

the church. The rule to count communicants only as members does not prevail in state churches, but all who have not united with some dissenting body are regarded as members. Thus Berlin is credited with over one million members of the state church, though actual count has revealed the fact that on Sunday only two per cent. of the population attend divine services.

According to English law, every Englishman is a member of the Church of England—a legal fiction postulated as a fact. Unfortunately the census gives no return respecting the members of the different communions of Great Britain. Perhaps this is due to the fact that England and Scotland have state churches. In Ireland, where this is not the case, the census returns give the religious creeds of the inhabitants. In Great Britain, consequently, we depend on the estimates of the adherents made by the respective bodies and by other collectors of statistics. The figures here given are taken from *The Statesman's Year Book* for 1886.

The Church of England has two archbishops and thirty-one bishops. In 1881 there were 14,926 civil parishes, with 14,573 churches and chapels; the clergy in actual service numbered 21,663. According to an estimate made in 1883, 13,500,000 persons in England (and Wales) were adherents of the Established Church, leaving 12,500,000 to other creeds. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Presbyterians are most numerous among dissenting bodies in England. The Wesleyans have 13,270 chapels; the Independents 2,603; the Baptists 2,243. The number of dissenting ministers in 1881 was 9,734. The total number of denominations in Great Britain is 180.

In Scotland the Established Presbyterian Church has 84 presbyteries, 16 synods, 1,307 parishes, with 1,587 churches, chapels and stations, and about 1,700 ministers. In 1884 there

were 556,622 members, an increase of 12,653 over the preceding year. The Free Church of Scotland has 1,096 ministers, 325,000 members, while it is claimed that the adherents number 945,000. The United Church has 594 ministers, 559 churches, and about 179,891 members and adherents. The Episcopal Church of Scotland has seven bishops, 220 churches, 255 clergy, and a claimed adherence of 76,939 souls.

The Roman Catholics of Great Britain are estimated at two millions. There are 15 ecclesiastical dignitaries in England, and in Scotland there are two archbishops and four bishops. In England there were in 1885 1,269 chapels and stations, and 2,256 officiating priests. In Scotland there were 305 chapels and stations, and 320 priests. The rapid increase of Roman Catholics in Scotland of late has been due chiefly to immigration from Ireland. The increase of priests in England from 1871 to 1885 was 636.

Although it is claimed that the Church of England has a majority of one million adherents over all other creeds, this claim is seriously questioned by Dissenters. If the actual sentiment of the people were taken, it might be found that in England as well as in Scotland the Established Church is really in the minority.

Until 1871 the Established Church of Ireland was Protestant Episcopal, though it represented but a fraction of the population. At present there are four Roman Catholic archbishops in Ireland, and twenty-three bishops. The Roman Catholic population in 1881 numbered 3,960,891. The Protestant Episcopal Church had, at the same time, two archbishops, ten bishops, 1,560 clergy, 1,550 churches, and 620,000 members. There were in the same year 470,734 Presbyterians, 48,839 Methodists, 6,210 Independents, 4,879 Baptists, 3,645 Quakers, and 472 Jews. From 1851 to 1861 the decrease of Catholics in Ireland