

From  
**Baptism to Communion.**

A Churchman's Instruction

In the Form of Question and Answer.

Definite and  
Practical  
Church of  
England  
Teaching.



Founded  
upon the  
Bible and  
Prayer  
Book.

**An Australian Confirmation Preparation.**

Revised Second Edition, 32 Pages.

BY THE REV. A. LAW, D.D.,

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, TOORAK, MELBOURNE.

Price 6d.

## PRAYER

*To be said Daily before Confirmation, and in Class.*

O GOD, by Whose loving care I have been made a member of Christ's Church in my Baptism,

Grant that I may serve Thee truly all the days of my life in thankfulness for Thy great love to me.

Enable me to examine my Thoughts, Words and Deeds, to repent truly of all my sins, and to prepare earnestly for my Confirmation. Help me to remember the Promises which my God-parents made in my name, that I may be Thy faithful soldier and servant. Teach me that I may know Thy Truth, and desire to feed evermore on Him Who is the True Bread from Heaven. Guide my steps from day to day, and use me in Thy service for the good of others.

I pray for all who are preparing to be Confirmed with me, as well as for our Clergy and teachers. May Thy Holy Spirit fill the hearts of all members of Thy Church, both now and evermore, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

These Questions are numbered for convenience in leaving off at any place.

When used in Class comments may be added by the Instructor before the Answers are dictated. It has also proved helpful to the Confirmees to copy the Questions and Answers afterwards into a book which should be complete before Confirmation, and may be corrected from the printed copy.

It is suggested that Confirmees purchase these Lectures.

Page 29, repeating the Prayer and the Information Questions 1-7 of Lecture I, is perforated so that it may be used separately.

**A Testimony.**—"My experience of Confirmation is that I have known persons of all classes and both sexes truly converted to God (as I believe) through Confirmation; that I have seen many fall asleep in perfect peace who have traced the change entirely to the season of Confirmation; and that I know many at the present time who are leading most consistent and useful Christian lives, who have assured me that their Confirmation was the turning point in their character."—From a clergyman's diary.

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FROM BAPTISM TO COMMUNION.

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### Lecture I.—GENERAL.

- I. Full name and address, age at Confirmation, when born, when baptized, and in what Church and place.
- II. Who were your Godparents?  
(Tell them of the Confirmation.)
- III. Have you always attended the Church of England Sunday School and Church?  
If not, why and where else.
- IV. Have you your own Bible and Prayer Book?  
(Bring them to class. Read your Bible daily. All teaching must be according to Bible and Prayer Book. Mark in your Bible the references here given.)
- V. Do you wish to be Confirmed this year?  
(Yes or no.) God's blessing is certain if I earnestly wish to be Confirmed. St. Luke vi, 47.
- VI. What work has to be done for Confirmation?  
The Catechism has to be learnt, and other questions and answers to be copied.
- VII. Do you know the Catechism?  
(It should be learnt before classes begin.)
- VIII. What time should be given up every day for preparation?  
Ten minutes every day to read and think and pray. We must prepare ourselves.
- IX. Who will be Confirmed?  
Those who are Baptized (Confirmation Service Title);  
Come to years of discretion (Confirmation Service Title);  
Know the Catechism (Catechism Title);  
And are "thought fit" by the Clergyman (4th Rubric Catechism).
- X. What are years of Discretion?  
When we are old enough to know our need of God's help to keep us from sin.

- XI. What is it to be "Thought fit" ?  
Not to be "good enough," or "clever enough,"  
but to be in earnest about Confirmation.
- XII. Why must we be approved ?  
That the Bishop may know we mean it when  
we say "I do."
- XIII. Have you any questions to ask ?  
We should ask our Clergyman when we need  
to, and should read all that we can about  
our religion.

Read—Mrs. Frances, p. 1—10; Bible—St. Matt. x.  
See List of Books at End.

#### General Directions.

1. Bring Pencil and Paper, and write out the Lectures afterwards in an Exercise Book.
2. Get Booklets (See list at end).
3. Attend Church regularly on Sundays.
4. Always kneel on entering Church.

*Bible Cards may be given out.*

### Lecture II.—The Good of Confirmation.

- I. What is the good of Con-firm-ation ?  
Confirmation makes us firm in our religion.
- II. Who makes us firm ?  
God the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, Who  
speaks in our hearts. St. John xiv, 25, 26.
- III. What does the word Com-fort-er mean ?  
Not One Who soothes only, but One Who also  
makes us strong. We always need the Holy  
Spirit.
- IV. How does God make us firm in Confirma-  
tion ?  
Our love, faith, and character, are streng-  
thened, as our bodies are by Food, Work  
and Rest. (There may not always be very  
wonderful feelings, nor sudden alteration of  
life at Confirmation).
- V. What do I make firm in my Confirmation ?  
I confirm the promises which were made for  
me at my Baptism.

