

The Home Study Quarterly

FOR SENIOR SCHOLARS AND THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

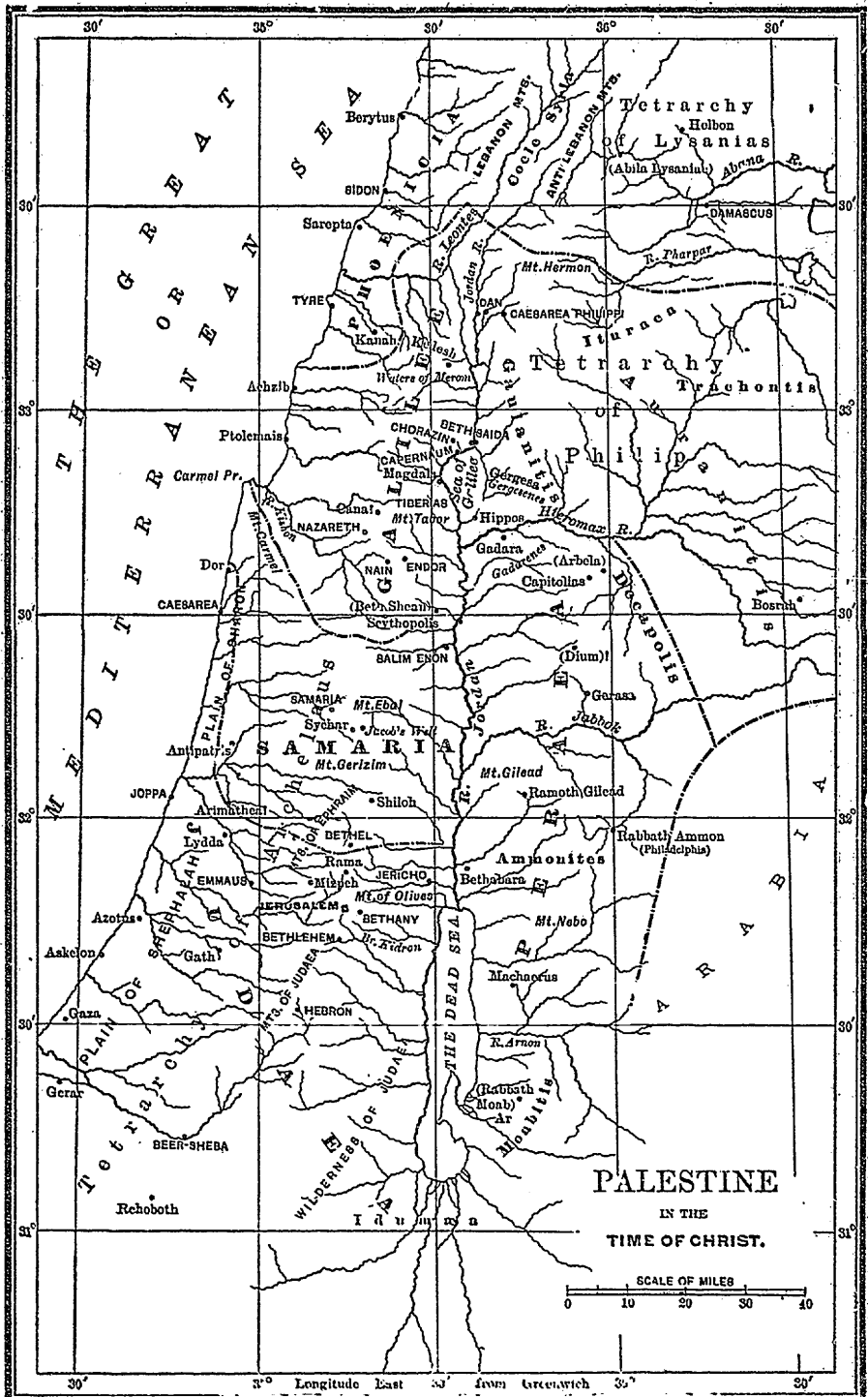
Vol. II.

January, February and March.

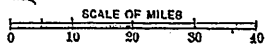
No. 1.

ORDER OF EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

EVENTS.	MATTHEW.	MARK.	LUKE.	JOHN.
Events preceding the birth of Jesus (I).....	_____	_____	1: 5-70	_____
Life of Christ until John the Baptist appears (II).....	1: 1-2, 23	_____	2: 1-52	_____
The ministry of John the Baptist (III).....	3: 1-12	1: 1-3	{ 1: 80 3: 1-22	_____
THE YEAR OF OBSCURITY.				
The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.....	3: 13-4: 11	1: 9-13	3: 21-4: 13	_____
First Disciples of Jesus.....	_____	_____	_____	1: 10-51
The marriage feast of Cana.....	_____	_____	_____	2: 1-12
First purging of the Temple. Discourse with Nicodemus.....	_____	_____	_____	2: 13-3: 21
Unrecorded ministry in Judea.....	_____	_____	_____	3: 22-36
Imprisonment of John. Jesus retires to Galilee.....	4: 12	1: 14	_____	4: 1-42
THE YEAR OF POPULARITY.				
Healing of the nobleman's son.....	4: 17	1: 14-15	4: 14	4: 43-54
Rejection at Nazareth (IV).....	4: 13-16	0: 1-6	4: 15-31	_____
Miraculous draught of fishes.....	4: 18-22	1: 16-20	5: 1-11	_____
Healing of the demoniac and Peter's mother-in-law.....	{ 3: 14-17 4: 23-25	1: 21-39	4: 31-44	_____
Healing of a leper.....	3: 2-4	1: 40-45	5: 12-16	_____
Healing of a paralytic "borne of four" (V).....	9: 2-5	2: 1-12	5: 17-26	_____
Call of Matthew.....	9: 9	2: 13, 14	5: 27-28	_____
The infirm man at Bethesda.....	_____	_____	_____	5: 1-47
Healing the man with a withered hand.....	12: 1-21	{ 2: 23-23 3: 1-12	6: 1-11	_____
Sermon on the Mount (VI).....	{ 5: 1-7: 20 10: 2-4	3: 13-19	6: 13-40	_____
Healing the Centurion's servant (VII).....	3: 1, 5-13	_____	7: 1-10	_____
Raising widow's son at Nain (VII).....	_____	_____	7: 11-17	_____
Visit of disciples of John.....	11: 2-30	_____	7: 18-35	_____
Sinful woman forgiven.....	_____	_____	7: 36-50	_____
"He casteth out devils by Beelzebub.....	{ 9: 35 12: 22-37	0: 6 3: 20-30	8: 1-3 11: 14-23	_____
"Who is my mother and who are my brethren" ?.....	12: 38-50	3: 31-35	{ 8: 19-21 11: 37-13: 9	_____
Instructive discourses.....	_____	_____	12: 37-45	_____
Faithful and unfaithful servants (XII).....	18: 1-53	4: 1-34	8: 4-18	_____
Parable of the sower.....	_____	_____	{ 8: 22 9: 57-62 7: 22-25	_____
Christ stilling the tempest.....	8: 13-27	4: 35-41	8: 26-40	_____
Healing the Gadarene demoniac.....	8: 28-34	5: 1-20	8: 26-40	_____
Raising of Jairus' daughter.....	9: 1-26	{ 6: 21 2: 15-22 5: 22-43	5: 20-30 8: 41-56	_____
Two blind men healed.....	9: 27-31	_____	_____	_____
His works ascribed to Beelzebub.....	9: 32-34	_____	_____	_____
The apostles sent out.....	9: 35-38	_____	_____	_____
Death of John the Baptist.....	10: 1, 5-42	0: 7-13	9: 1-6	_____
Five thousand fed—Walking on the sea.....	14: 1-12	0: 14-31	9: 7-10	_____
Discourse on the Bread of Life.....	14: 13-30	0: 32-50	9: 10-17	6: 1-21 6: 22-71
THE YEAR OF OPPOSITION.				
Healing daughter of Syrophenician woman.....	_____	_____	_____	_____
Feeding four thousand.....	15: 1-30	7: 1-3: 10	_____	_____
Various discourses.—Peter's confession (IX).....	16: 1-20	8: 11-30	9: 13-21	_____
Jesus foretells his death—The Transfiguration.....	{ 16: 21-23 17: 1-27	8: 31-33 9: 1-33	9: 22-45	_____
Contention for pre-eminence.....	18: 1-36	9: 33-50	9: 46-50	_____
The seventy disciples sent out.....	_____	_____	10: 1-16	_____
Jesus at the Feast of the Tabernacles.....	_____	_____	_____	7: 2-8; 50 0: 1; 10: 21
Heals a man blind from his birth.....	_____	_____	_____	_____
The seventy return. Various discourses and miracles.....	_____	_____	10: 17-18: 14	_____
Parable of the Good Samaritan (X).....	_____	_____	10: 25-37	_____
Teaching about prayer (XI).....	_____	_____	11: 1-13	_____



Longitude East from Greenwich



The Lessons of the First Quarter, 1896.

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 hand 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.

HIGHER RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Since this number of the Quarterly will go into the hands of a great many of our scholars who have perhaps not yet heard of, or if they have heard, have but imperfectly understood, the meaning of HIGHER RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, we give once more an outline of the scheme. It consists of four departments, in each of which there are diplomas, medals and prizes awarded to successful candidates. These are open to any person, old or young, connected with our Churches and Sabbath-schools. The examinations are not competitive, that is, all who come up to the required standard receive a diploma, prize, or medal as the case may be. Each department stands by itself. You may take any one alone, or you may take more than one, and will be entitled to all the honors you may obtain in them.

Candidates are classified according to age. Those under fifteen years of age are Juniors; those fifteen but not twenty are Intermediates; and all 20 and over are Seniors. A separate paper is set for each grade, and the questions are uniform all over the church. All the examinations are held on the same day and at the same hour. You need not go from home to be examined. Papers will be sent, if you wish, to your own pastor, superintendent, or teacher, and you may be examined in your own school-room, or any other convenient place.

I. The First Department embraces the *S. S. Lessons* for 1895. If you are over 20 years of age, you must read in addition, Stalker's "Life of Jesus Christ," a small book of 140 pages and exceedingly interesting. For all under twenty years of age nothing more is required than to have studied their lessons faithfully. Should you prefer it, you may be examined at the end of each quarter, instead of in January on the work of the whole year.

Those who wish to study Stalker's "Life of Christ," only, may take the paper on it without taking that on the *S. S. Lessons*. Diplomas, (but not medals or prizes) will be given for it and scholars of any grade may enter. Could not your Bible Class, or Y. P. S. C. E. take this course?

II. The Second Department covers the first 38 questions in the *Shorter Catechism*. The text-book, Salmond's Primer, contains 85 pages, an average of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ to each question. Not a very hard task for a diligent scholar. More than this, the values attached to the answers are so arranged that in the Junior and Intermediate grades 60% of the maximum is given for writing down correctly the answers to questions in the catechism.

