

moiselle Mance, and Madame de la Peltrie—names familiar in the long list of devout women whose courage and religious zeal have left a golden page in the history of Canada.

But Maisonneuve soon found it necessary to seek further alliance in the interests of religion and education. The first fifteen years of Montreal was a rough experience of gain without progress—gain to the traders, but little of permanency in the way of living; and at last Maisonneuve was obliged to approach the curé of St. Sulpice to come to his assistance. By this time the congregation de Notre Dame, for the instruction of girls, had been established, as well as the Hotel-Dieu. But more than this was required. What the Jesuits were in Quebec, the St. Sulpicians might become in Montreal; and letters patent were issued giving the latter a grant of the whole island on which Montreal was situated. The gift was eagerly accepted by Olier, and in 1657 a company of his followers—three in number—sailed for New France, to take possession of the property. These were Gabriel de Quelus, Gabriel Souard and Dominique Galinèe—the first of their order to exercise feudal lordship over what has since become the prosperous centre of a great confederation.

From such an origin has sprung the wealthy corporation which has, out of its increasing revenues, built several churches, two colleges, and a number of elementary schools. The first of the colleges was, as has been said, organized exclusively for the training of priests and missionaries. The second, or *Le Petit Séminaire*, was the first classical school established in Montreal. It was opened under the name of St. Raphael's College in 1773, and had its class-rooms in a building previously the property of Governor Vaudreuil, which stood in what is now known as Jacques

Cartier Square. Six years before this there had been a school opened in the presbytery of Longue Pointe under the auspices of the curé of the parish, but was closed when the Sulpicians obtained possession by purchase of a more suitable building for school purposes from the governor, and placed the curé of Longue Pointe in charge of it. The school had a very successful career. But thirty years afterwards the building in which it was conducted was destroyed by fire, and temporary quarters were provided for the pupils in *Le Grand Séminaire* until a new edifice had been erected. The new building was opened in 1806. It was situated on William Street, and from the date of its opening was known as the College of Montreal. For nearly half a century the institution remained in this part of the city until its removal to the more commodious premises, built for it within the precincts of *Le Grand Séminaire* situated at the south-east side of the mountain. The amalgamated institution has long been considered to be one of the largest and most complete of its kind in Canada. No expense has been spared in equipping it with all the modern appliances for school work. It is the largest of all the educational organizations in the Province of Quebec for the higher education of the French-speaking section of the community, and a long list of the most distinguished of the public men of the country have had their names as students inscribed on its books.

But, as has been said, the enterprise of the Sulpicians likewise extended to the organization and support of elementary schools. The first of these schools were probably held in or near the college building. Francis de Belmont is said to have been the first master to open a school under their auspices. This was in 1664. Jean Jacques Talbot was another of