- VI. What two Confirmations are there in the Service ?  
I confirm the promises made for me, and the  
"Bishop confirms" me. (See Question II).
- VII. What are the meanings of the word Confirm ?  
1. My Confirmation of the Baptismal Vows.  
2. The act of the Laying on of Hands.  
3. The Holy Spirit strengthening my heart.
- VIII. Why does the Confirmation of the pro-  
mises come before the Confirmation  
of the person ?  
Because we must be willing to obey before we  
can be given God's Blessing. We cannot  
be "good enough," but we must pray to be  
better.—Acts v, 32.

- IX. How is our Church life made firm ?  
After Confirmation we may become full com-  
municants and active members of the  
Church. St. John xv, 4.

Read—Confirmation Service—St. John xv, I Cor. xiii;  
Mrs. Frances, p. 10—20.

Direction.—Early notice to Girls—Plain White Dress  
at Confirmation without ornaments; veils uniform.  
Women, usual Dark Dress, White Caps.

### PRAYER FOR THE PARISH.

(For Daily Use by Every Parishioner).

O Lord, and Heavenly Father, Who willest all men to  
be saved, bless Thy Church everywhere, and especially  
Thy servants the Clergy and workers of this Parish.  
Give great blessing to all Missionaries and (.....  
.....). Grant them Power from on High. Send forth  
more laborers, and stir up every member of Thy Church  
in this parish to labor in love for Thy Dear Son and  
for the souls of men. Convert the wicked. Soften the  
hardened, and awaken the careless. Mercifully relieve  
the sick and sorrowing (especially.....) Take  
away from among us whatever may hinder us from godly  
union and concord, that so we may all, with one mind,  
glorify Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

### Lecture III.—Why I Ought to be Confirmed.

- I. Why ought I to be confirmed?  
Ought means to owe. I owe it to be Confirmed. There is a proper kind of compulsion in religion.
- II. To whom do I owe it to be Confirmed?  
God, Sponsors and Parents, Clergy and Teachers, the World, and Myself.
- III. Why do I owe it to God?  
God gives me the Blessing of salvation, in which Confirmation is a great help.
- IV. Why do I owe it to my Sponsors and Parents?  
Because "they did promise and vow three things in my name," and because of all they have done for me in religion.
- V. Why do I owe it to my Clergy and Teachers?  
Because the Church has practised and taught Confirmation ever since the Apostles.
- VI. Why do I owe it to the World?  
Because people are influenced by what I do, and judge Christ's religion by me.
- VII. Why do I owe it to myself?  
My own soul must be my own care.
- VIII. To what do I owe it?  
The Bible, the Prayer Book, and the Opportunity.
- IX. Why do I owe it to the Bible and Prayer Book?  
Because they both teach Confirmation.—  
Hebrews, vi, 2; Titus iii, 5; Acts viii, 14-17; Acts xix, 5-6.
- X. Why do I owe it to the Opportunity?  
Because it may never come again.

Read—Baptismal Services; St. John, xvi; Mrs. Frances, to p. 30.

### Lecture IV.—The Catechism.

- I. What does the Word Cat-ech-ism mean?  
Teaching by question and answer, repeated like an echo.
- II. Where does the Catechism come in the Prayer Book?  
After Baptism and before Confirmation, because a Christian person must be taught after Baptism, and before admittance to Communion. Confirmation instruction is based on the Catechism.
- III. What are the parts of the Catechism about?  
(a) Myself.  
(b) My Faith.  
(c) My Actions.  
(d) My Prayer, or my Desire.  
(e) My Coming to God; or, The Sacraments.
- IV. Why are these parts so stated?  
Because they teach what is necessary and sufficient for my salvation.
- V. Why do we have the Catechism?  
That every Christian may know and do what the Church and Bible teach.
- VI. Why do we have a Creed?  
That every Christian may know what to believe and say about God.
- VII. Why do we have Commandments?  
That every Christian may know what God wants him to do.
- VIII. Why do we have the Lord's Prayer?  
That every Christian may know what to say in Prayer.
- IX. Why do we have Sacraments?  
That every Christian may know how to come to God.

Read St. Luke, xi, 1-13; xxii, 1-23. Mrs. Frances to p. 40.

## Lecture V.—

## My Religion (Personal Religion).

- I. Why is the first question in the Catechism?  
To remind me that the teachings of the Catechism are meant for me, and that God now calls me by my Christian name, which was given me in my Baptism.
- II. Why is the second question in the Catechism?  
To show that my religion began, and was given to me at my Baptism. Baptism shews how dependent we are on God's mercy and grace. Acts ii, 39.
- III. When did I become a Christian?  
Not at birth nor by chance. Baptism admitted me to Christ's Family, in which I must grow in grace.
- IV. What were we then before Baptism?  
"We were born in sin," being naturally heathen outside Christian grace. Ps. li, 5.
- V. When we were born in sin did God hate us?  
No, for God hates sin, but does not hate the sinner, but we would have loved sin, and not loved God unless He had first loved us. 1 Jn. iii, 1; Rom. v, 8.
- VI. What is the "New Birth"?  
The "New Birth" or being **Born Again**, or **Born from Above**, or **Regeneration**, is the new life which we enter at Baptism. St. John, iii, 5-7.
- VII. How often can we be born again, and how often do we need to be converted?  
We are born again once only, in Baptism, but we should turn back to God as often as ever we turn away. "One Baptism."—Eph. iv, 5.
- VIII. Why is the third question in the Catechism?  
To show me what I ought to do in religion—renounce, believe, and obey.

