

church in Burlington, delivered a most interesting, searching and vivid address on the dawn of the Reformation in Geneva. He related how a poor school-master named Froment had, in consequence of Farrell's exhortations, inaugurated that great movement. It was about the time that Jacques Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence. All these were only small beginnings, but full of promise for the future. Exactly three hundred years after the coming of Cartier to Canada, a missionary landed in this country for the purpose of preaching the Gospel to the Indians, but finding the nature of this work different from what he had anticipated, he changed his course and devoted himself to the work of reformation among the French Roman Catholics. Mr. Olivier barely began this work, for his failing health compelled him to leave the country after little more than a year. Before he left, however, the two missionaries who were the real beginners had already arrived in the autumn of 1835, exactly three hundred years after Cartier's second voyage. Their first attempts were made in Montreal, but that stronghold of Romanism was not yet opened to receive the Gospel. At Grande Ligne Mr. Roussy began, like Froment, his work of reform by teaching a small day school. Mr. Rossier then proceeded to draw a parallel between the two dates, in verses full of poetical and Christian feeling, which we are sorry we are not able to produce.

Mr. Lafleur followed with an address having for his theme, "The aspect of the work of evangelization in France." He had but lately returned from Europe, and had endeavored while in France, he said, to make himself acquainted with the moral and religious condition of that great and beautiful country, and the amount of success which was meeting the efforts of the work of Protestantism among its population. It is known to all that Canada, at the time of the great French Revolution, had already come under British rule and had therefore escaped the great upheavals which had shaken Catholicism to its very foundations, and had spread broadcast infidelity and indifference to religion. It is worthy of remark that the Catholic clergy who assume the names of church and mother should have brought up such children to behave as they did. In spite of its partial restoration under the empire, and the more or less constitutional monarchies which followed, Catholicism remains a disturbed soil very different from that of Canada, which has