

Dioceses for this
lished in every State
There are distinct
and for the Irish.
per's Magazine has
llows: In 1891 Ver-
nadian parishes and
and English); in the
22, and 10 mixed; in
nce, 14, and 4 mixed;
nnecticut, 5, and 26
ese of Boston, 9, and
e of Portland, 17, and

Figures.

s that they have built
churches or chapels,
priests; 50 great con-
giouses from Canada
an education that is
From the *Guide*
these figures: There
diocese of Boston, in-
7), Haverhill, Marl-
-lynn. In the diocese
re in Fall River alone,
ocket, 5 priests. In
is being erected at a
million dollars. The
appearance of church
nvents, asylums, etc.,
se. French-Canadian
y strongly entrenched
nd from the Protestant
s have been procured
ese costly structures.
essional men as well
n to understand that if
e for these objects they
e patronage of French

Confident.

weekly papers in French
England by men who,
fir views, find it pecuni-
o keep in favor with the
l to denounce Protest-
among the French. So
s well in hand and by
s intends to retain her
The French Roman
one-third of the adher-
n New England—the
ording to the latest sta-
eing 1,005,005; of which
Massachusetts, 614,627;

New Hampshire, 39,920; Vermont, 42,810;
Rhode Island, 96,755; Connecticut, 152,945.

And yet, notwithstanding the efforts put
forth to keep this people isolated, American
ideas and the free spirit of this land find
entrance to their minds and hearts and are
effecting considerable modifications of char-
acter. The rising generation especially will
show the difference between the French-
Canadian of the United States and the fossil
French of Quebec. Of this more will be
said in the article on our missionary work
among them.

The Future.

What of their future? M. Mercier in-
dulges in some characteristically extrava-
gant figures about their coming numbers
and influence. Making his calculations,
presumably, on the ratio of increase during
a little more than a century, he beholds a
great host within a half a century. In 1763
there were about 70,000 French in Canada;
while now in Quebec there are not far from
1,200,000 and nearly 1,000,000 in the United
States. So he reckons that in fifty years
they will number 9,000,000 in Canada, and
15,000,000 in the United States. That the
hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church
count upon this wonderfully prolific people
to out-populate the native American Pro-
testant stock, is well known. But we do not
believe that this distinctive population will
attain such proportions, for it must melt
away continually in contact with the truth
which is finding an entrance to their hearts.
We are warranted in believing this, even
though present changes, naturally enough,
are not marked. In any event, here is, and
here, for a generation at least, will continue
to be a great and needy field for Christian
effort. And he who aids in this serves both
his country and his God.

H. L. M.



Baptist Missions to the French in the United States.

Baptists were first to put forth organized
effort for the evangelization of the French in
the United States. THE AMERICAN BAPTIST
HOME MISSION SOCIETY, while assisting the
Grande Ligne Mission of Canada, in 1853, ap-
pointed a missionary to the French at Mooser's,
Clinton Co., N. Y., near the Canadian border.
In 1859 and 1860 other missionaries were ap-
pointed to Sugar Creek and St. Anne, Ills.,
and in 1863, at Detroit, Mich. The Society

began its work in New England in 1870. The
Congregationalists and Methodists followed sev-
eral years later. In 1875 a missionary was ap-
pointed to the European French at Stryker,
Ohio, where now is a good self-supporting
church. Others were appointed to a large
French settlement in Mulberry, Kansas, in
1888; and to Western Pennsylvania in 1890.

New England.

The principal work has been among the
French Canadians of New England. The
first missionary there was Rev. Narcisse Cyr,
who, from 1870 to 1873, in his capacity as gen-
eral missionary, labored at Rutland, Burling-
ton and St. Albans, Vt.; Haverhill, Salem,
Worcester, Springfield, Lowell and Fall River,
Mass.; Concord and Manchester, N. H.;
Woonsocket and Pawtucket, R. I.; Baltic,
Conn.; and Cohoes, N. Y. In 1873 the Soci-
ety appointed Rev. J. N. Williams, who had
been one of its laborers in Canada, as general
missionary to the French in New England.
His residence in Canada from early youth, his
education at Grand Ligne, his knowledge of
the French language and his understanding of
the French-Canadian character, together with
his ability, wisdom and devout Christian spirit
have made him an invaluable laborer among
this people for the past twenty years. The
story of his conversion and the striking inci-
dents in connection therewith are of profound
interest.

Special Fields.

The cities and districts where most work has
been done are Montgomery, Enosburg and
Burlington, Vt.; Lowell, Fall River, Worcester
and vicinity, Holyoke, Springfield, Boston,
Marlboro, Lynn and the Westfield Association,
Mass.; Woonsocket and adjacent places, R. I.;
Putnam and Danielsonville, in Eastern Con-
necticut; Nashua, N. H.; Waterville and Lew-
iston, Maine. Many other places have been
visited and cultivated to a greater or less ex-
tent. The work in Vermont, which at one
time seemed very hopeful, was suspended sev-
eral years ago. In the other States, at most of
the places named, missionaries are laboring
with gratifying results. The number of mis-
sionaries now in the service of the Society is
fourteen. Some of these have several preach-
ing stations.

Partial Results.

The Society's missionaries have reported the
baptism of 769 French-Canadian converts from
Romanism. It is believed that others have