Moses' place and lead them through "the swellings of Jordan" as through the Red Sea (Josh. 4: 14; 1 Chr. 29: 35; 2 Chr. 1: 1). **8. Stand still in Jordan**—They were to enter the brink of the river and remain there until the river-bed was dry. Then they were to advance to the middle of the channel and remain there until all the people had passed over (verses 15-17). **10. The living God**—The passage of the Jordan was to be a fresh

proof that Jehovah alone was God (Deut. 5: 26; 1 Sam. 17: 26; 2 Kings 19: 4; Hos. 1: 10; Matt. 16: 16; 1 Thess. 1: 9; Heb. 10: 31) and that he had power to keep his promise of driving out the nations before them. **11. The Lord of all the earth**—He therefore has a right to dispose of it as he pleases. From him the Israelites held their title-deeds of Canaan (Micah 4: 13, 14; 6: 5; Ps. 24: 1). **12. Twelve men**—They were to be ready to carry twelve memorial stones out of the bed of the river with which to erect a monument at Gilgal (4: 2-4, 20). **13. Stand in one heap** (R. V.)—As if an invisible dam were thrown across the river (Ps. 78: 13; 114: 3). **15. Overfloweth all its banks**—The barley harvest comes in the end of March and beginning of April, and the flood is owing to the melting of the snow in Lebanon. The river would be very wide and rushing like a torrent (1 Chr. 12: 15; Jer. 12: 5; 49: 19). **16. A great way off at Adam** (R. V.)—About 18 miles farther up. The great length of river bed thus made dry would enable the immense multitude to cross over in a short time. **The sea of the plain**—The Dead Sea. **17. In the midst of Jordan**—To reassure the people that they were safe from the returning waters (4: 10).

LESSONS. 1. We should "sanctify ourselves" when we are about to draw near to God. 2. God will honor his faithful servants. 3. He will open the way for us if he wishes us to go forward. 4. He will stand by us to defend us in every danger. 5. Christ will carry us through the Jordan of death into the heavenly Canaan.

LESSON IX—September 1st, 1895.

The Fall of Jericho. JOSHUA 6: 8-20.

(Commit to memory verses 15 and 16.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days." Heb. 11: 30.

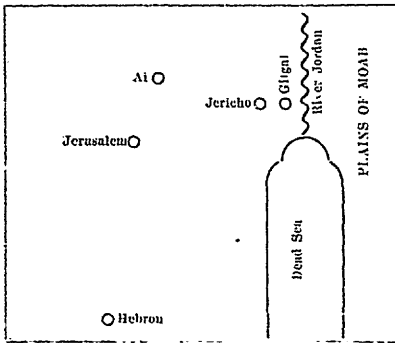
PROVE THAT—God makes use of feeble agencies. 1 Cor. 1: 27.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 35. *What is Sanctification?* A. Sanctification is the work of God's free grace, whereby we are renewed in the whole man after the image of God, and are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 119, 121, 124, 122.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The fall of Jericho. Josh. 6: 1-11. *Tuesday.* The fall of Jericho. Josh. 6: 12-20. *Wednesday.* Judgment on Jericho. Josh. 6: 21-27. *Thursday.* Joshua encouraged. Josh. 5: 10-15. *Friday.* Judgment on sinful nations. Deut. 7: 1-6. *Saturday.* The battle is the Lord's. 2 Chr. 20: 14-25. *Sabbath.* Power of living faith. Heb. 11: 24-31. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.



INTRODUCTORY. The Children of Israel encamped the first night at Gilgal. There they erected a monument consisting of twelve stones taken from the bed of the Jordan. They renewed the rite of circumcision, which had fallen into disuse during their forty years wandering, and observed the passover. They now partook of the newly reaped grain of the land, and the manna ceased to fall. They were once more restored to their position as God's accepted people. The reproach of their disobedience was "rolled" (Gilgal) away and they were about to take possession of the land as God's consecrated host. Jericho was immediately besieged.

LESSON PLAN. I. Jericho Invested. vs. 8-14. II. Jericho Doomed. vs. 15-20.

8. Before the Lord—Before the ark, as in the presence of the Lord. **9.** The order of procession was (1) the main body of the army, (2) seven priests blowing rams' horns, (3) the ark carried by the priests, and (4) the rear guard of armed men (Num. 10: 25). **10.** They were to march around the city once every day for six days in solemn silence. It must have seemed to them a very foolish proceeding, but it gave them an opportunity of noting the great strength of the walls, it tested their patience to listen to the taunts and jibes of the people of the city, and it made proof of their obedience to God's commands. **12. Joshua rose early in the morning**—His energy and promptness shew that he had the qualities of a good leader. On the seventh day, when more work had to be done, he rose earlier still. **15. Seven times**—According to Jewish tradition this was a Sabbath day. Much curiosity would be awakened amongst their enemies far and near, and the mode of the city's overthrow would increase the con-

sternation that the wonderful passage of the Jordan had created (Josh. 5: 1). The seven-fold circuit would probably occupy about 12 hours, so that it would be evening when the walls fell. **16. Shout**—Their shout and the blast of the rams' horns had no power to throw down the walls. They were demolished by the hand of God. **17. Accursed**—R. V. "devoted," placed under the ban. It was to be utterly destroyed (Deut. 7: 25). **Rahab**—She doubtless repented of her former evil life, for she was married to an Israelite (Salmon) and was an ancestress of Jesus (Matt. 1: 5). **18. In anywise**—By all means. They were strictly forbidden to plunder the city. They were God's executioners and not marauding invaders. **19.** All the spoil must go into the tabernacle treasury for the general purposes of the community. **20. The wall fell down flat**—There is no mention of any natural cause for this, such as an earthquake. It was a direct act of divine power.

