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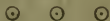
THE

Virginia Dare Catechism

BY

REV. ALBAN GREAVES

*Presbyter of the Diocese of
East Carolina*



*πολλαί μεν θνητοῖς γλώτται,
μία δ' Ἀθανατοῖσιν*



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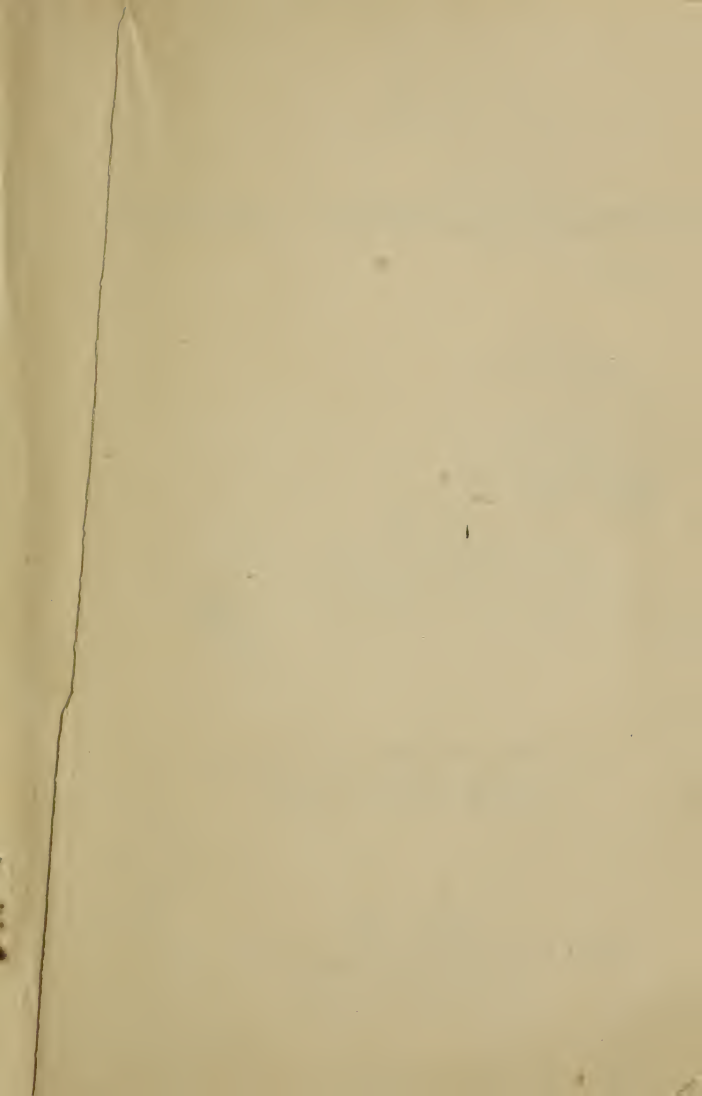
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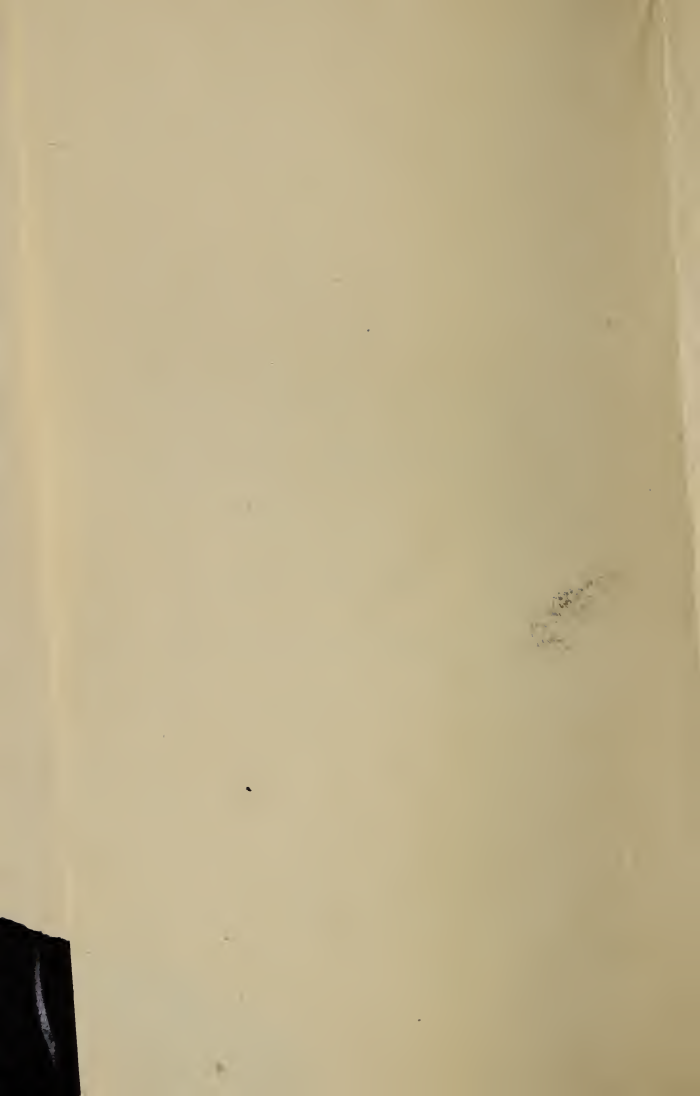
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VIRGINIA DARE CATECHISM



BY

REV. ALBAN GREAVES

PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF EAST CAROLINA

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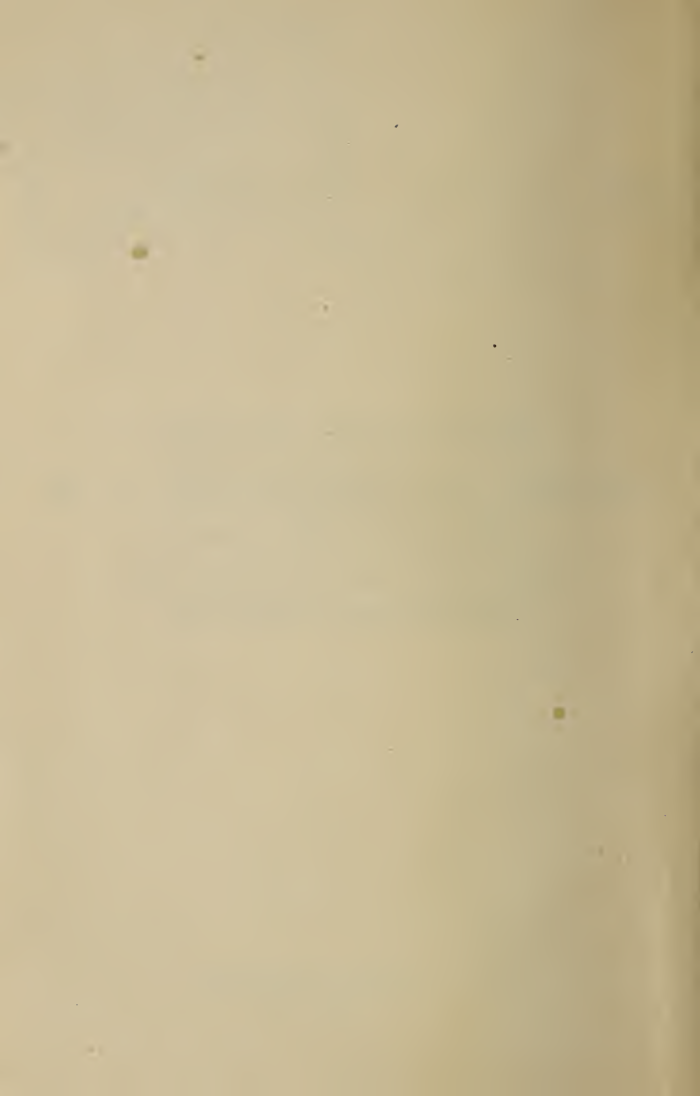
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ALFRED AUGUSTIN WATSON, D. D.,
FIRST BISHOP OF EAST CAROLINA,
THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY AND
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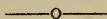
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PREFACE.



THESE fifty-four Lessons, on a number of common and useful subjects, above all are designed to be practical; and they aim to give the meaning of facts, as well as the facts themselves, so that Faith and Reason, like the Church and Holy Scripture, may go hand in hand.

Should the book be used catechetically in Sunday-school classes, it will be found that most of the questions suggest others implicitly contained in them—all of which may profitably be brought out by the teacher. Frequently the questions rather than the answers contain the matter to be taught. It is hoped these Lessons may also prove useful in furnishing subject matter for Bible-class teachers who have not access to suitable books for preparation.

There is only one language of Heaven this wide earth over, though man's tongues are many. May that one language, Worship (alone celestial and enduring of them all) and the truths of Revelation, experience and history contained in this little manual, be impressed upon the young throughout this land!

A. G



PART I.

LESSON I.—RELIGION.

Exercise. Find in the Prayer Book the opening sentences for Morning and for Evening Prayer, the Psalter for the day, and the General Thanksgiving.

1. What is Religion? A personal relationship between God and man.

2. Give a definition of religion? "Religion is the tie that binds man to God, his best Friend."

3. How is Religion always described in the Old and New Testaments? As a Covenant between two persons.

4. Can we speak of Almighty God as a Person? Yes, an unseen Person.

5. Is Religion Feeling alone? No.

6. Is it Morality alone? No.

7. Is it Knowledge alone? It is not, though all these are parts of it.

8. Have not all nations some form of Religion? Yes, all believe in and worship something greater than themselves.

9. What is Morality? A pure and upright life, without any thought of pleasing God.

10. Our bodies require food ; our minds re-

quire food, (thinking, reading, observation and conversation),— what would you say of our souls? They require their food also.

11. How is the soul of man nourished? By communion with God, his unseen Friend and Father; by worship, prayer and love. In one word, by Religion.

12. Why do you suppose we more easily neglect the soul than the other parts or sides of our nature? Because it is the highest part of our being.

13. What is the principle that underlies this neglect? All transition from the lower to the higher is attended with effort or pain.

14. Left to themselves do not all good things here tend to degenerate? Yes.

15. For what purpose has God appointed the sanctions of Religion? To aid and support Morality, that man may grow.

16. Why would God have us grow? To fit us for a still higher existence, in other worlds to come.

LESSON II.—A REVELATION.

Exercise. Find The Exhortation, the longer Declaration of Absolution for Morning and Evening Prayer, and the Collect for the day.

1. By what is our natural knowledge bounded? By the world we live in, and by the five senses of man.

2. If anything of importance existed beyond these boundaries, would not God have informed us of it? Yes.

3. He has done so—what is this called? A Revelation.

4. What then is a Revelation? Something (a body of facts) which our own observation and experience would not have told us of.

5. What is the great message of Revelation? That there is a God.

6. Does not Natural Religion point the same way by saying that the wonderful order of Nature we see around us must have had a Designer? It does.

7. What then would you observe respecting the order of the Universe about us? It could not have originated itself, but must have been started by an outside, intelligent Force.

8. In addition, what does Revelation teach us about God? That we are made in His image;

that He cares for us, loves us, desires our highest happiness, and would shield us from danger.

9. What is meant by Revealed Religion? That body of truth revealed or told us by Almighty God.

10. Give an example? That there is a future state for man.

11. Another? That morality, charity and unselfishness are the will of God for mankind.

12. To what may a Revelation be compared? To a voice speaking to us from beyond the grave.

13. How did the Revelation come to the men of the Old Testament? Through prophets, visions, and other ways.

14. How besides? By the writings of Moses and the prophets.

15. How, above all, has God revealed Himself and His will? By the visit of His Son to this earth nineteen centuries ago.

16. What text can you quote from the Parables of our Lord? "Last of all He sent unto them His Son." [St. Mat. xxi: 37].

17. How does God speak by Revelation to us to-day? By the preservation of the Holy Scriptures, and of the Church.

18. Why can none of us know without the

Bible what possibilities exist for us beyond the grave? Because no one has returned to tell.

19. How then did we learn? The Eternal One Who lives there has revealed it.

20. When God speaks what must man do? Listen.

LESSON III.—GOD.

Exercise. Find references to the three Persons of the Trinity in the *Te Deum*. Find the *Gloria*, the Lord's Prayer, the Grace, the Proper Preface for Trinity Sunday, and the Invocation in the Litany.

1. Who is God? The Creator and Preserver of all mankind.

2. What attributes of God pervade the record of Holy Scripture? His Justice and His Mercy.

3. What is He frequently called in Scripture? Our Father.

4. How does David compare Him to a father? "Like as a father pitieth his own children, even so is the Lord merciful unto them that fear him." [Ps. ciii:12].

5. What does this word imply? It implies love and attention to our needs.

6. How is God a Father to all mankind? By creation.

7. How is He especially a Father to some?

Some have by Baptism taken upon them the closer relation of adoption.

8. Quote other words concerning Him? "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" [Gen. xviii:25]. "Our God is a consuming fire." [Heb. xii:29].

9. What two things assure us that there is a God? (1) The beautiful world of Nature, and (2) Holy Scripture.

10. Repeat what the Catechism says on the offices of the Holy Trinity. "First, I learn to believe in God the Father, Who hath made me and all the world; secondly, in God the Son, Who hath redeemed me and all mankind; thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, Who sanctifieth me and all the people of God."

11. After redeeming us from Satan, under whose power we had fallen, in the Garden of Eden, what did the Lord Jesus do? He founded His Church, which was to proclaim the fact of redemption.

12. Give the meaning of the word "sanctify?" To make holy.

13. What is the Holy Spirit called by our Saviour? The Comforter.

14. What is the old meaning of the word "Comforter?" Helper or Strengtheners.

15. Under Whose especial protection is the

Church to-day? Under the protection of the Holy Spirit.

16. Where do we find a beautiful prayer addressed to God the Holy Ghost? In the Institution Office, in the Book of Common Prayer.

17. What may be said of the messages of God? They are true and hold good for us, whether we hear or whether we will forbear.

18. Quote the words of St. Paul in regard to unbelief? "If we believe not, yet He abideth faithful; He cannot deny Himself." [II Tim. ii:13].

LESSON IV.—MAN.

Exercise. Find the *Venite*; the Collects for Christmas Day and the VI. Sunday after Epiphany; the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the day.

1. How does the Bible speak of man? As the last and highest work of God.

2. In Whose image was man made? In the image of God.

3. Does he wear that image still? Yes.

4. But how has it been defaced or marred? By sin.

5. What is the soul of man? That part of his nature in virtue of which he can approach God.

6. What definition has been given of the soul?
“A spark from the great central fire of the Universe; a drop from the Ocean of Life, immortal as its source.”

7. Of what does man's nature consist besides the soul? Of mind and body likewise.

8. What would you say of the body? It is this that allies us with the animal creation.

9. How has man's nature been described? As part angel and part devil.

10. Which of these two parts should we try to cultivate? The higher part.

11. Why, very possibly, was man created? To take the places of the fallen angels in Heaven.

12. What must happen to a man before that? He must first pass through a probation here.

13. What do you mean by this? Something to test his service to God—to try if he be fit for God's service Above. [Compare Deut. viii:2].

14. What is man's duty towards his Creator? To believe in Him, to fear Him and to love Him.

15. What else? To worship Him, to give Him thanks.

16. What more? To put his whole trust in Him, to call upon Him (in prayer).

17. Further? To honour His Holy Name and

His word; and to serve Him truly all the days of his life.

18. What did our Lord teach as our duty towards our fellow man? "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

19. Will you try to think of these things? I will, by God's help.

LESSON V.—REDEMPTION (I).