The General Assembly also offers a beautiful diploma to all who are able to repeat correctly the whole catechism at one recitation. This may be taken at any time during the year.

III. The Third Department covers the *History* of our mother church in Scotland. No more thrilling story has ever been told. To read it arouses loyal enthusiasm for her principles and proud thankfulness that we are sprung from such a noble lineage. The Junior text-book contains 96 pages. You could read it through in a week, if necessary, but a year spent upon it would not be lost time. The Senior text-book contains 161 pages, and if you can answer the questions at the end of each chapter you will "sweep the paper" next January.

IV. If you are good at composition, you would do well to try the *Essay*. Send for a copy of the Syllabus in order to see what kind of an Essay is required.

It would be a good idea if a number of you should form a "circle" for study, especially of the Life of Christ, the Shorter Catechism, or Scottish Church History. You would easily find some one who would be delighted to encourage you by becoming your leader. Are we asking too much? If not, show your appreciation of the efforts we are making for your welfare by preparing for the examination.

The date of next examination is January 25th, 1896.

For Question Papers and all information write to Rev. W. FARQUHARSON, Vice-Convener, Claude, Ont.

LESSON I—January 5th, 1896.

The Forerunner of Christ. LUKE I: 5-17.

(Commit to memory verses 15 and 16).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways." Luke I: 76.

PROVE THAT—We should prepare for Christ's coming. Isa. 40: 3.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 39. *What is the duty which God requireth of man?* A. The duty which God requireth of man is obedience to his revealed will.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*. Nos. 248, 249, 26, 28.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday*. The Forerunner of Christ. Luke I: 5-17. *Tuesday*. A wondrous infancy. Luke I: 59-66. *Wednesday*. Prophecy of greatness. Luke I: 67-80. *Thursday*. Service of the altar. Ex. 30: 1-10. *Friday*. The Lord's Messenger. Mal. 3: 1-6. *Saturday*. Promise of Elijah. Mal. 4. *Sabbath*. Christ's testimony to John. Matt. 11: 7-14. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. This Gospel was written by Luke, "the beloved physician" (Col. 4: 14), who was the companion of Paul, and also wrote the Acts of the Apostles. The first two chapters have been called "The Gospel of the Infancy," because they narrate events connected with the birth and youth of Jesus.

LESSON PLAN. I. His Godly Parents. vs. 5-7. II. His Birth Announced. vs. 8-14. III. His Character Described. vs. 15-17.

5. **Herod**—Herod the great. **Zacharias**—He was not the high priest. **Abi'a**—This was the eighth of the twenty-four courses into which David divided the priests (1 Chr. 24: 15; Neh. 12: 4). Each course served in the temple twice a year, one week at a time. 6. **Righteous before God**—They were truly pious people, not merely so far as men could see, but in the sight of God (Ps. 119: 6; 2 Cor. 1: 12). **Walking**—Their daily life conformed to God's law. **Blameless**—This does not mean that they were perfect, but that their lives were without reproach. **Well stricken in years**—They were of advanced age, quite old people. 8. **Before God**—In the temple which was God's house. He was said to "dwell between the cherubim" over the ark in the Holy of Holies. In the first temple there was a visible sign of his presence there. 9. **His lot was**—The priest who should offer incense was chosen by lot. It was offered morning and evening, and to perform this service was considered a high honor (Ex. 30: 7, 8). **Incense**—A compound of fragrant gums and resins which gave out a pleasant odor when burning (Ex. 30: 34). The altar of incense stood in the Holy place. 10. **Praying without**—The worshippers in the outer courts of the temple were engaged in silent prayer while the incense was being offered (Lev. 16: 17). **An angel**—Gabriel (verse 19). 12. **He was troubled**

—The natural feeling of one who finds himself in the presence of a supernatural being (Dan. 10: 8; Acts 10: 4; Rev. 1: 17). 13. **Thy prayer is heard**—The prayer of both priest and people was for the coming of the Messiah. 15. **Great in the sight of the Lord**—truly great according to God's idea of greatness. **Drink neither wine**—He was to be a Nazirite (Num. 6: 1-5), set apart by a solemn vow to God's service. Compare Samson (Judges 13: 5) and Samuel (1 Sam. 1: 12). **Filled with the holy Ghost**—From the day of his birth he was to be illuminated, guided, sanctified by the Holy Spirit (Jer. 1: 5; Ps. 22: 9, 10; Gal. 1: 15). 16. **Shall he turn**—lead them to repent and forsake sin, and seek the Lord. 17. **Before him**—The Lord their God. Jesus was "Emmanuel," "God with us." He is here distinctly called "Jehovah." **In the spirit and power of Elijah** (R. V.)—The Jews expected that Elijah himself would return, but the prophet meant only (Mal. 4: 4-6; 3: 1) that one like Elijah would come—a great religious reformer (Matt. 11: 14; 17: 10-13). **Turn the hearts of the fathers to the children**—He would revive family affection by arousing both parents and children to a real anxiety about their salvation. **Prepared**—All would be ready to listen to Christ's offer of salvation when John had made them feel their need of it.

LESSONS. 1. Religion makes happy and beautiful every home in which it dwells. 2. God's angels are sent to minister to his people. 3. God will answer every prayer, so far as it is for his own glory and our good. 4. No one is too young to be filled with the Holy Spirit. 5. Repentance must precede pardon and acceptance with God.

LESSON II—January 12th, 1896.

The Boy Jesus. LUKE 2 : 40-52.

(Commit to memory verses 51 and 52).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man."
Luke 2 : 52.

PROVE THAT—We should obey our parents. Eph. 6 : 1.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 40. *What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?* A. The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience was the moral law.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal.* Nos. 33, 232, 215, 207.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The Boy Jesus. Luke 2 : 40-52. *Tuesday.* The Passover feast. Deut. 16 : 1-8. *Wednesday.* Joyful piety. 2 Chr. 34 : 1-7. *Thursday.* Seeking after wisdom. Prov. 4 : 1-13. *Friday.* The Father's business. John 5 : 17-24. *Saturday.* The best knowledge. 2 Tim. 3 : 10-17. *Sabbath.* Growing in grace. 2 Pet. 3 : 11-18. (*The I. B. E. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The incident of our lesson marks Christ's coming of legal age and his entrance upon Jewish citizenship. With his first passover he assumed the duties of a full member of the Jewish church. Of the preceding years since the return to Nazareth we know nothing. Nor have we any information of the next eighteen. This is the solitary notice of the life of our Lord between the return from Egypt and his baptism at the age of thirty. It was a memorable crisis in his religious life and the story should be full of instruction to those especially who have passed the age of twelve and have not yet taken their places at the Christian Passover, the Lord's Supper.

LESSON PLAN. I. Jesus at the Feast. vs. 40-45. II. Jesus in the Temple. vs. 46-50. III. Jesus at Nazareth. vs. 51-52.

40. The child grew—The R. V. omits "in spirit." "The child grew and became strong, becoming filled with wisdom." He developed in body, mind and soul like any other child. (ch. 1 : 80). **41. His parents—**Joseph was not his father, but he would take an earthly father's care of him. (Ex. 23 : 14-17). **Feast—**rather "festival." What did this commemorate? (Ex. 12). **42. Twelve years old—**At this age a Jewish boy was called "a son of the law," and was required to go up to the passover. When he returned home he had to learn a trade, for he was now considered as grown up. **After the custom of the feast—**i. e., since the feast required their attention at Jerusalem. **43. Fulfilled the days—**How many days did the feast last? (Ex. 12 : 15, 17). **The child Jesus—**R. V. "the boy." Up to this point he has been called "a little boy." **Tarried behind—**He was so interested in the services and the discussions that he did not notice that the others had started for home. **A day's journey—**At nightfall they looked for him amongst the caravan. They knew how thoughtful and obedient he was, so had no fears for his safety or good conduct when out of sight. **46. In the Temple—**He was in one of the rooms of the temple, where the rabbis

were teaching. **Doctors—**R. V. marg. "Teachers." Jesus was sitting among the scholars around the feet of the rabbis, who were teaching such inquirers as he. We are not to think of the meek child as assuming to instruct the aged. Every teacher likes to have the scholar ask good questions. (Matt. 7 : 28 ; Mark 1 : 22 ; Luke 4 : 22, 32 ; John 7 : 13, 46). **48. Amazed—**to find him so employed in such a place. **Thy father—**Perhaps Mary had not yet told Jesus the story of his birth. His answer hints that he knew it. **49. My Father's business—**R. V. "in my Father's house." Lit. "among my Father's matters." "Where my Father's affairs are carried on, there you might have known that his Son would be found." (John 2 : 15). **50. They understood not—**We can understand better than either Mary or the disciples what Jesus meant on many occasions. They had not yet seen him die, nor were the epistles written. (Luke 9 : 45 ; 18 : 34). **51. Was subject unto them—**He did not think it brave or manly to disobey his parents. Read Ex. 20 : 12 ; Prov. 1 : 8 ; Col. 3 : 20 ; Luke 2 : 19. He took up his father's trade. (Mark 6 : 3). **52. Jesus went on growing stronger and wiser and more lovable.** (1 Sam. 2 : 26).

LESSONS. 1. Jesus cared for the body. 2. Jesus studied his lessons. 3. Jesus read his Bible well. 4. Jesus went to church with his parents. 5. Jesus made public profession of his faith. 6. Jesus was obedient to his parents and obliging to everybody.

LESSON III—January 19th, 1896.

The Ministry of John the Baptist LUKE 3: 15-22.

(Commit to memory verses 21 and 22).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." Jhn 1: 29.

PROVE THAT—We should point others to Christ. John 1: 41.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 41. *Where is the moral law summarily comprehended?* A. The moral law is summarily comprehended in the ten commandments.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal.* Nos. 23, 62, 63, 64.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The Ministry of John the Baptist. Luke 3: 1-14. *Tuesday.* The Ministry of John the Baptist. Luke 3: 15-22. *Wednesday.* A witness-bearer. John 1: 6-18. *Thursday.* Sent before. John 8: 22-30. *Friday.* John's submission to Jesus. Matt. 3: 7-17. *Saturday.* Suffering for faithfulness. Mark 6: 14-20. *Sabbath.* The Preacher and his message. Mark 1: 1-11. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. John began his ministry in A. D. 26, about 17 years after the date of the events in our last lesson. The baptism of Jesus was in January, A. D. 27, and the imprisonment of John in March, A. D. 28. John's ministry began in the Wilderness of Judea, a thinly inhabited region west of the Dead Sea. The baptism of Jesus took place at the fords of the Jordan near Jericho.

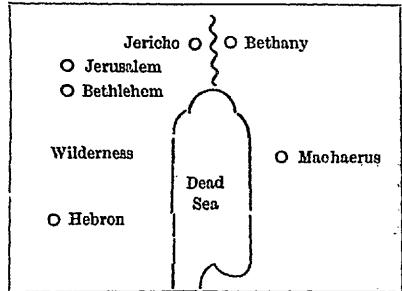
LESSON PLAN. I. The Message Proclaimed. vs. 15-19. II. The Messenger Persecuted. vs. 19, 20. III. The Messiah Pointed out. vs. 21-22.

