

The students also frequently visited Mr. Legarés valuable gallery of painting, and Mr. Plamondon's and Mr. Hanel's studios.

In the same manner, to give them a taste for eloquence, (sometimes we admit it was rather a doubtful experiment) they were permitted on great parliamentary field days, to listen to the debates in the House of Assembly under the guidance of their preceptors who however brought them back at an early hour. With the same object, literary, or debating societies were founded at different times among the students.

One of those societies distinguished itself by the publication of a manuscript journal containing many valuable communications, of a much higher character than could have been expected from its juvenile contributors. This led to the formation of a *typographical* company which with a capital of £50 started a weekly newspaper called *L'Abeille* from the interesting columns of which we have gathered a great many of the facts contained in this historical notice.

*L'Abeille*, 4 pages in quarto of about the same size as the *Journal of Education*, was published every Saturday. It contained a great variety of interesting articles on education, literature and the early history of the country. The first number appeared in October 1848 and it was discontinued in 1854. The six volumes of this publication are already very scarce and will be at some future day a very interesting educational curiosity. It was not only edited and written by the students; but it was also printed by them. The learning of the art of typography was very properly considered a great acquisition, in as much as it may enable a young man to earn his daily bread in any foreign country and under any circumstances. Some parents however fearing that the amusement would be injurious to the health of their children, and the directors of the Seminary, on the other hand, thinking, that it had become too attractive and that too much time was already given by some of the pupils to that pursuit, the printing establishment was closed.

It is remarkable, how many attempts similar to the one alluded to, will be made during the secular existence of an ancient institution like this, and this article, while recording the enterprise of the seminary boys would be incomplete, were we to omit to state that, independently of their

de Lafosse, 12th Another view of the Hermits of the desert by Guillot, 13th The Baptism of Christ by Claude Guy Halle, 14th St. Jérôme writing, by J. B. Champagne, 15th The wise men of the East adoring the Saviour, by Bouché. THE CATHEDRAL, 1st The Holy Family (an angel presenting grapes to the infant Jesus) by Blanchard, 2d The Saviour suffering the outrages of the soldiers by Fluret, 3d The Nativity of Christ, a good copy of the famous painting of Carracci, 4th The Saviour ministered unto by the angels by Restout, 5th (above the Altar,) The Conception in the style of Lebrun, 6th The Apostle Paul in his extatic vision by Maratti, 7th The Redeemer on the Cross by Vandyke, 8th The day of Pentecost by Vignon, 9th The Annunciation. CHAPEL OF THE CASULES, 1st Over the door, Jesus Christ at the Pharisee's feast a large and fine painting by the Champagnes, 2d The conversion of Saint Thais, 3d The parable of the wise and foolish virgins, 4th The miraculous draught by Dieu, 5th The conversion of St. Jérôme an excellent copy thought by many to be a second original of Domenichino, 5th (over the altar). The birth of our Saviour by Vigneau, 6th Christ by Lesueur, 7th Christians captured by Algerians, a glowing and beautiful painting by Restout, 8th Louis XIII of France and the last royal governor of New France with a tablet of the then existing Bourbon family, and saints and angels in the clouds, an allegorical painting by an unknown artist.

having always been of great service whenever a fire broke out in the city, when the first fire companies were organized, they formed one of them, and that their engine was the second on the spot at the burning of the castle of St. Lewis in January 1834.

This has also been discontinued as injurious to health and subversive of discipline, and for similar reasons the directors have put many restrictions to the old practice of some of the students attending funerals in choir dress, a thing which was however of no small advantage to the poorest among them, the fabric paying a fee for their attendance.

Although gymnastics have not as yet been introduced as a regular branch of education in the college, there is abundance of opportunities offered to the boys for exercise of a wholesome character. The play grounds about the college are beautifully laid out; one of them is the central yard, with a five court. The yard measures about three hundred feet in every direction. Another play ground is in the beautiful garden on the grand battery. There is also there a racket court and a large space set apart for various kinds of amusements.

The country seat of Maizerets at la *Canardière* is the favorite promenade on a holiday. It became the resort of the gentlemen of the seminary when they abandoned their farm of St. Michel at Cap-Rouge. The house and dependencies at this latter place were burnt in 1758 by the British troops. The house and dependencies of *La Canardière* were also burnt by the Americans in 1773 and rebuilt in 1778. In 1849 great improvements were made to this establishment, a second story was built to the house, a platform was made on the roof from which the view of a delightful scenery comprising Quebec and the basin of the St. Lawrence and of the river St. Charles can be enjoyed, an artificial lake with an island covered with shrubs and flowers, a splendid racket court with four wings each measuring 50 feet, a complete gymnasium with all modern improvements were added, to this beautiful country seat, the gardens and grounds of which were also greatly improved by the planting of trees selected from all the various species of the Canadian forest. It's distance from Dorchester bridge is little more than a mile, and the walk is just a good one for the pupils whom it is delightful to meet of an evening coming back in good order preceded by their own band of music and loaded with flowers and branches of leaves.

But we must say that with all it's beauty, its improvements, and the magnificent and almost unequaled scenery of Quebec, la *Canardière* is nothing to the seminary's establishments at the foot of Cape Tourmente, at a distance of thirty miles from Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

It is said that this was the place where Jacques Cartier met the Indians for the first time on his voyage in that part of our country which he called the kingdom of Canada. According to him there were two other kingdoms those of Saguenay and of Hochelaga. It appears however from the text more probable that he landed on the extremity of the Island of Orléans than at St. Joachim; but both places are still known for the abundance of eels which are caught there and for the cultivation of melons and of Indian corn, the