

tery of the Canadas became the Synod of the Canadas; and in 1847, when the United Secession and Relief Synod, united in Scotland, it took the name of the United Presbyterian Church of Canada. The number of Presbyterian Churches was now increased to seven.

The period of union, which had its forerunners in Nova Scotia in 1817, and in Canada in 1840, really began in the former Province in 1860. In that year the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, representing the Scottish secession, united with the Free Church Synod, retaining the old name; and in 1866 the Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick united with 130 congregations and 110 settled ministers. This reduced the Presbyterian Churches of the Lower Provinces to two—the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces and the Synod of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland.

One year after the first of these missions occurred one of a larger and still more important character, that of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, representing the Free Church of Scotland with the Synod answering to the United Presbyterian Church of the same mother country. The number of ministers forming the united Synod, known as the Canada Presbyterian Church, consisted at the union of 226. In 1870, when this number had increased to about three hundred, the Synod became the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, with four district Synods and a Presbytery, that of Manitoba, possessing Synodical powers.

At the union, in 1861, the United Presbyterian Divinity Hall, in Toronto, was merged in Knox College. In 1864 an overture was presented to the Synod by the Presbytery of Montreal, recommending the establishment of a College in that city, and in 1867 the College began its work. The Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces has had for some time a college in Halifax; and the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, has two, Queen's College in Kingston and Morin College, Quebec.

There are thus, at the present time, four distinct Presbyterian Churches in the Dominion. Two of these are the result of union between the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, namely, the Canada Presbyterian Assembly, and the Presbyterian Synod of the Lower Provinces. The other two have still a nominal connection with the Church of Scotland, being the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada and of the Maritime Provinces. The two first, forming by far the larger body, or more than two-thirds of Canadian Presbyterianism, possess three Colleges at Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax. The latter have two institutions of the same nature at Kingston and Quebec. Both of the Churches in the Lower Provinces have missionaries in the New Hebrides, and the larger Church has also a mission in Trinidad; while the Canada Presbyterian Church has missions to China, and among the Indians on the Saskatchewan. Three of the Churches also carry on the work of French evangelization. We are not aware that the Synod of the Maritime Provinces are engaged in this work.

Our readers are familiar with the union movement and negotiations which have been carried on of late, and which it is hoped may result in a satisfactory combination of resources and efforts for carrying on the great work that lies before the Presbyterianism of Canada.