were nearly 131 members to each minister, and in 1866 there were 147 members to each minister, showing a gradual increase in the proportion of the members to the ministers, which gives a difference of 34 in favor of 1866 as compared with 1855. Yet Mr. Kemp in his own way argues that there has been a decrease of 7 per cent. since the Union. He has completely overlooked the fact that there is a relation between the number of ministers and the number in the membership of the Church.

Since the above was written an able address by the Rev. J. M. King, delivered in Cook's Church, Toronto, has been published in the *Globe*, and it not only confirms what has been said, but also adds the following important information in reference to immigration, derived from sources to which the writer had not access:

"There is reason to believe that the number of emigrants actually settling in Canada during the first period was greater than that during the latter. Here again we must take exception to Mr. Kemp's statistics. According to these, the accessions to our population from Scotland was, in the four years from 1855 to 1859 (*i.e.*, for 1856, '57, '58 and '59), 8,229; and in the four years from 1861 to 1865, 12,453. But how many of the emigrants reaching Canada by Quebec (and it is to such only that the figures refer) in 1859 could have had a place in the returns of membership which close with the 31st April of that year? Is the St. Lawrence even open at that period? If there is to be any fairness in the comparison, we must take the immigration into Canada from Scotland for the four years closing December, 1858, and December, 1865, respectively. In the one period, 12,295; in the other, 12,453. The numbers, it will thus be seen, are nearly equal; but most acquainted with the state of the Province will admit the probability of there being a larger proportion of them actual settlers in the former period than in the latter. But if we would trace in any satisfactory way the influence of immigration on the accessions to the Church in these periods of four years, we must include the immigration of several years prior to each of the periods. Emigrants going to settle on new land, as so many did in the counties of Huron, Grey and Bruce, between 1852 and 1859, are not generally received into membership the first or second year after entering Canada. It is often, as every one who has had to do with missionary work in the west, knows, three and four years before a congregation is organized in the locality where he begins to clear his farm and make a home for himself and his family. Now, taking the seven years closing with Dec., 1858, and the seven years closing with December, 1865, we find that the immigration into Canada from Scotland by the port of Quebec was in the former period (a large proportion of them actual settlers) 28,963; in the latter only 15,337. Putting these considerations together, it is ground alike for suprise and gratitude that the increase in the membership of the Church was so large, viz, 6,213."

The following table will show the progress of the Wesleyan Church, in membership, as compared with that of the C. P. Church, from 1862 to 1866:

Members of the Wesleyan Church in full communion,	1862.....	50,341
" " " "	1866.....	53,934
Increase in four years.....		3,593

Thus while the 50,341 members of the Wesleyan Church have increased by 3,593, the 30,256 members of the C. P. Church have increased by 6,213. The Wesleyan Church has been selected because of its Christian zeal and activity, with a view of showing the unfairness of taking the two periods which Mr. Kemp has chosen, and comparing the statistics of the Church during these periods that are indeed of equal length, yet in all other respects most unequal. No church in Canada has made more rapid and steady progress than the Wesleyan, and yet it, as well as the C. P. Church, has felt the effects of the withdrawal of a large portion of the population to the United States, owing to the general depression of the trade of the Province.

It is a gratifying fact that there was an increase in the decennial period from 1851 to 1861, in the membership of both churches, much greater than the proportionate increase in the population.