

In the Scandinavian Episcopal Churches Confirmation is retained, although much altered from its primitive character. After two centuries it was adopted by the Reformed Calvinistic communions. It is, in these bodies, administered about the age of fourteen, and belongs to the office of the *Minister*. In *Sweden*, says Mr. Newland, in 'Forest Scenes,' "a man would lose his character at once, and would be shunned by his acquaintance as a hopeless reprobate, if he neglected Confirmation or the Lord's Supper. Few offices can be held by unconfirmed people, or by those who are not communicants, and the legislature is only the interpreter of public opinion."

"Baptism must be performed on every child within eight days after birth, under pain of civil penalties to the parents neglecting this rite. Confirmation takes place on examination, about the age of fourteen, at the hands of the *Minister*, in presence of the congregation. The Lord's Supper must be continually partaken of as one indispensable qualification for the enjoyment of civil rights and privileges. Disprove the participation during the previous year in the case of any individual, and his evidence in a Court of Justice is rejected." Bohn's Ecclesiastical Encyclopædia. See also Pratt's Letters on the Scandinavian Churches.

THE END.