

were founding a new Church. In fact, the English Church before and after the Reformation was just as much the same Church as a man after washing his face and changing his clothes is the same man that he was before.

4. The Church of England stands for the fullness of the Christian faith—for the faith of the Creeds and the Great Councils of the undivided Church—for the faith of the Bible. Therefore she admits wide diversities of doctrine to her members. The only doctrinal test of membership she requires is the acceptance of the faith of the Bible—of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds. She requires no more, but no less. And it will generally be found true that wherever other communions differ from the Church of England, it is because they have imposed "restraints and limitations upon their members—restraints and limitations often too grievous to be borne and not warranted by Apostolic authority." (Westcott.)

Moreover, by the arrangement of her seasons the Church takes care that each important fact and doctrine of our faith should in turn have due prominence given to it. And thus she prevents narrowness and one-sidedness. The mystery of