LESSONS. 1. God's way is always the wisest and the best way. 2. Patience and obedience will receive their reward. 3. God's enemies shall perish. 4. God will bless those who shew kindness to his people. 5. Faith in Christ enables us to overcome our spiritual foes.

LESSON X—September 8th, 1895.

Caleb's Reward. JOSH. 14: 5-14.

(Commit to memory verses 7-9).

GOLDEN TEXT: "He wholly followed the Lord God of Israel." Josh. 14: 14.

PROVE THAT—There is a reward for the righteous. Eph. 6: 3.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 36. *What are the benefits which, in this life, do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification?* A. The benefits which, in this life, do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification, are, assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverance therein to the end.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 204, 195, 183, 200.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Caleb's reward. Josh. 5: 1-14. *Tuesday.* The promise. Deut. 1: 22-36. *Wednesday.* Whole hearted trust. Prov. 3: 1-10. *Thursday.* Trust mastering fear. Ps. 112. *Friday.* Trust in the Lord. Ps. 37: 1-11. *Saturday.* Reward of the upright. Ps. 37: 27-40. *Sabbath.* Reward of following fully. Mark 10: 23-31. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. After a conflict of about seven years the land of Canaan was sufficiently subdued to permit of assigning to the various tribes their several portions. How this was done is described in the part of the book from which our lesson is taken. God himself appointed the persons who were to superintend this partition of the country, and Caleb was one of them. Hence he appeared as a petitioner, supported by the elders of his own tribe, asking for the most difficult portion 'o subdue. Had this lot fallen to him some might have accused him of arranging it so, but a public request removed all suspicion and the granting of it conferred a deserved distinction upon the brave old man.

LESSON PLAN. I. Past Fidelity. vs. 5-9. II. Present Blessings. vs. 10, 11. III. Promised Reward. vs. 12-14.

5. As the Lord commanded Moses— (Num. 35: 2; Josh. 21: 2). No share in the land was given to the Levites (see 13: 33), nor to the tribes which had settled on the east side of the Jordan, namely, Reuben, Gad, and half the tribe of Manasseh. The other nine and a half tribes were assigned their localities by lot (Num. 33: 54; 34: 13; Ps. 16: 5; Prov. 16: 33; 18: 18). 6. The Children of Judah—The heads of the tribe endorsing Caleb's request. Gilgal—The place of their first encampment, three miles east of Jericho. Later the camp was moved to Shiloh (18: 1). Caleb—One of the two faithful spies (Num. 32: 12; Josh. 15: 17). The Kenazite—A descendant of Kenaz, the son of Esau. His family were proselytes. Concerning me and thee—Num. 14: 24, 30; Deut. 1: 36, 38. Caleb and Joshua alone, of the men who were over 20 years of age at that time (Num. 14: 29) were allowed to enter Canaan. 7. In mine heart—He gave his honest conviction without fear, or favor. The other spies gave a report which they intended should deter the people from advancing. 8. Made the heart of the people melt—Discouraged them. But

Caleb and Joshua tried to induce them to carry out God's plan and go in to possess the land. 9. Moses swear—(Num. 14: 24; Deut. 1: 36). It was a solemn promise in the presence, and by the direction, of God. Caleb now claims its literal fulfilment. He asks that the place at which they got the grapes may be his (Num. 13: 22, 23). 11. The same is said of Moses (Deut. 34: 7). 12. This mountain—The Mountainous district in which Hebron was situated. The Anakim—He is ready at eighty-five to prove his brave words when in the prime of life (Num. 13: 28, 30, 33). He believed that God was just as strong to drive them out as he was forty-five years before (Ps. 18: 32; 60: 12; Rom. 8: 31; Phil. 4: 13). None who trust God in this way are ever disappointed (Josh. 15: 14; Judges 1: 20). 13. Hebron—This was the original name (Gen. 23: 2; 35: 27; 37: 14). The Anakim had named it "the city of Arba," one of their chiefs. Perhaps Goliath was a descendant of the Anakim. He belonged to Gath, one of the cities in which they continued to dwell (Josh. 11: 22).

LESSONS. 1. A youth well spent leads to a happy old age. 2. The way to reach a noble character is to follow the Lord wholly. 3. We owe our good health and strength to God's blessing and not to natural causes alone. 4. Brave men seek not ease but usefulness. 5. Our spiritual foes seem to be giants but with God's help we can drive them out.

LESSON XI—September 15th, 1895.

The Cities of Refuge. JOSHUA 20: 1-9.

(Commit to memory verse 9.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "Who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us." Heb. 6: 18.

PROVE THAT—God has provided us a refuge. Prov. 18: 10.

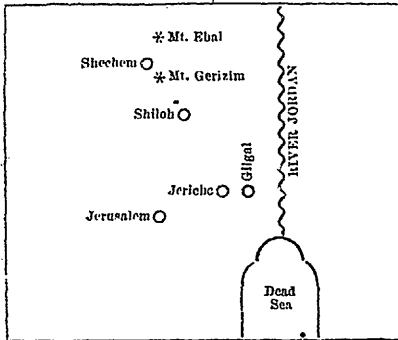
SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 37. *What benefits do believers receive from Christ at death?*

A. The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into glory; and their bodies, being still united to Christ, do rest in their graves till the resurrection.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 161, 145, 48, 146.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The cities of refuge. Josh. 20: 1-9. *Tuesday.* Purpose explained. Deut. 19: 1-13. *Wednesday.* The law of refuge. Num. 35: 9-15. *Thursday.* God our refuge. Ps. 91. *Friday.* A safe refuge. 2 Sam. 22: 1-20. *Saturday.* True rest. Matt. 11: 25-30. *Sabbath.* Sure and steadfast. Heb 6: 13-20. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.



