

permission to spend two months each summer among the more destitute localities in Cape Breton, where his services were at all times welcomed and appreciated. One summer furlough he spent among the desolations of Labrador. While going from vessel to vessel, from cove to cove, from hamlet to hamlet, he was unceasing in urging upon all the claims of the Gospel of Christ.—Mr. Campbell is a born Evangelist. He never seemed so happy, so much at home, as when preaching to anxious congregations in various parts of the country, and showing to enquirers the way of salvation. Brethren in all directions, when conducting special services, earnestly sought his aid.

Feeling upon his heart and soul the overwhelming claims of the millions in India, Mr. Campbell resigned his charge at Richmond in 1875, and was sent forth as a missionary to India, he being the first Nova Scotian in that field. He was appointed first by the Church of Scotland Synod, in the Maritime Provinces as a missionary to the English speaking natives of Madras. Having participated in the union of 1875, he became the first missionary to India of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Previous to his departure for India, he addressed the General Assembly at Toronto. Many congregations were visited by him and the claims of India were very earnestly and eloquently presented. A farewell meeting was held at St. Matthew's in the autumn of 1876. Mr. Campbell visited Madras and was very cordially welcomed. At the same time there were other agents entering who could work at equal advantage, Mr. Campbell decided therefore to proceed to Southern India, visit various stations there, and afterwards visit Central India. The result was that he joined Rev. J. M. Douglass in founding our Central India Mission. He has toiled at Mhow and Rutlam, and in scores and hundreds of villages—how he has preached among the natives, conversed with them, taught them, led some at least from heathen darkness to the light of the Gospel, it would be out of place for us now to relate. He is labouring now with ever-increasing prospects of success.

MR. CAMPBELL married in India Miss Forrester, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Forrester D.D., for years the Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, and

Principal of the Provincial Normal School; Miss Forrester was devoted to educational work. When the church invited young ladies to volunteer for service as Zenana missionaries, Miss Forrester offered and was accepted. She went to India, and proved herself specially fitted for the work to which she had been called. In her Mr. Campbell found an accomplished, devoted, judicious and zealous "help-meet." Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were home on furlough about two years ago, and their intercourse with ministers and people tended greatly to evoke a still deeper and warmer feeling for the natives of India.

The Church of Geneva.

PART III.

THE NATIONAL REFORMED CHURCH.

CALVIN'S ACADEMY. After his return from Strasburg, Calvin resolved to found a "school of the prophets" at Geneva. His ideas were grand, but his means very small, and the disturbed state of the community delayed his purpose for a long time. At length, on the 25th of March, 1558, the foundation of the college was laid. It was opened in June following. In the first year there were six hundred scholars. Among the first teachers was one Maturin Cordier, eighty-two years of age, who taught till he died with all the enthusiasm of youth. He outlived his friend Calvin only three months, leaving behind him a grand reputation. The classes assembled at six o'clock in the morning in summer, and seven in the winter. Discipline was very strict. Corporal punishment was largely in vogue, and was solemnly administered in presence of the whole school. The daily floggings disgusted the boys who it is said "became hardened like donkeys, and did not feel the blows any more than they." The most severe punishments were reserved for those who failed in their religious duties. In course of time, a staff of professors were appointed to teach Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and "the mysteries of philosophy." Calvin and Theodore Beza, took charge of Theology. A Medical Faculty was added in 1564, and the next year Law began to be taught by one Henri Scimger.