15. Expectation—or "surprise," looking for the coming of the Messiah. (John 1: 19-25). **Mused—**"reasoned" or "debated."

The Christ—The Messiah of whom the prophets spoke. **16. With water—**This was merely a sign, and could not make their hearts clean. (Matt. 3: 11). The baptism with the Holy Ghost and fire came at Pentecost. (Acts 11: 16; 1: 5). **Latchet—**the lace, or thong, with which the sandals were tied. **17. Fan—**The broad, light wooden shovel with which the threshed grain was tossed up into the air so that the wind might blow away the chaff and broken straw. **Thoroughly—**old form of "thoroughly."

Purge—cleanse, separate the good from the bad. **His floor—**The threshing-floor, with its good grain and refuse chaff and straw all mixed together, represents the Jewish nation and the world. **The wheat—**those who believe, love and obey him. **Garner—**granary, representing the kingdom of heaven. (Micah 4: 12; Matt. 13: 30). **The chaff—**the impatient and unbelieving. **Fire unquenchable—**a final and utter destruction. **18. Many other things—**(John 1: 29, 34; 3: 27-36). His ministry lasted almost two years. **19. Herod the tetrarch—**This was Herod Antipas, the son of the Herod who slew the babes of Bethlehem. **Herodias—**whom Herod had married while her husband was living. (Matt. 14: 3; Mark 6: 17). **20. This above all—**This was his crowning act of wickedness. It was a direct assault upon God in the person of his prophet. **In prison—**At castle Ma-

chaerus, a gloomy dungeon in Moab. Here he was afterwards beheaded. (Matt. 14: 1-11).



21. When all the people were baptized—The baptism of Jesus took place at Bethany, or Bethabara, at the close of the day. After all the others had been baptized, Jesus came forward himself. At first John hesitated (Mark 3: 13-15); but Jesus wished to shew his approval of John's ministry, and receive consecration to his own work. John then consented, and as Jesus went up from the water praying (Matt. 3: 16), **the heaven was opened—**There may have been an apparent opening in the sky. **22. Like a dove—**There was clearly seen something that descended with a hovering motion and alighted upon Jesus. John knew what it meant. (John 1: 32-34). **A voice—**The voice of God the Father. Compare Ps. 2: 7; 2 Pet. 1: 7; Matt. 17: 5; John 12: 28-30.

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LESSON IV—January 26th, 1896.

The Early Ministry of Jesus. LUKE 4: 14-22.

(Commit to memory verses 18 and 19.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "His word was with power." Luke 4: 32.

PROVE THAT—We should go to church regularly. Heb. 10: 25.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 42. *What is the sum of the ten commandments?* A. The sum of the ten commandments is, To love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our strength, and with all our mind; and our neighbor as ourselves.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal.* Nos. 83, 69, 87, 38.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Early Ministry of Jesus. Luke 4: 14-22. *Tuesday.* The ministry rejected. Luke 4: 23-32. *Wednesday.* Ministry of mercy. Luke 4: 33-44. *Thursday.* Isaiah's prophecy. Isaiah 61. *Friday.* Hindered by unbelief. Mark 6: 1-6. *Saturday.* A Deliverer. Isaiah 42: 1-8. *Sabbath.* Made free. Rom. 6: 15-23. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. Immediately after his baptism Jesus was tempted in the wilderness (4: 1-13), after which he returned to Jordan and chose his first five disciples (John 1: 35-55). With these he went to Galilee where he changed water into wine at the marriage in Cana. Visiting Jerusalem shortly after, at the Passover, he expelled the traders who profaned the temple by their presence (John 2: 12-25), and was visited by Nicodemus (John 3: 1-21). He returned to Galilee through Samaria, and his interview with the woman at Jacob's well took place on this journey (John 4: 1-26). His fame had preceded him and he was cordially welcomed. At Cana he healed the son of a nobleman who lived at Capernaum, and in his progress through the cities of Galilee comes once more to the town in which he had spent his childhood. He is now entering upon the second year of his ministry, the year of his greatest popularity. About this time, John the Baptist was thrown into prison, and his work as Christ's forerunner came to a close.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Fame of Jesus. vs. 14-16. II. A Prophecy of Jesus. vs. 17-19. III. The Preaching of Jesus. vs. 20-22.

14. In the power of the spirit—See verse 1. He was guided by the Holy Spirit in all his actions and enabled to work miracles. **A fame of him—**His wonderful and gracious words touched men's hearts, and his miracles astonished them (Matt. 4: 23-25). **15. Synagogues—**corresponding to our churches. **16. Nazareth—**Compare a similar incident in Matt. 13: 53ff; Mark 6: 1ff. Jesus must have longed to tell those whom he had known from boyhood the glad news of salvation. **As his custom was—**He had attended that synagogue ever since he could walk. We never love another church quite so well as the one we went to in our youth. Church going habits ought to be kept up. **Stood up to read—**There was no regular preacher in the synagogues, but the elders could invite any one who was competent to explain the portion of Scripture appointed for the day. **17. The book—**this was a roll of manuscript containing the prophecy of Isaiah. **He found the place—**Isa. 6: 1, 2. We would most naturally think that Jesus took this text purposely. **18. The prophet was preaching good tidings** to the people of his time, and foretelling that God would restore them from their captivity, but the words had a fuller meaning when applied to Christ, who adopted them and proclaimed deliverance from sin's bondage. **The poor—**not only the literally poor, but all who need our compassion. Matt. 5: 3. **The brokenhearted—**Matt. 5: 4; Rom. 8: 28. **Captives—**The gospel is like the sound of the jubilee trumpets (Lev. 25: 10). Compare John 8: 32-36; Rom. 6: 16-18. **Blind—**We perceive the real evil of sin and our danger from it only when the gospel of Christ has touched our hearts. Ps. 119: 18; Prov. 4: 19; Acts 26: 18; Eph. 4: 18. **Bruised—**(Isa. 58: 6). Matt. 11: 28-30; Isa. 55: 1-4. Those who are crushed under the sad burdens which sin imposes. **19. The acceptable year—**The year of jubilee which was a type of the gospel dispensation. A time in which God will shew his willingness to accept those who come to him through Christ (2 Cor. 6: 2; Isa. 49: 8; Eph. 1: 6, 20). **20. The minister—**R. V. "the attendant." He rolled up the scroll and handed it to the officer whose duty it was to take care of the sacred volumes. **Sat down—**all stood while the Scriptures were being read, but teachers sat while addressing their audience. Every eye was fixed on Jesus with the greatest interest. **21. Fulfilled—**His words shewed that he was indeed anointed by the Holy Spirit to proclaim this gracious message in its true and deeper meaning. **22. Words of grace** (R. V.)—He spoke with wonderful sweetness and majesty. Ps. 45: 2. **Wondered—**They wondered where he could have learned to speak like that (Matt. 13: 54; Mark 6: 2; Luke 2: 47; John 6: 42).

LESSONS. 1. We should try to bring our friends to Jesus. 2. We should attend God's house on the Sabbath day. 3. The prophets foretold about Jesus. 4. Jesus brings all blessings with him. 5. One may admire an eloquent sermon and yet have no heart for the gospel that is preached.

LESSON V—February 2nd, 1896.

The Power of Jesus. LUKE 5: 17-26.

(Commit to memory verses 22-24).

GOLDEN TEXT: "The Son of man hath power upon earth to forgive sins." Luke 5: 24.

PROVE THAT—Jesus is all-powerful. Heb. 10: 25.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 43. *What is the preface to the ten commandments?* A.

The preface to the ten commandments is in these words, "I am the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." Quest.

44. *What does the preface to the ten commandments teach us?* A. The preface to the ten commandments teacheth us, That because God is the Lord, and our God, and Redeemer, therefore we are bound to keep all his commandments.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal.* Nos. 162, 37, 49, 100.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The Power of Jesus. Luke 5: 17-26. *Tuesday.* The Great Physician. Mark 1: 23-34. *Wednesday.* Power to forgive. Luke 7: 36-50. *Thursday.* Forgiveness through Christ. Acts 13: 26-39. *Friday.* Forgiven for his sake. 1 John 2: 1-12. *Saturday.* Plenteous redemption. Psalm 130. *Sabbath.* Blessing of Forgiveness. Psalm 22. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. Rejected at Nazareth, Jesus with his mother and brethren, removed to Capernaum, which henceforth became his place of residence (Matt. 9: 1). Here he soon after formally summoned Peter, Andrew, James and John to be his constant attendants. The miracles of the wonderful draught of fishes, the healing of the demoniac in the synagogue and the curing of Peter's mother-in-law were but instances out of a great number of such works of mercy at this time. He then set out on his first tour through Galilee, Great multitudes followed him (Matt. 4: 25) and his fame extended beyond the borders of Palestine. On his return to Capernaum the incident recorded in our lesson took place. Parallel passages, Matt. 9: 2-8; Mark 2: 1-12.

LESSON PLAN. I. Seeking Jesus. vs. 17-19. II. Sins Forgiven. vs. 20-23. III. Sickness Healed. vs. 24-26.

17. **As he was teaching**—Not in the synagogue but "at home" (Mark 2: 1, R. V. margin). **Pharisees**—a sect very scrupulous in observing the minutest points of the law. **Doctors**—men learned in the law, great theologians. Called also scribes and lawyers. **The power of the Lord**—The almighty power of God was with Jesus so that he healed the sick. **18. Bed**—A thick quilt or mattress. Bedsteads were unknown at that time. **Palsy**—*Paralysis*. Four friends carried each a corner (Mark 2: 3). **19. Because of the multitude**—Mark tells us that the crowd was so great that they could not get even to the door. **They went upon the housetop**—They probably ascended to the flat roof by an outside stair. **Through the tiling**—Mark says that they "dug through" the roof. It was made of poles on which straw and clay were spread, the whole being covered probably, with wooden tiles, or "clapboards." **20. Their faith**—The faith of all five. They had no doubt that Jesus was both able and willing to heal him. **Man**—Mark has "son," or "child," and Matthew, "Son, be of good cheer." With what gentle and gracious encouragement Jesus receives those who come to him. **Thy sins are forgiven thee**—Jesus read his heart and saw that he felt the burden of his sins far more than the burden of his disease. **21. Who is this**—They did not say anything aloud but "reasoned in their hearts" (Mark 2: 6). **Blasphemies**—It was

quite true that God alone could forgive sin, and the words of Jesus would have been blasphemy if spoken by a mere man (Ps. 32: 5; 103: 3; 130: 4; Isa. 1: 18; 43: 25). **22. Perceived their thoughts**—He knew what they were saying to themselves. This ought to have shewn them that he was himself the "Searcher of hearts" (Ps. 139: 1-10; John 2: 24, 25). **What reason ye**—Matthew has "Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts?" They were uncharitable. They should not have hastily misjudged him. **23. Whether is easier**—So far as saying the words went one was as easy as the other, but Jesus proves his right to forgive sin by doing what divine power alone could do. **24. The Son of man**—Our Lord's favorite name for himself. It points him out as our brother man. It was a title of the Messiah (Dan. 7: 13). **Hath power**—He not only declares God's forgiveness of sin, but actually bestows pardon himself, as God. **On earth**—Not merely in heaven, but now, when dwelling as man among men (John 5: 27). The "Son of man" is also the "Son of God." **25. Took up that whereon he lay**—His obedience shewed his faith. His gratitude to God was openly expressed. **26. Filled with fear**—Reverential awe. They felt that they were in the presence of divine power. Still they were glad to know that there was one amongst them who could pardon sin as well as heal disease (Matt. 9: 8).

