

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. Gauthier, himself an accomplished botanist, and from Dr. Gauthier, Kalm acquired most of the information which appeared some years later, in the shape of two large volumes illustrated with plates.

A well-known surgeon who figured during the historic period before and following the conquest of Canada by the British in 1759, was the famous Phillippe Badelard—Badelard was present at the battle of Abraham, and seeing that the French troops to which he was attached were giving way, directed his steps to the rear where he met a wounded Highlander named Fraser, who was bleeding profusely. The doctor immediately attended to the soldier's injuries and then gave himself up to Fraser as a prisoner of war. Both Dr. Badelard and John Fraser lived to a very advanced age, and ever maintained for each other the closest ties of kindly friendship. Dr.