

had said he put the bottle to his lips and gulped the contents down.

In the morning Miss Christie donned her newest and brightest gown; she remembered how her brother had admired it one afternoon she wore it for his inspection. With a light step and a happy heart she tripped merrily up the hospital steps and along the corridor to the ward where her brother lay. A sad-faced nurse met her at the door. Miss Christie looked, then apprehension seized her.

"Is Jack worse?" she cried, then rushed towards his bed.

The face was white and lifeless, and the eyes were closed in death. Miss Christie staggered at the sudden blow.

"Oh! Jack! Jack!" she cried out and fell in a swoon across the bed.

The Woman's Canadian Historical Society, of Ottawa.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Canadian Historical Society took place on Friday afternoon, Nov. 10th, at four o'clock, in the Y. W. C. A. hall, the president in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted on motion of Mrs. J. T. Macdougall, seconded by Mrs. W. W. Campbell. The report of the executive followed, and was adopted on motion of Mrs. S. E. Dawson, seconded by Lady Ritchie.

Correspondence—Letters had been received from the following: Sir John Bourinot, Mr. Benjamin Sulte, Sir Sandford Fleming, Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau, Mr. S. E. Dawson, Mr. John Christie, Mr. Chas. Dedrickson and the Canadian Home Journal.

The papers for the day were "Mlle. Mance and the early days of the Hotel Dieu of Ville-Marie 1634-1639," by Mme. Pigeon, and "Early Settlement of Prince Edward County" by Miss Morsey.

The former told the ever interesting and heroic tale of the founding of Ville-Marie in 1641. The writer connected closely with the success of this enterprise, two almost forgotten names, Jerome C. Roger de la Dauversiere and Mlle. Jeanne Mance. "Mr. de la Dauversiere," to quote her words, "was the first to form the plan of establishing a colony in the island of Montreal, and of associating a congregation of religious women to provide nurses for the sick in that distant country. Mlle. Mance was the first woman to join in the idea and was the pioneer sister of charity in Montreal." We are told that the event which started M. de la Dauversiere on his patriotic and religious project was the joint guardianship by him and his brother of the civic hospital of the town of La Fleche in Arzon, which

devolved upon them in 1631. It was "an old dilapidated building in which the sick were nursed and cared for by three women servants." They re-organized the institution with the assistance of three ladies of rank who offered themselves as nurses, and who thus "became the founders of an Institute destined to shed the light of Christian virtues in old and new France, and to be the parent of many other refuges for destitute, suffering and dying humanity." The successful re-construction of this charitable institution caused the hope to spring up in M. de la Dauversiere, that he would succeed in forming a new sisterhood under the patronage of St. Joseph, with the intent of sending some of its members to the Island of Montreal to care for the well-being of a new colony. The details of the formation of "La Société des Messieurs et Dames de Montreal" were graphically recounted. Its object was to send out a colony and to build a town "which should be at once a home for the missions, a defence against the savages, a centre of commerce for the neighboring country, this town to be called Ville-Marie." Through the influence of Father Fallemont the island was purchased from M. de Lauzon for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, the purchasers binding themselves to its colonization. So confident was the new company that Providence would bless their undertaking, that ere the land was promised, they had sent provisions, tools, implements, etc., to Quebec to await the arrival of their intended settlers. To quote again, "Sister Grosjeau of the house of Laval, France, writing on these matters, observes that it required but few words to announce the invoice of these casks, but a long while and much labor and money to fill them up, and says that even stones were sent from La Fleche to lay in the foundation of its sister city, Ville-Marie."

The aims and spirit of the new company were wholly religious, and in accordance with this, its two chief agents, M. de Maisonneuve and Mlle. Mance who now presented themselves had each previously conceived the idea of leaving France for the New World, actuated by religious motives. This determination of Mlle. Mance attracted much attention, and was the means of introducing to the notice of Mme. de Bullion, a wealthy widow who eventually decided to become the founder and patron of a hospital in the new colony, asking Mlle. Mance to act as representative. The latter acquiesced, adding "that she was going to New France with the firm resolve of doing there whatever work would be assigned to her, provided it were conducive to the glory of God, and the good of others."

The small ships sailed from La Rochelle, carrying the first settlers, M. de Maisonneuve on board the one with twenty-five men, and Mlle. Mance on the other with twelve men, two women and a Jesuit priest, Father Laplace. The third vessel bearing the rest of the contingent sailed from Dieppe. Many trials awaited them before they at last reached the goal of their desires, the island of Montreal, on the 17th of May, 1662.

It was in January 1644 that Mme. de Bullion made the following settlement and provisos binding by an act before