LESSONS. 1. We should persevere in our efforts to bring our friends to Jesus. 2. Jesus receives very graciously those who come to him. 3. Avoid hasty and uncharitable judgments. 4. Jesus knows all our thoughts. 5. He has power now to save to the uttermost.

LESSON VI—February 9th, 1896.

The Sermon on the Mount. LUKE 6: 41-49.

(Commit to memory verses 47-49).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say." Luke 6: 46.

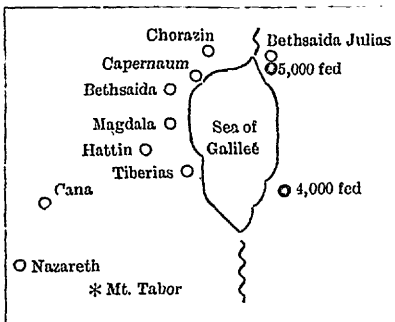
PROVE THAT—Our conduct shews our belief. Jas. 2: 20.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 45. *Which is the first commandment?* A. The first commandment is, Thou shalt have no other Gods before me. Quest. 46. *What is required in the first commandment?* A. The first commandment requireth us to know and acknowledge God to be the only true God, and our God; and to worship and glorify him accordingly.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal.* Nos. III, 115, 145, 146.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The Sermon on the Mount. Luke 6: 20-26. *Tuesday.* The Sermon on the Mount. Luke 6: 27-38. *Wednesday.* The Sermon on the Mount. Luke 6: 39-49. *Thursday.* Blessing of Godliness. Psalm 1. *Friday.* Known by its fruit. Matt. 12: 31-37. *Saturday.* Reaping what is sown. Gal. 6: 1-10. *Sabbath.* The rock foundation. 1 Cor. 3: 8-15. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

INTRODUCTORY. Shortly after healing the



paralytic, we called Matthew to become his disciple. (Mark 2: 14). We next read that he went up to a feast at Jerusalem (John 5: 1), probably the passover. Here he healed the infirm man at the pool of Bethesda, and in his discourse following, asserted his equality with the Father, and invited all to come to him that they might have life. He justified his disciples for plucking and eating the ears of corn on the Sabbath day, and, on the Sabbath, cured the man with a withered hand. (Luke 6: 1-11). Returning to Galilee, he continued his ministry, and formally set apart the twelve apostles (Mark 3: 1-19), after which he delivered the Sermon on the Mount, part of which forms our lesson. The "mount" was the double-peaked "Horns of Hattin," so called from the village at its base. Parallel

passage Matt. 7: 1-20; 21-29.

LESSON PLAN. I. Motes and Beams. vs. 41-42. II. Trees and Fruit. vs. 43-45. III. Rock and Sand. vs. 46-49.

41. Beholdest thou—The word means to see at a glance. **Perceivest not—***i. e.*, after careful inspection. **Mote—**The word means a stalk, or chip. It means here a very slight moral defect. **Beam—**representing some very great fault. **42.** We should correct our own faults before we set ourselves to reform our neighbors. We cannot excuse our own errors by pointing out those of others. **Thou hypocrite—**"How dare you condemn others when you are so much worse yourself." (Prov. 18: 17; Rom. 2: 1, 21-23). **43—**(Matt. 7: 16-17)—If you would *do* good, you must *be* good. You must give your own heart to Christ before you have much influence in bringing others to him. **44—**(Matt. 12: 33)—Our "fruits" are our words and actions. These shew whether we should be called "thorns" and "brambles," or "fig trees" and "grape vines." **45—**(Matt. 12:

35)—If we cherish evil thoughts we will certainly betray them in what we say and do. But if we try to think only what is good and kind and pure our lives will reflect our thoughts. (Isa. 32: 6; Jer. 13: 23; Prov. 4: 23; 23: 7). **46. Lord, Lord—**(Matt. 7: 21). We have no right to call ourselves "Christians" if we are not trying to be like Christ. (Mal. 1: 6; Matt. 25: 11-12; Luke 13: 25). **47. And doeth them—**(See Jas. 1: 22, 25; John 13: 17). **48-49—**The "house" is our character and hopes for eternity; the "rock" is Christ and his teachings (1 Cor. 10: 4); the "flood" and "storm" are the trials of life and the day of judgment (1 Cor. 3: 11-15); the "earth," or "sand," means outward profession of Christ without giving the whole heart to him, and striving every day to do what we think he would like to have us do. (1 Sam. 2: 30; Prov. 12: 7).

LESSONS. 1. We should be more careful to correct our own faults than to point out the faults of others. 2. Our conduct shews what we really are. 3. We should be careful not to allow evil thoughts to stay in our minds. 4. If we really love Christ we will try to do what he wishes. 5. The storms of life test character.

LESSON VII—February 16th, 1896.

The Great Helper. LUKE 7: 2-16.

(Commit to memory verses 14-16).

GOLDEN TEXT: "They glorified God, saying, That a great prophet is risen up among us."
Luke 7: 16.

PROVE THAT—Jesus is loving. John 11: 36.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 47. *What is forbidden in the first commandment?* A. The first commandment forbiddeth the denying, or not worshipping and glorifying the true God, as God, and our God; and the giving of that worship and glory to any other which is due to him alone.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*. Nos. 5, 37, 228, 30.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday*. The Great Helper. Luke 7: 1-10. *Tuesday*. The Great Helper. Luke 7: 11-16. *Wednesday*. Life in Christ. John 11: 14-17. *Thursday*. A pitying Helper. John 11: 32-44. *Friday*. Faith in the power of Jesus. Matt. 9: 27-35. *Saturday*. Eternal life. John 10: 22-30. *Sabbath*. Spiritual life. Eph. 2: 1-10. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The events in our lesson immediately followed the Sermon on the Mount. The scene of the first is Capernaum.

LESSON PLAN. I. Sickness Cured. vs. 2-10. II. Sorrow Comforted. vs. 11-16.

2. **Centurion**—A captain in the Roman army, commanding a company of 100 men. For other centurions see Luke 23: 47; Acts 10: 11; 27: 43. **Servant**—"slave." Matthew calls him his "boy." **Dear**—"precious." He loved him very much. (Job 31: 15). Matthew tells us that he was paralyzed and suffered severe pain. (Matt. 8: 6). **Ready to die**—R. V. "at the point of death." 3. **Sent unto him the elders** (R. V.)—He was too modest to come himself, and thought that Jewish rulers ought to speak for a gentile like himself. 4. **Instantly**—R. V. "earnestly." 5. **Himself built us our synagogue** (R. V.)—He seems to have believed in the true God, without becoming a Jew altogether. Travellers tell us that the ruins of what was probably this synagogue may be seen. 6. **I am not worthy**—"By saying that he was unworthy, he showed himself worthy of Christ's entering, not within his walls, but within his heart." (Augustine). 7. **Say the word**—R. V. as he did for the nobleman at Capernaum. (John 4: 46-54). He believed that the healing power came from Jesus' authority over disease and death. **My servant**—literally "my boy." He here uses the familiar and affectionate term for a young personal attendant. 8. **Just as he himself obeyed his superior officers and the soldiers him, so Jesus had at his command those who would do his bidding, and drive away disease and death.** (Luke 2: 13; Matt. 26: 53). 9. **John 3: 2).**

He marvelled at him—The only other place where Jesus is said to have been astonished is Mark 6: 6. See the words added in Matt. 8: 11-13. 10. **Whole**—The disease was cured from the moment that Jesus spoke the word, "As thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee."

11. **Nain**—(Lovely), 25 miles from Capernaum, and not far from Endor. If our Saviour set out early in the morning he would reach it about noon. 12. **The only son**—The word implies that he was the only child. Much sympathy was shewn for the lonely widow mother. Compare John 11: 19. 13. **Weep not**—"Dry thy tears." Jesus was always touched at the sight of human suffering (Mark 7: 34; 8: 12) and bereavement. (John 11: 33-37). 14. **Touched the bier**—The body was carried in an open hand barrow. Coffins were not used. This was a signal for the bearers to stand still. **Arise**—It requires no effort for Jesus to perform the most wonderful miracles (ch. 8: 54; John 11: 43). Compare 1 Kings 17: 21; 2 Kings 4: 35; see also Acts 9: 40. The same voice will one day call forth all the dead from their graves (John 5: 25, 28). 15. **Sat up and began to speak**—Shewing that he was completely restored. 16. **A great prophet**—They could not see that Jesus was the Messiah, but they believed him to be a prophet like those of the olden times (ch. 24: 19; 9: 8, 19; John 3: 2).

LESSONS. 1. **Liberality is a proof of love.** 2. **Jesus loves to be trusted.** 3. **Jesus sympathises with sorrow.** 4. **Jesus is the resurrection and the life.** 5. **He bestows spiritual life and healing.**

LESSON VIII—February 23rd, 1896.

Faith Encouraged. LUKE 8: 43-55.

(Commit to memory verses 43-50).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace." Luke 8: 48.

PROVE THAT—Jesus wishes us to trust him. Luke 8: 50.

SHORTER CATECHISM. (Quest. 48. *What are we specially taught by these words, "before me," in the first commandment?* A. These words "before me," in the first commandment teach us, That God, who seeth all things, taketh notice of, and is much displeased with, the sin of having any other God.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*. Nos. 40, 38, 223, 188.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday*. Faith Encouraged. Luke 8: 41-56. *Tuesday*. Great faith. Matt. 15: 21-28. *Wednesday*. Examples of faith. Heb. 11: 1-10. *Thursday*. Faith failing. Matt. 14: 22-33. *Friday*. Weak faith helped. Mark 9: 17-29. *Saturday*. Trust in the Lord. Psalm 62: 1-8. *Sabbath*. Come boldly. Heb. 4: 11-16. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. Matthew, or Levi, the publican, when bidding farewell to his old occupation and companions in order to follow Jesus, made a great feast in his own house, at which Jesus was present. While this was in progress a messenger came from Ja'ir-us, a ruler of the synagogue, requesting him to come and heal his only daughter, a girl about 12 years of age, who lay at the point of death. He at once arose and followed the messenger. Parallel passages Matt. 9: 18-26; Mark 5: 22-43.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Timid Woman. vs. 43-48. II. The Anxious Father. vs. 49-55.

