

1635 Duchesne received a grant of land from the Crown and later transferred it to Abraham Martin, after whom the Plains of Abraham were named. In 1645-6 we find him interested in the young Charles Lemoine, *Seigneur* of Longueuil, and father of the famous Iberville. His practice extended from Quebec to the post at Three Rivers, midway between Quebec and Montreal.

Another surgeon, a contemporary of Champlain, was Robert Giffard, *Sieur de Beauport*, a native of Mortagne au Perche in France. He was born in 1587 and came to Quebec in 1628 in the capacity of surgeon to the company of "The Hundred Associates." He resided on the Beauport shore and appears to have spent his leisure in hunting and fishing. A year later, however, Quebec fell into the hands of the English, and he returned to France. After the restoration, he obtained a grant of the *Seigneurie* of Beauport in 1634. He was evidently a man of considerable influence and enterprise, for within the space of two years he induced fifty excellent families to settle on the banks of the Saint Lawrence.

The task of colonization in those days was exceedingly difficult. Canada was under the monopoly of the great fur trading companies, whose policy was opposed to any extensive plan of settlement. A sufficient number of residents to facilitate trade was all that was thought desirable. His efforts, therefore, under the circumstances, were remarkable.

In 1647 Giffard obtained a larger grant of land, known as the *fief* St. Gabriel. A year later, he was appointed a member of the Council, a body empowered to enact local laws and to arbitrate the differences of private individuals. He practised his profession in Quebec and in the surrounding coun-