

occupied. By 1825 the various stations east of the ancient capital, Quebec, our Church is represented by the two congregations which were established in the early days of British rule, St. Andrew's and Chalmers'. There the French element is very strong, and daily becoming more ascendant. There the Church of Rome is more powerful, more revered than in Rome. The Cardinal commands more respect in Quebec than the Pope does in "the Eternal City." Yet our two congregations flourish, and under active and esteemed pastors, Revs. A. T. Love, B.A. and D. Tait, B.A., are likely to hold their present position, if not gain ground, for some time. The congregations in the growing towns of Richmond and Sherbrooke were until lately receiving aid; but now they are strong, growing and self-supporting congregations; and with new, commodious church edifices, and active, devoted pastors—Revs. John MacLeod, B.A., and A. Lee, B.A.—are well equipped for work. Encouraging as all this is yet it is a question, How long shall this prosperity continue? In the ancient city of Three Rivers—the most intensely Catholic, or papal, city in the Dominion—the Protestant element is gradually but surely disappearing. Three Protestant Churches struggle for an existence and it seems evident that some, if not all, of them must succumb. In Quebec a Congregational Church closed its doors several years ago, and the building is now occupied by a small contingent of the Salvation Army. The Methodists there find their church altogether too large for their present wants, while in our own two churches there is room enough, and likely some to spare. When in a town or city the French gain the ascendancy the wheels of progress seem to clog, the shadow on the dial goes back, and many enterprising Protestants move away from surroundings which are not congenial to them, making the lot of the brethren they leave behind less tolerable.

Of many, that there the part of the Presbyterian in consequence of lost to her. While the were not reached that many of the the Church was not ng parishes embracing college centres from the difficulties to be w much was accomplished mission work is d had been established mission Fund. For Chalmers' churches, and in 1843 were, ster of Leeds, £20 y at Inverness and on from two con-

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Church extension in the city and in the Dominion, and in sending the gospel far hence into countries beyond; there Presbyterianism is power for good, and is likely to hold its own for a long time to come. In the ancient capital, Quebec, our Church is represented by the two congregations which were established in the early days of British rule, St. Andrew's and Chalmers'. There the French element is very strong, and daily becoming more ascendant. There the Church of Rome is more powerful, more revered than in Rome. The Cardinal commands more respect in Quebec than the Pope does in "the Eternal City." Yet our two congregations flourish, and under active and esteemed pastors, Revs. A. T. Love, B.A. and D. Tait, B.A., are likely to hold their present position, if not gain ground, for some time. The congregations in the growing towns of Richmond and Sherbrooke were until lately receiving aid; but now they are strong, growing and self-supporting congregations; and with new, commodious church edifices, and active, devoted pastors—Revs. John MacLeod, B.A., and A. Lee, B.A.—are well equipped for work. Encouraging as all this is yet it is a question, How long shall this prosperity continue? In the ancient city of Three Rivers—the most intensely Catholic, or papal, city in the Dominion—the Protestant element is gradually but surely disappearing. Three Protestant Churches struggle for an existence and it seems evident that some, if not all, of them must succumb. In Quebec a Congregational Church closed its doors several years ago, and the building is now occupied by a small contingent of the Salvation Army. The Methodists there find their church altogether too large for their present wants, while in our own two churches there is room enough, and likely some to spare. When in a town or city the French gain the ascendancy the wheels of progress seem to clog, the shadow on the dial goes back, and many enterprising Protestants move away from surroundings which are not congenial to them, making the lot of the brethren they leave behind less tolerable.

Turning now to village and country congregations we find that their condition on the whole is not so encouraging. The counties in which Presbyterians are found in considerable numbers are: Ottawa, Argenteuil, Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Richmond, Compton and Megantic. In Huntingdon and Chateauguay Presbyterianism is reported to be strong, and ministers are hopeful of its future. The families are stationary; young men remain on the farms, and occupy them when the parents are gathered to their fathers; there are not many vacant farms, and the French are not possessing themselves, to any considerable extent, of farms once owned by members or adherents of our Church. There are no indications at present that Presbyterianism shall weaken in, or vanish from, these counties—at least for a long time to come. The present condition of village and country congregations in Richmond, Compton and Megantic Counties is not so encouraging as in the counties just spoken of. In many of these the greater number of the young men are in Manitoba, the N.-W. Territories, British Columbia; but the greater part in the New England and Western States. Not a few of the young women, too, are out of the country. In some instances whole families have gone—the farms being either