

of British Columbia, as Golden, Donald, Revelstoke, Nelson. Within the Presbytery are eleven churches, three manses, four sessions, one Indian school, two or three Chinese classes in Sunday school, one young people's society, one self-sustaining congregation, two augmented charges, with the remaining congregations, of which seven are students' fields, under Home Mission care. The Presbytery of Calgary, with its seventy preaching stations, is in fact one extended Home Mission field, stretching from the heart of Assinaboia to the interior of British Columbia—a field of magnificent distances and unmapped possibilities.

J. C. HERDMAN.

BANFF.

Banff nestles in the Rocky Mountains at an altitude of 4,500 ft. or nearly 700 ft. lower than Stephen, the summit of the mountains. The National Park reservation, of which it is the centre, is 26 miles long by 10 wide. The scenery is varied and magnificent. Boating, bathing mountain-climbing, fishing and driving are among the recreations enjoyed by tourists. The C. P. R. Hotel was erected at a cost of upwards of a quarter of a million dollars. A winding road up the sides of Sulphur Mountain leads to three hotels, erected where the hot sulphur water issues from the mountain. There numerous crutches decorate the trees, and over one is the superscription:—"The man that used this crutch is cured and gone home." For the benefit to be derived from bathing in the hot springs, "a great number of impotent folk" resort to Banff. But visitors, unaffected by aches or pains, prefer sulphur water of a milder temperature, say 80° or 90°. This is afforded in the pools known familiarly as the "Cave" and "Basin." The Government Registers for the past year show over 3,000 names of those who have viewed or plunged into these luxuriant, natural baths.

Presbyterian work in the Rocky Mountains dates from 1855, when Rev. A. Robertson was appointed missionary from Calgary west to the end of C.P.R. construction. Occasional services were held at Canmore, the present townsite of Banff being then entirely unoccupied. Mr. D. C. Cameron, a student from the Presbyterian College, Montreal, was appointed missionary from June to October, 1886. In November, Rev. A. H. Cameron was appointed to Banff and Donald. Fortnightly services were held till April of the following year, when Mr. Cameron settled in Donald, where a church was subsequently erected. The next missionary, Rev. A. McKay, began work in June. At this time Anthracite assumed considerable

importance, owing to the development of coal mines, and it was associated with Banff as a mission station. Mr. Joseph Elliot, of Knox College, next undertook the work, from November, 1887, to April, 1888. In the following May the writer received the appointment for two years.

The field at present embraces Banff, Anthracite and Canmore, which lies 15 miles to the east of Banff, and receives evening service at least once in three weeks, the other evenings being devoted to services at Anthracite. The resident population of Banff is about 200. There are ten Presbyterian families and fifteen communicants. At times in the summer months, the majority of the congregation are visitors to the Park. The Presbyterians in Banff have all along manifested unusual enthusiasm and unity in Church work. A brick-veneer church (28 by 45 ft.) was formally opened 26th August, 1888. Although the cost exceeded \$2,000, the building is now entirely free from debt.

Last summer, many eminent divines from other lands, such as Prof. Blaikie, Dr. Ormiston, Prof. Lindsley, &c., found their way to the church. The little congregation have special cause to remember the services conducted on September 30th, 1888, by Rev. J. Hudson Taylor. The Communion of the Lord's Supper, in which the missionaries for China participated, will ever remain as a peculiarly sacred memory.

The most pleasant relations exist among the various Christian bodies represented in the Park.

A. J. McLEOD.

French Evangelization.

ABSTRACT REPORT.

THE Board in presenting its Annual Report desires to direct attention to the general outlook of the field of its operations. The rapid and alarming growth of ultramontanism is a fact publicly emphasized in all parts of the Dominion. The people of other Provinces as well as of Quebec begin to realize in practical forms the danger to education, religion, to the interests of true morality, and to the free institutions of the country which this involves. Hence active measures, which it does not belong to this Board to report, have recently been adopted to counteract these evils. The need of organization and of vigorous and united efforts to maintain their rights and to resist encroachments upon them is more deeply felt by Protestants than ever heretofore. The religious, and to some extent, the independent secular press is speaking out upon the subject. This is helpful, and gives promise