INTRODUCTORY. The ark of God was now at Shiloh, where it remained for 300 years. Here the allotment of the territory was completed (18: 1). In ancient times the next of kin to a man who might be killed in any way by another, considered it his sacred duty to avenge his death. Where there was no strong government to enforce the penalty against a murderer there was some excuse for this custom, but it had become everywhere a system of bloody revenge. The law of Moses here makes a distinction between accidental and intentional killing, and cities of refuge are provided so that an innocent person may not fall a victim to hasty revengeful feelings.

LESSON PLAN. Provided in Mercy. vs. 1-3. II. Governed by Justice. vs. 4-6. III. Accessible to all. vs. 7-9.

2. Appoint out—R. V. "assign." By the hand of Moses—By the agency of Moses (Num. 35: 6, 13-34; Deut. 19: 3-9). There were to be six of them. **3. Unwittingly—**With no intention of doing so. No place could protect a wilful murderer (Ex. 21: 14). **The avenger of blood—**The nearest kinsman of the person killed. It was considered his duty to avenge the death of his relative. This is how Moses restrained a very cruel custom and prepared the way for the more humane and just treatment of innocent persons. **4. At the entering of the gate—**In the most public part of the city, where the magistrates held court (Kuth 4: 1, 2). Probably some one was always in attendance. **Declare his cause—**Give his version of the occurrence which led to his claiming an asylum there. **Take him into the city—**That is, if he seemed to be innocent of murder. **6. The congregation—**The elders of his own

city, who would put him on his trial. If he were then proved guilty of murder he would be put to death, but if not he would be returned to the city of refuge, where he had to remain until his own death or that of the high priest. If he were caught out of the prescribed bounds the avenger of blood had still a right to kill him (Num. 35: 15-34). He was still punished for his criminal carelessness although not put to death. **7. They appointed—**Consecrated. Three of these cities were on the west of Jordan, Kadesh in the north, Shechem in the centre and Hebron in the south. **8.** Three were on the east of Jordan, Golan in the north, Ramoth in the centre, and Bezer in the south. Roads were to be made to all these cities (Deut. 19: 3). Any Israelite could reach one of them in half a day or less. **9. And for the stranger—**This merciful law was extended to foreigners as well.

LESSONS. 1. The law of God justly demands the death of the sinner. 2. A refuge has been provided in Christ Jesus. 3. We should lose no time in fleeing to him. 4. He is within reach of all. 5. We are safe in him.

LESSON XII—September 22nd, 1895.

Joshua Renewing the Covenant. JOSHUA 24: 14-25.

(Commit to memory verses 22-24.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "The Lord our God will we serve, and his voice will we obey." Josh. 24: 24.

PROVE THAT—We should decide for God. 1 Kings 18: 21.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 38. *What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection?* A. At the resurrection, believers being raised up in glory, shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of judgment, and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoying of God to all eternity.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 107, 103, 135, 141.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Joshua renewing the covenant. Josh. 24: 14-25. *Tuesday.* The stone of witness. Josh. 24: 26-31. *Wednesday.* Occasion of the covenant. Josh. 24: 1-13. *Thursday.* Joshua's exhortation. Josh. 23: 1-10. *Friday.* Warning against disobedience. Josh. 23: 11-16. *Saturday.* Persuasion to faithfulness. 1 Sam. 12: 20-25. *Sabbath.* The better covenant. Heb. 8: 7-13. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. Nearly eighteen years after the division of the land, Joshua, feeling that his end was drawing near, summoned all Israel with their elders and rulers to Shechem to receive his final charge. He then gave them his farewell counsel and bound them anew, in a solemn covenant, to God. This was his last official act. He died shortly afterwards at the age of one hundred and ten.

LESSON PLAN. I. Decision Demanded. vs. 14, 15. II. Decision Made. vs. 16-21. III. Decision Ratified. vs. 22-25.

14. **Now therefore.**—In view of the great things that God had done for them and which he had just recounted (Deut. 10: 12; 1 Sam. 12: 24). **Fear the Lord**—Reverence and worship him (Ps. 2: 11; Prov. 1: 7; Job 28: 28). **In sincerity and in truth**—With the heart as well as with the outward form (John 4: 23, 24; 1 Cor. 5: 8; 2 Cor. 1: 12; 2: 17; Ps. 1: 1; Eph. 6: 24). **The flood**—R. V. "beyond the river"—The river Euphrates. The gods of the ancestors of Abraham. 15. **Evil**—Undesirable. God wants willing service or none. **Choose you this day**—The Bible urges to immediate decision regarding our service of God (Ruth 1: 15; 1 Kings 18: 21; Ezek. 20: 39; John 6: 67). **As for me**—Whatever others might do, Joshua and all his family would remain loyal to their God (Gen. 18: 19). 16. **God forbid**—An expression of horror at the very thought. Three times Joshua made them repeat this resolve. It was kept for a whole generation (ch. 24: 31; Judges 2: 7). 17, 18. **Reasons for this choice:** (1) He was their God, (2) He set them free, (3) He defended them and provided for them in their journey, (4) He conquered the land for them. We have similar reasons for serving God. 19. **You cannot serve the Lord**—That is, unless you give him your entire and