Exercise. Find the Nicene Creed. First Collect for Good Friday; Collects for Sunday next before Easter, and 2nd Sunday after Easter.

1. What is the meaning of the word Redemption? Buying back.

2. From whom was man to be redeemed? From Satan.

3. What does St. Paul say? That we are the servants (or slaves) of the one whom we obey. [Rom. vi: 15].

4. After that man by obeying Satan had become his servant, what was the promise of Redemption made to Adam and Eve? That the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. [Gen. iii: 15].

5. Who was meant by the Seed of the woman? Our Lord Jesus Christ.

6. In the fulness of time what came to pass?

The Incarnation of God's only-begotten Son—
i. e., His taking our human flesh and nature.

7. How does the Nicene Creed speak of the Incarnation of our Lord? "Who for us men and for our salvation came down from Heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man."

8. What else was done by our Lord for man, besides His becoming incarnate? In Palestine he lived our life for thirty-three years.

9. What were some of the truths left by Christ to the world? That the bad man's prosperity is not really prosperity; and that the good man's tribulation is not tribulation to him.

10. Of what was His life a revelation? A revelation of the character of God. [St. John xiv. : 9].

11. What else in His love and goodness did He do for us? He was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate; He suffered and was buried.

12. Having thus redeemed us from Satan, how did the Lord Jesus sum it all up—in what form did He cast the results? In His Church.

13. Did Almighty God intend that man should fall? No.

14. Is it true that God had made a creature beyond His own control? No.

15. How then did Adam come to fall? Along with other blessings, free will had been given to man—which he abused.

16. Without freedom, what would man's service be worth? Nothing. He would be a machine, incapable of good or evil; irresponsible as a venomous beast or reptile. To do good, there must be also the possibility of doing evil.

17. Why did Satan attack man, and tempt him to disobey? Being God's enemy, Satan desired to ruin His last and greatest work.

18. How does he show that deadly hatred of God still? By trying to destroy our race, and make it fail once more.

19. To what end? That God may cast us off forever.

20. Does not the best solution of difficulties lie in obedience? It does.

LESSON VI.—REDEMPTION (II).

Exercise. Find the Easter Anthem and state where used. Find Collect for Easter Day, Proper Preface for Easter and for Christmas; and the General Thanksgiving.

1. What did Redemption do for our race? It gave us a fresh start; high possibilities once more.

2. Is Redemption salvation? No, only a part of it.

3. Whom did the Lord Christ redeem? All mankind.

4. Up to the time of Christ's visit to this world, who had stood for the head of the human race—the representative man? Adam.

5. After the Saviour's coming who became that head? Jesus Christ.

6. What was this like? It was as if the whole human race was born over again.

7. How does St. Paul express this? "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

8. Again? "Since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead."

9. What moved our Blessed Lord to redeem us thus? Love and pity.

10. Does God love sinners? Yes, He loves all.

11. What then prevents the sinner's salvation? His sin.

12. What was it that really caused all the sufferings of Christ? Sin.

13. Must not sin unchecked be a terrible thing? The most terrible thing in all the Universe.

14. Why? Because opposed to the plain command of the world's Creator.

15. Why is it not only terrible but also unwise and foolish to sin? Because sin must be punished, here or hereafter.

16. Quote the Scripture. "The wages of sin is death." [Rom. vi: 23.]

17. Again? "Be not deceived—God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." [Gal. vi: 7.]

18. How should men regard sin? They should hate it and fear it all their lives.

19. In what words were the sufferings of Christ in the Atonement foretold? "Thou (the serpent) shalt bruise His heel" (Christ's human nature). [Gen. iii: 15.]

20. How did Isaiah prophesy of the Atonement? "The Lord hath laid upon Him the iniquity of us all." [liii: 6.]

21. Look at all the evil sin has worked. Try to hate and avoid it. Pray for help to see it in its true colors. Use the prayer after Decalogue, in the Ante-Communion Service.

LESSON VII.—THE FALL, AND RESTORATION
OF GOD'S KINGDOM ON THE EARTH.

Exercise. Find the Litany; Psalter, Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the day.

1. When did God's Kingdom begin on earth? In the Garden of Eden, when God met man, and told him of his duty of faith and obedience, and of the penalty that would follow unbelief and disobedience.

2. What is another name for the Church? God's Kingdom on earth.

3. What everyday comparison might be made? That of a "branch house," from some large and distant firm.

4. What terrible accident befel this first planting of God's Kingdom here? It was wrecked through man's disobedience and frailty.

5. By whose instrumentality was it wrecked? Through that of Satan, the enemy of God.

6. How does St. Paul describe this fall? "By one man's offence Death reigned." [Rom. v: 17.]

7. Again? "By the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation." [Rom. v: 18.]

8. What illustration of obedience to God's will had man before his eyes then, and the

same to-day? All the rest of the Creation except himself (the plants, the animals, the Ocean and the Heavenly bodies) were punctually obeying the orders given them.

9. What results of the Fall upon mankind can we all observe? (1) Physical death. (2) A sinful nature; so that ever since it has been easier to do wrong than right.

10. What was the moral result in the sight of God? A tremendous penalty must be paid by man, or else some wonderful Power and Love must interpose.

11. Do you mean in order to appease God? No, but to counteract the the destroying properties of sin.

12. How do the offences of others against ourselves compare with our offence against God? The former are like a hundred pence, while the latter is like ten thousand talents. [St. Matt. xviii: 23, etc.]

13. What transpired next? By a Divine interposition on the scene of human history the Son of God undertook to redeem the world.

14. What was this called? The Atonement, or making at one of God and man once more.

15. Quote from the *Te Deum*? "When Thou hadst overcome the sharpness of Death, Thou

didst open the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers."

16. How is our Lord addressed in the Litany? "O Lamb of God, Who takest away the sins of the world."

17. Quote the language of St. Paul? "When we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly." [Rom. v: 6.]

18. To what then was this equivalent? To setting up on earth the Kingdom of Heaven for the second time.

19. After man had been thus restored to that higher plane, grand possibilities once more within his reach, what did the Lord Jesus do? He set before us the ways of life and death once more.

20. And against what did He provide? He gave us clear directions how not to come under that evil power again.

21. What may be said after Christ's merciful interposition on this far off, little rebellious planet? The human race may attain its destiny, after all.

LESSON VIII.—THE CHURCH (I).

Exercise. Find the two Creeds; the *Benedicite*, the *Benedictus*, and the *Benedic, anima mea*.

1. When did the Church as a distinct Covenant body begin? In the days of Abraham.

2. How would you describe the Covenant or agreement found in the Church of God? It is a Covenant between the weak and the Strong.

3. Was the Church to progress in holiness and in the understanding of God's Truth,—or was all revealed at once? The standard of morality was raised as time went on.

4. What instance of progress in intelligence can you name? The vision of the Future grew clearer with time.

5. What can we say generally of God's Kingdom? Part of it is Above, and part of it here below.

6. How do these two parts stand towards each other? The one is a branch or colony of the other.

7. Illustrate this. A colony of citizens is sent out from a mother country, to be planted and grow in some foreign land.

8. Is the Colony governed by the same main laws as the mother country? By the same Laws and the same King.

9. What is the mother country of Christianity? Heaven.

10. What is the foreign land? This world.

11. Who is the King of both alike? Almighty God.

12. How are these two parts of God's Kingdom sometimes described? As the Church Militant and the Church Triumphant.

13. What does militant mean? Fighting or struggling on earth.

14. How does St. Paul speak of God? As the Father of Whom the whole family in Heaven and earth is named. [Eph. iii: 15.]

15. How does he address the Ephesian Christians? As fellow citizens with the saints and of the Household of God. [Eph. ii: 19.]

16. To what else may God's Kingdom on earth be compared? To a foreign plant, growing far away from its native soil.

17. Give an illustration. The peach tree, a native of Persia, grows in America.

18. Sum up what has thus far been said of the Church. It is a foreign importation, here to elevate, train and protect mankind.

19. What did this world become (morally, not physically) on the Fall of man? The Devil's country.

20. What injunction did St. Paul lay upon

his converts? "Be not conformed to this world." [Rom. xii: 2.]

LESSON IX.—THE CHURCH (II).

Exercise. Find the *Te Deum*, and state what it says of the Church. Find the Prayer for the Church Militant, the Prayer for rain, and for a sick person.

1. If you accept Christ as your defence and salvation, what must you also accept? His Government and Kingdom.

2. Illustrate this from earthly affairs. If an alien or foreigner desires to receive the protection of the United States, he must first become a citizen and subscribe to its laws.

3. For what did our Lord organize the Christian Church? To declare to all nations the benefits of Redemption, and to gather them into His fold.

4. What is our future life Hereafter to be like personally? We may suppose it to be a continuance of the present life, so far as our characters and aspirations go.

5. How did our Saviour speak of His Church on earth? As a field in which wheat and tares should grow together. [St. Matt. xiii: 24].

6. Until when should good and evil in the Church thus be mingled and flourish together? Until the Harvest, or end of the world.

7. Is it possible for man to cancel your membership in God's Church? No.

8. Can Baptism ever be recalled? No.

9. Why cannot a citizen of God's Republic or Kingdom be disfranchised by his fellow citizens? Because the Republic does not belong to them.

10. To what else did our Lord liken "the Kingdom of Heaven"? To a Net, which should gather both bad and good.

11. Where will these be sorted or divided? On the Shore. [St. Matt. xiii: 58].

12. When will the Church or Net be brought to land? At the end of the world.

13. Is the Church spoken of in the New Testament as a visible or an invisible body? As a visible body.

14. What expression does St. Paul apply to it? He calls it the Pillar and Ground of the Truth. [I. Tim. iii: 15].

15. What is the door? Holy Baptism.

16. To what may the Church be compared? To Noah's Ark.

17. What sin was it that caused the fate of those who were drowned in the Flood? Unbelief.

18. What is it mainly that God asks of us—our feelings or our wills? Our wills.

19. In other words? Obedience.

LESSON X.—THE CHURCH (III).

Exercise. Find the Prayer for all sorts and conditions of men (twice); the Prayer for clergy and people (twice); the Thanksgiving for Rain, and for Recovery from Sickness.

1. What does the Prayer Book, in the Communion Service, term the Church? “The blessed company of all faithful people.”

2. How does the Apostles’ Creed name the Church? “I believe in the Holy Catholic Church.”

3. How must we find the meaning of the word Catholic? By taking the word at the time it was first used.

4. What was its meaning then? Universal or General.

5. What words follow, in the Apostles’ Creed? “The Communion of saints.”

6. How does the Nicene Creed describe the Church? As One, Catholic and Apostolic.

7. What does the Collect for the 22nd Sunday after Trinity call the Church? God’s Household.

8. What is the difference between a Church and a denomination? A Church dates from the lives of Apostolic men; a denomination originates with some uninspired leader.

9. State another difference between the two. A Church is founded upon the great, primary

facts of the Gospel; a denomination stands on some one point or doctrine of the Gospel, often a minor point.

10. What must be said of all denominations? Earnest and Christian as their membership often is, their systems are one-sided and narrow in their presentation of Christ's Gospel, and adapted only to certain minds.

11. Does the Episcopal Church teach all the points emphasized by the various denominations? It does.

12. What assists the Episcopal Church in observing due proportion in Doctrine, so as not to dwell on any one truth to the dwarfing or exclusion of another? The Christian Year.

13. Is not the Christian Year the common possession of all Christians alike who accept the earthly life of Jesus Christ, nineteen hundred years ago? It is.

14. Are not the members of denominations members of the Holy Catholic Church? As baptized persons they are; but their systems are not parts of that Body.

15. Why as bodies or organizations are the different sects not parts of the Catholic Church? Christ is not divided; and His Church is one. [Nicene Creed].

16. What result seems to be attached by our

Lord to unity among His followers? That the world will believe that He is Divine. [St. John xvii: 21].

17. What therefore may we regard as the most fruitful cause of unbelief in the world to-day? Christians' divisions.

18. Must we not always distinguish between men and their systems? Yes, we must treat all Christians as brethren, though regarding their denominations as displeasing to Christ.

19. Quote a motto of the Catholic Church, translated from the Latin. "In necessary things, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity."

LESSON XI.—THE CHURCH (IV).

Exercise. Find the Collects for the following Sundays after Trinity—15th, 16th, 22nd, 23d. Also the Ante-Communion Service.

1. Logically and historically what is the correct name of the Protestant Episcopal Church? The Anglo-Catholic Church.

2. What is the position of that body? She is a reformed Catholic Church.

3. What common mistake do we often hear? The Roman or Italian Communion alone called Catholic.

4. To whom does the title Catholic belong?
To all the Historic Churches.

5. Can you name the oldest Church in the world? The Church in Jerusalem.

6. What other Churches date from the first century? The Church in Britain, in Rome, Africa, and the Eastern Churches.

7. What was done by the Bishop of Rome in the year 596? He sent missionaries to Britain, under Augustine, to plant Christianity there.

8. What did Augustine find in Britain? He found the Church already there, under seven Bishops, having been for several hundred years in the island.

9. What proof can you give that the British or Anglo-Catholic Church was not founded from Rome? The first British martyr, St. Alban, had witnessed for the Faith, having been burnt as a Christian, in the year 303.

10. Give another proof. Three British Bishops were present at the Council of Arles in France, in the year 314.

11. When were the first Christian services in North America held, and the Book of Common Prayer first opened on these shores? In 1579. The occasion was one of Sir Francis Drake's expeditions round the world; the priest was his chaplain, Francis Fletcher.

12. Give the name of the vessel. *The Golden Hind.*

13. What monument marks the spot and the event on the California Coast? "The Prayer Book Cross."

14. When was the next occasion when the Prayer Book was used in the borders of the United States? At Roanoke Island, N. C., in the year 1585, when Virginia Dare and the Indian chief, Manteo, were baptized.

15. In what Diocese does this historic spot now stand? In the Diocese of East Carolina.

16. When did the Puritan Pilgrims of the *Mayflower* land in Massachusetts? In 1620.

LESSON XII.—CHRISTIANITY.

Exercise. Find the Collects for SS. Simon and Jude, All Saints, and 1st Sunday in Advent. Give the dates of the following Saints' or Holy Days: The Transfiguration, St. Stephen's, St. John Baptist's, and the Epiphany.

1. What is Christianity? God's ancient Church, with her borders enlarged to embrace all nations.

2. To what nation alone had God's Truth been specially revealed thus far? To the Hebrew race.

3. Did Christ come to destroy the Law and

the Prophets? No, but to fulfil, i. e., enlarge, extend their teachings.

4. What are the Laws of Christianity? The Ten Commandments, interpreted and enlarged by Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

5. What Laws are these in reality? The Laws of Heaven (God's Kingdom Above) brought down to earth.

6. Give an instance of the expansion of the Decalogue by Christ, from the letter to the spirit. He taught that, if we wish to please Him, we must not only refrain from murder but from hatred; not only from adultery but from evil thoughts.

7. Is Christianity, then, a human institution seeking the Kingdom of Heaven? No, it is the Kingdom of Heaven seeking men on earth.

8. When do we become Christians? At Baptism.

9. How does the Catechism describe the privileges of a Christian? He is a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.

10. What does it state to be Christian duties? To renounce the Devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh.

11. What is the Christian to accept for Be-

lief (faith)? All the Articles of the Apostles' Creed.

12. What are to constitute his rules for Action? To keep God's holy will and Commandments, and walk in the same all the days of his life.

13. Why will our service to God hereafter be more easy, successful and perfect than it is here? Satan will have been banished, and all temptations to oppose God's will have fled.

