

remained under its jurisdiction,—that is to say, Poitou, Marche, Limousin, West Guienne, the western part of Gascony, Bearn, and those other divisions lying between them and the Bay of Biscay,—but also the provinces allotted later on to the jurisdiction of Lyons and Toulouse, and which are enumerated below.

Lyons was cut off from Aquitaine in 1582. Arnold Voisin was its first provincial. This new province was made up of Lyonnais, the southern half of Burgundy, Franche-Comté, Savoy, Dauphiny, Provence, and a small portion of Languedoc enclosing Nîmes and Alais.

Toulouse was next severed from Aquitaine, in 1608, and was formed of the western and greater part of Languedoc, all Foix, Roussillon, and Andorre, the eastern part of Gascony, that part of Guienne east of Cahors, and the whole of Auvergne.

Finally, in 1616, Champagne was separated from the Province of Paris, Ignace Armand being its first Provincial. It included within its jurisdiction Champagne, Lorraine, Alsace, small portions of Picardy and of Ile-de-France, and the northern half of Burgundy.

The Province of France, after this final division of 1616, comprised Brittany, Normandy, Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Berry, Bourbonnais, Nivernais, Orléanais, the southern half of Artois, and the larger western portions of both Picardy and Ile-de-France.

The Gallo-Belgian Province, although quite distinct from the five great French Provinces, sent out several able missionaries to New France. It was originally detached from Germany, and assumed its name on becoming a province in 1612. It included within its limits the northern half of Artois, French Flanders, Hainaut, Namur, and Luxemburg.—A. E. JONES, S.J. (*Notes* 32–50 are also contributed by Father Jones.)

32 (p. 122).—From the date of Le Jeune's administration down to the cession of Canada in 1763, the superior of the mission of New France was at the same time rector of the college of Quebec.

33 (p. 123).—Fr. Le Mercier, on May 11, 1656, appointed *pro tempore* Jérôme Lalemant vice-superior; it would seem that the latter acted as such until June 19.

34 (p. 125).—The printed *Catalogue* of 1749 says: *R. P. Gabriel Marcol, Rector coll. & sup. gen. Miss. ab Octob. 1748*; that of 1752 has: *R. P. Carol. Germain, Sup. gen. ab anno 1752*. If Fr. Charles Germain was nominated in 1752 the nomination was not carried into effect. I have found no administrative acts signed by him as superior during that year, while there are at least two signed by Fr. Marcol in 1752,—one on February 2, the other on July 16. Moreover, the *Catalogue* of 1753 contradicts that of 1752 and reasserts: *R. P. Gabr. Marcol, Superior gen. et Rect. coll. ab Oct. 1748*.