- XI. What is "this state of Salvation?"  
The state of being healthy in soul, that is, in religion, in which state we must be if we would finally be saved. St. Jn. xv, 4-6.
- X. What is the meaning of—  
N. or M.—Name or names.  
Godparents—Parents in God, or in religion.  
Sponsor—One who responds or answers in Baptism.  
Baptism—To dip, or to pour.
- Read St. John iii, to 15 v. and Ps. li. Mrs. Frances to p. 50.

## Lecture VI.—My Religion—continued.

- I. What does renounce mean?  
To Refuse to obey. We must give up all that we have or love that is wrong, or that hinders us. St. Matt. x, 37.
- II. What are the Devil's works?  
Putting evil into good and showing others how to do wrong. St. Matt. xiii, 24, 25; Gen. iii, 6.
- III. Do we say we renounce the World?  
No, but we must keep away from the evil in it. The "wicked world" means the wicked things in the world.
- IV. How can we tell the bad from the good?  
The bad is anything that takes us away from Our Lord.
- V. What Poms are we to renounce?  
Those outward shows and beautiful things which are bad for us.
- VI. What Vanity are we to renounce?  
Little acts and pleasures which do harm.
- VII. What does the word lust mean?  
Lust means any desire of the body. These desires are not always sinful, but we must always watch them.
- VIII. When is Lust sinful?  
When any desire of the body is not kept under control. 1st Cor. vi, 19, 20.

## IX. What is Fasting?

Doing without some Food or Luxury or Pleasure, in order to strengthen character, and to serve God better. Acts xiii, 3.

## X. When should we Fast?

On the days appointed, and whenever we feel anything is taking up too much of our thought. See list front of Prayer Book.

## XI. What should be the chief motive in serving Christ?

Love, which remembers that I belong to Christ. 1 Pt. i, 18, 19.

Read Genesis iii. and St. Matt. iii.

Direction to Girls and Boys.—In Separate Classes on Purity, Temperance, Gambling, &c.

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### Lecture VII.—My Faith.

## I. What does the word Creed mean?

It means my religious belief—from the Latin word, "Credo," I believe.

## II. What is the difference between "the Faith," and having Faith?

To have faith is to believe and love religious truth, which is called "the Faith."

## III. How do we get Faith and "the Faith"?

Faith is given to us by God, and we should pray for more Faith. Romans x, 17. "The Faith" is taught us by the Church.

## IV. What does the word Article mean?

A little part of the Creed.

## V. Why must we believe "all the articles" of the Creed?

Because part only of truth is error, and the Catholic Church teaches all, and no more than, the whole Catholic Faith. Roman and some other Catholics add to, and other people often omit parts of the Faith.

## VI. Is the Creed in the Bible?

Yes, in meaning and in words, but not in the same order. Find a Creed in I Cor. xv.

VII. Why does the Church give us the Creed?  
That we may know correctly what the Bible teaches.

## VIII. Is not the Bible enough by itself?

No, because each person would read the Bible to suit himself. 2 Pt. i, 20.

## IX. What is Church Teaching?

The Truths which most believers in all places, and through all ages have taught.

## X. What is the use of a Creed?

To teach us what to believe, to put it into words, to save us from error, and to cheer our lives. The Creed does not describe God, but helps to right thoughts about Him.

## XI. Why should we say it in Church?

To confess our faith publicly, to show that we all hold the same belief, and to remind us of the truth.

Read Heb. xi.—The Three Creeds.

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### Lecture VIII.—My Faith—continued.

## I. How many Creeds are in the Prayer Book?

Really one only, but in different forms—The Apostles', in Daily Prayer, the Nicene, in the Holy Communion Service, and the Athanasian (found after Evening Prayer).

## II. What is the Apostles' Creed?

The Creed which repeats what the Apostles taught, though they did not write the Creed.

## III. What is the Nicene Creed?

A larger form of the Apostles' Creed, named after Nice, in Asia Minor, where a Creed like this was put forth, A.D. 325.

## IV. What is the Athanasian Creed?

A Hymn partly made up of the teachings of St. Athanasius.

## V. Why has the Creed three divisions?

To show our faith in the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity, and in the work in which each Person reveals himself.