14. What is meant by the term "non-professors"? Those who hold themselves excused from membership in the Church of God.

15. Does the Word of God absolve any from using this great talent, the knowledge of Christianity? It does not.

16. Are the Laws of God more binding on some persons than others? Where there is knowledge of them, His Laws will judge all at the Last Day.

17. Will it excuse a man at the Day of Christ to say that he was not a professor of Christianity—in other words, that he never *undertook* to observe Christianity? It will not. [See Lesson XXXVII].

18. At the same time, while it is the duty of all to acknowledge their Creator by entering his service, is it not taught that a higher standard

will be demanded of some than of others, according to the natural endowment or disposition He has given us? Yes.

LESSON XIII.—BAPTISM.

Exercise. Find the Office for Adult Baptism and the Exhortation therein ("Beloved, ye hear"). Find the Catechism, and the Confirmation Service.

1. What rite stands at the door of the Christian's Covenant with God? Baptism, in the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.

2. Quote the last command of Christ uttered on earth? "Go, make disciples of all nations, baptizing them." [St. Matt. xxviii:19].

3. Quote the words of our Lord to Nicodemus? "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." [St. John iii:5].

4. What is the meaning of these latter words? The Kingdom or Church on earth.

5. Why is it thought that this text refers to Baptism? Because we know that water is always used in Baptism; while St. Paul and St. Peter teach that the Holy Spirit is present in Baptism. [I. Cor. xii:13; Acts ii:38].

6. How can you illustrate this being born

again (or from Above) known as Regeneration? It is as if one should confer upon a *stone* the life of a plant, that it might begin to grow.

7. What benefits are spoken of in the Bible in connection with Baptism? The New Birth, Forgiveness of sin, and salvation.

8. What would you say of God's exceptions, whereby He may see fit to take men to Heaven without any instruments of grace? God may make as many exceptions as He pleases. He did not give us His exceptions to go by, but His rules. These are plain.

9. Quote some verses of Scripture on this Sacrament? "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." [St. Mark xvi:16].

10. Again? "Arise and be baptized and wash away thy sins." [Acts xxii:16].

11. What do the Scriptures teach on the mode or manner of Baptism? Nothing exclusive of one mode or another.

12. If the mode had been of importance, may we not believe that the Saviour would have stated it clearly? Yes.

13. What is the position of the Prayer Book on this question? Both modes are provided for in the Baptismal services of the Prayer Book.

14. What may be said of the word Baptism? It is a generic word like *travel*. A person trav-

els when he goes by train or by carriage; when he sails or when he walks.

15. In what ways then can this Sacrament be administered? By total immersion, by pouring or by sprinkling.

16. There is an analogy between the Natural and the Spiritual worlds: what comparison can you make to meet the case of baptized persons living unworthily? All the children of a family may not be good ones, yet children they are nevertheless. All the limbs of a fruit tree may not bear fruit. Still they are all parts of the tree.

17. To what do unworthy members of the Church correspond? To the barren limbs of a tree.

18. When will the great Roll-call of all the baptized be held, that they may be judged according to their works? At the Last Day.

LESSON XIV. INFANT BAPTISM.

Exercise. Find Office for Public and Private Baptism of Infants. Find the Chants used after I. and II. Lessons at Morning Service.

1. Is the God of the New Testament the same as the God of the Old Testament? Yes.

2. Were children members of God's Church

under the Old Testament? Yes, by God's express command.

3. Of what nation was our Saviour? The Hebrew.

4. Of what nation were His disciples? The Hebrew.

5. Of what Religion were the hearers of Christ, and those to whom the Apostles spoke on the day of Pentecost—including the first 3,000 converts to Christianity? The Hebrew or Jewish Religion.

6. Did our Lord when speaking of Baptism declare that children were to be exempted from the operation of His remarks? He did not.

7. What conclusion would you draw from this? That they were to continue to become members of the Covenant as hitherto.

8. If Christ had wished to exclude children from membership, would it not have been needful for Him clearly to state the fact? Most certainly. But He did nothing of the kind.

9. On the contrary, what did He say? "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not." [St. Mark x: 14].

10. Did not St. Peter tell the people on the Day of Pentecost, when the Christian Church began, that their children were to go along with them and get all the benefits of God's promises?

Yes. "The promise is to you and to your children." [Acts ii: 38, 39].

11. Why, when the New Testament came to be written, did not the Church deem it needful to insert a plain command, Baptize children? Because, as we believe, it had already been the custom in the Christian Church for many years to baptize them.

12. What would such a command have been like? It would have been like commanding civilized nations to wear clothing.

13. What, however, is incidentally referred to in the New Testament, along with other events? The baptism of three households. [Acts xvi: 15 and 33; I. Cor. i: 16].

14. Who stood sponsor for Lydia's household when it was baptized? Lydia herself.

15. How do we gather this? We are told of *her* faith and of *her* conversion, but nothing of that of her household.

16. Of what other case can the like be said? Of the jailer's household.

17. What did our Lord mean, as we suppose, when He said, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved?" [St. Mark xvi: 16]. He was speaking of adults.

18. What of them? Adults must believe before being baptized.

19. How do we know that this text does not apply to children? By reading the remainder of the verse.

20. If this text applied to children, what would it teach? That all children, baptized or unbaptized, are to be excluded from Heaven, which we know to be untrue.

21. What words did our Lord use, showing it to be untrue? "Of such is the Kingdom of God," meaning children and those like them. [St. Mark x: 14].

22. What proportion of the Christian world practices Infant Baptism? Ninety-seven per cent.

23. What does this demand from the minority, considering too Christ's command to disciple all nations? [St. Matt. xxviii: 19]. A strong Scriptural prohibition.

LESSON XV.—THE SUPPER OF THE LORD.

Exercise. Find the Longer Exhortation in the Communion Service ("Dearly beloved in the Lord"), and the Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the week.

1. What is the other Sacrament of Christ's Kingdom besides Baptism? The Supper of the Lord, otherwise called the Holy Communion [I. Cor. x: 16], and the Holy Eucharist (giving of thanks).

2. What is the leading idea in the Holy Communion? That of union between Christ and His people.

3. Where in the Prayer Book is this thought referred to? In several passages in the Communion Service.

4. What did our Lord declare of Himself and His people? "I am the Vine, and ye are the branches." [St. John xv: 5].

5. What did He say about our bearing fruit? We can bear no fruit except we abide in the Vine. [St. John xv: 4].

6. What may be said of the respective offices of Baptism and Holy Communion? The Holy Communion (when rightly used) maintains or supports the life given in Baptism.

7. What does our Lord say to His disciples about their having life? "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man and drink His blood, ye have no life in you." [St. John vi: 53].

8. Why was this Sacrament ordained by our Lord? "For a continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby."

9. What are the benefits which we receive thereby? A strengthening and refreshing of our souls.

10. Must we wait to be perfect before

we come? No, for then we should never come.

11. Do we approach that altar as righteous; or as better than others? We go as the chief of sinners.

12. Do we make professions, by coming forward to God's altar? No; we do it to obey our Master's commands, and we come confessing our sins.

13. How many forms of Confession besides the Litany appear in the Book of Common Prayer? Three.

14. Does St. Paul say we must *be* worthy before we can partake of the Holy Communion? No, he says we must *come* worthily, *i.e.*, obediently, humbly and with penitence.

15. How did the Corinthian Christians eat and drink unworthily? By displaying in God's House the grossest irreverence, greed, pride and selfishness.

16. What would you say in reply to the common excuse "not good enough." "The question is not whether we are good enough or not, but whether we desire to obey Christ's injunction, and to be better than we are."*

17. Whom does the Saviour wish to come

* Prayer Book Reason Why.

to this Holy Sacrament? All. [“Drink ye all of it.” St. Matt. xxvi: 27].

LESSON XVI.—CONFIRMATION.

Exercise. Find Confirmation Office. Read passage of Scripture therein, “Defend, O Lord,” and Collect before the last.

1. What is Confirmation? A solemn rite of the Church adopted from the practice of the Apostles.

2. What is its Scripture name? The laying on of hands.

3. In how many passages is Confirmation, or the germs of it, referred to in the New Testament? Twice in Acts, and once in Hebrews. [Acts viii: 18. Acts xix: 4. Heb. vi: 2].

4. Who baptized the converted Samaritans? Philip the Deacon.

5. Who, having heard of these baptisms, sent two of their number to confirm them? The Apostles at Jerusalem. [Acts viii: 14].

6. Where else do we read of this rite? In Acts xix: 6.

7. Along with what great principles of the Christian Religion is the laying on of hands classed in Hebrews vi? With Repentance, Faith, Baptism, Resurrection and Judgment.

8. Name then the passages in the New Testament where Confirmation is referred to.

9. What else besides Scripture have we in testimony for Confirmation? The practice of the early Church.

10. Quote what is said by St. Jerome as long ago as the year 375 or 400 after Christ. "Do you not know that now this is the custom of the churches, that on the Baptized, hands are afterwards laid, and thus the Holy Spirit is invoked? Do you demand where it is written? In the book of Acts of the Apostles. But if there were no authority of Scripture, the consent of the whole world in this part would be equivalent to a command."

11. How may Confirmation be regarded? As a link between the two sacraments.

12. What is said to the sponsors in the service for Infant Baptism? "Ye are to take care that this child be brought to the Bishop to be confirmed by him so soon as he can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments."

13. What else? "And is *sufficiently instructed* in the other parts of the Church Catechism."

14. What do we then take upon ourselves? The promises made for us in helpless infancy by the charitable work of our parents.

15. What does our Saviour say about confessing Him before men? "Whosoever shall

confess me before men, him will I confess before the Angels of God." [St. Matt. x: 32-33].

16. Do we become members of the Church at Confirmation? No; at Baptism.

17. What must we always remember of the temptations under which we have fallen in the past? They will come up and assail us again.

18. What does the word *Confirmation* mean? Making strong.

19. What does the person confirmed ratify or make strong? His Baptismal promises.

20. What may we believe God on His part does? Strengthens us by a special gift of the Holy Spirit.

LESSON XVII.—THE HOLY SCRIPTURES (I).

Exercise. Find I. Chaps. of Exodus, of Deuteronomy, of Genesis, Numbers, and Leviticus.

1. What may we reverentially say the Bible is? A collection of documents on the subject of God and His Religion.

2. What does the Bible contain? God's Revelation to man.

3. Was the whole Book written at one time? No; its composition covered a period of 1500 years.

4. Who were its penmen? Many different servants of God,

5. What then is the theme pervading the whole? Directly or indirectly the subject is GOD.

6. Which came first on the earth, Religion or the Old Testament? Religion.

7. Which came first, Christianity or the New Testament? Christianity.

8. Can any other book occupy for us the place held by the Bible? No other book.

9. What do you mean by the Old Testament? That part of the Scriptures given before the coming of the Lord Christ.

10. By the New Testament? That part written since His coming.

11. What is the first book of the Bible? Genesis.

12. By whom was it originally compiled? By Moses.

13. What part of Holy Scripture is his work? The Pentateuch, comprising the first five books in the Bible.

14. Were the Holy Scriptures intended to teach us Geology, Astronomy, etc? Spiritual truth only.

15. What do you mean by Spiritual truth? The existence and will of God; obedience and its reward; disobedience and its punishment, etc.

16. What besides? The history of God's dealings with man.

17. Why not material sciences as Geology and Astronomy? Because men could learn these for themselves, without Revelation.

18. What is the meaning of a Revelation? Something we could not have learned for ourselves.

19. What words have described the Bible as a medium of communication between God and man? "God spoke to man, not in the language of heaven; not in the speech of angels, nor yet of archangels; but in that of earth."

20. To what may the whole Bible be compared? To a letter written by a father to his children across the sea.

LESSON XVIII.—THE HOLY SCRIPTURES (II).

Exercise. Find the I. Chaps. of Joshua, II. Chronicles, Ruth, Nehemiah, Proverbs, Isaiah, Jonah and Micah.

1. What does the Old Testament chiefly relate? God's dealings with His chosen people.

2. After the Pentateuch, what books carry the history of the Jewish people on till the time of Saul? Joshua, Judges and Samuel.

3. Who was Samuel? The first of the prophets.

4. Who was the first king of Israel? Saul, the son of Kish.
5. Who succeeded Saul? King David.
6. Who followed David? Solomon, his son.
7. What books carry the history on through Solomon's days? I. and II. Kings, I. and II. Chronicles.
8. What great judgment was sent on Israel and Judah for their idolatry? They were carried away captive to Assyria and Babylon.
9. Who are called the four Greater Prophets? Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel.
10. What books close the Old Testament? The twelve Minor Prophets.
11. We see how God chose one nation, the Jews, to whom He revealed Himself and taught them spiritual truth—what illustration can you make? A settler in a new country commences work on one new field at a time.
12. Why does he thus confine himself? That the land may be properly prepared to bear a crop.
13. What does the settler do the second Winter? By bringing in more land, he extends his bounds.
14. When did God thus enlarge the boundaries of His earthly Kingdom? At the coming of the Lord Jesus.

15. How does St. Paul speak of this? As the breaking down of the wall or partition between Jews and Gentiles.

16. What season in the Christian Year commemorates this? The Epiphany.

17. Who are commended in the Acts of the Apostles, because they searched the Scriptures daily? The Bereans. [Acts xvii: 10, 13. Acts xx: 4].

18. What was said of Timothy? "From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures." [II. Tim. iii: 15].

19. What was meant by "the Scriptures" in our Lord's and the Apostles' days? The Old Testament.

20. What is said of them in the New Testament? That they were written for our learning. [Rom. xv: 4].

LESSON XIX.—THE HOLY SCRIPTURES (III).

Exercise. Find St. Luke's Gospel; the Acts; St. Paul's letters to the Church in Corinth and Thessalonica. I. Peter, Jude, I. John, James, Revelation.

1. Did the Lord Jesus write any part of the Bible? No; He left His Apostles to teach the world His doctrines.

2. As the disciples who had seen the Lord, and were familiar with His life and teachings,

began to grow old, what did they do? They set down the substance of what they had for years been preaching and telling.

3. Which, therefore, came first, the Christian Church or the New Testament? The Christian Church.

4. How may the four Gospels be described? They are short accounts of the life and words of the Lord Jesus Christ.

5. Why was it well to write these down? They might otherwise have become corrupted through tradition.

6. What are the chief documents contained in the New Testament? The four Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles and the Book of Revelation.

7. Who wrote the Acts of the Apostles? St. Luke.

8. Who wrote Epistles or letters? St. Paul, St. Peter, St. John, St. James and St. Jude.

9. Which was probably the first part of the New Testament to be written? St. Paul's I. Epistle to Thessalonians.

10. Mention some of the chief subjects of the New Testament. The Incarnation (or taking flesh) of the Son of God on earth.

11. What else? His Divine miracles and sayings.

12. What did Christ teach as to the character of God? He said, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father."

13. What else do we read of in the New Testament? The Atonement.

14. What other great Doctrine of Christianity is seen in the New Testament? The Resurrection.

15. Upon what is Christianity really founded? On the wonderful facts of the life of Jesus Christ.

16. Can you express this in another way? Christianity is a system of objective facts which are unchangeable.

17. How did the people learn about Christ and His teachings through the years before the New Testament was completed? The truths of Scripture were taught by the Church before they were written down.

18. What is the meaning of the word Gospel? Good news.

19. Read the Collect for the II. Sunday in Advent.

LESSON XX.—THE CHRISTIAN YEAR (I).

Exercise. Find the Ordinal in the Prayer Book. Read Collect for III. Sunday in Advent.