sincere allegiance. They had not shewn hitherto that they were able to do this (Matt. 6: 24; Luke 14: 25-33). **He is a holy God**—He requires absolute purity of heart (Lev. 19: 2; 1 Sam. 6: 20; Heb. 12: 14; Matt. 5: 8; Eph. 5: 5). **He is a jealous God**—Loyalty to him forbids that any other should share his place in our hearts (Ex. 20: 5). **He will not forgive**—Will not tolerate, or overlook. Sin is not a slight matter in his eyes. He does forgive the penitent (Ex. 34: 6, 7; Ps. 32: 5; Prov. 28: 13; 1 John 1: 9, 7), for Jesus' sake. He bore the penalty of sin for those who repent and believe. 20. **Strange gods**—Gods of the stranger, or foreigner. **He will turn**—The change is not in God, but in his people who turn away from him (2 Chr. 15: 2; Ezra 8: 22; Isa. 17: 13; Heb. 10: 26-29, 38; Matt. 7: 7, 8). 23. **Put away the strange gods**—Idolatry was secretly practised by many (Ps. 66: 18; Prov. 28: 9). **Incline your heart**—Give your heart to God, love and reverence him. 25. **Made a covenant**—Renewed the covenant made at Sinai (Ex. 19: 1-8; 24: 3), as Moses did in Moab (Deut. 29: 1). **Set them a statute**—The covenant was solemnly recorded as part of the national constitution. They were registered in the book of the law of God (verse 26).

LESSONS. 1. God's goodness should lead us to love and serve him. 2. He demands our undivided worship and devotion. 3. He will not overlook sin, but will receive the penitent who pleads the merits of Jesus. 4. Whatever others may do, we should serve the Lord. 5. Solemn vows are helpful.

LESSON XIII—September 29th, 1895.

REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT: "There hath not failed one word of all his good promise, which he promised by the hand of Moses his servant." 1 Kings 8: 56.

PROVE THAT—The Old Testament is God's Word. 2 Tim. 3: 16.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 4, 49, 9, 251.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Review Ques. 27-38.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The Ten Commandments. Ex. 20: 1-17. *Tuesday.* The golden calf. Ex. 32: 1-8. *Wednesday.* Report of the spies. Num. 13: 23-33. *Thursday.* The brazen serpent. Num. 21: 4-9. *Friday.* The new home in Canaan. Deut. 6: 3-15. *Saturday.* Crossing the Jordan. Josh. 3: 5-17. *Sabbath.* Caleb's Reward, Josh. 14: 5-14. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

REVIEW CHART—THIRD QUARTER.

LESSON.	TITLE.	GOLDEN TEXT.	LESSON PLAN.	CENTRAL THOUGHT.
I. Ex. 20: 1-17	T. C.	Thou shalt love.	P.—D. G.—D. M.	Jesus takes away sin.
II. Ex. 32: 1-8, 30-35	G. C.	Little children.	S.—W.—I.	Christ intercedes for us.
III. Lev. 10: 1-11	N. A.	Do not drink.	P. S.—G. G.—M. S.	Approach God reverently.
IV. Num. 10: 29-36	J. C.	Come thou . . .	K. I.—S. G.	Invite others to Christ.
V. Num. 13: 17-20, 23-33	R. S.	The Lord is . . .	S. S. O.—E. F.—E. U.	Trust God for victory.
VI. Num. 21: 4-9	B. S.	As Moses	S.—P.—C.	Look to Jesus.
VII. Deut. 6: 3-15	N. H. C.	Thou shalt bless	I. G.—L. W.—R. M. —R. N.	Be grateful to God.
VIII. Josh. 3: 5-17	C. J.	When thou . . .	P.—P.—P.	Jesus near in death.
IX. Josh. 8: 8-20	F. J.	By faith	J. I.—J. D.	In God's strength we are strong.
X. Josh. 14: 6-14	O. R.	He wholly	P. F.—P. B.—P. R.	Fidelity in youth rewarded in age.
XI. Josh. 20: 1-9	O. R.	Who have fled.	P. M.—G. J.—A. A.	Christ our refuge.
XII. Josh. 24: 14-25	J. R. C.	The Lord our.	D. D.—D. M.—D. R.	Our Covenant—Baptism.

The Lessons of this Quarter will be best reviewed with the help of a large map. This will allow you to touch on events between the lessons as far as you wish or the standard of your study during the last three months allows. What events occurred at the following places? In what lessons are they narrated? What Golden Texts are illustrated by them? What lessons have we learnt from them?

EGYPT. MOUNT HOR. GILGAL.
 MARAH. EDOM. JERICH0.
 ELIM. WILDERNESS. AI.
 REPHIDIM. EAST OF JORDAN. HEBRON.
 SINAL PLAINS OF MOAB. SHILOH.
 KADESH. PISGAH. CITIES OF REFUGE.
 ESCHOL. JORDAN. SHECHEM.

Similarly find out all that is remembered about the persons who have come before us during the quarter.

MOSES. AARON. NADAB and ABIHU.
 MISHAEL and ELEAZAR and HOBAB and
 ELZAPHAN. ITHAMAR. JETHRO.
 JOSHUA. CALEB. THE ARK.

LESSON I—July 7th, 1895.

The Ten Commandments. EXODUS 20: 1-17.

TEST QUESTIONS.

