

tenance of ordinances in
and in augmented con-
municants, in the Synod
would place the enrolled
The rate of contribution
church \$13. Last year
mission field, at a cost of
ger still. The following
the Synod and its growth
in 1871 and the Synod

tokens of God's favour; and zeal for the spiritual welfare of the people,
loyalty to the members of our own Church, who comprise about one-
third of the population, a desire to prevent the losses sustained in
older communities, and a determination to mould the plastic population
in accordance with the teaching of the Word of God, should stimulate
the Church to overtake the wants of this promising field. Nor must
we neglect the souls of the 7,000 Chinese who, in the providence of
God, have reached our shores.

1884	1890
6	30
2	24
56	117
260	548
4,200	8,298
4,100	9,573
58	164
15	36
72	175
8	22
65	106
—	12,000
—	\$177,996

augment these figures.
prosecution of Home
abiding, and have a
They are industrious,
missions have been
ng. At some points
s of faithful work in
f loose thinking and
and all are hopeful.
e villages and towns
e morals and propa-
been made to the
the prodigal use of
beer the cause of
is loudly called for.
hindrance to the
irty mission fields,
nd about the same
nce is limited and
uld court loss, she
nd none but men
fully in sympathy
ne post is full of

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BY REV. J. R. MACLEOD, KINGSBURY.

There is good reason for believing that Presbyterians came to Quebec early in the history of the Province. A large number of the officers and soldiers who, under General Wolfe, turned the tide of battle on the plains of Abraham, and won the country for Britain's king, were Scotchmen. In one of the regiments, which rendered valiant service in Canada in early days, were men bearing such Scotch names as MacPherson, MacLean, Fraser, Campbell and such. It may be safely assumed that some of these were Presbyterians. Their descendants may still be found on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, still bearing the names of their warrior forefathers, but having, for the most part, forgotten—or not learned—the language and religion of their ancestors. Soon after the capture of Quebec a Presbyterian congregation was organized in the city. For a considerable time this congregation worshipped in the Jesuits' College. In 1807 the place was abandoned to make room for the King's troops. The Rev. Geo. Henry was the first minister of the congregation, and the first Presbyterian minister settled in the country. It is believed that, as chaplain, he was present at the capture of Quebec. For thirty years he laboured there. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Sparks, D.D., who ministered to the congregation from 1795 to 1819. Soon after his settlement a site was granted by the Crown to the congregation, on which to erect a church. To Montreal, however, belongs the honour of erecting the first Presbyterian church in the Province, which church was opened in 1792. The first Presbyterian minister who settled there was the Rev. John Bethune, who arrived, and held the first Presbyterian service in 1786. There he organized a congregation, and was after a short pastorate succeeded by the Rev. John Young. In 1793 the first Presbytery was formed in the Province known as the Presbytery of Montreal. It extended at least from the city of Quebec to Glengarry inclusive. In 1810 St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, was opened—Dr. Sparks, pastor. By 1818 the number of Presbyterian ministers in the Province had increased to seven, among