1. What is the Christian Year? The earthly life of our Saviour spread before us.

2. What is the advantage of observing the Christian Year? It brings before us equally and in turn all the main facts on which Christianity is based.

3. What Season introduces the Christian Year? Advent.

4. Of what is Advent intended to remind us? Of the return of our Lord to judge the world.

5. How many Comings are there? Two. One of them is past, and one is yet to be.

6. Who prepared the way for the first coming of Christ? John the Baptist.

7. Who prepare and make ready the way for His second Advent? The ministers and stewards of His mysteries.

8. What are clergymen called by St. Paul? Ambassadors for Christ. [II. Cor. v: 20].

9. What is the meaning of an ambassador? A servant of one court present in another.

10. Do we know when the II. Advent will take place? No; even the angels do not. [St. Mark xiii: 32].

11. What advice does our Saviour give? To watch; for He will return suddenly.

12. Mention one of the Parables of the II. Advent. The Parable of the Ten Virgins.

13. What is there noticeable about the circumstances of this Parable? That the first round of oil had burnt quite out before the Bridegroom came.

14. To what would this point? To a long intervening period of the Church's history before Christ's return.

15. What part of our Saviour's earthly life can we all best imitate? The first thirty years, when He lived at Nazareth.

16. What is told us in St. Luke of this period of His life? That He was subject unto His earthly guardians. [St. Luke ii: 5].

17. What did the Jews exclaim when He first began to preach? "Is not this the carpenter?" [St. Mark vi: 3].

18. What does this indicate? That He had been all along engaged in the workman's toil.

19. What has this fact done for labor? It has dignified all labor, making it more noble than idleness, till the end of time.

LESSON XXI.—THE CHRISTIAN YEAR (II).

Exercise. Find Collect for the Circumcision, for Epiphany, I. Sunday after Epiphany and VI. Sunday in Lent. Find the Ante-Communion service.

1. By what names is the Festival of the Incarnation designated in the Prayer Book? Christmas Day, or the Nativity of our Lord.

2. What does the Nicene Creed say of the Incarnation of our Lord?

3. Why do we at Christmas make gifts to our friends? In memory of the great Gift God at that season made to us—His only Son.

4. What is the Christmas message? “Upon earth peace, good will towards men.”

5. What event in the earthly life of our Lord is next commemorated in the Christian Year? The Circumcision of Christ (January 1st).

6. What follows? The Epiphany (January 6th), and its season.

7. What does Epiphany mean and commemorate? Manifestation, or showing of Christ to the Gentiles.

8. Who were the first to greet the Infant Saviour from the Gentile world? The wise men from the East.

9. What does St. Paul say of the Church of Christ? “There is neither Jew nor Greek

(Gentile), barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free." [Col. iii: 11].

10. What subject is generally brought before us in the Epiphany season? Foreign Missions.

11. What are the lessons of Epiphany? Toleration and brotherhood.

12. What event in Christ's life is next commemorated? The Presentation in the Temple (February 2d).

13. Why did the Saviour submit to these various Jewish rites? Because it was the Law of God for His nation.

14. What do the forty days of Lent commemorate? Our Lord's fasting in the wilderness.

15. What is the practical object of this season, which has been called the yearly Revival in the Church? By withdrawing from the world to deepen the spiritual life within us.

16. What can we set before ourselves in Lent? More time for prayer and deeds of service for others.

17. What else? Self-denial or extra work, that we may have more to give.

18. What does Good Friday commemorate? The Atonement.

19. Mention from the Old Testament two types of the Passion of Christ. Joseph sold by

his brethren for twenty pieces of silver; and Isaac bearing the wood for the burnt sacrifice.

20. What is meant by one's "cross" in life? Something in our lot that we find we cannot change.

LESSON XXII.—THE CHRISTIAN YEAR (III).

Exercise. Find the Collect for Easter Even, and the special preface for Trinity Sunday in the Communion service.

1. What does the glorious Festival of Easter represent? The Festival of the Resurrection.

2. What three testimonies were there to the truth of Christ's Resurrection from the dead? The testimony of His enemies [St. Matt. xxviii: 11]; the testimony of His friends [St. John xx: 16]; and the testimony of the two angels in white [St. Matt. xxviii: 6].

3. What constituted the main theme of the Apostles' preaching as recorded in the Book of Acts? The fact of their Master's Resurrection.

4. For, what did the Resurrection prove? That He was God, and held all power in Heaven and earth.

5. What do the Apostles in all their preaching call themselves? "Witnesses of His Resurrection."

6. What example of resurrection have we

from Nature? The return of the leaves and grass in Spring.

7. Again? We sow a grain of corn. It perishes. But from it springs a living plant bearing a thousand fold.

8. Can you give another example? The transformation of the chrysalis into the butterfly.

9. How long after His rising was our blessed Lord on earth? Forty days.

10. What Festival commemorates His departure, and when does it come? Ascension Day, forty days after Easter; always Thursday.

11. Concerning what did our Lord instruct His disciples during those forty days? The things pertaining to the Kingdom of God. [Acts i: 3].

12. What is Christ's usual expression for the Church on earth? The Kingdom of God, or of Heaven.

13. What does the Apostles' Creed say of Christ's Ascension?

14. What Sunday in the Christian year falls ten days after Ascension Day? Whitsunday.

15. What does Whitsunday commemorate? The sending of the promised Comforter or Holy Spirit.

16. Name the Sunday following Whitsunday. Trinity Sunday.

17. Of what does the annual recurrence of Trinity Sunday remind us? Of the doctrine of the Trinity, or Three Persons in One.

18. Show a place in the Prayer Book where the three Persons of the Holy Trinity are in turn addressed. The beginning of the Litany.

19. What may be said of the Gospels of the long Trinity Season? They are practical, and filled with the teachings and miracles of our Lord.

20. How long does Trinity Season last? From Whitsuntide until Advent.

21. Upon what does the exact length of the Trinity Season depend? Upon the length of the Epiphany Season.

22. What has been said of the Christian Year as a whole? "The Christian Year is a lively and systematic exposition of the Christian Creed."

LESSON XXIII.—THE PRAYER BOOK (I).

Exercise. Find the three Confessions of the Prayer Book.

1. What is the meaning of a Liturgy? A form of prayer and worship.

2. When was the Book of Common Prayer drawn up? At the Reformation, 350 years ago.

3. Did not our reformers find both in the

Old and New Testaments authority for preparing a Liturgy? Yes.

4. Did the Early Christian Church also authorize it? Yes.

5. Where in the Bible do we read of God's giving Moses forms for use? In Numbers vi, and elsewhere.*

6. Where in the Prayer Book is one of these forms placed? In the Office for the Visitation of the sick.

7. What then can you say of this beautiful form of benediction? It is the oldest piece of Liturgy in the world, and given directly from Heaven.

8. Did not the Jews have a Liturgy, and did not the Lord Jesus Himself use it? Yes.

9. What form of prayer did He give His own disciples to use? The Lord's Prayer.

10. Have any of the Liturgies of the early Christians come down to us? Yes; four or five of them.

11. The materials used in our Prayer Book came from several sources,—name the first of these. Holy Scriptures. (Three-fifths).

12. Name the second source. Ancient service books drawn up and used by the early

* Deut. xxxii.

Christians, fifteen hundred years ago. (One-fifth).

13. Name the third source of the materials used in the Prayer Book. Additional compositions by the reformers. (One-fifth).

14. To illustrate each of these—name portions of the Prayer Book taken from Holy Scripture. The Epistles and Gospels, the Psalter, the Lord's Prayer, the Benedictus, Jubilate and the Grace.

15. Give instances of parts of Ancient Liturgies of the Church. The Creeds, the Gloria in Excelsis, the Ter Sanctus, the Shorter Absolution, and a number of the Collects.

16. What parts are compositions of the Reformers, especially Cranmer? The Exhortation, the General Confession, General Thanksgiving, and a number of the Collects.

17. What does the word Collect mean? A short or collected prayer.

18. How does the Prayer Book version of the Psalms and Decalogue come to slightly differ from that of our common Bible? When the Prayer Book was drawn up, the King James translation, which we now use, had not been made. Therefore the Prayer Book compilers had only an older translation from which to

quote, viz., the "Great Bible," made fifty years before the King James.

LESSON XXIV.—THE PRAYER BOOK (II).

Exercise. Show parts of the Prayer Book from Ancient Liturgies; show parts the composition of the Reformers.

1. What advantages are there in using forms of prayer? The people know what they are going to ask for, and can participate intelligently.

2. How is this better? The soul is not hampered by the exercise of the mind.

3. In other words? There is opportunity for prayers to come from the heart.

4. How does St. Paul say we ought to pray? With the heart and with the understanding also. [I. Cor. iv: 15].

5. What other advantage do we find? No unseemly words or expressions are heard in the House of God.

6. What is meant by "Common Prayer"? Prayer that is shared by all.

7. Should Christians go to Church chiefly to give or to receive? To give.

8. Give or render what? Their praise and homage to Almighty God.

9. How is the Holy Communion spoken of

in that service? As "this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving."

10. What proportion of the congregation present at service might reasonably be expected to take part in the General Confession? All who can remember ever to have done wrong.

11. Would not this apply to every person present in the Church? Yes.

12. Who ought to join in the General Thanksgiving? Everyone who has received the gift of life, health, reason, Redemption.

13. What should every member of the Church, or of the Sunday school, possess? His, or her, own Prayer Book.

14. When was the first edition of the Prayer Book published? In 1549, in the reign of King Edward VI.

15. Who took a leading part in the work? Archbishop Cranmer.

16. How many of the Sunday Collects were taken from early Liturgies? Forty-five; besides, ten of the Holy day Collects.

17. Mention some other Prayers that have been certainly in use for 1,400 years. The two placed after the Creed in the Morning Service, and the two placed after the Creed at Evening Service.

18. What may be said of the Apostles' Creed,

the Gloria in Excelsis or Angels' song, the Ter Sanctus or Thrice Holy, and the shorter Absolution? That they date back further, into the earliest dawn of Christianity.

LESSON XXV.—CONSCIENCE.

Exercise. Repeat Psalm 19, verses 14 and 15. [Private Prayer before service.] Find the places for the day. Find the *Kyrie*.

1. Besides the Church and the Bible, what other guide has God given us on the road through earth to Heaven? Conscience.

2. Quote a beautiful text about Conscience from Isaiah. "And thine ears shall hear a word behind thee saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left." [Isa. xxx: 21].

3. What is meant by saying that God has given us Christian liberty? That He has left many things to be settled by each follower for himself, by his own conscience.

4. What did Christ command? "Judge not that ye be not judged." [St. Matt. vii: 1, 2].

5. Shall we hereafter have to give account for our own sins or for those of others? For our own sins.

6. What should we Christians carry about with us wherever we go? The service of God in our hearts.

7. Why does not the Episcopal Church make strict laws about amusements? Because she thinks it sufficient to instil God's Ten Laws, without adding any others.

8. These Laws forbid every sin known to man—what do the Church's children pray each Sunday about these Laws? That they may be written and kept, in our hearts.

9. When young persons resolve to keep these Laws, in spirit and letter (as at Confirmation we promise by God's grace to do), what may be said of their participating in such recreations? They will not be harmed thereby.

10. What should be our aim and standard? To use the world, but not abuse it. [I. Cor. vii: 31]. In other words, not to go to excess, which is sin.

11. What might be a test whether God's good gifts are hurting us by being abused? If they lead us to selfishness, instead of into a more grateful, loving service.

12. What is needful in order to true manliness and womanliness among our fellow creatures? Self-respect.

13. How only can self-respect be acquired? By striving as St. Paul strove, to keep always a conscience void of offence. [Acts xxiv: 16].

14. In regard to amusements and all lawful

pleasures God has given us Christian liberty. What, however, may frequently be our duty, for the sake of others? To give up certain things, lest others be led astray by them. [I. Cor. viii: 13].

15. Quote the words of Jeremy Taylor. "What -is there in the world to distinguish virtues from dishonor, or that can make anything rewardable—but the labor, and the danger, and the pain, and the difficulty?"

16. When does Eternal Life begin? For God's servants it begins in this world.

17. What would you say of the safety of a man who is trying to cross a dangerous and wide river in the dark, on a bridge that has no railing? He is safe so long as he does not turn aside "to the right hand or to the left."

18. Name the five divisions of the Catechism. The Christian Covenant; the Christian Creed, or what to believe; the Decalogue, or what to do; Prayer; the Sacraments.

LESSON XXVI.—DIVISIONS OF THE CATECHISM—THE CHRISTIAN COVENANT.

Exercise. Trace the Ten Commandments through the Duty to God and the neighbour, in the Church Catechism.

1. What is the origin and meaning of N or M? N or NN, meaning name or names.*
2. What is a Covenant? An agreement or compact.
3. How many parties are needful, that a Covenant may be formed? Two or more.
4. Between whom may Covenants exist? Between the strong and the strong. Two kings may unite their armies; two Governments may coöperate.
5. Again? Between the weak and the weak. Birds may combine for warmth and protection; ants for building homes.
6. Between whom is the Christian Covenant? Between God and man—the Strong and the weak.
7. What Covenant existed in the world before our Saviour came? The Mosaic Covenant, applying to one nation only, the Hebrews.
8. To whom does the Christian Covenant apply? To all nations.

* NN contracted into M.

9. Quote the words of Christ announcing this Covenant. "Go make disciples of all nations, baptizing them." [St. Matthew]. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." [St. Mark].

10. What is the door or mode of entrance into this Covenant? Baptism, for old and young.

11. Name the privileges we acquire by entering it—in other words, What is God's part in the compact? He makes each one of us (in a special sense) to become "a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven."

12. What do we each undertake, through ourselves or through our sponsors, as our side of the Covenant? Three things. First, that I should renounce the Devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian Faith (the Apostles' Creed), and thirdly, that I keep God's holy will and Commandments (the Decalogue) and walk in the same all the days of my life.

13. As long as this Covenant between God and man, between earth and Heaven, exists unbroken on our part, to what is it equivalent for us? To a state of salvation.

14. What does the Catechism say about this state of salvation? "I heartily thank our Heavenly Father that He hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour; and I pray unto God to give me His grace that I may continue in the same until my life's end."

15. What does this refer to? To the need of perseverance.

16. What then do we require, to help us to persevere? The grace or aid of God.

17. To show the need of perseverance, what does the Christian life resemble? A journey we have to make before dark; a road which we must pass before we can reach our destination.

18. If a man is journeying from New York to Florida, what will be his fate if he stops half way, at Richmond? He will not reach his destination.

19. What does St. Paul say about Perseverance? "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." [Gal. vi: 9; II. Thes. iii: 13].

20. And St. John? "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of Life." [Rev. ii.: 10].

LESSON XXVII.—DIVISIONS OF THE CATECHISM—THE CHRISTIAN CREED.

Exercise. Find Chants for use after I. and II. Lessons, at Morning and Evening Prayer. Find two Forms of Blessing in Prayer Book.

1. When was the Apostles' Creed drawn up? In very early Christian days.

2. Who drew it up? The Christian Church.

3. What did it embody? The main features of the Apostles' teaching.

4. What other important thing was done about the same time? The various Christian writings were collected and sifted.

5. With what object? To set the Church's seal upon what were apostolic and genuine.

6. What was the result? The New Testament.

7. What is the longer or "Nicene" Creed? An amplification or expansion of the Apostles' Creed.

8. When was it drawn up? At the Council of Nice, in 325.*

9. What was the need of Creeds? That there might be not only one Lord but one Faith in the Christian world.

* From "I believe in the Holy Ghost" to the end was added at the Second Gen. Council, Constantinople, in 381.