Trace on a map the route of the children of Israel from Goshen to Sinai. Describe the crossing of the Red Sea. Describe the rejoicing of the people at their deliverance. (Ex. 15: 1-21). What is the first stopping place mentioned? What miracle was wrought there? Where did they next halt? What food was miraculously provided for the host? How long was it continued to them? (Ex. 16: 35). Shew that the Sabbath was kept before the giving of the Ten Commandments. (Ex. 16: 23). How was water provided at Rephidim? (Ex. 17: 5). With what enemy did the Israelites fight their first battle? How did they obtain the victory? What relatives joined Moses? (Ex. 18: 19-24). What precautions were taken lest anyone should come too near the mount? (Ex. 19: 12-13). What signs of God's presence appeared at the mount? How long was this after the departure from Egypt? (19: 1). How much did God speak audibly to the people? (Deut. 5: 22). Why did he not continue longer? (Ex. 20: 19; Deut. 5: 23-28). Condense the Ten Commandments into two. (Matt. 22: 37-40). How is the First Commandment violated by professed Christians? Mention some instances of the violation of the Second? Of the Third? In what sense is any person, place or thing sacred? What broad rule did Jesus lay down regarding the Sabbath? (Mark 2: 27-28). Shew from the commandment itself that we should not only abstain from work ourselves, but should not require others to work unnecessarily for us on the Sabbath? What is peculiar about the Fifth Commandment? (Eph. 6: 23). How much more than obedience is included in the word "honor"? Does the principle of this command apply to others than our parents? When was the first sin against the law of the Sixth Commandment committed? When was the commandment first laid down? (Gen. 4: 10; 9: 5, 6). How may we break it without committing murder? Name some ways in which the Eighth Commandment is violated by people who call themselves honest? (Deut. 24: 14-15). How may we be guilty, thoughtlessly, of breaking the Ninth Commandment? What is meant by "covet"? Give an example from the Bible of coveting and its consequences (1 Kings 21). Review *Shorter Catechism Questions 44-81*.

LESSON II—July 14th, 1895.

The Golden Calf. EXODUS 35: 1-8, 30-35.

TEST QUESTIONS.

What kind of an altar did God prescribe? (Ex. 20: 15). What merciful law was made regarding pledged garments? (22: 26-27). Why were the Israelites to treat strangers kindly? (23: 19). Why would God drive out the inhabitants of Canaan but gradually? (23: 29-30). Who were invited to accompany Moses? (24: 9). What did they see? To whom did Moses commit the people during his absence? (24: 14). Whom did God choose to be his priests? (28: 1). Whom did God endow with special talents for the construction of the tabernacle and its vessels? (31: 1-6). What special meaning was given to the Sabbath day? (31: 16-17). What did God give Moses? How long was Moses in the mount with God? (24: 18). Why were the people impatient for his return? What did they propose to Aaron? What is forbidden in the Seventh Commandment? What ought Aaron to have done? What did he do? Where did this nation of slaves get so much gold? (Ex. 11: 2, 3; 12: 35, 36). What suggested the idea of a calf-like idol? In whose honor did they profess to hold the feast? How was Moses informed of the conduct of the people? What did God threaten? What did he promise Moses? By what argument did Moses plead with God? What did Moses do when in sight of the camp? What did he say to Aaron? What reply did Aaron make? What punishment was then inflicted on the most guilty ones? What tribe remained loyal? How does Moses shew his great love for Israel? What promises does God give him? In what way is the sin taken notice of in future backsliding?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—How was food provided for the Israelites while in the desert? (4)
- 2—Into what two groups are the Ten Commandments divided? (4)
- 3—Distinguish between the prohibitions in the first two commandments? (5)
- 4—Why should we keep holy the Sabbath day? (4)
- 5—What commandment forbids hatred and malice? (4)
- 6—What commandment may discontentment lead us to break? (4)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—Why had the people become impatient? (4)
- 2—Where did Aaron get the gold of which to make the idol? (4)
- 3—Shew that this sin was a breach of the Second Commandment, not of the First? (5)
- 4—What did Moses do with the tablets on which the Commandments were written? (4)
- 5—What did he do with the Golden Calf? (4)
- 6—In his prayer for the people how did he shew his love for them? (4)

Name.....

LESSON III—July 21st, 1895.

Nadab and Abihu. LEV. 10: 1-11.

TEST QUESTIONS.

What gracious proclamation of himself did God make to Moses? (Ex. 34: 6-7). What sign of his communion with God was seen upon Moses? (Ex. 34: 29-35). Who supplied the materials for the tabernacle? (Ex. 35: 29; 36: 1-7). What was the ark? The mercy seat? What stood upon the mercy seat? What was put into the ark? Where was it placed? (Ex. 40: 20). For what purpose was a table made? Describe the "Candlestick" (Ex. 37: 17-24). Describe the high priest's breast-plate? (Ex. 39: 8-21). What was engraved on a gold plate for his mitre? (Ex. 39: 30). How did God manifest the acceptance of the tabernacle? (Ex. 40: 34-38). How did he manifest his acceptance of Aaron's first sacrifice? (Lev. 9: 24). Give other instances similar to this. (1 Kings. 18: 38; 2 Chr. 7: 1-2). What fire should Nadab and Abihu have taken? (Ex. 16: 12). What command had been given regarding this fire? (Lev. 6: 13). When was it finally extinguished? (At the capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar). Give other instances in which God summarily punished flagrant wickedness? (2 Sam. 6: 7; 1 Kings 1: 10; Acts. 5: 1-10). Give other instances of meek submission to God's chastisements? (1 Sam. 3: 18; Job. 1: 20; 2: 10; Isa. 39: 8). Why were Aaron and his surviving sons forbidden to shew the usual signs of mourning? Why were the people permitted to mourn? Why were the priests forbidden to drink wine? Shew that this sanctions and recommends total abstinence at all times.