- VI. What does the word "Person" mean?  
Not, as ordinarily, a separate being; its use is only to help us to believe better about God.
- VII. What does the word **Trinity** mean?  
Tri-unity, or Three in One.
- VIII. How is the Creed to be said?  
Standing, because we stand up for what we believe. (In some Churches we Turn to the "east," to show that we all look in the same way for the Light), Bowing at the Holy Name of Jesus, the name of God-man; Lowering the voice in the solemn places.
- IX. Why does the Creed begin with "I"?  
To show that each one must believe and say the Creed for himself. **Heb. xi, 6.**
- X. Is God the **Son** inferior to God the **Father**?  
No, for both are God, but the words "Father" and "Son" are the nearest we have to express love and being.
- XI. What do the names "Jesus Christ" mean?  
Jesus means Saviour—the human name—**St. Matt. i, 21.** Christ means the Anointed One, or the Messiah (sent). His official title. **St. Matt. xvi, 16.**

Read St. Matt. i.

### Lecture IX.—My Faith—*continued.*

- I. Of whom was Our Lord born when He came into this world?  
He was born without sin of the Blessed Virgin Mary by the power of the Holy Ghost.
- II. What does the In-carn-ation mean?  
God born in human flesh. **St. Matt. i, 23.**
- III. What is the **At-one-ment**?  
The making at one of God and Man by Our Lord Jesus Christ. We have been made one with God. **Rom. v, 11.**
- IV. Why is Pilate's name in the Creed?  
To mark the date and reality of Our Lord's suffering.

- V. Why does the Creed say "Buried"?  
To make real His Death and Resurrection.
- VI. What is Hell?  
The unseen world, called Hades (hidden), where the dead wait judgment. It is divided into Paradise and Gehenna. **St. Mk. ix, 47, 48.**
- VII. What does Paradise mean?  
A King's pleasure garden. The Intermediate State between earth and heaven. That part of the hidden world where the faithful rest, until the Church is made perfect. **St. Luke xxiii, 43; Heb. xi, 40.**
- VIII. Why did Our Lord descend into Hell?  
Because He had a human spirit. **1 Peter iii, 18-20.**
- IX. Who is our Judge?  
Our Lord Jesus Christ, because He is God and Man. **St. John v, 27; 2 Cor. v, 10.**
- X. Explain—  
**Right-hand.**—The highest place of honour.  
**Quick.**—The living.  
Read **St. Luke xvi and xxiii.**

### Lecture X.—My Faith—*continued.*

- I. Who is God the Holy Ghost?  
God and the Holy Ghost is the third Person of the Blessed Trinity.
- II. What does He do?  
See third part of the Creed.
- III. When do we chiefly receive the Holy Spirit?  
In Baptism—by Water, for Purity; In Confirmation—by the Laying on of Hands, for Power.
- IV. What is the Holy Catholic Church?  
The one and only Church which Christ founded.
- V. Why is the Church Holy?  
Not because its members are perfect, but because God the Holy Ghost dwells in it.

- VI. What does the word "Catholic" mean?  
Not Roman Catholic, but all true belief and all true believers.
- VII. What does the word "Apostolic" mean?  
That the Church has come down to us from the Apostles.
- VIII. What does the word "Church" mean?  
The gathering together of Christ's people (Ecclesia).
- IX. How do we know that the Church of England is a true branch of the Catholic Church?  
Because she has always had the marks of the Church. Acts ii, 42.
- X. Why should we keep strictly to the Church of England?  
With all charity to others we believe our Church has all the truth. To leave it is to weaken Christ's religion. 1 Cor. iii, 3, 4.

Read St. John x; 1 Cor. iii. "History of the Church in England and Australia."

*See List at End.*

### Lecture XI.—My Faith—*continued.*

- I. What is the Communion of Saints?  
Our union with the living and departed members of the Church, through our union with Christ. Spiritism is wrong.
- II. Is it right to pray for the Dead?  
The Bible and the Church do not teach it. We may thankfully remember "the faithful departed" who are "in joy and felicity."
- III. Who are Saints?  
All baptized people, "set apart" for Christ. 1 Cor. i, 2.
- IV. Why does **Forgiveness of sins** come next?  
Because the Holy Spirit, through the Church, tells us of our forgiveness. Rev. xxii, 17.

- V. How can we be sure we are always forgiven?  
By the Absolution said in Church; by the Sacraments which are signs of Christ's pardon; and by the assurance of the Holy Spirit in our hearts. 1 Jn. iii, 21.
- VI. Why do we always need forgiveness?  
Because we are always sinning.
- VII. Why is the Absolution said by the Priest only?  
Because he is ordained to say the words for the whole Church. St. John xx, 23.
- VIII. Should we confess our sins to anyone?  
We must confess to God daily and to any people we injure, and when we need it we should tell our troubles to our Clergy (End 1st Exhortation in H.C.)—We should make the General Confession, when we say it in Church, Personal and Particular, by applying its words to ourselves.
- IX. Explain—  
Amen—To a Prayer: So be it.  
To a Creed: So it is.  
Redeem—To buy back. We are bought back from sin by Christ's life, death and resurrection. 1 Pt. i, 18.  
Sanctify—To make Holy, or to be set apart for Christ by the Holy Spirit.  
Elect—Chosen to be members of Christ's Church.
- Read Eph. v, 1-21. Learn: The Duties.