10. What do these Creeds embody? The great and essential facts of the Gospel.

11. Why is it "I believe," and not *we*? Because the Creed was originally prepared for the use of candidates in Baptism.

12. Why in Baptism? In order that those to be baptized might intelligently profess their faith in Holy Scripture.

13. Quote the Baptism Service used to-day. "Dost thou believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith as contained in the Apostles' Creed? Answer, I do."

14. What constitutes the value of the Creeds as regards Christian unity? They are the unchangeable witness of the Undivided Church as to what were the leading doctrines of *Scripture*.

15. In what other way besides by the Creeds does the Historic Church witness as an interpreter? Through the writings of the early Christian Fathers.

16. What is the chief cause of the many Christian divisions at the present day? The lack (with many) of an authoritative standard by which to interpret the Bible.

17. Are men justified for the sake of their faith, or for the sake of their works? Neither; but for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ.

18. Suppose a condemned prisoner to be pardoned through the intercession of a friend, will that profit him if he refuses to believe it? No.

19. Suppose that he does believe it, but refuses to act upon the good news? It will not profit him.

LESSON XXVIII.—DIVISIONS OF THE CATECHISM—THE DECALOGUE.

Exercise. What is the name of this Sunday? Find Psalms and Collect, the *Venite* and *Te Deum*.

1. What may be said of the many stories of the Old Testament? That they illustrate the results of keeping and of disobeying the Laws of God.

2. What does the I. Commandment forbid? All kinds of Idolatry.

3. Mention some things that we are liable to idolize. Luck, Chance, Fame, Honor, Pleasure or Money.

4. What does the II. Commandment forbid? The worship of God, or His representation, under any visible shape.

5. How do we break the III. Law of God? By profanity.

6. What should we be most careful about

using in common talk? Sacred names and Eternal subjects.

7. How do we violate the IV. Commandment? By working on the Lord's Day.

8. Does this Commandment forbid works of necessity or charity? No; but money-making business—the six days' work.

9. How do we violate the V. Law given on Sinai? By dishonoring parents, or those in lawful authority over us.

10. How does the Catechism explain the VI. Commandment? "To hurt nobody by word or deed; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart."

11. How does the Catechism explain the VII. Commandment against Adultery? "To keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity."

12. What did our Lord state to be the origin of this and all other sins? "The thoughts of the heart." [St. Matt. xv: 9].

13. What therefore should we try to guard against? All evil thoughts.

14. What does the VIII. Commandment forbid? Injustice, dishonesty, misrepresentation in trade

15. What more? Not paying one's lawful debts; and gambling in any form, *i. e.*, games of chance, lottery, etc.

16. How do we break the IX.? By bearing false tales, scandal, "lying, and slandering."

17. The X.? By discontent and murmuring.

18. What is the prayer we all need to use for help to obey these Laws? "Lord, have mercy upon us, and write all these Thy Laws in our hearts, we beseech Thee."

19. How would you sum up all that is taught by the first Table of the Law (the first four Commandments)? Reverence towards God.

20. By the second Table? Love towards our neighbor.

21. State the literal meaning of the word used by the New Testament writers for *to sin*. To miss the mark.

LESSON XXIX.—DIVISIONS OF THE CATECHISM—PRAYER.

Exercise. Find Family Prayer, Morning and Evening, in Prayer Book. What are the Proper Psalms for Christmas Morning, and for Easter Evening?

1. How does the Collect for the XII. Sunday after Trinity describe Almighty God? As always more ready to hear than we to pray.

2. Why do we need to pray? Because of the frailty of our nature.

3. Why besides? Our Lord Himself prayed, and thus set us an example.

4. Moreover? He told His followers to do so.

5. Give some of His words. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find. [St. Luke xi: 9].

6. What does the Bible teach is needful before we can receive an answer? Faith. [St. Mark xi: 24; St. James i: 6].

7. Why do we conclude our prayers with the Name of Christ? Because He said, "Whatever ye shall ask the Father in My Name He will give it you." [St. John xv: 16; St. John xvi: 23].

8. What prayer did He leave us, to use and to imitate? The Lord's Prayer.

9. Where in the Catechism is it explained? In the "Desire."

10. What does the Lord's Prayer contain? First, three petitions for God's glory; then four for our own needs.

11. What text can you quote in comment upon this order of arrangement? "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." [St. Matt. vi: 3].

12. What does the word "our" in the Lord's Prayer denote? The brotherhood of man.

13. Does God always hear our Prayers? Yes.

14. What of His answers to prayer? He always answers them either in the way we desire, or in some other and better way.

15. Quote some words of explanation. "It is the will of God to establish a connection between Prayer and the bestowal of blessings."

16. Whom can you mention among others from the Scriptures as men and women of prayer? Abraham, Moses, Hannah, Daniel, Cornelius and St. Paul.

17. What different kinds of prayer are there? Private prayer, Family prayer and Public prayer.

18. What may be always noticed in a family and its children where Family prayer is not neglected? They prosper.

19. Does Family prayer or Private prayer ever delay work or a journey? No.

20. Quote an old saying about prayer. "Prayer moves the hand that moves the world."

21. Read what is said in St. Matt. vi: 6. May it be so with you all, in youth and age.

LESSON XXX.—DIVISIONS OF THE CATECHISM—THE SACRAMENTS.

Exercise. Find “Ye are to take care,” in Baptism of Infants. Collect for Christmas Day. The Chants after I. Evening Lesson.

1. What is the 5th and last division of the Catechism? The Sacraments.

2. How may we regard the Sacraments? As bonds of union between God and man.

3. Name the two great Sacraments or Covenant rites of the Christian Religion. Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

4. What is a Sacrament? Something ordained by Christ Himself.

5. What do you mean by “generally necessary?” As a general rule, needful. Needful where it may be had.

6. How may the union between God and the soul of man be said to be kept up? On our part by Obedience; on His by the Sacraments

7. What does Baptism do for a child? It puts him in a new relation towards God. [“By adoption and grace”].

8. This is a great benefit—what is the serious part about it? That the “charitable work” may be wasted, that is, humanly speaking.

9. What must parents do? Train the child onwards “according to this beginning.”

10. What does this include? Prayer with your child, prayer for your child, and teaching it to pray.

11. What other training? Obedience to Law should be taught, Reverence and Kindness.

12. May not the evil effects of heredity be overcome by judicious training? Yes.

13. What is the great privilege of sponsors? To assist the parents in training the child, and in certain cases to take their place.

14. What does Solomon say? "Train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." [Prov. xxii: 6].

15. In administering the Holy Communion to the receivers what words from Scripture does the priest use? "The Body of our Lord Jesus which was given for thee," etc. "The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ which was shed for thee," etc.

16. What does this show the Holy Eucharist to be? A medicine for the soul.

17. What other words from Scripture does the priest employ? "Take and eat this . . . drink this . . . in remembrance that Christ died for thee . . . that Christ's blood was shed for thee,"

18. What do these words show this Holy Sacrament to be? A memorial also.

19. Are not both these views to be received, each without prejudice to the other? They are.

20. By whom are the Body and Blood of Christ received in the Supper? By the faithful.

STORY OF AN OLD SOLDIER, FATHER
BONAVENTURE.

“Children,” said the old man, “I am very old. See, I have scarcely a hair on my head. Well, during my long career I have remarked five things. Try and remember them, and you will be happy.

“1st. Working on Sunday never made any one richer.

“2d. Stolen or ill-gotten goods have never profited any one.

“3d. Giving alms has never made any one poorer.

“4th. Morning and evening prayer have never delayed work.

“5th. A disobedient and unruly child has never prospered.”

PART II.

LESSON XXXI.—MISSIONS (I).

Exercise. To what Diocese do we belong? Who is Bishop of this Diocese? When and where was he consecrated? Find the places for this Evening's Service, in their order.

1. What was the last command of our Saviour uttered to His followers, before He left the earth? To go make disciples of all nations; to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. [St. Matt. xxviii; St. Mark xvi].

2. Should we ask the question, "Why cannot the heathen be saved without the Gospel?" No; we should rather say, How can we be saved without trying to send it to them?

3. What Parables of our Lord referred to missions? "The Marriage of the King's son" [St. Matt. xxii], and "The Great Supper" [St. Luke xiv].

4. Why does the King in these Parables send out into the highways and hedges? Because some of those first invited declined. Thus their seats were vacant.

5. What must be said of many persons who live in Christian lands to-day? They have declined God's invitations, and their places will be taken by the heathen.

6. What seems to be His object in sending out other invitations, through missionaries? That His House may be filled.

7. What did our Lord mean in the Parable by the highways and hedges? Out-of-the-way places, where the people are ignorant.

8. Who are among His servants to-day bringing in guests from the highways and hedges? Our Foreign and Domestic Missionaries.

9. By what other comparison did Christ show that His Kingdom was intended to extend and spread? By the Parable of the leaven; which may stand for influence.

10. Speaking of influence, upon what does our influence more than all else depend? Upon our characters.

11. Quote a true saying. "We admire intellect, but are led by character."

12. How is such character obtained? By a consistent and faithful life.

13. Quote the Lord's words to St. Peter. "When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren." [St. Luke xxii: 23].

14. Had all the people in Jerusalem been

turned to Christianity when the Apostles left that city? No.

15. Had all the people of Antioch been converted when St. Paul and St. Barnabas set out from that vast city on their First Missionary journey? No.

16. What is the meaning of the word Gospel? Good news.

17. What is the good news that missionaries have to bear? That all the world is redeemed by Christ.

18. In substance, what is this? That Eden once lost may be restored to the human race.

LESSON XXXII.—MISSIONS (II).

Exercise. Find 3d Collect for Good Friday, and Collect for Missions in "Prayers and Thanksgivings upon several occasions." Find the *Te Deum* and Litany.

1. What ought all Christians in some way to be? Missionaries.

2. If we cannot engage in active mission work ourselves, what should we each have? Our substitutes.

3. What do you mean by substitutes? Those who *can* go.

4. How can we rightly call them ours? By

helping to support them and keep them in the field.

5. How else can we greatly aid them? Pray for them.

6. Where do we read of fasting, prayers, and alms going together, and being acceptable to God? In the case of Cornelius. [Acts x].

7. Into what three classes can Missions be divided? Into Foreign, Domestic, and Diocesan.

8. What is the purpose of Foreign Missions? The extending of Christ's Kingdom in heathen lands beyond the seas.

9. In what foreign countries has the Episcopal Church organized Missions? In China, Japan, and Africa. It also aids the Church in Hayti, and supports a Mission School in Greece.

10. What do you mean by Domestic Missions? Those in parts of our own country, the United States, where there are but few churches or clergmen.

11. How many Missionary Jurisdictions have we in the United States, apart from the regular Dioceses? Eighteen.

12. What are Diocesan Missions? The missionary work done in the weaker parts of our own Diocese.

13. What is the duty of every organized parish, besides doing its own work at home? To look beyond its own borders.

14. What will be the result of this unselfish policy? Such parishes will grow and be strong.

15. Experience teaches this. What text can you quote? "He that watereth shall be watered again." [Prov. xi: 25].

16. Speaking of success, are our orders to conquer or to fight? To fight.

17. What has the Book of Acts been called? A specimen page of God's great record of Missions. Its last page has not yet been written.

18. Are our orders to sow or to reap? To sow. The reward is given for sowing.

19. Can you quote Archbishop Whately? "Some consider me very sanguine because I always attempt whatever has even a slight prospect of success, and I am never disheartened by failure. But the fact is, I never do fail; for my orders are not to conquer, but to fight, and whenever I do happen to conquer also, that is so much over and above."

LESSON XXXIII.—GIVING.

Exercise. Read or learn some of the Offertory Sentences.

1. What kind of a Religion is Christianity? A Religion of Giving.
2. What can we give to God? Something of our time, of our labor or our money; besides worship and thanksgiving.
3. What has been observed of the injunctions about Giving in the Bible? That for every text which speaks of Prayer three can be shown for Giving.
4. Quote some words of the Lord Jesus. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." [Acts xx: 35].
5. Name three reasons why the believer should be ready to contribute of his means to God—First? Because God has committed the extension and maintenance of His Kingdom to human hands.
6. Secondly? Because nothing proves so much faith and trust in God as to part with our means; therefore, it wins the blessings promised to faith.
7. Thirdly? Because the Saviour said that what we do unto the poor or afflicted we do unto Him.
8. Quote the words to be spoken at the Judg-

ment to such ones. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

9. What is said of the measure and rewards of Giving? "He that soweth little shall reap little, and he that soweth plenteously shall reap plenteously."

10. What two methods of Giving are suggested in Holy Scripture? The tenth or tithe of the Jews; and St. Paul's method.

11. What method of Giving does St. Paul recommend? The laying by something every week, as God has prospered us. [I. Cor. xvi: 2].

12. State a simple rule for one's guidance in giving money to the cause of Christ? To give at least as much as you would spend on luxuries.

13. Who gives us health and strength daily, by which to work and make money? The Lord.

14. Who gives fair weather, rain and sunshine, through which alone crops can be raised? The Lord.

15. What was the proportion given to the Lord by His people of old? One-tenth. [Lev. xxvii: 30].

16. What does Jacob say in Genesis xxii:

22? "Of all that Thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto Thee."

17. Mention a way practised by many Christians in carrying out these plans. To keep a separate drawer or purse in which to "lay by" God's portion.

18. How would you use the contents of this purse? For all religious or charitable calls.

19. What does God say about sending special earthly blessings on those who do their part to honor Him? He says, "Prove Me now," *i. e.*, make the experiment; and you will find that it is so. [Mal. iii: 10].

LESSON XXXIV.—WORSHIP.

Exercise. Find the Exhortation, and the Prayer of St. Chrysostom; the Institution Office, and Consecration of a Church or Chapel.

1. For what purpose mainly should Christians go to Church? To render homage to Almighty God.

2. What mistaken idea is very common? That they go to hear a sermon.

3. Where does the Prayer Book state the object of attendance at service? In the Exhortation.

4. State the first reason, according to the

Exhortation. To confess our sins humbly and penitently before our Father in Heaven.

5. What do you mean by the General Confession which begins the service? A confession to be used by all.

6. Can any one afford to dispense with confessing his or her sins to God? No.

7. What is the second object in going to Church? To render thanks for the great benefits that we have received at His hands.

8. Give examples of what we have received. Our preservation from accident, our health, friends, food and raiment.

9. But above all for what? For Redemption; for the means of grace, and the hope of glory.

10. What is the third reason? "To set forth His most worthy Praise."

11. What is another name for Praise? Worship.

12. Where in the Prayer Book do we find illustrations of pure Worship? In the *Ter Sanctus*, the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and *Gloria Patri*.

13. What does it say fourthly? "To hear His most Holy Word," *i. e.*, readings and instruction from it.

14. And fifthly? "To ask those things which are requisite and necessary, as well for the body as the soul," *i. e.*, for Prayer.

15. What can be said of these five things? That these are the things men really need. They are food for the soul.

16. Are not the Church below and the Heavenly Host Above in reality parts of the same Kingdom? They are.

17. What does St. Paul say about God's being the Father of both? "Of Whom the whole family in Heaven and earth is named."

18. Does it not then seem natural that they should all worship God after the same manner? It does.

19. Quote from the Communion Service. "Therefore with angels and archangels and all the company of Heaven, we laud and magnify Thy glorious name, evermore praising Thee and saying, Holy, Holy, Holy!"

