

Lutherans, Quakers, and half a score of others make up the total. Nearly all the Lower Canadians are Romanists: consequently Lower Canada does with about one third the number of churches required in Upper Canada, for where in every little village in the latter there will be three or four places of worship for the different denominations, in the former the whole church-going population of a parish will assemble in one commodious edifice. Distance from Rome does not appear to diminish the affection of her followers. The Romish Church in Canada is very wealthy, and doubtless furnishes not a small sum to the Propaganda. There are several convents in the country, one of which, at Quebec, is more than a century old.

The English Episcopal Church, generally known as the Church of England, resembles that of the United States in its self-government, and it appears that its bishops give equal satisfaction with those who are appointed by a *congé d'élire*. It is quite the fashionable Church in the upper province, and will always enjoy a certain prestige as long as Canada is subject to the British crown, the religion of the Governor-General and of all imperial officials being, as a rule, that of the country from which they come, and having some, may be slight, influence on the colonists.

The number of Scotchmen who have emigrated to Canada have caused the numerical strength of Presbyterianism, while the proximity of the United States has, perhaps, had something to do with the growth of Methodism in the colony.

Though this chapter is headed "Religion," it may not be deemed amiss if a few words are given to the subject of Education.

On both sides of the St. Lawrence the general education