43. Twelve years—Her disease would by that time have become chronic and incurable. Neither could be healed of any—Mark tells us that they made her worse instead of better. She is a type of those sinners who seek peace without coming to Christ. (Isa. 55: 2). 44. The border—Rather "the tassel." There was a tassel at each corner of the outer robe of a Jew, as required by law. (Num. 15: 38-40). One of the four usually hung over the shoulder at the back, and this was the one which the woman touched. 45. Who touched me?—Jesus asked the question in order to draw forth a confession from the woman. (Gen. 3: 9; 4: 9; 2 Kings: 5: 25; Luke 24: 19). Jesus knew the difference between the touch of faith and the touch of rudeness. 46. Virtue is gone out of me—(6: 19)—We cannot tell how Jesus knew this, but we may be certain that Christ, not his garment, healed. Compare Acts 19: 11, 12. 47. She came trembling—Such humility is well pleasing to God. (Isa. 66: 2; Acts 16: 29). Before all the people—Christ still bids us to tell openly what blessings he has brought to us, that others may be helped and his name glorified. 48. Daughter—The only occasion on which our Lord is recorded to have used this gentle and affectionate term. Thy faith—By thus drawing her out he corrected her superstition, and pointed her to the real cause and ground of her healing.

49. The ruler of the Synagogue—Jairus. Trouble not—worry not. They could not have heard of the miracle at Nain. 50. Heard it—Mark says that he overheard it, and immediately reassured the sinking faith of Jairus. Believe only—Compare John 11: 25, 26. There was no limit to our Saviour's healing power but the want of faith on the part of those who came to him. (Matt. 13: 58). 51. The same three that were with him on two other solemn occasions. (Mark 9: 2; 14: 33). 52. Wept and bewailed her—Matthew tells us that the "minstrels and people" were making a noise. The hired mourners usually set up a great wailing. She is not dead but sleepeth—Jesus hints that she is about to awake. He does not deny that she is really dead. (John 11: 11-14; 1 Cor. 15: 6, 51; 1 Thess. 4: 13). Our word *cometory* means a "sleeping place." 53. Laughed him to scorn—Literally, "were utterly deriding him." This is a proof that she was really dead. 54. Took her by the hand—How often we read of the gentle touch of Jesus. Maid, arise—Mark gives the actual words, "*Talitha cumi*," in the language of the common people and of his own home—as sweet to him and them as Gaelic to Highland cars. 55. She arose straightway—Not only restored to life, but cured of her disease, and ready to engage in all life's duties. Jesus, thoughtfully, bids them give her food to strengthen her.

LESSONS. 1. The only cure for the malady of sin is to touch Jesus with the hand of faith. 2. We should bear testimony for him before men. 3. Answers to prayer are often delayed in order that a richer blessing may come with the answer. 4. Death is but a sleep to the Christian. 5. Jesus is the resurrection and the life.

LESSON IX—March 1st, 1896.

Jesus the Messiah. LUKE 9: 18-27.

(Commit to memory verses 23-26).

GOLDEN TEXT: "This is my beloved Son: hear him." Luke 9: 35.

PROVE THAT—We should confess Christ openly. Rom. 10: 9.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 49. *Which is the second commandment?* A. The second commandment is, Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*. Nos. 30, 60, 146, 98.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday*. Jesus the Messiah. Luke 9: 18-27. *Tuesday*. Testimony from heaven. Luke 9: 28-36. *Wednesday*. Foretold in prophecy. Isaiah 53. *Thursday*. John's record. John 1: 19-28. *Friday*. The Spirit's witness. John 1: 29-34. *Saturday*. Christ's own claim. John 4: 19-26. *Sabbath*. Not ashamed. 2 Tim. 1: 1-12. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. After his discourse at Capernaum on "The Bread of Life," many of his followers forsook Jesus. They were disappointed in him. He would not come up to their expectations of an earthly prince, and his doctrine was above their spiritual comprehension. It was the turn of the tide of his popularity. Henceforth he met increasingly bitter opposition. For a time he leaves Galilee and takes a tour to the north, passing through Caes-ar-e'a Phil-ip'pi, where the conversation recorded in our lesson took place. Parallel passages Matt. 16: 13-28; Mark 8: 22-38; 9: 1.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Christ of God. vs. 18-22. II. The Cross of Christ. vs. 23-27.

18. Alone—In private. (ch. 11: 1.) They reverently joined him in his devotions. When he arose Jesus asked the question following in order to draw out the confession of his disciples' faith. The people—R. V. the multitudes. Those whom he taught and healed and fed. 19. John the Baptist—See Matt. 14: 1-2. Elias—Elijah. (Matt. 11: 14; Luke 1: 17). No one seems to have said that he was the Messiah. (John 1: 5, 10, 11). 21. The Christ of God—No prophet or forerunner, but the Messiah himself, "the son of the living God." (Matt. 16: 16). See other confessions, Luke 2: 26, 30, 32; John 1: 49; 11: 27; 6: 69; Acts 8: 37; Heb. 1: 2-5. 21. Tell no man—Because (1) his time for full disclosure was not yet come; (2) the disciples did not yet understand sufficiently the true nature of his kingdom; (3) such news might lead to an insurrection, in his name, against the Romans, and this would be disastrous to his real spiritual kingdom. 22. Suffer many things—The true road to his sovereignty as Messiah lay by the garden and the cross. And be slain—The first clear intimation of his death and resurrection. But they did not understand him, and Peter ventured to remonstrate with him for speaking in that way. (Mark 8: 32, 33). He does not name the mode of his death until later (Matt. 20: 19), but the thought of it suggests what follows. 23. Take up his cross—This was said to the people as well as to his disciples. (Mark 8: 34). To follow Christ does not mean earthly gain, but self-denial. (ch. 14: 26, 27; Acts 14: 22.) 24. Save his life—Whoever makes worldly happiness his chief aim, and, even to save his life, denies Christ, will lose eternal life, and with it all that makes this life really blessed. Will lose his life—Count even his life not worth preserving at the cost of denying Christ. Shall find it—Have real happiness in this world and heaven at last. (2 Tim. 2: 11; Luke 17: 33; John 12: 25) 25. Lose himself—R. V. "lose or forfeit his own self." See Matt. 16: 26. To deny Christ, or refuse to accept him as our Saviour, is to be lost forever. (Acts 4: 12; 1 Tim. 2: 5, 6). 26. Ashamed of me—Because to shew himself my follower would bring upon him the censure, or ridicule of others. In his own glory—At the day of judgment. (ch. 12: 9; 2 Tim. 1: 8, 12; 2: 12). 27. The kingdom of God—This was fulfilled when Jesus rose from the dead, and at the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Spirit came.

LESSONS. 1. No confession of Christ which does not accept him as the Son of God is pleasing. 2. The kingdom of Christ is founded upon his sufferings and death. 3. Self-denial, not self-indulgence, must mark the follower of Jesus. 4. Worldly gain, or pleasure, will not compensate for the loss of the soul. 5. It is a shame to be ashamed of Jesus.

LESSON X—March 8th, 1896.

True Love to One's Neighbor. LUKE 10: 25-37.

(Commit to memory verses 25-27).

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—We should love one another. I John 4: 11.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 50. *What is required in the second commandment?* A. The second commandment requireth the receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire, all such religious worship and ordinances as God hath appointed in his word.

LESSON HYMNS—*Children's Hymnal.* Nos. 12, 36, 237, 118.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* True Love to One's Neighbor. Luke 10: 25-37. *Tuesday.* Samaritans despised. John 4: 1-9. *Wednesday.* The law to Israel. Lev. 19: 9-18. *Thursday.* The royal law. James 2: 1-9. *Friday.* Divine compassion. Matt. 5: 38-48. *Saturday.* Overcome with good. Rom. 12: 9-21. *Sabbath.* Love, the chief. I Cor. 13. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

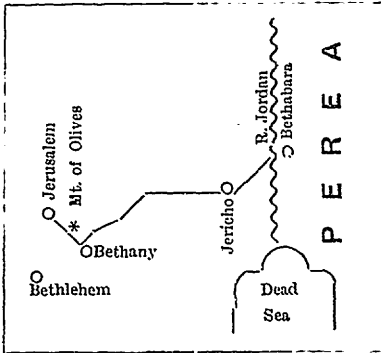
HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The intervening history includes Matt. 18: 15-36; Luke 9: 57-62; John 7: 11; 10: 21, and Luke 10: 1-24. The parable of the Good Samaritan was probably spoken in Perea, the district beyond Jordan, as Jesus was going up to Jerusalem to the Feast of the Dedication. (Luke 9: 51). There are no parallel passages, the parable occurs in Luke only.

LESSON PLAN. I. A Great Question. vs. 25-29. II. Answered by an Example. vs. 30-37.

25. **Tempted him**—put him to the test (Matt. 22: 35). **What shall I do**—This question was doubtless often asked. (ch. 18: 18; Matt. 19: 16; Mark 10: 17; Acts 16: 30). 26. **How readest thou?**—He refers him to the Bible for his answer. (Gal. 3: 24). 27. **Thou shalt love, etc.**—Deut. 6: 5; 10: 12; Lev. 19. Compare Rom. 13: 9; Gal. 5: 13;

mind and body. (Rom. 13: 10; I John 4: 16). 29. **Justify himself**—Shew that he had not asked a question that could be so easily disposed of. The rabbis understood "neighbors" to mean Jews only, appealing to Lev. 19: 18. (Read Matt. 5: 43, 44). 30. **From Jerusalem to Jericho**—about 20 miles. The road descended 3,500 feet, through a deep ravine, abounding in caves and infested with bandits. It was called the "Bloody way." Even at the present day travellers require an armed escort. 32. **Priest**—Jericho was one of the cities of the priests. Perhaps he thought there was danger, and he had better hurry on; he would be ceremonially defiled by touching the man if he were dead, or died on his hands; somebody else would help him perhaps, etc. It is easy to make excuses if we are selfish and cowardly. The Levite acted precisely as the priest, doubtless from similar motives. 33. **Samaritan**—(See Bible Dictionary). More hated and despised by the Jews than any other nationality. (John 4: 9; 8: 48). The Samaritans treated the Jews in a similar manner. (ch. 9: 53). The kindness of this one is made the more striking. 34. **Oil and wine**—The wine would cleanse the wounds, and the oil would help to heal them. He treated him as kindly as possible. 35. **Two pence**—A *denarius* was equal to about 17 cents, but would purchase ten times as much of anything as 17 cents would with us. 37. **Anyone is your neighbor who needs kindness at your hands.**



14; Jas. 2: 8. He gave Jesus' own answer. (Matt. 22: 37-40). By such an answer this lawyer shewed that he was "not far from the kingdom of God." (Mark 12: 34). **Heart and soul**—We use the expression "with all my heart and soul," to mean entire and warm approval. **Strength and mind**—with full and supreme devotion of all the powers of

LESSONS. 1. Jesus is very patient with inquirers. 2. The Bible is a complete guide to duty. 3. The essence of religion is love. 4. We should love God supremely. 5. We should do a kindness to others whenever possible. 6. Be always "neighborly."