20. When "a door was opened in Heaven," what did the Apostle John chiefly behold therein? Worship.

21. Can you quote what Benjamin Franklin wrote to his daughter? "Go constantly to Church, whoever preaches. The act of devotion in the Common Prayer Book is your principal business there, and if properly attended to will do more toward amending the heart than sermons."

LESSON XXXV.—FAMILY WORSHIP. AND SPONSORSHIP.

Exercise. Find the Penitential Office for Ash Wednesday.

1. If we give a portion of our time to God, what will He do? He will bless what remains.

2. Mention an instance of time-giving to the Lord. To have daily Family worship.

3. What may be said of Family prayer or worship? It sanctifies the coming day, keeps us with God's peace through the coming night, and blesses the whole house.

4. What excuse is frequently urged for the neglect of this duty? That the whole family cannot be assembled.

5. Show the fallacy of this reply. Family prayers are addressed to Almighty God; they are not held for the instruction of the family.

6. Quote the noble words of Joshua. "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." [Josh. xxiv: 15].

7. What is the modern improvement upon Joshua? To leave children to grow up to choose for themselves; or with nothing save the chance of some possible "revival" between them and destruction.

8. What does this argue on the part of parents? Cruelty, cowardice and unwisdom.

9. May not the head of the house speak as representative of the household before God?
Yes.

10. What instance have we in Scripture?
The case of Job offering for his absent sons.
[Job i: 5].

11. Did not Abraham stand for Isaac in the position of a sponsor when the child was admitted into God's Covenant? Yes.

12. Does it not seem that Lydia's faith and obedience stood before God for the acceptance of her household, when they were baptized; and the same in the case of the Philippian jailer's house? Yes. [Acts xvi: 15, 31].

13. In the case of sponsors to-day, how long do their faith and obedience stand for the child? Until he is old enough to take it upon himself, whether he does so or not.

14. What great truth may we remember in regard to feeling the loss of time, money, etc., that one gives to God? That though we may feel the *loss* we shall never feel the *need* of what we give, be it strength, time or money.

15. Why shall we never feel the need or lack of anything we give to God? Because He has promised to "add" unto us if we honor Him, *i. e.*, to increase our supply.

16. Five times repeated in the Gospel we find

the following words of Christ, He that saveth his life (or soul) shall lose it, and he that loseth his life (or soul) for My sake shall find it, or keep it. What is this directed against? Against anxiety about our own salvation. He Who has made us and preserves us from day to day, will certainly save our souls, should they be worth it. Let us leave the Future to God, and simply do our duty here.

LESSON XXXVI.—SEEKING FIRST THE KINGDOM.

Exercise. Find in your Prayer Book the Service for Thanksgiving Day. Find the Collect, Epistle and Gospel, with I. and II. Lessons, for the occasion.

1. How must we as Christians regard the results of our worldly toil, business or enterprise? As God's blessing upon our labors.

2. Where is this very strongly taught? In Deuteronomy, viii: 17, 18.

3. What great hymn in the Old Testament speaks of Jehovah as the provider for the needs of all His creatures? The 104th Psalm.

4. What do we read, as the words of Jehovah, in the Book of Samuel? "Them that honour Me I will honour." [I. Sam. ii: 30].

5. What did David give as the result of his experience? "I have been young and now am

old, yet never saw I the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging their bread." [Ps. xxxvii: 25].

6. Now if these old temporal promises made to the Hebrews were not intended to hold true for the Christian Church, what would our Saviour doubtless have done? He would have abrogated or blotted them out.

7. On the contrary, what did He say? That He was not come to destroy the Law and the Prophets, but to fulfill, *i. e.*, to enlarge or extend their scope.

8. How, moreover, did He add the same idea in still more powerful words? He said, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven and His righteousness, and all these things [food, raiment, etc.] shall be added unto you." [St. Matt. vi: 33; St. Luke xii: 31].

9. What is St. Paul's comment on Christ's words? Godliness has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. [I. Tim. iv: 8].

10. How would you paraphrase this noble text of the Gospel? We must put Duty to God first; our own business or pleasure second.

11. What is this, in fact? It is the Divine remedy or safeguard against the destruction of our souls by riches.

12. What Parable among others shows us the

danger of riches? The Parable of Dives and Lazarus. [St. Luke xvi: 19].

13. Are riches wrong in themselves? No; they are one of the greatest of the Talents entrusted by the Lord to man.

14. What is the danger to the soul or character arising from the abuse of riches? Selfishness, worldliness, ungodliness, neglect.

15. What besides may be said of this principle of putting the Lord and our duty to Him in the first place? It is the road to happiness and earthly comfort for all. (Believe it and make the experiment).

16. Give one of the examples in Scripture written for our learning in this matter. The story of the widow of Sarepta, in the famine.

17. Of what does St. James remind us? That every good gift and every perfect gift is from Above, and cometh down from the Father of Lights. [St. Jas. i: 17].

18. Do not God's words in the Bible refer us to experience, *i. e.*, invite us to make the experiment or test of trusting and serving Him, then watching for results? Yes. "Prove Me now herewith, said the Lord," etc. [Mal. iii: 10]

19. How does it happen we often fail to re-

ceive God's blessings? We lack the faith to make the attempt of thoroughly serving Him.

20. What is noticeable as we read of Christ and His Apostles? That they seldom or never worked a miracle upon incredulous persons.

21. Showing the necessity of what beforehand? Belief or faith.

LESSON XXXVII.—CONFESSION, PROFESSION AND NONPROFESSORSHIP.

Exercise. Find Prayer for all sorts and conditions of men; Collect for Ash Wednesday, and Confession for Ash Wednesday.

1. What common tendency appears in modern Religion? To put Profession in the place occupied in the Bible by Confession.

2. In which Parable of our Lord are Profession and Confession, with their respective values in God's sight, brought before us? In the Parable of the Pharisee and the tax-collector. [St. Luke xviii: 10, etc.].

3. What did the Pharisee profess before God? "God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are."

4. What did the other man confess? "God, be merciful unto me a sinner."

5. What did the Master say of this man? "I

tell you, this man went down to his house justified rather than the other.”

6. Quote some words that have been written on the subject. “What is a ‘professing Christian’? He is a species utterly ignored by Christ and His Apostles in the formation of the early Church. He is of no benefit to the Church to-day. Profession has nothing to do with true Christianity. We want, not profession, but confession.”*

7. To what sin does public profession often minister? To spiritual pride.

8. In becoming a member of Christ’s Body the Church, do you profess yourself better than others outside the Church? No.

9. Do you profess yourself to have reached a high spiritual plane? No.

10. Do you even profess yourself better than you were before? No.

11. Do we enter a school because we are learned? No. .

12. Do we enter a hospital because we are sound? No; but the opposite.

13. What is it to enter the Church—First? A confession of weakness and need of help.

* Rev. Geo. H. Hubbard.

14. What else is it—secondly? An acknowledgment of allegiance to Christ.

15. Quote some of His words on this point. "Whosoever shall confess Me before men him will I also confess before the angels of God." [St. Matt. x: 32; St. Luke xii: 8].

16. What did St. Paul say of himself and his own progress in holiness? He says, "Not as though I had already attained or were already perfect but I follow after." [Phil. iii: 12].

17. What, thirdly, is it to enter the Church? To obey a plain command and wish of Jesus Christ.

18. Can those who live in a Christian land justify a position outside the Kingdom of God, and disobedience to its plain commands? They cannot.

19. Why not? Because God has made no exceptions save to the invincibly ignorant.

20. Would a man who had broken the Laws of the United States be acquitted because he did not admit his responsibility to those Laws? He would not.

21. What did St Paul say at Athens? "The times of this [past] ignorance God overlooked, but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent, because He hath appointed a day in

which He will judge the world." [Acts xvii: 30, 31].

22. What else is taught? "We must all appear before the Judgment seat of Christ." [Rom. xiv: 10].

LESSON XXXVIII.—BELIEF AND UNBELIEF.

Exercise. Find Collect for Trinity Sunday. Find the *Jubilate*, *Magnificat*, *Nunc Dimittis* and *Te Deum*; and state where each is used.

1. In what age or dispensation are we at present living? In the Dispensation of Faith.

2. Give a definition of faith. "Faith is the confidence of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen." [Hebrews xi: 1].

3. What would you say of a true religion? That it must be mysterious.

4. What is said in Hebrews of the faith of Moses? "He endured, as seeing Him who is invisible." [Heb. xi; 27].

5. What does St. Paul write? "Now we see through a glass darkly." [I. Cor. xiii: 12].

6. Another text to show that Scripture recognizes this trial? "The trial of your faith." [I. Peter i: 7].

7. Quote from Jeremy Taylor? "Faith is the sacrifice of the understanding; obedience is the sacrifice of the will."

8. What was the first entrance of Doubt into this world? When Satan in Eden said to the woman, "Ye shall not surely die." [Gen. iii: 4].

9. By what are men often deceived? By the *regularity* of God's workings.

10. To what is the present lack or disturbance of faith sometimes traceable? To the wonderful increase (through science) of our knowledge of secondary causes.*

11. What do you mean by secondary causes? The machinery employed by God in bringing about results in the Universe.

12. What did David write? "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." [Ps. xiv: 1; liii: 2].

13. Name the greatest of Christ's miracles, and the one upon which the whole of His claims depend? His resurrection from the dead.

14. What was the chief subject on which in the Acts of the Apostles the disciples preached? Their Master's resurrection.

15. What may be said of the Resurrection? "There is more evidence of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ than for any other single event in the history of mankind."†

* Bishop Brooks.

† Bishop Dudley.

16. What great light was thrown practically upon this subject of Belief by the Lord Jesus Christ? He said, "If any man will do God's will, he shall know of the doctrine." [St. John vii: 17].

17. How did He express the same truth in the Sermon on the Mount? "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

18. Give the principle contained in these words. Supernatural mysteries must first be believed, and then they will be better understood.

19. On the contrary, what is the principle in the case of natural or worldly things? They are first understood, and then believed.

20. Illustrate this. On a bright day, look at a fine stained glass window from outside the building; and afterward from within. What a difference there will be.

21. What did Bacon write? "When the soul resolves to perform every duty, immediately it is conscious of the presence of God."

22. What would you say of the mystery of evil? It must remain for the present insoluble.

23. Can anything be suggested? Either the presence of some inherent law of which nothing has been revealed; or the giant power of Satan, coupled with his malignity towards the whole

Creation of God, may account indirectly for some of it.*

LESSON XXXIX.—FAITH AND WORKS.

Exercise.

1. What is the root of all obedience and good deeds in the service of God? Faith.

2. What words can you quote from the Epistle to the Hebrews? "He that cometh to God must believe that He is (exists), and that He is a Rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." [xi: 6].

3. What, next after Faith, is the root of our service to God and man? Love.

4. Quote a text. "God is not unrighteous that He will forget your works and love that proceedeth of love, which love ye have showed for His Name's sake." [Heb. x: 10].

5. What do we know of the Love of God?

* Possibly the latter part of the II. Commandment has something to do with the mystery of evil. The meaning of the *last* clause of that commandment should, however, be noted: "And show mercy unto thousands of generations in them that love Me, etc." [Deut. vii: 9.]

“God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son.” [St. John iii: 16].

6. What kind of faith is commended of St. Paul? “The faith which worketh by love.” [Gal. v: 6].

7. What comparison then can you make regarding Faith and works? Faith is like the root of a tree, good works are like the fruit of it.

8. What did our Saviour say of men’s lives and characters? He said, “By their fruits ye shall know them.” [St. Matt. vii: 20].

9. Quote from St. John Baptist. “Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire.”

10. What other comparison can you make, regarding Faith in another aspect? Faith and Works must go together, like the two oars of a boat.

11. What progress will be made by a boat rowed with one oar alone? None whatever.

12. What does St. James say? “Faith without works is dead.” [St. Jas. ii: 20, 26].

13. By what will men be judged at the bar of God? Every man according to his works. [Rev. xx: 13].

14. What is said in Scripture of a bare belief or faith? “The devils also believe, and tremble.” [St. James ii: 19].

15. Quote a verse showing that God takes count of our deeds. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." [Gal. vi: 7].

16. Again? "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

17. Do we enter Heaven for the sake of any good in our own deeds or characters? No. [See Lesson LIV., question 2].

18. What may be observed upon the sin of doing nothing? It was for this that the rich man in the Parable of Dives and Lazarus was condemned. [St. Luke xvi: 19, etc.].

19. Again? It was for this that the man with the one talent (who might have been as highly commended as the others) was condemned. [St. Matt. xxv: 14, etc.].

20. Again? The barren fig tree is commanded to be cut down. [St. Luke xiii: 6, etc.].

21. Again? This is the ground of condemnation for those on the left hand, at the Day of Judgment. [St. Matt. xxv: 45].

22. In reference to what sin were the famous and terrible words spoken, "Be sure your sin will find you out"? [Num. xxxii: 23]. To the sin of doing nothing.

LESSON XL.—CONVERSION OR REPENTANCE.

Exercise. Find references to Christ's Passion in the Litany. Find the Burial Office, and Family Prayers.

1. What is the difference between Conversion and Regeneration? Conversion may occur many times in a person's life; Regeneration only once.

2. What is the literal and Bible meaning of Conversion? A turning round.

3. Give an example from the Bible. The Prodigal Son.

4. Give an every-day illustration. A traveler realizes that he has taken the wrong road at a fork. He retraces his steps and follows the other.

5. What should be a distinguishing mark of the act of Conversion? Coolness and deliberation.

6. What is Conversion called in the Epistle to Titus? "The renewing of the Holy Ghost." [Titus iii: 5].

7. How often do we need converting? As often as we sin.

8. Converted from what? From the world and its standards, to our Christian duty.

9. To what can Conversion or Repentance be likened? To a continual steering of the ship into line.

10. What is it that is causing the ship to veer from its course? The blasts of temptation.

11. What does the Greek word translated Repentance literally mean? It means a change of *mind* about a thing—and so, of purpose and will.

12. What Collect in Prayer Book speaks of Conversion or Repentance? The Collect for Ash Wednesday.

13. Is not Conversion, in the Bible, carefully distinguished from Regeneration as a different thing? Yes.

14. Quote a verse where St. Paul names the two together. He speaks of God's saving us "by the washing of Regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghcst." [Titus iii: 5].

15. What is the difference between these two? Regeneration is given once for all, at Baptism; Conversion may be needed many times.

16. Why does a child that has been piously trained by its parents not need converting? Because it has no evil life from which to turn, or be converted.

17. To whom was Christ speaking when He said, "Except ye be converted and become like little children ye cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven?" To the proud and hardened Pharisees and others.

18. What should be the object of God's children? To strive so to live as not to need converting.

19. What instances does Holy Scripture present of children thus trained so as never to need converting? Samuel and St. John the Baptist.

20. Quote part of the Confirmation Service. "Defend, O Lord, this Thy child, that he may continue Thine forever, and daily increase in Thy Holy Spirit more and more, until he come unto Thy everlasting Kingdom."

LESSON XLI.—REGENERATION OR ELECTION.

Exercise. What are the I. and II. Lessons, Morning and Evening, for Trinity Sunday, for St. Thomas' Day, and for May 2nd?

1. What does Regeneration imply? A change in our position toward God.

2. What does Regeneration or the New Birth do for us? It places us in the immediate family of God.

3. What may unfortunately happen afterwards, owing to man's free will? We may abuse that privilege, like the Prodigal.

4. What is this to be? An unworthy child.

5. When does Regeneration take place? In Baptism.

6. What texts can you quote? St. Paul's letter to Titus speaks of "the washing (or laver) of Regeneration." Our Lord in talking with Nicodemus connects Regeneration with Baptism. [St. John iii: 1, etc.].

