

Maurice, Tadousac and Quebec in 1614. In Montreal the work was begun in 1692 in a building near Notre Dame Cathedral, long since replaced by commercial houses. The Jesuits did much for education in their day, but were gradually replaced by other methods. The Recollets School in Montreal closed in 1826, and the last Superior of that Order died in the city in 1843, while the last of the Jesuits had died in 1791. The Jesuits' estates were confiscated at the conquest; but it was not until 1851 that they returned and founded their present college, called St. Mary's College. The Sulpician Fathers commenced their work in 1657, and after the conquest established a College in Montreal, called St. Raphaël's. The Hon. D. B. Viger, L.L.D., the great jurist; Michel Bibaud, the historian; Jean J. Lartigue, first Bishop of Montreal; Sir George E. Cartier; and a number of illustrious men, passed away to their rest now, were educated by the Sulpicians. Of the leading men of this day Judge Coursol, Dr. Hingston the great surgeon and ornament to the profession, Mr. Girouard, M. P., Dr. Beaubien, and others were educated in the Sulpician Colleges, which now provide education in the Classics. Their Montreal College on the slope of the mountain has all the necessary means of education, and is attended by about 300 students. Victoria School of Medicine, a school that has prospered under many drawbacks, is affiliated with Victoria University of Cobourg, and opposed to it is a branch of Laval University, which looks with jealous eye upon all done by it. The Polytechnic School, founded in 1873, by the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, is another step forward of Catholic educational enterprise, and is under control of the Catholic School Commissioners, supported by the tax-payers. It is now associated with Laval University, Quebec, as its Science course. In addition to this, there are a large number of common schools established under the Roman Catholic School Commissioners, and these, supported out of the public purse are very closely watched over by the Catholic Clergy. The advance in these schools from 1878 to 1888 is very gratifying to all who admire the French Canadian race and the spread of knowledge among them.

The Protestant Educational Institutions are more numerous, better equipped, and more serviceable now than they ever have been. As late as 1853 they were poor affairs, compared with what Great Britain could show in her home, national and parish schools. The Common Schools were no worse than the higher schools in this respect, and it was not until a comparatively recent day that there came the general advance all along the line. To-day, Montreal may well be celebrated for her educational schools and universities. In early days the private schools played its part as the pioneers of educational work, and some very curious pioneers they often were, not much progress was made earlier than 1853. In that year there were the National School, on St. Denis Street; the British and Canadian School, under Mr. Minchin; the Colonial Church and School Society, Bonaventure Street, under Mr. (now principal) Hicks; Phillips' School, St. Urbain Street; the High School, in Burnside Hall, and one or two other smaller private schools. The strongest of these were the High School, and Mr. Hicks' School, wherein many of the leading merchants of Montreal were educated. Subsequently the Normal School grew to very important proportions as a preparatory school for teachers. Though the Protestant Board of School Commissioners was established in 1846, their real work did not