LESSON IV—July 28th, 1895.

Journeying to Canaan. NUM. 10: 29-36.

TEST QUESTIONS.

What was to be done with the scape goat? (Lev. 16: 10; 21: 22). In what respect is it a type of Christ? What law was given regarding every seventh year? (25: 2-7). Regarding the fiftieth year? (25: 8-16). What promises were given on condition of obedience to these laws? (26: 3-13). What was the number of men fit for military service? (Num. 1: 45, 46). Draw a plan shewing the position of the several tribes when encamped (ch. 2). Why did God claim all the first born? (3: 11-13). What tribe did he take as a substitute for the first born? (3: 41). What was done with regard to the difference in their numbers? (3: 46-51). What was the vow of the nazirite? (6: 3). What was the form of the benediction to be used by Aaron? (6: 24-26). What was the order of the tribes on the march? (10: 14-28). Under what circumstances did Moses first meet Jethro? (Ex. 2: 15-20). When had Jethro visited Moses? (Ex. 18). Who were the Midianites? How long had the Israelites remained at Sinai? (Ex. 19: 1; Num. 10: 11). What had God promised to do for Israel? Did any of Hobab's tribe accept the invitation? On what other occasion did the ark precede the host? When did the cloudy pillar first appear? How did it lead the host of Israel? (Ex. 40: 36-38). Does God still give his people a divine leader? (1 Pet. 2: 21).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—What was the sin of Nadab and Abihu? (3)
- 2—How did Moses interpret the judgment that befel them? (3)
- 3—What was commendable in Aaron's conduct on the occasion? (4)
- 4—What general lesson does Moses' command to Aaron and his sons regarding mourning teach us? (6)
- 5—What command regarding the use of wine was laid upon the priests? (3)
- 6—What arguments in favour of "total abstinence" do you deduce from the lesson? (6)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—What invitation did Moses give to his brother-in-law? (3)
- 2—By what reasons did he urge him to accept it? (5)
- 3—When and to whom was the promise that the Israelites should possess Canaan first given? (5)
- 4—By what visible token of God's presence were they led while journeying? (3)
- 5—What prayers were offered up when the march began and when it ended? (3)
- 6—Why did God separate the Israelites from other nations and give them their religious institutions? (6)

Name.....

LESSON V—August 4th, 1895.

The Report of the Spies NUM. 13 : 17-20, 23-33.

TEST QUESTIONS.

What occurred at Taberah? (Num. 11: 1-3). How is the manna described? (11: 7-9). What judgment befel the people at Kibroth-hattaavah? (11: 31-35). What incident illustrates Moses' freedom from jealousy? (11: 27-29). What illustrates the opposite character in Aaron and Miriam? (12: 1, 2). How were they punished? Point out Kadesh on the map. How long did the Israelites remain there? (33: 37, 38). By whom were the spies sent into Canaan? (13: 1, 2). Contrast the conduct of Abraham with that of his descendants. (Heb. 11: 8). In what spirit should we make enquiries with respect to possible obstacles in the way of duty? Shew that the spies did their work thoroughly. Shew that the majority exaggerated in their statements. By what arguments did Joshua and Caleb endeavor to overcome the cowardice of the people? (14: 7-9). How were their efforts received? (14: 10). How did God manifest his displeasure? (14: 11, 12). With what argument did Moses plead for the people? (14: 13-19). How were Caleb and Joshua rewarded? How were the false spies punished? (14: 36, 37). How were the people punished? Of what further disobedience were they guilty? What was the result?

LESSON VI—August 11th, 1895.

The Brazen Serpent NUM. 21 : 4-9.

TEST QUESTIONS.

How long did the Israelites remain at Kadesh? Of what sin were Korah and his companions guilty? (Num. 16: 3). What was their punishment? In what way did God shew the people that he had chosen Aaron as his priest? (ch. 17). What sin did Moses commit? (20: 12). What punishment did God lay upon him? What request did Moses send to the king of Edom? Why did he speak in such a friendly way to him? How was his request received? What long journey did this refusal entail upon Israel? What occurred at Mount Hor? Who succeeded Aaron in the priesthood? What direction did the Israelites take when they left Kadesh? Why did they wish to go to the eastward of the Dead Sea? At what did they murmur? What was their punishment? How were they cured? What was afterwards done with the brazen serpent? Of whom is it a type? (John 12: 32). In what likeness did Christ come? (Rom. 8: 32; 2 Cor. 5: 21). What does he invite us to do? (Isa. 45: 22; Zech. 12: 10; John 1: 29; Heb. 12: 2). What does he give? (John 6: 40, 47, 54; 3: 36; Rom. 5: 20, 21; 8: 1).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—What three things were the spies instructed to observe regarding the people? (5)
- 2.—What three things were they to note regarding the land? (5)
- 3.—What evidence of the character of the country did the spies bring back with them? (4)
- 4.—How did the majority of them “slander” the land? (4)
- 5.—How did they describe the inhabitants? (4)
- 6.—Who alone of all the spies gave a true report? (3)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—What sad event occurred at Mount Hor? (4)
- 2.—Why did the people murmur? (4)
- 3.—What punishment did God send? (4)
- 4.—What did God direct Moses to do? (4)
- 5.—On what conditions were the people healed? (4)
- 6.—In what respect does the brazen serpent resemble Christ? (5)

Name.....