7. To what may Regeneration be compared? To the naturalization of a foreigner as an American citizen.

8. How does this apply to the followers of Jesus Christ? Into a new kingdom they are "born again," with new privileges and responsibilities.

9. What must a foreigner renounce when he accepts citizenship in the United States? All foreign allegiance.

10. What do we promise to renounce in Baptism? "The Devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh."

11. Is it sufficient for a man to be outwardly naturalized or sworn in as an American citizen? No; he must also observe the laws of the Government; in other words, live as a good citizen.

12. What does St. Paul say in the Epistle to the Church at Colosse? That "God hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and translated us into the Kingdom of His dear Son." [Col. i: 13].

13. Who may be termed the elect, the called, the chosen? The baptized.

14. What is the duty of the called? To walk worthy of their vocation.

15. Otherwise, what will happen? They will be finally rejected.

16. Whom can you mention from Holy Scripture whose election did not profit them? King Saul, Balaam, Judas, Demas, Ananias and Sapphira.

17. In the Parable of Christ, St. Matt. xii., to what did *acceptance* of the invitation on the part of the guests correspond? To Regeneration, or entering the Church by Baptism.

18. What was done with the man who had not on a wedding garment? He was cast out again.

19. What did the wedding garment most probably signify? Conversion, or fitness for Heaven.

LESSON XLII. — CHARITY AND BROTHERHOOD.

Exercise. Find Collect for Quinquagesima Sunday; the Gospel for All Saints' Day; the *Benedicite* and *Gloria in Excelsis*.

1. What picture of Charity or love to others did our Lord draw in the Gospel? The Para-

ble of the Good Samaritan. [St. Luke x: 30, etc.].

2. What picture did He draw of the love of God for man? The Parable of the Prodigal Son. [St. Luke xv: 11, etc.].

3. Who did He teach us is our neighbor or brother? Everybody.

4. Why should His followers minister to the poor, the sick and the afflicted? These have been committed by our Master to the care of His Church.

5. Quote His words. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me." [St. Matt. xxv: 40].

6. What motto does St. Paul give? Support the weak. [I. Thess. v: 14; Acts xx: 35].

7. What is said of Charity or Love in I. Cor. xiii.? That Charity "thinketh no evil."

8. What else? "Beareth all things."

9. What else? "Hopeth all things."

10. What else? "Believeth all things."

11. How is Charity described in the Collect for Quinquagesima Sunday?

12. Why are all men to be regarded as our brethren? Because all have the same nature and feelings as ourselves.

13. In whose image are all men created? In the image of God.

14. What did St. Peter say? "Honour all men." [I. St. Peter ii: 17].

15. Beyond what must we look when we wish to behold our brother? Beyond the accidents of fortune or outward circumstances.

16. What did our Saviour say? "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." [St. Luke xii: 15].

17. State a great truth made known by Jesus Christ? The Universal Fatherhood of God.

18. What did he say of God? That "He maketh the sun rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." [St. Matt. v: 45].

19. What did St. Paul write? That in Christ Jesus, *i. e.*, in His Kingdom, there is neither Jew nor Greek, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free. [Col. iii: 11].

20. What is declared to be the first fruit of the Spirit? Love.

21. Name the second? Joy. [Gal. v: 22].

22. Will you try to think of this during the week? I will try.

LESSON XLIII.—PURITY AND HONESTY.

Exercise. Find in the Prayer Book, VII. and VIII. Commandment, and the Duty to thy Neighbour.

1. What Commandment of Jehovah declares the necessity of Purity, if we wish to be His people? The Seventh.

2. What is said of Purity in Christ's Sermon on the Mount? "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." [St. Matt. v: 8].

3. Who is the hero of steadfastness and Purity in the Old Testament? Joseph.

4. What is said in the Bible of fornicators, adulterers and drunkards? That they shall not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. [I. Cor. vi: 9, 10].

5. How does the Catechism explain the VII. Commandment? To keep my body in soberness, temperance and chastity.

6. Against what must we watch and guard? Against evil thoughts.

7. What else? We must pray for grace or help.

8. Quote the Collect for the Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.

9. What did our Lord say to the woman taken in adultery? Go and sin no more. [St. John viii: 11].

10. Where is expressed God's demand for Honesty? In the VIII. Commandment.

11. What are the only lawful and honest ways of obtaining a thing? Working for it, or receiving it as a gift.

12. What would you say of gambling? That it is dishonest and comes under the head of stealing; and that what a man wins by gambling does not belong to him.

13. What terrible warning have we in the Old Testament against the sin of stealing? The story of Achan. [Joshua vii.].

14. Another? The story of Gehazi. [II. Kings iv.].

15. What warning have we against covetousness? The story of Balaam. [Numbers xxii.].

16. What was the end of Balaam? He was slain in battle fighting among the enemies of the Lord.

17. Against what should Christian men and women sternly set their faces? Against the tricks of trade; adulteration or misrepresentation of goods.

18. What does St. Paul say about stealing? "Let him that stole steal no more, but rather let him labour, working with his hands, that he may have to give to him that needeth." [Eph. iv: 28].

19. What did Zaccheus on his conversion from covetousness and dishonesty stand forth and declare? Lord, from this time forth, I hereby give, or dedicate, the half of my goods unto the poor; and if I have done any wrong to any man, I restore four-fold. [St. Luke xix: 8].

20. What does the Word of God declare? "A false balance is an abomination to the Lord." [Prov. xi: 1; xx: 23].

21. What does it say of a good name? "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." [Prov. xxii: 1].

LESSON XLIV.—REVERENCE AND HUMILITY.

Exercise. Find the Duty towards God. Find the VIII. and CIV. Psalms. Find the places for Morning service, in their order.

1. What is calculated to inspire us with awe and reverence toward God? The vastness of Creation, disclosed by Science in modern times.

2. What may be said of the Created Universe? It appears to be without limit.

3. What did the ancients believe? They thought our earth was the centre of all things, instead of being, as it is, one small unit among a countless host of worlds.

4. How many stars does the Lick telescope reveal? About a hundred millions.

5. Are these the bounds of the Universe? No; for every increase in the power of the telescope discloses multitudes beyond them.

6. Give an illustration of the scale upon which the Universe is built. Light travels 200,000 miles per second. There are stars (of the 9th magnitude) whose light in crossing space to reach us occupies 586 years, traveling at the above rate.

7. How must man appear in the sight of his Creator? As the tiniest ant or other insect, crawling upon a leaf, appears to man.

8. What does David exclaim, in view of the starry Heavens? "Lord, what is man that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that Thou visitest him?" [Ps. viii: 4].

9. Quote a verse from Ecclesiastes. "God is in Heaven and thou upon earth; therefore, let thy words be few." [Ecc. v: 2].

10. Where should especial reverence be observed? In the House of God. [Lev. xix: 30].

11. What is said in the Bible about Pride? "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." [Prov. xvi: 18; St. Matt. xxvi: 69-75; St. Luke xxii: 33].

12. Quote some words of our Lord's. "Who-

soever exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." [St. Luke xiv: 11].

13. What can we say of the Heavenly bodies we see around us night by night? They are the same stars which God pointed out to Abraham; this same moon looked down upon the Israelites in the wilderness.

14. In which book of the Old Testament are some of these stars mentioned by name? The Book of Job. [Job ix: 9; xxxviii: 31].

15. What lesson of faith and trust should be learnt from the spectacle of the starry skies? The Power that called them all into being, and keeps them each in its place, is pledged to care for us.

16. Upon what condition? That we strive to obey His will.

17. Repeat a verse of the Psalms. "I will lay me down in peace and take my rest, for it is Thou, Lord, that makest me to dwell in safety." [Ps. iv: 8].

18. In which Epistle do we find an Apostle, speaking from sad experience, frequently exhorting to soberness and humility? In the I. Epistle of St. Peter.

LESSON XLV.—INDUSTRY AND OBEDIENCE.

Exercise. Find the Shorter Exhortation in the Communion Service; and the Collect for St. Michael and All Angels' Day.

1. What portion of our Lord's life most closely corresponds to our own daily lot? The first thirty years of His life spent at Nazareth.

2. How were these years of His retirement occupied? He served God, was subject to His earthly guardians, and worked at a trade.

3. What was St. Paul's trade? He was a tent maker. [Acts xviii: 3].

4. What remark do we frequently hear from busy persons? "I have no time for Religion."

5. Can the Lord appoint two things for us which are contrary to each other? No.

6. What would you say then of our daily business and a God-serving life? The two do not conflict; they are intended to go together.

7. Quote a verse from Keble's "Christian Year."

"The trivial round, the common task
Will furnish all we need to ask,
Room to deny ourselves, a road
To bring us daily nearer God."

8. What do we read in the Epistle to the Romans? "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." [Rom. xii: 11].

9. What is the road to success and prosperity in life? Industry and good habits, with God's blessing.

10. What is true of us when we are usefully employed? We escape many of Satan's snares.

11. Illustrate from the life of the first King of Israel the need of strict Obedience to God's commands. One day Saul would not wait for Samuel to come and offer the sacrifice, though ordered to do so, but offered it himself. When Samuel came he said to Saul from God, "Thou hast done foolishly," and the Kingdom was taken from him. [I. Sam. xiii: 13].

12. Relate another instance from Saul's life. He was sent to utterly destroy the Amalekites and all that they had. But he spared the best of the flocks, excusing himself with the plea that he had kept them for sacrifice to the Lord.

13. What was the memorable reply? "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. [I. Sam. xv: 22].

14. Who did our Saviour declare to be His brethren and sisters and mother? Whosoever should do the will of His Father in Heaven. [St. Matt. xii: 50].

15. In what terms did He explain the seed which brought forth a hundred-fold? "They which having heard the Word keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience." [St. Luke viii: 15]

16. What did He once reply when a certain woman lifted up her voice to praise the blessedness of being His earthly mother?" He said, "Yea, rather blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it." [St. Luke, xi: 28].

LESSON XLVI.—FORGIVENESS AND GRATITUDE.

Exercise. Find the General Thanksgiving; Prayer for Persons Going to Sea; and Prayer for the General Convention.

1. In what ways do we sin against the Almighty Father? By breaking His Commandments in thought, word or deed.

2. In what way do we sin against man? By slandering him, by taking his property, or injuring his person.

3. What steps must we take after sin, before the forgiveness of Heaven can be secured? Confession or Acknowledgment; Restitution, when possible; Amendment of life.

4. Notice Jonah's repentance. When the great storm was raging around the ship, he

said to the mariners, "Take *me* up and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you; for I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you." [Jonah i: 12].

5. Notice the repentance of Joseph's brethren. They exclaimed, "We verily are guilty concerning our brother." [Gen. xlii: 21].

6. What did they do? When the cup was found in Benjamin's sack they returned with him as prisoners to the city, though perfectly free to pursue their journey. [Gen. xliv: 13]. [See also Lesson XLIII: 19].

7. What does the Declaration of Absolution in the Prayer Book say of God? "He pardoneth and absolveth all those who truly repent, and unfeignedly believe His Holy Gospel."

9. Quote the words of Christ as to our forgiveness of others. "If ye forgive men their trespasses your Heavenly Father will forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you." [St. Matt. vi: 15].

10. If we do not forgive others, what do we virtually ask of God whenever we use the Lord's Prayer? Forgive not me!

11. Before partaking of what holy ordinance in particular are we to examine whether we be

in charity with all men? Before the Holy Communion.

12. When a man's old debts are cancelled, and he knows they are no longer hanging over him, what does he feel? The sense of Gratitude.

13. What should be the motive of our Christian service? Gratitude.

14. Where is this motive referred to? In the General Thanksgiving.

15. What Gospel incident illustrates the feeling of Christ toward Thankfulness in man? The story of the cleansing of the ten lepers. [St. Luke xvii: 11, etc.].

16. Mention some ways of showing our gratitude. By letting our light shine.

17. How else? When God's day comes round we shall always attend in His House the services held in His honor, and join heartily in the responses.

18. What great comfort and blessing does Christianity furnish? Pardon and peace as to the past, and fearlessness as to the future.

LESSON XLVII.—THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Exercise. Find the *Te Deum*, the *Gloria in Excelsis* and *Ter Sanctus* or *Trisagion*.

1. When a person abandons denominational exclusiveness, but holds on firmly to the Apostolic Creeds, where does he find himself? In the Holy Catholic Church.

2. What may be said of the Apostles' Creed? That this alone, with Baptism, renders you a member of the Holy Catholic Church.

3. What does the word Catholic mean? The opposite of sectarian or local.

4. Why does the Apostles' Creed appear in the singular, instead of the plural like the rest of the Church Service? Because it was originally drawn up for the use of candidates in Baptism.

5. Why in Baptism? That they might in convenient form express their belief in the leading facts of the Gospel.

6. Another name for the Church of the Creed? The Historic Church.

7. When was the first General Council of the undivided Catholic Church held? At Nice, in 325.

8. How many persons are said to have attended this Council? More than two thousand.

9. How many Bishops were present besides other delegates? Three hundred and eighteen Bishops, from all parts of the known world.

10. What Creed was drawn up at this Council? The Nicene Creed, except the last part of it.

11. Describe the rapid progress of this Church. In less than 300 years from the Day of Pentecost it had extended into all known lands, and had become the acknowledged, official Faith of the great Roman Empire.

12. Was this Church you speak of the Roman Catholic Church? No. The Church in Rome at this time ranked on equal terms with that in Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem. Great respect was held for Rome as the leading city of the world politically. Its Church, however, at this time (325) claimed no supreme honor over that in other cities, and did not receive it.

13. Should we not think it enough to believe and practise what the Church of the first three centuries after Christ observed? Yes.

14. Its Belief being the Apostolic Creeds, mention some of the practices of that Body. The observance of Infant Baptism, Confirmation, with the three orders of the ministry; the use of Liturgies and the Christian Year.

15. Between what does the Catholic Church

distinguish? She distinguishes between Faith and Opinion.

16. In regard to Opinion, are there not many minor matters touched on in the Scriptures? There are.

17. Moreover, are there not many questions left undecided or open in Holy Scripture? There are.

18. In what manner does the Bible refer to them? Indirectly, or by the way.

19. What does the Church do with these matters—how have they been classed? Under the head of Opinion, assent to which is not demanded in Baptism.

20. How on the contrary does the Bible speak of the great cardinal facts or doctrines of the Gospel? These are delivered clearly.

21. How does the Church class them? She has placed them in the Creeds—they comprise the Faith.

22. Why should Christians beware of holding strong views or taking sides, on minor matters of Religion? Lest instead of Catholic Christians they become sectarian.

LESSON XLVIII.—THE REFORMATION.

Exercise. Find the Exhortation, the General Confession, General Thanksgiving and Litany—all dating from the Reformation.

1. To what must we look if we wish to understand the position of the different Churches and denominations? To the great Reformation in the 16th Century.

2. What was the character of the Reformation on the Continent of Europe? It was an ecclesiastical Revolution.

3. What was the idea of these German, Swiss and French reformers on the Continent? To begin Christianity afresh.

4. What was the Reformation in England? It was an ecclesiastical Restoration.

5. What did the English Reformers wish to do? To restore the Church to its primitive purity.

6. Upon which of these two methods are the various denominations founded? Upon the Continental or Revolutionary method.

7. To what did the Continental Reformers look for guidance, and with what result? To Scripture alone, with many different results.

