

semblances of the *rus in urbe* within its borders, is in itself a veritable *urbs in ruri*.

And of the many palace-like edifices which tower above the architectural routine of the nearer panorama as seen from Mount Royal, there are, perhaps, not any, around which there centres more interest than the two educational institutions which have seemingly sought refuge within the shadows of the mountain, away from the rush of commerce that echoes on the slope below. The story of the College of Montreal precedes that of McGill College, though it is from the annals of these two institutions, the one with the other, that there is to be traced the history of the origin of the city and its progress after; for while the record of the one takes us back to the time when Maisonneuve leaped ashore on the site of Notre Dame street to found a city, so the tale of the early struggles of the other takes us back to the time when men were turning away from the rougher intermittent life of the colonist to the more permanent experiences of the citizen who takes a pride in the city where fortune has smiled on him, and seeks to adorn it with the wealth he has acquired, but which is theirs in common.

In the educational enterprise of the Sulpicians of Montreal there is to be seen something of Laval's after-project in Quebec. As there were the two seminaries in Quebec, so were there two in Montreal—*Le Grand Séminaire* for the education of the priesthood, and *Le Petit Séminaire* for the classical training of the sons of the more wealthy colonists, or for youths destined for a professional life. The Sulpicians who settled in Montreal were an offshoot from a society of priests in France, which had been founded in 1642 by Jean Jacques Olier, the young curé of the Church of St. Sulpice in Paris. Seized with the activity of the followers of Loyola, he had not only founded a seminary of priests in his own parish, but was successful in establishing branches of it in some of the provincial towns. He did not live, however, to witness the maturity of all his plans, though he was able before he died to arrange for the extension of his mission across the Atlantic, and to bestow upon Montreal the benefit of his enthusiasm and foresight.

Maisonneuve arrived in Canada in 1642, the year in which the Society was founded. He came as the pioneer of the "Fifty