

an notary,—"that a person who wished to remain unknown donated to the company of Montreal 42 thousand francs for the establishment of an hospital, the sick of the country to be fed, nursed and treated there; 36 thousand francs to be placed for revenue; the balance to be used for the erection of the necessary buildings. Mlle. Mance was to be administrator until her death, when she would be replaced by the Sisters of St. Joseph, instituted at La Fleche." The first building for which the Iroquois provided guests consisted of "a kitchen, an apartment for Mlle. Mance, another for the servants, two wards for the patients, the whole forming a building 60 x 24 feet." Hard times were come to the little colony by reason of the deadly incursions by the Iroquois and the demoralization of the Company. Mlle. Mance was despatched home and succeeded in re-organizing the Company on a substantial basis. But the fortune of the colony continued in a desperate condition, owing to the increasing hostilities of the Indians and the decreasing number of the colonists. Mlle. Mance again came to the rescue with a remittance of 20,000 francs out of the hospital's endowment and M. de la Maisonneuve hastened to France to seek recruits. In 1652, the defenders of Ville-Marie were only seventeen in number, re-inforced by ten men sent to their help from Quebec. They held out until the return of M. de Maisonneuve with 108 men, eighteen months later. "It was considered at the time," said the writer, "and is still conceded, that through her wisdom and prudence Mlle. Mance saved not only the colony in Montreal, but the whole of Canada."

Three Sisters of St. Joseph came out in 1659. They had many difficulties to overcome ere they started, many dangers to encounter on the voyage, and hardships extreme awaiting them. The writer recounted much of absorbing interest concerning their heroic labors, struggling as they were incessantly, against want, deprivation, danger and cold. Mlle. Mance continued to administer the financial affairs of the hospital until her death in her 66th year.

The writer concluded,—"These were the beginnings and the early days of the Hotel Dieu of Ville Marie, a religious institute which for 255 years has been dispensing its charities to friend and foe alike; seeking no favors but receiving them gratefully when offered. Love of poverty and justice, benevolence, meekness and mercy are still the watchwords among the successors of those three pioneer women in the new world, who loved their God above all things and proved it beyond all doubt by their works."

The second paper contained the gleanings of a summer spent in Prince Edward county. The writer touched on the original inhabitants, Indians of the Massasauga tribe, on the early French explorations, on the intercourse between Indians and the French, coming down to the settlement of this most interesting county by United Empire Royalists, Hessians, the officers and men of a disbanded British regiment and "later Royalists." Mention was made of the most prominent of these pioneers. The following story of the War of 1812-13 is related—"Not far from this

old house was a block house, which was used as an arsenal during the war, and prisoners have been kept here until they could be taken across the Bay and driven in waggons to the fort at Kingston. One day a "gig" containing a company of American soldiers landed on the point not far from McDonald's Cove, their object being to capture Col. McDonald, a colonel being considered "big game." He, surmising their intention, and having only three or four men at hand placed them in the woods, with instructions to whoop and yell like Indians. His nephew was sent to interview the soldiers. He told them that a band of Indians would be upon them directly, keen after their scalps. The soldiers thinking they were lost, surrendered, were taken prisoners and kept for some time in the arsenal spoken of above. Their chargin may be imagined on discovering the true state of affairs."

A description of Picton and a resume of its development, with a glance at the features of landscape which make the country famous, completed the sketch.

W. W. Campbell's poem, "Our Bit of the Thin Red Line" was read during the interlude between the two papers, by Miss Kenny.

Mme. Sirouard and Mrs. Wm. McDougall were elected vice-presidents on recommendation of the executive.

The discussion concerning the expulsion of the Acadians was resumed, Miss Read quoting the authority of Chas. J. D. Roberts to support the views advanced at the last meeting contrary to the opinion held by Mrs. Dawson as expressed in her paper on "Acadia." The cor. secretary was instructed to ascertain from Mr. Roberts, the sources whence he obtained confirmation of his position on this question.

Adjournment followed at five-thirty o'clock.

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