LESSON VII—August 18th, 1895.

The New Home in Canaan. DEUT. 6: 3-15.

TEST QUESTIONS.

Give the "Song of the Well." (Num. 21: 17.) Where did the Amorites dwell? What was the name of their king? Did the Israelites wish to attack them? (Num. 21: 21-24.) What song of triumph was then composed? What king did they next conquer? Where was his territory? Amongst what people did the Israelites encamp? What prophet did the king ask to come and curse them? Did he wish to please the king? Why could he not do as he wished? What was the number of the Israelites when they were at Sinai? (Num. 2: 32, 33.) What was their number when encamped in the plains of Moab? (Num. 26: 51, 62.) What tribes wished to remain on the east side of the Jordan? (Num. 32: 33.) For what purpose were the cities of refuge set apart? (Num. 35: 11, 12.) What is the meaning of the word *Deuteronomy*? Who was appointed leader after Moses? (Deut. 1: 38.) How many years had elapsed from the time that the people came to Kadesh-barnea? (Deut. 2: 14.) What duty was enjoined upon the people? On what were the Lord's promises conditioned? What is the sum of the ten commandments? How was God's word to be honored? What do the Scriptures principally teach? How is the word made effectual to salvation? How is the word to be read and heard that it may become effectual to salvation? Of what did Moses charge them to beware? What duty did he command? What sin did he forbid? What punishment did he announce?

LESSON VIII—August 25th, 1895.

Crossing the Jordan. JOSHUA 3: 5-17.

TEST QUESTIONS.

What Psalm was written by Moses? (Ps. 90.) From what mountain did he view Canaan? Where did he die? What is said of his grave? What reference to this in the New Testament? (Jude 9.) On what occasion did Moses revisit the earth? How old was he when he died? What is said of his physical strength? Who succeeded him? What is the meaning of his name? Of whom is he a type and namesake? Who treated the spies kindly? By what sign were they to know her house, in order to spare it? What report did the spies bring back? What proclamation was made in the camp on the day before the passing of the Jordan? How were they to sanctify themselves? (Ex. 19: 10-14.) What was the ark of the covenant? What did it contain? (Héb. 9: 4.) Who alone had the right to carry it? (Num. 4: 15.) What was the usual place of the ark when on the march? On what other occasion was it carried in front? (Num. 10: 33.) How far in advance was it now to be carried? For what purpose were the twelve men chosen? At what time of the year was the crossing made? Why was Jordan swollen at that time? What happened when the feet of the priests touched the brink of the river? How far up was the water stopped? Where did the priests remain with the ark? Mention other similar miracles? Of what is Canaan a type? Of what is Jordan a type?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1—What was promised to the Israelites if they kept God's covenant? (4)

2—What is the first and greatest commandment? (4)

3—How were the people to shew their regard for God's law? (5)

4—For what were they to be grateful? (4)

5—What was their danger in prosperity? (4)

6—What judgment would follow disobedience? (4)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1—What command did Joshua give to the people, and why? (4)

2—What command did he give to the priests? (4)

3—What promise did God give to Joshua? (4)

4—What promise did He give to the people? (4)

5—What rendered the crossing of the Jordan impossible without a miracle? (5)

6—Where was the ark stationed while the people were passing over? (4)

Name.....

LESSON IX—September 1st, 1895.

The Fall of Jericho. JOSHUA 6: 8-20.

TEST QUESTIONS.

Where did the Israelites encamp on the west side of Jordan? What memorial did they set up there? What religious rites did they observe? Why were they not attacked while thus engaged? (Josh. 5: 1.) When did the manna cease? Who was the real commander-in-chief of Israel? (Josh. 5: 13-15.) What reasons have we for believing this to have been Christ? (Matt. 4: 10; Rev. 22: 8, 9; Ex. 3: 5.) Why was this peculiar method of capturing the city prescribed? What would be its effect on the people? On the nations of Canaan? Why is the number seven used so often? What was meant by the city being devoted to the Lord? How did Rahab shew her faith by her works? Explain how the walls of Jericho fell down by faith? (Heb. 11: 30.) What prohibition was laid upon the Israelites with regard to the spoil? Who violated this? How was he discovered? What was his punishment?

LESSON X—September 8th, 1895.

Caleb's Reward. JOSH. 14: 5-14.

TEST QUESTIONS.

Describe the capture of Ai. (Josh. 8.) What right had the Israelites to drive out the Canaanites? Were they right in putting everyone of them to death? What ceremony was performed at Mt. Ebal? (8: 30-35.) How did the Gibeonites secure a treaty of peace with Joshua? What war did this treaty give rise to? What miracle did Joshua work in this campaign? What tribes were located on the east of Jordan? What individual claimed an inheritance as a gift and not by lot? On what ground did he make this claim? Who supported him? Why did he thus present his request publicly? Was he a descendant of Jacob? What blessings already enjoyed did Caleb recount with gratitude? How did Caleb hope to conquer the Anakim? How did Joshua receive his petition? Why was Hebron called Kirjath-arba? What did Joshua do to the Anakim? (15: 13-17.) What does God promise to his servants? (1 John 2: 25; 1 Tim. 4: 8; Rev. 2: 10.) What assurances have we to rest upon? (2 Cor. 1: 20; Heb. 10: 23).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—How often did the Israelites march around Jericho? (3)
- 2—What was the order of the procession? (4)
- 3—What doom was pronounced against the city? (4)
- 4—Who was spared, and why? (4)
- 5—What prohibition was laid upon the people with regard to the spoil? (4)
- 6—“By faith the walls of Jericho fell down.” How was faith exhibited in the capture of Jericho? (6)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—On what occasion had Caleb “wholly followed the Lord?” (4)
- 2—What reward was promised him? (4)
- 3—What request did he now make? (4)
- 4—Who supported him in this? (4)
- 5—On what did Caleb rely for success? (4)
- 6—Tell anything you know about Hebron. (5)

Name.....

