

stipends in the smaller congregations of the Church that are not yet self-supporting, say \$25,429.68 in the west, and \$8,082.14 in the east, we reach the respectable amount of \$99,987.42 contributed for these two kindred purposes during the past year. This does not of course include sums expended by individual churches on town and city missions, of which no proper estimate can be made, nor the considerable sums given since April by many Presbyteries to make up the amounts deducted from augmentation grants. But if we include the sums paid by the stations for supply (including board), we must add \$65,739.71, which brings up the sum total to \$165,727.13 for the year.

The amount required to carry on the home mission work proper is apportioned to the several Presbyteries according to their supposed relative ability, and is disbursed after careful enquiry into the requirements of the several fields, due regard being had to what may reasonably be expected from themselves.

The largest grants were made last year to the following Presbyteries in the western section:—Barrie and Bruce—including Muskoka and Algoma—\$8,388.73; to Regina, \$4,915.20; Minnedosa, \$3,355.50; Winnipeg, \$2,581.45; Calgary, \$2,527.20; Rocklake and Brandon, \$3,606.05; Quebec, \$1,143.38; Montreal, \$1,945; Lanark and Renfrew, \$1,894.50; Glengarry, \$1,615.55; Kingston, \$1,939.60; Columbia, \$3,222.64. Toronto was the largest contributor, giving \$8,149.64, and only receiving \$644 from the fund; Montreal gave \$3,218.30 and received \$1,945; Hamilton gave \$2,706.69 and received \$648; Paris, \$2,452.47, receiving only \$25; London, \$1,970, and taking back only \$32; Kingston gave \$1,126.54 and received \$1,939.60; Ottawa gave \$1,845.77 and received \$49 more than it gave; Glengarry, Whitby, Guelph, Stratford, Huron and Maitland together contributed \$5,706.36, and drew nothing from the fund.

As by far the largest amount of money is spent in support of missions in Manitoba and the North-West, it is gratifying to find that the results have been correspondingly large.

It is now nineteen years since the Presbytery of Manitoba was formed. Winnipeg had then a population of 421, now it has 22,892; Manitoba had then 19,000, now it has 150,000. Relative to the other denominations we stood third in 1871, now we stand at the head of the list. In 1871 we had only nine congregations and mission stations, now there are 510 within the bounds of the Synod of Manitoba and the North-West. Then we had 189 families, now

7,081; then very few communicants, now 8,218; then six churches, now 144; then two manse, now 30; in 1871 the contributions for Church purposes were \$2,000, in 1890, \$129,535.

During the past year the committees have been encouraged by grants of money from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland. The Synod of the Maritime Provinces showed its sympathy with the work in the North-West by contributions from the congregations amounting in aggregate to \$3,419.04. The students' missionary societies of all the colleges rendered valuable aid in furnishing both men and means to aid in carrying on the work. The committees have also received valuable assistance from individual congregations, and from women's missionary societies and bands, who, besides contributing money, supplied boxes of clothing for the use of the missions.

Brieflet No. 18.

STRASSBURG IN 1865.

^{Ex} THIS fine old city is not far from the Rhine, and about two hours by rail from Heidelberg. It has long been famous for its grand Cathedral, its lofty, steep-roofed, red-tiled houses, elaborately embellished with antique wood-carving, its storks' nests, and its wonderful astronomical clock. It has changed owners many times. For two hundred years it was the capital of a department of France. As a result of the Franco-Prussian war, it reverted to Germany in 1870. During the siege a large portion of the city was destroyed; the Cathedral also suffered severely, but immediate steps were taken to repair the damage; handsome new streets were built up, the suburbs were beautified with parks and gardens, and the magnificent new Kaiser Wilhelm University was opened in 1872.

I shall never forget my first visit to Strassburg. On arriving late one evening in August, 1865, the city was in a blaze of lights: even the Cathedral spire—the highest then in the world—was illuminated with thousands of tapers to its topmost pinnacle. What did it all mean? It was the Emperor Napoleon's fête day. His popularity had begun to wane, so it was considered safer for him to be here than at home; for in those days the report of a royal progress in Paris would sometimes be concluded with a sentiment like this: "Nous remarquons avec plaisir que sa