

Great exertions besides have been and are now made by our presbyteries and people in the large cities to increase the missionary stations in their suburbs, and extend them elsewhere. The following I refer to merely as examples.

The presbytery of Montreal supports a missionary within their own bounds: the station is La Prairie, on the other side of the St. Lawrence. At Elgin, too, where the Colonial Committee has for several years granted support, the congregation has at length addressed a call to a preacher, whose ordination over them as their stated pastor was to take place in autumn last. Their purpose now is to be self-supporting.

At Cacouna, a watering place about 150 miles below Quebec, there was opened last year a small church. Dr. Cook of Quebec exerted his great influence in its cause, and took a leading interest in its erection. But though mainly thus established, it is intended for the benefit of Presbyterians of all denominations visiting the coast of the St. Lawrence in summer. And any Presbyterian minister present officiates.

At Kingston, the professors and students of divinity dispense services on the Sabbaths at towns in the neighbourhood, and the places where they officiate are so many missionary stations. The services of the students are chiefly limited to the winter months, and the professors often accompany them, and criticise their proceedings and manner in the classroom next day, so that the work thus becomes also a happy occasion for the *pulpit training* of the young men. And some of those preaching stations wax into churches and large congregations, as in the case, within the last few years, of those at Wolfe Island and Pittsburgh, Leith, and Johnston.

It was most gratifying to observe the extension and success of our Church, especially in the smaller towns and throughout the rural districts. No other Presbyterian Church seems to be more remarkably prosperous and overtaking more Christian work in those towns and districts than our own. In the eastern townships church extension has been rapidly progressing. In Sherbrooke there is now a congregation of 200, and of these 76 are communicants; whereas four years ago we had neither minister, as we now possess, nor church, nor congregation there. The minister, Mr. Evans, has also five stations around his own church, where he gives stated services. Mr. Smith of Melbourne has also laboured since his settlement there lately with remarkable success; his Sabbath-school is a large and flourishing one, and his good influence has been experienced throughout the district. He superintends several stations around, and he states that an immense deal of evangelical work would soon be effected in many districts more, that are comparatively destitute spiritually, provided we could obtain suitable missionaries and a little mon-

ey. Passing thence to the more western towns and districts, we find Galt, with a population of 4000, and a church there, which, founded in 1830, now numbers 240 members, and whose able and active minister, Mr. Campbell, was about to be translated to St. Gabriel's, Montreal. Guelph, too, with its population of 6000, has a church which was erected a few years later, and which, under its present minister, and the divine blessing on his services, has risen to be the wealthiest and most influential congregation in the Presbytery. In Fergus, and founded about the same time, there is also now a prosperous congregation, with a communion-roll of 230. In Arthur there is a beautiful little church, built partly by aid from the Colonial Committee, and now numbering 100 members. It was first erected into a congregation in 1857. At Mount Forest, Mr. Hay began his ministerial labours in 1861; he continued to receive assistance from the funds of the Committee; and, at his death, last summer, the communicants numbered 80. The whole district was, as we may gather from the name, a wild forest only a very few years ago. There never has been a settled minister at Princeville, though it has been a missionary and preaching station; nor has the Colonial Committee advanced aught for services there. But it is a very interesting station, chiefly a settlement of Scotch Highlanders, and with a number of adherents amounting to about 100. Paisley is a growing village, with a large Presbyterian population lying around. Our church there was founded in 1858, and has been supported by the Committee, both as respects the building of the edifice and the maintaining of ordinances. I was told that it was likely soon to be one of the largest congregations of the Church in the whole district. Kincairdine is a fine Presbyterian centre. Our church there, though not planted till 1860, nor supplied with a regular minister till 1863, nor having received any assistance from the Committee, nor sought it, has continued to increase in numbers notwithstanding, and in prosperity. And there are many more promising congregations in those districts that would be able to support themselves if favoured with only a little supplementary aid from the Committee for a short period, and that would thus ere long attain to sufficient strength and maturity to do for themselves. Do not these, then, and all such cases, appeal to our deepest and warmest sympathies? Do not they excite our heartiest prayers for the well being and prosperity of those rising churches and congregations? Do they not quicken our gratitude to the great Head of the Church for their by-past successes, and His increasing protection of them, and tenderness in regard to them? And shall we withhold, in time coming, our most liberal contributions and most energetic co-operation, in order to the diffusion throughout the whole of those interest-