LESSON XI—September 15th, 1895.

The Cities of Refuge. JOSHUA 20: 1-9.

TEST QUESTIONS.

Locate on the map the territories of the several tribes.

For whom alone were the cities of refuge provided? (Num. 35: 13-25.) Before what court was he to be first heard? Who were finally to determine his innocence or guilt? How long was he to remain in the city of refuge? What might be the penalty if found outside the prescribed limits? In what respects was this law an improvement upon the common law of blood-revenge at that time? What was the law regarding murder? (35: 31.) In what respect was this an advance upon the practice of other nations? What law was made regarding the roads to the cities of refuge? (Deut. 19: 3.) What was to be done when a dead body was found and the murderer unknown? (Deut. 21: 1-9.) How many witnesses were required before an accused person could be put to death? (Num. 35: 19-30.) What was the punishment of a false witness? (Num. 19: 16-21.) What obligation in connection with the execution rested upon the witnesses? (Deut. 13: 10; 17: 7; Josh. 7: 25; John 8: 7.) In what respects are the cities of refuge typical of Christ?

LESSON XII—September 22nd, 1895.

Joshua Renewing the Covenant. JOSHUA 24: 14-25.

TEST QUESTIONS.

What tribe was without an inheritance in the land? How were homes provided for them? (Josh. 21.) What testimony to God's faithfulness is given at the close of the allotment of land? (Josh. 21: 45.) How had the tribes settled on the east of Jordan shewn their loyalty to the common cause? (22: 1-3.) In what spirit were they sent home? What did they take with them? With whom were they to share the spoils? What did they do which aroused the resentment of the other tribes? What law did they seem to transgress? (Lev. 17: 8, 9; Deut. 12: 13, 14.) How did the rest of Israel remonstrate with them? In what solemn words did they repudiate any intention of doing wrong? For what purpose had they built the altar? How long was Joshua leader of the nation? For how long had they enjoyed peaceful possession of the land? What was Joshua's great concern for the people, now that he was aged? Name the twelve things that God had done for Israel? (24: 1-13.) Name some of the stronger reasons which we have to love and serve God? Give some New Testament warnings against idolatry. (1 Cor. 10: 14; 1 John 5: 21.) What are the advantages of taking solemn pledges to do what is right whether we pledge ourselves or not? What is the Christian's renewal of his covenant? What monument was set up as a reminder of this covenant at Shechem? (vs. 26, 27.) How old was Joshua when he died? Where was Joseph buried? What command of his was now obeyed? (Gen. 50: 24, 25.)

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—Why were cities of refuge appointed? (3)
- 2—How long was the manslayer obliged to remain in the city? (4)
- 3—How many such cities were set apart and where were they situated? (4)
- 4—What was the penalty for wilful murder? (Ex. 21: 12-14.) (4)
- 5—How did these cities represent Christ? (6)
- 6—For whom is He a refuge? (Heb. 7: 25.) (4)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—What choice did Joshua offer the people? (4)
- 2—What was his own resolution? (4)
- 3—What reasons did the people give for their choice? (5)
- 4—What kind of service does God require? (4)
- 5—How did the people express their decision the third time? (4)
- 6—What solemn confirmation of this did they make? (4)

Name.....

LESSON XIII—September 29th, 1895.

REVIEW.

- 1.—What commandments were on the "First Table"? (4)
- 2.—What commandments were on the Second Table? (4)
- 3.—Why did the people want an idol to worship? (5)
- 4.—When Moses interceded for the people what did he ask God to do? (3)
- 5.—What was the sin of Nadab and Abihu? (4)
- 6.—What prohibition was laid upon the priests apparently in consequence of this sin? (4)
- 7.—Whom did Moses invite to join them in their march to Canaan? (4)
- 8.—How was the host guided on its way? (4)
- 9.—What proof of the quality of the land did the spies bring back with them? (4)
- 10.—Why were the people afraid to go forward? (4)
- 11.—Why were fiery serpents sent among the people? (4)
- 12.—What was the means of their cure? (4)

- 13.—How were the people to shew their regard for God's law? (5)
- 14.—Of what did Moses charge them to beware? (3)
- 15.—What happened when the feet of the priests who carried the ark touched the edge of the Jordan? (4)
- 16.—How did the Israelites commemorate this miracle? (4)
- 17.—Describe the siege of Jericho? (4)
- 18.—Who was saved, and why? (4)
- 19.—For what was Caleb rewarded? (4)
- 20.—What spot did he choose for his portion? (4)
- 21.—For what persons alone were the cities of refuge provided? (4)
- 22.—How many were there and where were they situated? (4)
- 23.—How long did Joshua rule Israel? (4)
- 24.—What choice did he set before the people in his farewell charge? (4)
- 25.—With what solemnities was their decision confirmed? (4)

Name

EXCUSE FOR ABSENCE.

Dear Teacher,—Please excuse my absence from Sabbath School to-day, I cannot come because I have read the "Daily Portions" and answered the questions as well as I could. I have committed to memory verses in addition to the Golden Text, and Questions in the Catechism and have recited them to I was at church I send with this my Weekly Offering of cents.

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