LESSON XI—March 15th, 1896.

Teaching about Prayer. LUKE II: 1-13.

(Commit to memory verses 9 and 10).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Luke 11: 9.

PROVE THAT—We should pray at all times. Eph. 6: 18.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 51. *What is forbidden in the second commandment?* A. The second commandment forbiddeth the worshipping of God by images, or any other way not appointed in his word.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal.* Nos. 3, 135, 218, 139.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Teaching about Prayer. Luke 11: 1-13. *Tuesday.* Sincerity in prayer. Matt. 6: 1-15. *Wednesday.* In His name. John 16: 23-33. *Thursday.* Ask in faith. 1 John 5: 9-15. *Friday.* Importunity in prayer. Luke 18: 1-8. *Saturday.* Prayer answered. 2 Kings 20: 2-11. *Sabbath.* Testimony of experience. Psalm 34: 1-10. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. We cannot tell exactly when the words of our lesson were spoken. It was probably just before Christ's final departure from Galilee to Jerusalem when he began to denounce the hypocrisy of the scribes and pharisees. There are no parallel passages.

LESSON PLAN. I. A Model Prayer. vs. 1-4. II. An Earnest Petitioner. vs. 5-8. III. A Heavenly Father. vs. 9-11.

1. **Praying**—Jesus often rose very early in the morning to find quiet time for prayer. (Mark 1: 35). One of his disciples—perhaps one who had not been present at the Sermon on the Mount, in which Christ gave the "Lord's Prayer." (Matt. 6: 9-13). Teach us to pray—not so much what words to utter, as how approach God acceptably and what to ask him for. 2. **Our Father**—We are to come to God in the spirit of children who love and trust him. (Pom. 8: 15). 3. **Which**—not "who." **In heaven**—The great God who rules over all, yet full of love and pity for his children on earth. **Hallowed**—Held in reverence. **Thy name**—We should not speak God's name lightly but in reverent tones. (Ps. 111: 9; Dent. 28: 58). All our thoughts of him should be holy. **Thy kingdom come**—Christ's kingdom will have come when the heathen are all converted. We ought to give for missions if we utter this prayer. (Rev. 11: 15; Ps. 2: 8). **As in heaven**—With the willing and perfect obedience of the angels. (John 5: 30; 6: 38). 3. **Day by day**—We are not taught to pray for luxuries, although we may enjoy these thankfully if God sends them. Those who have the fewest wants are happiest. (Prov. 30: 8, 9; John 6: 27). **Sins**—Matthew uses the words "debts;" "trespasses" does not occur in the Bible. If we do not forgive others we cannot be ourselves forgiven. (Matt. 6: 14, 15; 18: 34, 35; Mark 11: 25, 26; Eph. 4: 32; Col. 3: 13). **Lead us not into temptation**—God does not tempt us (Jas. 1: 13, 14), but he permits us to be tempted. (John 17: 15; Rev. 3: 10). Here we pray that God would not suffer us to be tempted beyond what we are able to resist. (1 Cor. 10: 13). 5. **At midnight**—A most

inconvenient hour. By this parable, like that in ch. 18: 2-8, Christ teaches us that we should not cease praying because the answer does not come at once. If a selfish man will be prevailed upon by importunity, how much more will our bountiful Father yield to our earnest pleading. 6. **In his journey**—Orientals often travelled by night to avoid the extreme heat of the day. 7. **Trouble me not**—A rough and curdish answer. In the humble homes of the poor the "bed" was a raised platform occupying one end of the one room. Each person had a separate rug and covering. 8. **Importunity**—literally, "shamelessness." Instances of importunate prayer, Gen. 18: 23-33; 32: 24-32; Neh. 1: 4-11; Jas. 5: 16-18. 9. **Ask . . . Seek . . . Knock**—We ask for what we wish; we seek for what we miss; we knock for that from which we feel ourselves shut out. Similar promises, Matt. 7: 7; Mark 11: 24; John 18: 7; Jas. 1: 6; 1 John 3: 22. 10. **Every one**—Certain conditions are of course implied, (1) we must ask for what is good, (2) in Christ's name (John 14: 14; 16: 23), (3) believing (Matt. 21: 22) and (4) in submission to God's wisdom as to what is best for us. (Matt. 26: 39, 42). 11. No earthly father would mock his child's hunger by offering him what was uneatable or hurtful, how much less would our heavenly Father withhold any blessing from his dear children. 12. **A scorpion**—a small venomous creature resembling a lobster in shape, but only a few inches in length. 13. **Holy Spirit**—Matthew has "good things." The sum and source of all good things. Doubtless the teachings of our lesson were repeated by Christ on more than one occasion, with slight variations.

LESSONS. 1. We learn to pray by praying. 2. We may well arrange our prayers after the model here given. 3. God does not always answer at once, but bids us continue praying. 4. Some answer, and the best answer, every prayer is sure to receive. 5. We may trust the wisdom and love of our heavenly Father.

LESSON XII—March 22nd, 1896.

Faithful and Unfaithful Servants. LUKE 12 : 37-48.

(Commit to memory verses 37 and 38).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit." Eph. 5 : 18.

PROVE THAT—We should be ready for Christ's coming. Luke 12 : 40.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 52. *What are the reasons annexed to the second commandment?* A. The reasons annexed to the second commandment are, God's sovereignty over us, his propriety in us, and the zeal he hath to his own worship.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*. Nos. 71, 70, 169, 176.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday*. Faithful and Unfaithful Servants. Luke 12 : 35-48. *Tuesday*. Need of Watchfulness. Matt. 24 : 42-51. *Wednesday*. Ready and unready. Matt. 25 : 1-13. *Thursday*. Be Watchful. Rev. 3 : 1-8. *Friday*. Walking wisely. Eph. 5 : 6-21. *Saturday*. True service. Eph. 6 : 1-9. *Sabbath*. Reward of integrity. Isa. 33 : 13-17. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The exact time when Jesus spoke the discourse in which our lesson occurs is a matter of much dispute, and is of no practical consequence to us in studying the passage. Some place it in the connection in which it stands here, immediately after the feast in the Pharisee's house; others think that it belongs to his last journey through Perea to Jerusalem. There are no parallel passages.

LESSON PLAN. I. Faithfulness and its Reward. vs. 37-44. II. Unfaithfulness and its Punishment. vs. 45-48.

37. Blessed—This implies a very high honor and reward for special virtue (Matt. 24 : 46). Watching—Christ's disciples are to be like loyal and devoted servants whose master has gone from home and may return at any moment. He must find them busy with the duties he has assigned to them as if his footsteps were even now heard on the threshold (Matt. 24 : 42, 44, 50). Serve them—He will honor them as they have honored him. Jesus did thus serve his disciples (John 13 : 4) but not because he wished to reward their faithfulness. Compare Rev. 3 : 21. 38. The second watch—From nine o'clock to midnight. The third watch—From midnight to 3 a. m. Christ is coming (Matt. 25 : 5-19; 2 Pet. 3 : 8, 9) and unexpectedly (ch. 21 : 34-36; 1 Thess. 5 : 2-6; Rev. 3 : 3; 16 : 15). 39. Broken through—R. V. marg. "digged through." The walls of the houses of the poor were of earth, or sun-dried bricks. 41. Unto all—Are these glorious rewards reserved for a choice few, or free to all? 42. Who then—Are you such a servant? To give them their portion of meat—at the proper time. The reason why God gives you any talent or position, or influence, is that you may use it for the good of others. 1 Cor. 4 : 2. 43. Blessed is that servant—He will be rewarded abundantly. Those who love God and try to do always what is pleasing to him are blessed now with a foretaste of heaven's peace and joy in their hearts. 44. He will make him ruler over all that he hath—The rewards which Christ bestows are for everyone. All will be kings in his kingdom. The better we serve him, the higher service will he bestow. The more we love him, the richer in love we become, Matt. 25 : 21, 23; Luke 19 : 17, 26; 22 : 29. 45. Shall say in his heart—Evil actions proceed from evil thoughts. Bad men will act wickedly if they think they are in no danger of being punished for it. Deut. 15 : 9; 2 Kings 5 : 26; John 13 : 2; Acts 5 : 3. Delayeth his coming—"The time of reckoning is far away, perhaps he will never come." Read Rom. 2 : 4; 2 Pet. 3 : 9 for the reason why Christ tarries. Beat... eat... drink—He ceases to care for the things entrusted to him, uses his position only to tyrannize over and abuse his fellow servants and gives himself up to self-indulgence. (1 Sam. 2 : 13-15; Ezek. 34 : 3; 1 Hil. 3 : 19; 1 Pet. 5 : 3; Jude 12). 46. Punishment usually comes unexpectedly. Prov. 29 : 1; 1 Thess. 5 : 3; Rev. 3 : 3. Cut him in sunder—A terrific form of capital punishment. See 2 Sam. 12 : 31; Heb. 11 : 37; Dan. 2 : 5; 3 : 29; 1 Sam. 15 : 33; 1 Kings 3 : 25. 47, 48—Rewards and punishments will be apportioned with strict justice. There are degrees of penalty as well as degrees of glory. Read ch. 10 : 13-15; Isa. 4 : 17; 2 Pet. 2 : 21; Jonah 4 : 11; 1 Tim. 1 : 13; John 15 : 22; Lev. 5 : 17; Rom. 2 : 14, 15.

LESSONS. 1. Watching does not imply inactivity. 2. God's blessings to us should be shared with others. 3. Beware of self-indulgence, it leads to sinful excess. 4. God's punishments are sure and terrible. 5. The love of Christ in the heart is the only sure antidote against "fleshy lusts."

LESSON XIII—March 29th, 1896.

REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT: "Whosoever shall confess me before men, him shall the Son of man also confess before the angels of God." Luke 12 : 8.

PROVE THAT—We should study God's word. Luke 12 : 40.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Review Quests. 39-52.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal.* Nos. 42, 50, 91, 98.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The boyhood of Jesus. Luke 2 : 42-52. *Tuesday.* Early ministry of Jesus. Luke 4 : 14-22. *Wednesday.* The power of Jesus. Luke 5 : 17-26. *Thursday.* Jesus the Great Helper. Luke 7 : 1-16. *Friday.* Faith encouraged. Luke 8 : 41-56. *Saturday.* Jesus the Messiah. Luke 9 : 18-27. *Sabbath.* True love to one's neighbor. Luke 10 : 25-37. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

REVIEW CHART—FIRST QUARTER.