### A PRAYER

*For Those about to be Confirmed.*

Grant, O Lord, we beseech Thee, that Thy Holy Spirit may be imparted to all those who are to receive the Apostolic rite of the Laying on of Hands. (Here mention any by name.) Endure them with power over sin, constancy in Thy Church, and zeal for Thy Kingdom, for the sake of our Lord Jesus. Amen.

**Lecture XII.—My Duty.**

- I. Are the "Ten Commandments" still binding on Christian people?  
In their Spiritual meaning they are, for Our Lord preached on them in His Sermon on the Mount. *St. Matt. v. to vii.*
- II. What does "fulfil" mean?  
To fill up with a fuller or Spiritual meaning. *St. Matt. v, 17; xxii, 37-40.*
- III. How are the Ten Commandments fulfilled?  
By "My Duty towards God" and "My Duty towards my neighbour." Compare the Commandments with these.
- IV. Why is God jealous?  
Because He loves us, and knows our loss if we do not love Him best of all.
- V. To how many generations does God punish and bless?  
He punishes to three or four, because sin kills off those who follow it. He blesses to thousands of generations of those who do right, for good lasts forever.
- VI. When is God's name taken in vain?  
By swearing and blasphemy, carelessness in prayer, and frivolous talking about religion.
- VII. Why do we keep Sunday and not Saturday as Sabbath?  
The Church has always kept the Lord's Day, because the Lord rose on that day.
- VIII. How should we keep the Lord's Day?  
By Sabbath rest and public worship, and by doing works only of necessity and mercy.
- IX. How can we honour our Parents?  
By obeying them while they are on earth, by following their good example, and by keeping to the Faith of our Fathers.
- X. What does the VIIth Commandment teach us?  
That impurity and immorality are displeasing to God.

- XI. What does the VIIIth Commandment mean?  
That it is wrong to possess anything we have done nothing to deserve.
- XII. What is false witness?  
To say things which we do not know to be true about other people. Truth is the foundation of every commandment.
- XIII. Does it matter what position of life we are in?  
Not nearly so much as how we do our duty to God and Man.  
Read "The Sermon on the Mount."

**Lecture XIII.—My Prayers.**

- I. What is Prayer?  
Prayer is talking to God—a part of worship.
- II. How should we pray to God?  
With mind and body. We should kneel upright in prayer.
- III. What is Grace?  
The favor, or help of God, which we cannot do without.
- IV. How often should we Pray?  
First thing in the morning, last thing at night, and as often as we need. There should be Grace at meals and Family Prayer. (See "My Child's Prayers" and "Our Family Prayer" for simple daily prayers).
- V. Why do we use set printed prayers?  
Because they are best for public worship, and Our Lord gave us a set prayer. *St. Luke xi, 2.*
- VI. What is Vain Repetition?  
Not repeating the same words, but saying words without meaning. Every time the "Lord's Prayer" is used in the Prayer Book it has a different purpose.

- VII. Why does not the Lord's Prayer begin with our wants?  
Because God's glory includes the supply of our needs.
- VIII. Why does not the Lord's Prayer begin with our sins?  
Because we can only truly hate sin when we love God as our Father.
- IX. What is God's Kingdom?  
All goodness for which the Church stands, and which will fill the world.
- X. Is there any condition to our forgiveness after we repent?  
Only one, because if we do not forgive we are not really sorry for sin, or have love enough to enjoy forgiveness.
- XI. Does God lead us into temptation?  
There are two kinds of tests—one to prove our strength, the other to try to ruin us. 1 Cor. x, 13, and James i, 13.
- XII. What is the Doxology, and why is it sometimes left out?  
Words of praise; left out when the Lord's Prayer is used as a prayer and not as a thanksgiving.
- XIII. Compare the Desire with the Lord's Prayer.

Read Rom. viii, and Booklet: Prayer and the Prayer Book.

Direction.—Keep from amusements as much as possible four weeks before Confirmation.

## Our Churchmanship; or, What the Church of England Stands For.

With Hints to Communicants, and Convocation Questions and Answers on the Church. An Adult Confirmer's Handbook. 3rd Edition. 6d.

The Bishop of Bathurst: "The little publication should be most serviceable in putting Church Teaching plainly before people in form so clear and terse."

"Wangaratta Church Chronicle": "An excellent manual for preparation for confirmation of adults. Sound and extensive, though concise."

