

(2.) That they have been well instructed in the promises made for them in baptism.

(3.) That they openly, before the Church, ratify and confirm those vows.

2. What is meant by years of discretion?

Such an age that they can understand the promises which they are to renew and confirm, and see the reason why they should make and keep them.

3. Why does the Church require that persons should be come to years of discretion before they are confirmed?

Because otherwise the ordinance will be much less profitable to them.

4. Who is to judge whether they are well instructed?

The minister having care of their souls.

5. What minister of the Church receives their profession and promise?

The bishop.

6. Why is this?

(1.) Because he is to receive them into full membership, and therefore it is proper that their profession and promise should be made to him.

(2.) Because he is to give the sign that God accepts their promise, and seals their resolution, and therefore he should first hear them profess their intention.

7. What is necessary, beyond what the Church expressly requires, in order to profit fully by confirmation?

A sincere intention and desire to serve the Lord.