LESSON.	TITLE.	GOLDEN TEXT.	LESSON PLAN.	TEACHINGS.
I. Luke 1 : 5-17	F. C.	Thou shalt go.....	G. P.—B. A.—C. D.	Prepare for Christ's coming.
II. Luke 2 : 40-52	B. J.	Jesus increased.....	J. F.—J. T.—J. N.	Obeys your parents.
III. Luke 3 : 15-22	M. J. B.	Behold the.....	M. P.—M. P.—M. P.	Point others to Christ.
IV. Luke 4 : 14-22	E. M. J.	His word was.....	F. J.—P. J.—P. J.	Go to Church regularly.
V. Luke 5 : 17-26	P. J.	The Son of.....	S. J.—S. F.—S. H.	Jesus is all powerful.
VI. Luke 6 : 41-49	S. M.	Why call ye.....	M. B.—T. F.—R. S.	Conduct shows belief.
VII. Luke 7 : 2-16	G. H.	They glorified.....	S. C.—S. C.	Jesus is loving.
VIII. Luke 8 : 48-55	F. E.	Thy faith hath.....	T. W.—A. F.	Jesus wishes us to trust Him.
IX. Luke 9 : 18-27	J. M.	This is my.....	C. G.—C. C.	Confess Christ openly.
X. Luke 10 : 25-37	T. L. N.	Thou shalt love.....	G. Q.—A. E.	Love one another.
XI. Luke 11 : 1-13	T. P.	Ask, and.....	M. P.—E. P. H. F.	Pray at all times.
XII. Luke 12 : 37-48	F. U. S.	Be not.....	F. R.—U. P.	Be ready for Christ's coming.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

PERSONS. What aged priest saw an angel? What was his wife's name? What was to be his son's name? In whose reign was he born? With whom did Jesus visit Jerusalem? Who else joined with them? With whom did Jesus tarry at Jerusalem? Whom did John reprove for his wickedness? What was his wife's name? Who was let down through the roof to Jesus? Who accused Jesus of blasphemy? Whose servant did Jesus cure? Who asked him to do it? What young man did Jesus raise from the dead? What young girl? What woman did he cure? Who spoke for the rest of the disciples in confessing Christ to be the Messiah? Who did the people think Jesus to be? Whose questions gave rise to the parable of the Good Samaritan? Who passed by the wounded man?

PLACES. Where was Zacharias when the angel announced the birth of John? To what place was Jesus brought when twelve years of age? Where was he found by Mary and Joseph? Where was John baptizing? In what part of the country was the ministry of Jesus chiefly exercised? What city rejected him? When was the Centurion's servant healed? When was the widow's son raised? Where did Jairus live? To what place was the man going who fell among the thieves? Point out, on the map, the places mentioned in the lesson.

EVENTS. What took place in the temple by the altar of incense? What journey did Jesus take at twelve years of age? What caused Mary and Joseph much anxiety on that visit? What happened to John for his fidelity? How did he know that Jesus was the Messiah? What occurred in the synagogue at Nazareth when Jesus returned to that place? What notable instance of perseverance and faith is mentioned in the lessons? On what occasion is Jesus said to have "marvelled"? To whom did Jesus say "weep not"? What incident occurred as Jesus went to the house of Jairus? What led Jesus to say "she is not dead but sleepeth"? On what two occasions in our lessons is Jesus said to have been praying? What led Jesus to speak the parable of the "Good Samaritan"? Why did the disciples ask Jesus to teach them to pray?

TEACHINGS. How did John describe Christ's ministry? What prophecy did Jesus say was fulfilled in him? What warning against fault-finding did Jesus utter? How did he describe those who believed on him and obeyed his teachings? Of whom does he say that he will be ashamed? How does he answer the question "Who is my neighbor"? By what parable does he illustrate importunity in prayer? By what parable does he illustrate watchfulness? What does he say of the punishment of unfaithful servants?

LESSON I—January 5th, 1896.

The Forerunner of Christ. LUKE I: 5-17.

BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

Was Luke a Jew? (Col. 4: 11, 14). What was his profession? What other book of the New Testament did he write? To whom did he write them? Of which apostle was he a companion? For what people was this gospel written? What do you know about Herod? Who was Zacharias? What is meant by "the course" of Abia? Who was Aaron? Who also bore the name of Elisabeth? (Ex. 6: 23). What is meant by "the order of his course"? What is meant by "his lot"? What was the law regarding incense? (Ex. 30: 34-38). Where was it offered? With what fire was it kindled? Who offered "strange fire before the Lord"? Give another instance of the appearance of this angel? (Dan. 8: 15-18; 9: 21-23; Luke 1: 26-29). What other angel is named in the Bible? (Dan. 10: 13, 21; 12: 1. Jude 9; Zech. 3: 2; Rev. 12: 7). Where did the altar of incense stand? What stood on the north side, and what on the south? Why was Z. troubled and afraid? For what had he been praying? Why would he have joy and gladness? Why would many rejoice at his birth? What was the law of the Nazarite? (Num. 6: 1-5). What other instances of abstinence from wine in O. T.? (Lev. 10: 9; Jer. 35). What proof of the divinity of Christ is found in our lesson? Explain the meaning of the last verse.

LESSON II—January 12th, 1896.

The Boy Jesus. LUKE 2: 40-52.

BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

What sign was given to Zacharias that the angel's words would come true? Why was it necessary that Jesus should be born at Bethlehem? How did God bring it about that he should be born there? What persons paid homage to the infant Saviour? Who sought to put him to death, and why? How was he delivered from him? Why did his parents decide to take up their home in Nazareth and not at Bethlehem? (Matt. 2: 22). How did this decision affect the religious training of Jesus? What effect would his natural and social surroundings have upon his mental development? What effect did his upbringing at Nazareth have upon his reception by the Jews? At what feasts were the Jews required to repair to Jerusalem? (Ex. 23: 14, 17). To what Christian feast does the passover correspond in meaning? (1 Cor. 5: 7). At what were the rabbis astonished? At what were Joseph and Mary amazed? Explain Jesus' reply to his mother. Why could she not understand it? In what respects did Jesus develop? What was the secret of his beautiful character?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—Describe the parents of John. (6)

- 2—What was Zacharias doing when the angel came to him? (4)

- 3—What blessing was promised to Zacharias? (4)

- 4—How is John described by the angel? (5)

- 5—What would be the effect of his ministry? (6)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—How is the child Jesus described? (5)

- 2—How old was he when he went to his first passover? (3)

- 3—Why did he linger behind at Jerusalem? (5)

- 4—What answer did he make to his mother's reproach? (5)

- 5—In what respects is the boy Jesus an example to other boys and girls? (7)

Name.....

LESSON III—January 19th, 1896.

The Ministry of John the Baptist. LUKE 3: 15-22.

BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

How old was John the Baptist when he began his ministry? Where did he at first preach? What prophecy did he fulfil? How was he clothed? What was his food? What was the effect of his preaching? What did he say to the Pharisees and Sadducees? What to the people? to the publicans? to the soldiers? How did he describe the coming of the Messiah? What is meant by baptism with fire? What parable of our Lord's resembles John's words here? In what sense did John preach "the gospel"? Why was Jesus baptized? On what other occasions did a voice come to him from heaven? Who alone seem to have heard this voice? Was John expecting to see this manifestation of God's presence? What did it tell him? What testimony to Jesus did he then bear? (John 1: 34).

LESSON IV—January 26th, 1896.

The early Ministry of Jesus. LUKE 4: 14-22.

BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

Were was Jesus "led by the Spirit" immediately after his baptism? Give the three temptations and Christ's answer to each? Is there any hint given that Satan intended to return to him (Matt. 1: 11)? To whom did John point out Christ? What did he call him? Who were the first five disciples? How was each one brought to Christ? Describe the first miracle of Jesus. Why did Jesus go up to Jerusalem soon after the miracle? How did he shew his indignation at the profanation of the temple? What answer did he give when challenged as to his authority to do this? Was his meaning understood then? Who visited Jesus by night at this time? Why did he come at night? Why did Jesus return to Galilee (John 4: 1)? What notable interview did he hold on his way thither? What happened to John the Baptist at this time (John 4: 43)? What miracle did Jesus work before he arrived at Nazareth (John 4: 46, 47)?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1—What question were the people asking about John? (5)

2—How did John compare himself with Christ? (5)

3—How did he compare his baptism with that of Christ? (5)

4—Why did Herod dislike him? (4)

5—What were seen and heard at Jesus' baptism? (5)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1—What made Jesus so famous when he returned to Galilee? (5)

2—What custom of Jesus is noticed in our lesson? (4)

3—For what purpose had he been anointed? (5)

4—At what did the people wonder? (4)

5—Why were they displeased with him? (7)

Name.....

LESSON V—February 2nd, 1896.

The Power of Jesus. LUKE 5: 17-26.

BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

By his removal from Nazareth to Capernaum what prophecy was fulfilled (Matt. 4: 14)? What was the theme of our Saviour's preaching at first? Under what circumstances were Peter and Andrew called to discipleship (Mark 1: 16-20)? Had they met Jesus before? Under what circumstances did James and John become disciples (Luke 4: 1-11)? What surprised the people most in regard to Jesus, teaching (Mark 1: 22, 27)? What prophecy was fulfilled in Jesus' miracles of healing (Matt. 8: 17)? How is the popularity of Jesus in his first tour through Galilee described (Matt. 4: 23-25)? What imprudence on the part of one whom he had healed greatly hindered our Saviour's work (Mark 1: 45)? Note Christ's devotional habits (Luke 4: 31; Mark 1: 21, 35; Matt. 4: 23; Luke 5: 16).

LESSON VI—February 9th, 1896.

The Sermon on the Mount. LUKE 6: 41-49,

BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

Under what circumstances was Matthew called? (Mark 2: 14). Was the feast mentioned in John 5: 1 a passover? (This is a difficult question, and will, probably, never be settled, but good commentaries point out its importance in regard to fixing the duration of our Lord's ministry. Teachers and older scholars should at least know a little about it). What miracle did Jesus work at the pool of Bethesda? (John 5: 1-8). What verses are omitted from the story of this miracle in the R. V.? What evidence that such a superstition existed? (Verse 7). Why did the Jews object to the healing of this man? What did Jesus say of his relation to the Father in the discourse which followed the miracle? Of what act of Sabbath-breaking did the Pharisees accuse Christ's disciples? (Luke 1: 1, 2). How did Jesus defend them? What general principle of Sabbath observance did he lay down? (Mark 2: 28). On what ground did he defend his healing on the Sabbath day? (Luke 6: 9; Matt. 12: 12). What prophecy was fulfilled in Christ's unostentatious works of mercy? (Matt. 12: 17-21). Where and when were the Twelve set apart? (Mark 3: 16). Give their names. What famous discourse immediately followed? Read Matt. 5 and 7, and compare the parallel accounts.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1—Who was brought to Jesus? (4)

2—How was he placed before him? (5)

3—What did Jesus say to him? (4)

4—How did he prove his right to say this? (5)

5—Why does Jesus call himself “The Son of Man?” (7)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1—Put in your own words the lesson taught in verses 41 and 42. (5)

2—Why is it so important to keep our hearts right? (5)

3—What is meant by building upon the rock? (5)

4—What is meant by building upon the sand? (5)

5—What are meant by the “flood” and the “storm”?