## Lecture XIV.—

### The Sacraments, or, My Coming to God.

- I. What does the word Sacrament come from?  
A heathen soldier's sacr-ed promise to be faithful. This oath was called a "Sacramentum."
- II. What is the oath in Holy Baptism and Holy Communion?  
My promise to be Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto my life's end.
- III. Are there any other Sacraments?  
In a sense, many things in life are Sacramental. There are some ceremonies which are called "Lesser Sacraments," but they are not "Sacraments of the Gospel."
- IV. What makes the Two Sacraments binding on us?  
Our Lord's command to every Christian. Holy Baptism—St. Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Holy Communion—St. Luke xxii, 19, 20.
- V. What is the meaning of Sacraments being "generally necessary to Salv-ation"?  
They are always necessary, where they may be had, for everyone who would be healthy in soul.
- VI. Why are Sacraments necessary to Salvation?  
Because they strengthen faith; they remind us of God's love; they bring us near to Christ; and they help us to lead a better life.
- VII. How does Confirmation join Baptism and Holy Communion?  
It repeats our Baptism Vows and prepares us for Communion. It is like a bridge joining the Font and the Holy Table.
- IX. In what else is Confirmation like Baptism?  
We are given the Holy Spirit, and admitted to the means of Grace. Through Baptism we enter the Church. Through Confirmation we are admitted to Communion.

Read Baptismal Services.

## Lecture XV.—My Covenant with God.

- I. Why do we need Baptism?  
To make a Covenant or Treaty between God and us; To cleanse from the guilt of original or birth sin, and to teach us of God's love. **Rom. v. 8.**
- II. What was the Covenant made in Baptism?  
God promised us pardon, and blessings in this life and the next. We promised to renounce, believe and obey.
- III. How did Baptism fit us for this Covenant?  
It made us "Children of God," who were able to renounce, believe and obey. See **Regeneration Lecture v, 6.**
- IV. When do we renew our Covenant?  
At Confirmation and at Communion.
- V. What is Repentance?  
Being sorry for our sins, confessing them and forsaking them.
- VI. In Our Lord's time were infants admitted to the Jewish Church?  
Yes, and Our Lord did not say infants of Christian parents were not to be members of the Christian Church.
- VII. Are Infants fit to be members of Christ's Church?  
**St. Mark x, 13, 14; St. Matt. xviii, 3.**
- VIII. How are Infants like Christ's people?  
They are Trustful, Teachable and Loving.
- IX. Can Infants sin, repent and believe?  
Yes, as infants, and through others.
- X. What else do infants receive without being conscious?  
Parents, birth, natural ability, health and wealth. It is therefore true to life to baptize infants, and give them God's blessing. **Acts ii, 39.**

Read Acts xvi.

## Lecture XVI.—My Baptism.

- I. How is Baptism performed?  
Not by sprinkling but by dipping into, or by pouring water, three times, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The Jews baptized in either way.
- II. What do Dipping and Pouring mean?  
They both mean burying and rising with Christ, and washing from sin. **Col. ii, 12 and Titus iii, 5.**
- III. How long has Infant Baptism by Pouring been the Custom?  
From the very beginning of the Church.
- IV. How is the meaning of Baptism repeated in Confirmation?  
We renew our Baptismal Vows.
- V. How often can I be Baptized?  
Only once. I am always God's Child. **Eph. iv, 5.**
- VI. When should Baptism be administered?  
As early as possible. The Mother's first visit should be to the Church.
- VII. Why should Baptism be in public?  
Because the child is received into the Church, and the people are reminded of their Baptism. (**1st Rubric of Holy Baptism**).
- VIII. How many Sponsors must there be?  
Three, who must be communicants (**2nd Rubric in H.B.**). Parents may act, and, in any case, they are responsible. Tell your God-parents of your Confirmation.
- IX. What did the Sponsors and Parents promise to do?  
To teach and train the child in religion, and bring it to Church and Confirmation.
- X. Why is the Sign of the Cross made in Baptism?  
As the Sign of our Dedication to Christ our Saviour Crucified for us.

Read Holy Communion and Confirmation Services.

Direction.—Attend Holy Communion to learn the service.

**Lecture XVII.—My Communion.**

*This and the other Lectures to No. XX. may be given after Confirmation and before first Communion.*

- I. What are the names of the second Sacrament?  
Holy Communion, the Lord's Supper, and the Holy Eucharist. Mass is not a correct word to use.
- II. What does Holy Communion mean?  
Union with Our Lord and all His people. We are never alone at Communion. 1st Cor. x, 16-17.
- III. Why is it also called the Lord's Supper?  
Because we eat and drink the Sacrament of Christ's Body and Blood. 1st Cor. xi, 20.
- IV. What does Eucharist mean?  
Thanksgiving for Christ's death. 1st Cor. xiv, 16.
- V. What also is the Holy Communion?  
A Memorial, or Remembrance, but not a repetition, of Christ's death and sacrifice for us. 1st Cor. xi, 26.
- VI. What Sacrifice is made in the Holy Communion?  
Sacrifice is offered of our supplications and thanks, "our alms and oblations," and "ourselves, our souls and bodies." The service makes memorial of Christ's Death "upon the Cross," "there," "once offered," "a full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice."
- VII. Where are the Bread and Wine Consecrated?  
Upon the Holy Table. There is no Altar on which Christ is sacrificed except the Cross. Heb. xiii, 10, refers to the Cross on Calvary.
- VIII. How often should I make my Communion?  
As often as ever I can; at least once a month, and at special times of rejoicing or trouble. I should not wait to be invited.
- IX. Can it be too often?  
Not if I am desiring God's blessing. Acts ii, 46.  
Read St. Luke xxii, 1-30.

