

Associates." His mission was two-fold—to establish a trading station nearer the fur-trade than Quebec, and to entice, as far as possible, the aborigines into the fold of the Church. The site of the station had been agreed upon, a site which had been favorably spoken of ever since Cartier's return from the last of his voyages; while in furtherance of the second object of the enterprise there accompanied the new governor, far as Montreal, Mademoiselle Mance and Madame de la Petrie—names familiar in the long list of devout women whose courage and religious zeal have left a golden page in the history of Canada.

But Maisonneuve soon found it necessary to seek further alliance in the interests of religion and education. The first fifteen years of Montreal was a rough experience of gain without progress—gain to the traders, but little of permanency in the way of living; and at last Maisonneuve was obliged to approach the curé of St. Sulpice to come to his assistance. By this time the Congregation de Notre Dame, for the instruction of girls, had been established as well as the Hotel Dieu. But more than this was required. What the Jesuits were in Quebec, the Sulpicians might become in Montreal; and letters-patent were issued giving the latter a grant of the whole island on which Montreal was situated. The gift was eagerly accepted by Olier, and in 1657 a company of his followers, three in number, sailed for New France to take possession of the property. These were Gabriel de Quelus, Gabriel Souard and Dominique Galinée—the first of their order to exercise feudal lordship over what has since become the prosperous centre of a great confederation.

From such an origin has sprung the wealthy corporation which has out of its increasing revenues built several churches, two colleges, and a number of elementary schools. The first of the colleges was, as has been said, organized exclusively for the training of priests and missionaries. The second, or *Le Petit Seminaire*, was the first classical school established in Montreal. It was opened under the name of St. Raphael's College in 1773, and had its class-rooms in a building previously the property of Governor Vaudreuil, which stood in what is now known as Jacques Cartier Square. Six years before this there had been a school opened in the presbytery of Longue Pointe under the auspices of the curé of the parish, but this was closed when the