Name.....

LESSON VII—February 16th, 1896.

The Great Helper. LUKE 7: 2-16.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

As there are no events between this lesson and the last, we insert here a few guiding questions on the Sermon on the Mount. Where was the Mount of Beatitudes? What important step in the inauguration of his kingdom did Jesus take at this time? With what part of the Old Testament would you compare the Beatitudes, and why? What relation did the mission of Jesus hold to the law? Shew from Old Testament passages that his interpretation of the commandments, as dealing with a state of heart, was correct. Does Jesus forbid taking an oath in a court of justice? Does he forbid defending a suit at law? On what high ground does he urge love to our enemies? What difference must there necessarily be between the love we bear to our enemies and that we cherish towards our dear friends? How will Christlike love to our enemies shew itself? What does Jesus say regarding ostentation in religion and charity? Mention some way in which this is shewn in our day. Was "The Lord's Prayer" meant as a form to be used, or as a model to be copied, or partly both? Does Jesus forbid the accumulation of wealth? What, in regard to worldly goods, does he condemn? What warning does he utter to those who are harsh and uncharitable in judging other people's motives? By what illustration does he assure us of God's readiness to answer prayer? How are we to know whether anyone is to be accounted a Christian brother or not?

LESSON VIII—February 23rd, 1896.

Faith Encouraged. LUKE 8: 43-45.

BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

When John the Baptist heard of the miracles of Jesus what did he do? (Luke 7: 19). What answer did Jesus give? What testimony did he bear to John? (Matt. 7:11). Why were the cities of Galilee more guilty than Nineveh? (Matt. 11: 20-30). On what occasion was a box of ointment poured on our Saviour's feet? (Luke 7: 36-39). How did the pharisees attempt to explain Christ's power of casting out demons? (Matt. 12: 24). Of what awful sin did he say they were guilty? What comparison and contrast does Christ draw between the Jews of his day and the Ninevites? (Matt. 12: 38-42). What plain words does Jesus speak to the pharisees and lawyers? (Luke 11: 37-54). Read Luke 12. How does Jesus distinguish between calamities and judgments? (Luke 13: 1-5). Read the parables of the Sower (Mark 4: 3-21); the Tares (Matt. 13: 24-30; 37: 43); the Seed (Mark 4: 26-29); the Mustard Seed (Matt. 13: 31-36); the Leaven; and the Pearl of great price; the Net (Matt. 13: 44-53). How does Jesus describe his homelessness? (Matt. 8: 20). What miracle shews Jesus' command over nature? (Mark 4: 36-41). What notable miracle did Jesus work at Gergesa? (Mark 5: 1-21). What murmurs did the pharisees now raise against Jesus and his disciples? (Matt. 9: 10-17; Mark 2: 18-20).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—What sick person was Jesus asked to come and heal? (4)
- 2.—What messengers were sent to him, and what reason did they urge? (5)
- 3.—How did the centurion shew his faith and humility? (5)
- 4.—What awakened Jesus' compassion at Nain? (4)
- 5.—Name other instances in the Bible of dead persons raised to life again? (7)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—Who came behind Jesus and touched him? (4)
- 2.—In what respect did that touch differ from the jostling of one of the crowd? (5)
- 3.—What was Jesus' answer to the woman's confession? (5)
- 4.—With what promise did Jesus encourage Jairus? (5)
- 5.—In what respects does death resemble sleep? (6)

Name.....

LESSON IX.—March 1st, 1896.

Jesus the Messiah. LUKE 9: 18-27.

BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

What miracles followed the raising of Jairus' daughter? (Matt. 9: 27-34). What reception did Jesus meet with on his second visit to Nazareth? (Mark 6: 1-6; Mat 13: 54-58). For what purpose did Jesus send out his disciples? (Matt. 10: 5-8). What instructions did he give them? What did Herod say when he heard of the fame of Jesus? (Mark 6: 14-16). Describe the martyrdom of John. What miracle did Jesus perform near Bethlehem? (Matt. 14: 13-23; Mark 6: 30-46; Luke 9: 10-17; John 6: 1-15). Why did Jesus send his disciples away without him? Under what circumstances did he rejoin them? (Mark 6: 47-56; Matt. 14: 24-36). What discourse did Jesus deliver on the following day? (John 6: 22-58). Read our Saviour's teaching in regard to inward purity in Matt. 15: 1-20 and Mark 7: 1-23. To what region did Christ now retire for a time? Mark 27: 24). What miracle did he perform there? Returning to the east side of the sea of Galilee whom did he cure? What miracle, resembling that at Bethsaida, did he perform? (Mark 8: 1-10). What second miracle did he work at Bethsaida! (Mark 8: 22-26). To what part of the country did he then go? Why did he remain so long out of Galilee?

LESSON X—March 8th, 1896.

True Love to One's Neighbor. LUKE 10: 25-37.

BETWEEN THE LESSONS.

How long after the discourse in last lesson did the Transfiguration take place? (Luke 9: 28). On what mountain? Who witnessed it? Why was Jesus transfigured? On what other occasion was a voice heard from heaven? What was the significance of Moses and Elias talking with Jesus? What were they conversing with him about? What was the conversation of Jesus and his disciples as they came down from the Mount? (Mark 9: 10-13). What miracle did he perform at the foot of the mountain? (Mark 9: 14-30). How and why did Jesus pay the temple tribute? (Mark 9: 24-27). What lesson of humility did Christ teach his disciples? (Mark 9: 33-42; Matt. 18: 1-5). How should Christians settle their disputes? (Matt. 18: 15-35). For what purpose did Jesus send out his seventy disciples? (Luke 10: 1-16). Read the account of Christ's attendance at the Feast of Tabernacles. (John 7: 2, 10; Luke 9: 51-56; 17: 11-19; John 7: 11-53; 8: 1-59; Luke 10: 17-24).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1—Whom did the people say that Jesus was? (5)

2—Whom did the disciples confess him to be! (5)

3—What must they do who wish truly to follow Jesus? (5)

4—What solemn question regarding profit and loss does Jesus ask? (5)

5—What does he say about those who are ashamed to confess him? (5)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1—Why did the lawyer ask his second question? (5)

2—Why did the priest and scribe pass by the wounded man? (5)

3—Why did Jesus select a Samaritan as his example? (5)

4—How many kind acts did the Samaritan perform? (5)

5—Who, then, is your “neighbor”? (5)

Name.....

LESSON XI—March 15th, 1896.

Teaching About Prayer. LUKE 11: 1-13.

TEACHING TO PRAY.

As there are no incidents between this lesson and the last, we give here a brief Bible reading on prayer.

The impenitent person cannot offer acceptable prayer. (Prov. 15: 8; 28: 9). We must first repent and believe before we can claim the child's answer from our Father. Therefore we must come to him, 1. *Confessing*. (Ps. 60: 18; 1 John 1: 6). Our first duty is to acknowledge our sin. 2. *Giving thanks*. (1 Tim. 2:1; Phil. 4: 6). Thanks for past mercies should precede new requests. 3. *Adoring*. (Matt. 6: 9; Ps. 95: 6, 7). This is rendering loyal homage and stirs up a devout and reverent spirit. 4. *Supplicating*. (Ps. 6: 9; Luke 11: 5-13). We base our petitions on our need and God's promised grace in Christ Jesus. 5. *Submitting*. (Rom. 8: 26, 27; 1 John 5: 13, 14). Because we have no claim beyond God's good pleasure, and his wisdom and love are infinite. *Interceding*—(John 16: 23, 24; 14: 6). All our prayers are presented in the name of our great High Priest and Intercessor. We plead the merits of his blood and righteousness.

LESSON XII—March 22nd, 1896.

Faithful and Unfaithful Servants. LUKE 12: 37-48.

A SERMON ON DISCIPLESHIP.

What was the occasion of Christ's open rupture with the religious teachers of the people? (11: 37, 38). How did they manifest their enmity? (11: 53, 54). Did the people side at first with Jesus? (12: 1). What did he declare to be the essence of Pharisaism? How were the disciples to meet the rising opposition? How were they to answer when placed on trial? What unseemly interruption here occurred? What topic did it suggest to our Lord? What parable illustrated and enforced his warning? By what illustrations does Christ enforce absence of worldly care? What treasure is most largely to be sought? How is it that Christ sends "fire on the earth?" (verse 49). What did Jesus condemn the people for not discerning? What is the meaning of the warning with which he closes?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—How many petitions are there in the Lord's Prayer? (4)

- 2—Which one refers to temporal blessings and which to a forgiving spirit? (4)

- 3—On what other occasion was it spoken by Christ? (5)

- 4—What lesson is taught by the parable of the friend at midnight? (6)

- 5—What precious promise is given in our lesson to those who pray aright? (6)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1—What servants are pronounced "blessed"? (4)

- 2—How are we to watch for Christ? (5)

- 3—What is the reward of fidelity in service? (4)

- 4—For what purpose has God given us the blessings that we enjoy? (6)

- 5—Why may we expect a specially severe condemnation if we abuse these gifts? (6)

Name.....

LESSON XIII—March 2th, 1896.

REVIEW.

1—When and to whom was the birth of John the Baptist announced? (4)

2—How is he described? (4)

3—Why did Jesus tarry behind his parents at Jerusalem? (4)

4—How is he described when a boy? (4)

5—How did John describe the work of Christ? (4)

6—Briefly narrate the circumstances connected with Christ's Baptism? (4)

7—How was Jesus received when he returned to Galilee? (4)

8—How did he spend the Sabbath at Nazareth? (4)

9—What was the effect of his preaching there? (4)

10—How did the four friends bring the sick man to Jesus? (4)

11—How did Jesus prove his power to forgive sins? (4)

12—Why is it so important to keep our hearts right? (4)

13—Who are meant by the men who built his house on a rock? (4)

14—How did the centurion shew his faith? (4)

15—What did people say when they saw the miracle at Nain? (4)

16—Why did Jesus ask the woman who touched him to make herself known? (5)

17—What did Jesus mean when he said “She is not dead, but sleepeth”? (4)

18—Whom did people say that Jesus was? (4)

19—What did he say that those who would follow him must do? (4)

20—What questions gave occasion for the parable of the good Samaritan? (4)

21—How would you answer the question “Who is my neighbor”? (4)

22—What led Jesus to give the model prayer? (4)

23—What assurance does Christ give that our prayers will be answered? (4)

24—What is the reward of faithful service? (4)

25—What will be the doom of unfaithful servants? (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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