

opened a school in Canada for the education of children, and whose description of the work he undertook is as interesting as Father Le Caron's account of the school at Tadousac. "I am become the master of a college in Canada," he says in his pleasant way; "I had the other day a little Indian on one side, and a little negro on the other, to whom I gave a lesson in the alphabet. After so many years of college rule elsewhere, behold me at last back at the A, B, C; but with a contentment and satisfaction so marked, that I have no desire to change my two scholars for the finest audience in France." A year after he further chronicles his success. "Last year I was the master of two pupils; I am become rich; I have now more than twenty. My pupils come from a distance of a mile and a half to learn from me what is new to them. . . . We finish with the Paternoster, which I have composed in rhymes for them in their own language, and which I make them sing. . . . It is a pleasure to hear them sing in the woods what they have learned."

The ambition of the Jesuits, even while they were as yet obliged to share the poverty of the Recollets in their convent at Little River, was to establish a college at Quebec. The disorder into which Champlain's colony fell, before and after the siege of Quebec by Sir David Kirke, delayed the carrying out of the project, and it was not until the year 1635, ten years after their arrival, that the foundation stone of the Jesuits' College was laid. This event was hastened by the liberality of a novice of the Jesuit order in France, René Rohault by name, the son of the Marquis of Lamaches, who subscribed a large sum of money to assist the fathers in Canada with their undertaking. With their royal patent to purchase lands and hold property secured, they thenceforth began to add to their wealth; until at last, what with grants of land from the kings of France, grants from the Company of New France, private donations and property obtained by purchase, they became the wealthiest guild in the country, their college the handsomest and best equipped on the continent.

At first their work in the college was necessarily confined to rudimentary education; but long before the Conquest they had extended their influence even beyond the limits of New France, drawing pupils from the adjacent English colonies and the West Indies. The glimpses we have of their classes from the *Relations*