8. By what principle were the English Reformers guided? To Scripture interpreted by early Christian practice.

9. What did this leave the English Church?
A reformed Catholic Church.

10. What is its proper name, and that of its daughter Churches? The Anglo-Catholic Communion.

11. What then is the character of the Protestant Episcopal Church? Both a Protestant and a Catholic Church.

12. What are the various denominations? Purely Protestant.

13. Quote what Macaulay says of the English Reformation. "Between Papist and Protestant stands the true Catholic; and to make English Christians true Catholics as distinguished from both Papists and Protestants, was the object of the English Reformation."

14. What was the greatest error or misfortune of the Continental Reformers? To have broken the unity of Christendom.

15. State what are the essentials of *Protestantism*. Freedom from the Pope's control, the free use of the Bible, and severance from modern Roman additions.

16. Does the Episcopal Church possess all these essentials? It does.

17. Did the Continental Reformers stop with obtaining these essentials? No; in their hatred of Rome they cast off other things that

were held by her; viz., much that was Scriptural, primitive, useful and beautiful.

18. What are the essentials of a *Catholic Church*? The historic ministry of the Apostles' days, with the use of the Creeds, the Sacraments and the Holy Scriptures.

19. Does the Episcopal Church of to-day possess all these? Yes.

20. How did St. Jude speak of the Christian Faith? "The Faith once for all delivered to the saints." [St. Jude iii.]

21. Did the reformation of a portion of the Historic Church destroy its identity as a true branch of the Catholic Church? No more than a man becomes a different person by washing his face, or recovery from sickness.

LESSON XLIX.—APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION AND THE BREADTH OF THE CHURCH.

Exercise. Find *Jubilate*, *Benedictus*, *Magnificat*, *Nunc Dimittis* and *Te Deum*; state where each is used.

1. What do you mean by Apostolic Succession? The fact that between present Bishops and the Apostles an unbroken line exists.

2. What was the object of the Apostles in ordaining Matthias in the place of Judas? That he might be with them a witness of the Resurrection.

3. Why was the Resurrection of Christ so important as to require a special witnessing body? Because it proved the God-head of Jesus Christ.

4. What then? Everything promised or threatened by Him would come to pass.

5. To what did they then appeal? To man's reason.

6. Were not many other Christians witnesses to the truth of the Resurrection, besides the Apostles? Yes; but the Apostles were *official* witnesses.

7. What of this official witnessing body? It was to pass down as an order, for a witness, to every age of the world.

8. What did our Lord say to the original body? "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

9. Is it enough to belong to an Apostolic Church? No; we must also live Apostolic lives.

10. What is a point to admire in the Episcopal Church? Her breadth or comprehensiveness.

11. How can this be expressed? She teaches everything taught, holds everything held by all the Protestant Denominations.

12. In what way? She holds all that the Methodist holds, and more. She holds all that

the Baptist holds, and more. She holds all that the Unitarian holds, and more, etc.

13. Name the three schools of thought within her Communion that aid and exemplify this breadth. The High Church, the Low Church and the Broad Church schools.

14. Name the Gospel characteristics emphasized by the High Church school. The historical continuity of the Church, and the grace of the Sacraments.

15. What is emphasized by the Low Church school? Justification by Faith, and the infallibility of Scripture.

16. Upon what is most stress laid by the Broad Church school? On the pre-eminence of Holiness, Truth and Charity; and the need of recognizing the growth of knowledge.*

17. To what may these three aspects of Christian truth be compared? To the three equal sides of a prism. .

18. What three sides compose the prism in this case? The sacramental, the subjective and the rationalistic sides of the Gospel.

19. What does the Church teach and the Bible authorize us to believe, in regard to these three

*F. W. Farrar, D. D.

views of truth? They are all true, and should be accepted by Christ's followers.

20. What formal propositions for Christian unity were put forth by the united Anglo-Catholic Communion, in 1888? The Lambeth Articles.*

LESSON L.—ANGLO-CATHOLICISM, ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND DENOMINATIONALISM.

Exercise. Find Collect for Presentation of Christ in the Temple; the Prayer for All Conditions of Men, and all places in the day's service.

1. On what grounds is the Anglo-Catholic or Episcopal Church opposed to Romanism? Be-

* The four terms proposed were:

(A) The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as "containing all things necessary to salvation," and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

(B) The Apostles' Creed, as the Baptismal Symbol; and the Nicene Creed, as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

(C) The two Sacraments ordained by Christ Himself—Baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with un failing use of Christ's words of Institution, and of the elements ordained by Him.

(D) The Historic Episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the Unity of His Church.

cause it has added to the Faith once for all delivered to the saints.

2. What has Romanism added to the Faith of Scripture and the early saints? Several novelties; among them, the Infallibility of the Bishop of Rome; the denial of the cup to the laity in the Holy Communion; compulsory confession to a priest, and undue exaltation of the blessed Virgin Mary.

3. What may be said of all these? They are neither found in Scripture nor in early Church history.

4. When was the Infallibility of the Pope promulgated by the Roman Catholic Church? At Easter, 1870.

5. What would clearly appear from Scripture in regard to St. Peter? (1) That St. Peter was no higher in *office* than the other Apostles; and (2) that he did not found the Church in the city of Rome.

6. Why did the various denominations leave the Anglo-Catholic Communion at the Reformation or since? Because the latter was content with the old Faith once for all delivered to the saints.

7. What did they in several instances demand of their followers? Assent to minor matters, such as a particular mode of administering a

sacrament, or particular views upon salvation, Scripture and other points.

8. What other charge has the Anglo-Catholic Church against denominationalism? It has broken the unity for which Christ prayed, and keeps breaking it, when there is no need.

9. To what does the Anglo-Catholic Church refer for the ground of her faith and practices? To Scripture and History.

10. Explain your meaning. We interpret Scripture when doubtful (as in the case of Infant Baptism and the three orders of the ministry) by early Christian views. These are gathered from the writings of the early Christian fathers.

11. To what does Rome refer for the ground of her belief and practices? To Scripture, late history and expediency.

12. To what do the Christians of the various sects refer? To Scripture alone.

13. What is the main difficulty in this course? They cannot agree upon the meaning of the New Testament.

14. What fiction has been devised by the modern Romanists to discredit the Church of England's orders? That it was founded by King Henry VIII.

15. What would you remark on this report?

Every intelligent man who has read the history of the period knows that there is no truth in it.

LESSON LI.—WHY I AM A CHURCHMAN.*

Exercise. Find Collect for St. John Baptist's day, the *Cantate Domino* and *Deus Misereatur*.

1. On what grounds are you a Churchman? On the same grounds that I am a Christian.

2. In other words? The same reasoning which proves Christianity proves the Church.

3. To what did Christ commit the duty of making known His work and teaching to the world? To a society of men known as the Church.

4. What words did He use to them? "As My Father hath sent Me even so send I you."

5. What would you say of the origin of the New Testament? The Society just named produced histories called Gospels and other writings, which were afterwards collected and bound together.

6. Do you accept this Book as containing the will of God? I accept both the Society and its Book.

* For the material used in this Lesson the author is largely indebted to a tract of the same name, published by the Episcopal Tract Society of Philadelphia.

7. Why? Both came from Christ. He meant that both should exist for our aid in serving Him.

8. What is salvation? Serving Christ.

9. Is it right to say, We have the Church, and can make our own Bible? No.

10. Is it right to say, We have the Bible, and can make our own Church? No.

11. What did our Lord pronounce of His Church? "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." [St. Matt. xvi: 18].

12. Do we say that there are no Christians outside the Historic Church? Most decidedly we do not.

13. Why is it that ministers from the various other Christian bodies coming to our ministry are re-ordained, while it is otherwise in the case of Roman priests? Because the Church has always felt it a duty to transmit unchanged to posterity the order it has received from the Apostles.

14. As what is every person to be recognized who is baptized with water in the Name of the Holy Trinity? As a member of Christ's Holy Catholic Church.

15. At the same time, is it possible for a number of such persons to agree upon certain rules, and vote themselves a *particular branch* of Christ's Church? No.

16. Why not? Christ's Kingdom is one and indivisible.

17. What example can you give? Suppose a number of citizens of New York or Virginia, inhabiting a certain area, should vote themselves into a new State, would the General Government of the United States recognize them as a new State? It would not.

18. Would the States of New York or Virginia recognize them? No.

19. Would these persons not be still responsible to the Laws of their proper States and to the General Government for service in war and good citizenship in times of peace? They would.

20. What conclusion would you draw from this analogy? That no divisions in Christ's earthly Kingdom are lawful.

LESSON LII.—TREASURE IN HEAVEN, AND SERVANTS OF GOD.

Exercise. Find the Offertory Sentences, and the places for the morning's service.

1. On what had our Lord just been speaking in the Sermon on the Mount when He said, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven"? On Purity and good deeds.

2. What definition then would you give of

Treasures in Heaven? "They are the good works, or rather the character formed by them, which follow us into the unseen world, and are subject to no process of decay."*

3. How may be described a large portion of Biblical teaching? Injunctions as to conduct.

4. Of what is this fact an indication? That our present life is a state of preparation for another.

5. In other words? We are here upon probation.

6. What does this mean? It means that God is trying or testing us whether we will do for His servants in Heaven.

7. What may the Church on earth be called? God's school.

8. Whether we are men or women, merchants, doctors, farmers, etc., what may we be, and what does our Maker expect and ask us to be at the same time? The servants of God.

9. In other words? Good citizens of both Kingdoms.

10. Quote the words of the Lord Jesus. "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." [St. Matt. xxii: 21].

* Bishop Ellicott.

11. What words of St. Paul's have been preserved? "Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." [I. Cor. x: 31].

12. What has been well and truly said of the term "servants of God?" "A servant with this clause makes drudgery divine."

13. When the soldiers came to St. John the Baptist and asked him what they should do, in order to serve the King of Kings, did he tell them to give up soldiering? No; he said, "Do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, and be content with your wages." [St. Luke iii: 14].

14. When the publicans or taxgatherers came, what did he say to them? "Exact no more than that which is appointed you." [St. Luke iii: 13].

15. When we reach the gates of the Heavenly City will it be demanded of us what trade we followed on earth? No; but were we servants of God therein?

16. What may be said of the Kingdom of Christ? It stands bounded by no lawful profession, age or color.

17. Quote a verse from the Book of Ecclesiastes. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." [Ecc. ix: 10].

18. Cannot the youngest child in this Sunday school be a servant of God? Certainly.

19. How does the Apostle of the Gentiles say we should regard any earthly task or business? He says, "Do it as unto the Lord." [Col. iii: 17].

LESSON LIII.—ETERNAL LIFE.

Exercise. Find Collect for SS. Philip and James; Collect for peace at morning service; the Psalter for the day of the month.

1. How did the Lord Jesus define Eternal Life? "This is Life Eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ Whom Thou hast sent." [St. John xvii: 3].

2. State the meaning of "know" in this text. Believe in, serve and love.

3. At what period can we thus know God? During the present life.

4. Judging by this text, does the element of *time* enter into our thought of Eternal Life? It does not.

5. What, then, may be said of Eternal Life? It is the present possession of the believer.

6. Give another quotation showing Eternal Life to be a present thing, and beginning in this world. "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." [I. John iii: 14].

7. What is the correct and literal translation of the words of St. Paul, "The Gospel is hid to them that are lost?" It should be, Those who are perishing. [II. Cor. iv: 3].

8. What is said in Acts of the Apostles of persons entering the Church? The Lord added unto the Church daily such as were being saved, or were in a state of salvation. [ii.: 47].

9. Quote the words of our Lord in St. John v: 24. "He that heareth My word and believeth on Him that sent Me hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation, but is passed from death unto life."

10. What does He say again? "Verily, verily I say unto you, He that believeth on Me hath everlasting [or eternal] life." [St. John vi: 47].

11. What great truth do these statements indicate? That both destruction and salvation are progressive states.

12. Give the R. V. translation (published in 1881) of "Our conversation is in Heaven." [Phil. iii: 20.] "Our citizenship is in Heaven." See also Eph. ii: 19.

13. Review each of these statements of Holy Scripture, and see what is implied.

14. Can a person's whole character be changed

in a moment from evil to good, or from good to evil? No.*

15. How does St. Paul address the Christians in several of his letters? As saints; also as those called to be saints.

16. When we remember that we have thus already entered upon the confines of Eternal Life—upon the long career which will be ours (if faithful) beyond the grave—what does Death then become? Only an episode or incident in our history.

17. What is the meaning of salvation, in the Bible? Salvation from sin, its power and consequences. [St. Matt. i: 21].

18. How does the Catechism speak of this Eternal Life? "I heartily thank our Heavenly Father that He hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour; and I pray unto God to give me His grace that I may continue in the same until my life's end."

*Compare the Latin adage *Nemo repente turpissimus fuit.*

LESSON LIV.—THREE PARABLES OF OUR LORD.

Exercise. What would be the Collect, Epistle and Gospel for yesterday (Saturday), if not a Saint's or Holy day?

1. What do we learn from the Parable of the Laborers in the Vineyard, in St. Matthew xx? That we all *enter* Heaven equally.

2. What do you hold to be signified by the equal penny? Christ's Atonement, the common ground of entrance to all men.

3. What is the meaning of the Vineyard? The Church.

4. When people make the excuse, as they often do, "I will wait till the ninth or eleventh hour, and then go into the Vineyard, since the reward will be just the same"—what reply would you make? That in this Parable it seems clear that the same men were never called twice—different men were invited each time that the householder went into the market place (the world).

5. Those then who entered at late hours had never been invited before; they went in the moment the call came— is this the case with the modern non-professors referred to? No, for *they* have been many times called.

6. In the case of these ninth and eleventh

hour men, was it not probably because they obeyed as soon as called—in other words, did the best their conditions admitted of—that they received the penny equally with the others? It would seem so.

7. Men having *entered* Heaven equally, what teaching will come into play after that? The teaching of the Parable of the Talents, and of the Pounds.

8. What do we learn from Christ's Parable of the *Talents*? [St. Matt. xxv]. That there will be differences of reward in Heaven, according to *original endowment on earth*.

9. What does the Parable state? That some servants received five talents, some two, and some one.

10. These three classes of people, *equal faithfulness being pre-supposed in each*, will receive in Heaven—what? Five cities, two cities and one city respectively.

11. Mention some of the talents given to us by God to-day. Intellect and leadership, money, musical or other talent, an attractive presence.

12. Mention some others. Good health, the knowledge of God, the gift of Time, a position of influence, a sympathetic disposition, and others.

13. Is it not only a reasonable but also a desirable thing for all that there should be grades in Heaven according to endowment? It is.

14. With all, will there not be perfect happiness? Yes; all the cups, great and small, will be full.

15. What is taught about grades in Heaven by the Parable of the *Pounds*, in St. Luke xix? That there will be differences of reward Hereafter, according to our degree of faithfulness and earnestness and energy in *using* our talents—few or many—here.

16. In this Parable of the Pounds what is stated? The Master entrusts to each of his servants the same amount.

17. With what result? One servant makes of his pound ten pounds; another makes of his pound five.

18. What was the reward in each of these cases? The first was to have authority over ten cities; the next over five cities.

19. Thus are we to be rewarded for diligence in the use of our talents and opportunities; does not every one possess at least one talent? All, with the exception perhaps of the insane.

20. How do we know that one-talented subjects have quite as much chance of reaching Heaven as the more richly endowed? In both

of these Parables (viz., the Talents and the Pounds) the fate of the man who did not use his gifts teaches us that his moral position before his Lord was the same as that of the other two. *They* would have been punished as he was, had they acted so; *he* would have been rewarded had he acted as they did. Heaven will abound with men like him, only more diligent.

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