

in Canada. Dr. Bonnerme's existence in the colony was a comparatively short one, for he died of scurvy, the universal scourge, in less than two years later.

It is difficult to give the exact year in which the well-known Dr. Robert Giffard settled at Quebec, but we do know that 1634 saw the historic Seigniorship of Beauport founded by Giffard, who in becoming the first settler in rural Canada, also became the first Canadian *habitant*. At Beauport he lived to a frosty old age, and many of the leading families of French-speaking Canada proudly recall their descent from Robert Giffard the physician, and first of Canadian Seigneurs.

1639 witnessed at Quebec, the foundation of the Hotel Dieu, under the management of the Sœurs Hospitalières from the convent of St. Augustin in Dieppe, and which was the gift of the Duchess D'Aiguillon, niece of Cardinal Richelieu, and in 1642, a similar building was erected at Ville Marie, the Montreal of the present day, this latter institution being largely due to the benefaction of Mde. de Bouillon, the rich widow of a superintendent of finance. The primary objects of these excellent charities, was the teaching of the children and nursing of the sick, and the faithful manner in which the original intentions have been carried out, even to the present day, entitle the good sisters, to a place among the medical pioneers of this province. In 1690, when Phipps knocked in vain at the gates of the ancient city, the population under the vigorous administration of Frontenac, had increased to 1500, and education had made considerable advance. The Jesuit's College, Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, and Petit Séminaire, were on a firm footing, and we find practising, at Quebec, Drs. Gervase Beaudoin, physician to the Ursuline nuns, Timothé Roussel, physician to the Hotel Dieu, Nicholas Sarrasin, Jean Leger de la Grange, Armand Dumanin, and Pierre du Roy. Of the number Sarrasin was perhaps the most noted. Born in France in 1659, he emigrated to Canada shortly after completing his medical course, and died at Quebec in 1736. He was physician to the King, a member of the Sovereign Council, and published during his long life time, a number of volumes of natural history, botany and medicine, besides discovering the pitcher-plant, which perpetuates his memory in the name of "*Sarracenia purpurea*."

When Peter Kalm, the Swedish Botanist visited Canada in 1749, seven years after the discovery of the Rocky Mountains by La Verendrye a native Canadian, his constant companion during many a woodland ramble, was Dr. Gaultier, himself an accomplished botanist, and from Dr. Gaultier, Kalm acquired most of the informa-