**Lecture XVIII.—  
Preparation for Communion.**

- I. At what hour should I make my Communion?  
As early in the day as possible. Evening Communion is not wrong. It is not compulsory to come fasting.
- II. Who should receive Communion, and who should not?  
Those who are "good enough" should not, but those who repent should. (See 2nd and 3rd Rubrics and last Exhortation). St. Matt. ix, 13.
- III. How should I prepare before making my Communion?  
By prayer, self-examination, and thoughtfully reading the service the day before. I should not take Communion without preparation.
- IV. What should every Communicant be?  
A Missionary in striving to extend the Church, and a witness to the reality of Christ's love. (Missionary Boxes may be given out after this lecture).
- V. Why does the Priest say the first Lord's Prayer by himself?  
As a preparation, and to show that we should all make our preparation.
- VI. Why do the Ten Commandments come early in the service?  
For self-examination before Communion.
- VII. What do the Responses mean?  
Confession of past sins, and prayer for future help.
- VIII. Where is the last part of the last Response taken from?  
Jer. xxxi, 33. It means we are able to love God's Commandments. It is easy to obey when we love.
- IX. Explain—  
Rubric.—Rules in the Prayer Book once printed in red (ruby) ink. They should be known.

- Alms.**—Mercy. Offerings for help of others.
- Oblations.** — Offerings generally, including Bread and Wine and other gifts in kind.
- Curate.**—One who has the **cure** or care of souls in the parish.
- Ordinary.**—One who gives **orders**; generally it is the Bishop.
- Priest.**—Elder, not Priest, as in the Roman Catholic Church.

Read 1 Cor. xi, 18.

### Lecture XIX.—My Communion—*continued.*

- I. Why does the Prayer for the King come next?  
Because the King is the head of the State, and of all Church business in the State. Christ is the Spiritual Head of the Church.
- II. Why is there a Collect of the Day?  
Each Day has its own lesson. The Collects "collect" the chief lessons of the day. There should be a celebration each Sunday and each Holy Day.
- III. Why do we stand before the Holy Gospel is announced?  
To show reverence for Christ speaking in His Holy Word.
- IV. What do we say before and after the Gospel?  
(Before) "Glory be to thee, O Lord."  
(After) "Thanks be to thee, O Lord."
- V. Why is there the **Offertory** at Holy Communion?  
Because we **offer** our money as part of our worship, and therefore we should give as we are able.
- VI. What are the Bread and Wine after Consecration?  
To us they are the Spiritual Body and Blood of Christ to us. (Catechism).

### VII. How should we receive the Bread and Wine?

On kneeling at the Rail, we may place the right hand open over the left, and at once thus lift the Bread to our mouth. We take the Cup or Chalice in both hands and just sip the Wine, and then wait until the one next to us has communicated.

### VIII. Should people go out during the service?

Until it ends, no one should leave, unless there is urgent need.

### IX. How should we spend the spare time?

Kneeling, if possible, and praying, reading or thinking, but not looking about.

### X. Why should we receive the Holy Communion?

1. To obey Our Lord: "This do in remembrance of me."
2. To come to Christ: "Where two or three are gathered together in My Name, there am I."
3. To show forth Christ's death to ourselves and to the world. "Ye do shew forth the Lord's Death till He come."
4. To show our love to God and to each other.
5. To gain spiritual power by feeding on Christ.

See "Hints for Communicants" on small-sized slip.

### Lecture XX.—The Books of the Church.

- I. What is the Christian Religion?  
Faith in the person of Jesus Christ Our Lord as God and Saviour, known and loved by each one of us. It is not the Religion of a Book.
- II. What is the Bible?  
The Book of Books, the Word of God to us about Himself.
- III. Is it one Book?  
No, it is many books by different writers.  
2 Peter i, 21.
- IV. Is all the Bible for us?  
There is much we cannot understand, but we must read all that is helpful.

- V. Who helps us to read and understand the Bible?  
The Church which wrote, and has kept, the Bible for us.
- VI. Why do we need both the Church and the Bible?  
Because the Living Voice and the Written Word are both needed. The Church is to teach us what the Bible contains. Sermons explain the Teachings of the Bible.
- VII. How should we read the Bible?  
Every day, carefully and prayerfully. Collect ii S. in Advent.
- VIII. What place does the Church give to the Bible?  
The first place of honour, on the Lectern (or Lesson place) in the Church, and by frequent use in the services.
- IX. How is the Prayer Book like the Bible?  
The Prayer Book is the Bible in devotional form.
- X. Why do we need a Prayer Book?  
To unite and to guide congregations in worship.
- XI. How can we use the Prayer Book in private?  
By learning and reading the most helpful prayers.
- XII. What is the plan of the Prayer Book?  
See the Index and the Preface.
- XIII. What are the Articles of Religion at the end of the Prayer Book?  
The teaching of the Church on special doctrines.
- XIV. What is Ritual?  
An outward expression of worship, and a lesson through the eye. Ritual differs according to custom. Everything in Church should have a meaning. 1 Cor. xiv, 26.

