

Num. 4: 37; Ex. 40: 13; Heb. 10: 11; Acts 2: 42). Alms giving is also "a ministry" (Rom. 15: 27). For the general duty of sending out missionaries read Matt. 9: 38; Rom. 10: 15; Matt. 28: 19; Acts 1: 8. Paul gloried in this communion. (Eph. 3: 7, 8; 1 Tim. 2: 7; 2 Tim. 1: 11; Heb. 5: 4).

3. What other cases of ordination is the N. Test? (Luke 6: 12, 13; Acts 6: 6; 14: 23; 1 Tim. 4: 14).

4. Had other missionaries already visited Cyprus? (ch. 11: 19).

5. The word "minister" here means "assistant," or inferior servant (Luke 4: 20; Acts 5: 22 "officers.")

6. Was sorcery forbidden by the Jewish law? (Lev. 19: 31; 20: 6, 27; 1 Sam. 28: 3; 2 Kings 21: 6; 23: 24). What are Jewish exorcists called? (Acts 19: 13).

8. What other agents of the Evil One opposed God's servants? (2 Tim. 3: 8; Ex. 7: 11).

10. What similar words did Jesus speak? (John 8: 38, 44; Matt. 23: 33).

11. Other examples of blindness as a punishment—Gen. 19: 11; 2 Kings 6: 18. Of what was it a type? (Isa. 9: 2; 42: 7, 18-20; 60: 2; 2 Cor. 4: 3, 4).

12. Was Mark ever afterwards a companion of Paul? (Col. 4: 10; 2 Tim. 4: 11.)

## ANALYSIS AND PRACTICAL LESSONS.

By Rev. JOHN McMILLAN, B. D.

I. The ORDINATION of the first missionaries—1-3.

1. *Where?* Why there and not in Jerusalem?

2. *By whom?* When and how was the christian church formed there? Who were its leaders at this time?

3. *Of whom?* Why such prominent men? Why is Barnabas mentioned first? Who went with them? His duties? vs. 5.

4. *When?* The year? How engaged at the time? What were the special services?

5. *Why?* By whom directed? How? Should missionaries have Church authority? Rom. 10: 15.

6. *To what?* Nature of their work? vs. 2.

7. *How?* Why fast? Why pray? Why lay on hands?

In this passage we have *five* striking pictures presented to us. They all demand and deserve careful study, for they all teach very important lessons.

I. We have a beautiful picture of a *church*. The church at Antioch was a *model* church. It is not at all likely that any of its members were distinguished for their wealth or rank—It was not an aristocratic church, and yet it was a model church. Its *characteristics*

II. The OPPOSITION to the first missionaries—4-13.

1. *Offered.*

(1) *Where?* Why go there? 4: 36; 11: 19, 20. How get there? How far sail? From where? To where? How far to Paphos?

(2) *By whom?* His name? Nationality? Character? Position? Pretensions?

(3) *How?* Who heard them? His position and character?

(4) *Why?*

2. *Overcome.*

(1) *By whom?* Why new name? Meaning of two names?

(2) *Why?* vs. 9.

(3) *How?* *Look*, what? *Words*—what? *Acts*—what?

(4) *Result?* (a) Deputy believed. Why?

(b) New field of work sought. Where? Why? Where did Mark go? Why?

should therefore be carefully noted, for all churches should strive to be model churches.

(1). It had *devout worshippers*. In Acts 11: 21 we are told that it was a very *large* church. But large numbers do not make a truly prosperous church. There must be devout worship on the part of the members. The church at Antioch, we are told, "ministered unto the Lord;" *i. e.* They met together for religious services, such as praying,