

11. What offerings were accompanied by a prescribed prayer? Deut. xxvi. 5-13.

12. What prophets dictated penitential Collects for public fasting? Joel ii. 15; Hosea xiv. 1.

13. What distinguished penitent wrote a prayer for his own private use? Manasseh. (II Chron. xxxiii. 19.)

14. Was the whole Service of the Jewish Church liturgical? Yes; we prove it from Scripture and Jewish writers.

15. Who first arranged it accurately? David. (I Chron. xxiii.)

16. Who finally established it? Ezra?

17. How many Collects or Benedictions is Ezra said to have composed? Eighteen; so the Jews say.

18. What two reasons have the Jews assigned for praying by a Liturgy? First, because God's service might be degraded through the incompetency of the minister; and, secondly, that the people could not join in prayers not known to them beforehand.

19. What do you mean by a synagogue? Places of religious assembly similar to our churches.

20. What were the chief parts of Divine Service in a Synagogue? Forms of prayer, lessons, sermons

21. Were sacrifices permitted? No,—only in the Temple.

22. Had the Jews forms of prayer for particular occasions, besides for morning and evening service? Yes, for the Passover, for marriages, burials, and other ordinances.

23. Was extemporaneous prayer known among the Gentiles? No.

24. What would you infer from the fact that neither Jew nor Gen-

tile used it in worship? I should require strong evidence to prove that our Lord and his Apostles introduced a new method, never before heard of.

25. Do Jews at the present day use forms of Prayer? Yes, everywhere.

26. Did our Saviour join in the Jewish Liturgy? Yes, in the Temple and Synagogue.

27. Did John Baptist give forms of Prayer? Yes, 'his disciples.

28. Did our Saviour give a form of Prayer? Yes, the Lord's Prayer.

29. What request led him to repeat it? The Apostles said, "Lord teach us to pray," Luke xi. 1.

30. How did he introduce it? "When ye pray, say—"

31. Did the first Christians understand that the Lord's Prayer was to remain in use? Universally.

32. What titles did they give it? "The Appointed Prayer," "The Prayer."

33. What other forms are in Scripture? Forms of Baptism, Hymns, Psalms, &c.

34. Do the Fathers of the Church describe Liturgies as used in their day? Yes.

35. Are there any ancient laws on the subject? There are many Canons to regulate the public Liturgies handed down from the beginning.

36. How far back can the chief Liturgies be traced, with a probability of not having been since corrupted? About 1400 years.

37. State the short argument by which this can be proved almost to a certainty, with respect to the Liturgies commonly called those of St. James and St. Mark? These two Liturgies had been all the time in the hands of rival bodies who can-