- XV. What is the Christian Year?  
The order of the Church Seasons from Advent to Trinity (Doctrinal), and from Trinity to Advent (Practical).  
Read "Guide in Church."—(See List at End).  
Learn Books of the Bible. Collect ii S. in Advent.  
Arrange Personal Interviews.  
Note to ask in Church and School for the Day of Confirmation to be made as free as possible.

### Lecture XXI.—My Confirmation.

- I. Where does Confirmation come in the Prayer Book?  
After the Catechism, to show that we must be instructed members of the Church.
- II. Who are present at our Confirmation?  
God, the Congregation, our Parents, and God-Parents, or other chosen witnesses who must be communicants.
- III. What does "Ratify" mean?  
Confirm. The meaning is repeated for emphasis. It is important that we confirm our vows.
- IV. What does the Response, "I do," mean?  
That I answer for myself, and promise to keep the Baptismal Vows, and witness to my belief in Christ. St. Matt. x, 32.
- V. Why is the Laying on of Hands performed?  
Because the Apostles did it, and it is thus as the Hands of Christ on us and accepting us and appointing us for His service. "He put His hands on them, etc." St. Mark x, 16.
- VI. What are Manifold Gifts?  
The sevenfold gifts of the Spirit, seven being a perfect number. The Holy Spirit strengthens us in these seven ways:—  
**Wisdom.**—Knowledge of right ways.  
**Understanding.**—Ability to explain difficulties.  
**Counsel.**—Advice of action in difficulty.

**Ghostly Strength.**—Spiritual strength to do right.

**Knowledge.**—Knowing the truth.

**True Godliness.**—Godlikeness. *Isaiah xi, 2.*

**Holy Fear.**—Reverence towards God. Fear of Sin, not of Punishment. *Heb. iv, 1.*

VII. How is the Holy Ghost our Defender?

By His influence in our minds, and by His guidance of our lives.

“And every virtue we possess, and every victory won, And every thought of holiness, are His alone.”

VIII. Who is given to us by the Laying on of Hands?

God the Holy Ghost, to defend and strengthen us. This is the Ordination of the Laity. We are all to be workers in the Church. *1 Timothy iv, 14.*

IX. When was the Holy Ghost first given to the Church?

On the Day of Pentecost or Whitsunday. *Acts ii, 4.* The Holy Spirit is given in every time of need. See *Acts iv, 31.*

X. What should be done before Confirmation, and During and After it? (See the Service).

Read *Acts ii*, and Confirmation Service (kneeling).

**General Directions.**—Parents and Guardians to make day as clear of work, etc., as possible. Tell your witnesses to be in their seats early. Bring Hymn and Prayer Books. No collection from Confirmees. Make your own Thank-offering towards Confirmation Memento at first Communion.

EVE OF CONFIRMATION, or other Suitable Time.

Evening Prayer, Baptisms and Receptions, if any, after the Lesson. Sponsors and Parents at Font.

Rehearse Confirmation Procedure.

PREPARATION FOR FIRST COMMUNION.

One evening near to the Sunday of first Communion.

PRAYER,

To be said Daily before Confirmation, and in Class.

O GOD, by Whose loving care I have been made a member of Christ's Church in my Baptism,

Grant that I may serve Thee truly all the days of my life in thankfulness for Thy great love to me.

Enable me to examine my Thoughts, Words, and Deeds, to repent truly of all my sins, and to prepare earnestly for my Confirmation. Help me to remember the Promises which my God-parents made in my name, that I may be Thy faithful soldier and servant. Teach me that I may know Thy Truth, and desire to feed evermore on Him Who is the True Bread from Heaven. Guide my steps from day to day, and use me in Thy service for the good of others.

I pray for all who are preparing to be Confirmed with me, as well as for our clergy and teachers. May Thy Holy Spirit fill the hearts of all members of Thy Church, both now and evermore, through Jesus Christ Our Lord, Amen.

Please send Answers to the following as early as possible.

1. Full name and address, age at Confirmation, when born, when baptized, and in what Church and place.
2. Who were your God-parents?  
(Tell them of the Confirmation.)
3. Have you always attended the Church of England Sunday School and Church?  
If not, why and where else.
4. Have you your own Bible and Prayer Book?  
Bring them to class. Read Bible daily. All teaching must be according to Bible and Prayer Book.
5. Do you wish to be Confirmed this year?  
God's blessing is certain if I earnestly wish to be Confirmed. *St. Luke vi, 47.*
6. What work has to be done for Confirmation?  
The Catechism has to be learnt, and other questions and answers to be copied.
7. Do you know the Catechism?  
It should be learnt before classes begin.

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