

attending staff of this hospital there is one who deserves especial notice, Michel Sarrazin, who came to Canada in the capacity of Surgeon-Major of the French troops. After practising his profession in Quebec for some years he returned to France for the purpose of pursuing his medical studies at the University of Rennes. Three years later he received the title of Physician to the King, and was delegated by the Academy of Science of France to make a special study of animals and plants in Canada. His work in this direction was remarkable. In the Transactions of the Academy of Science for 1704 there appears a paper by Sarrazin on the "Anatomy of the Beaver" which even to-day is regarded as the best work on the subject. His further anatomical researches dealt with the muskrat, the seal, and groundhog. He also investigated the mineral waters at Cap de la Madeleine. In his botanical researches he discovered the pitcher plant, which is known to-day as the "Sarracenia Purpurea." In recognition of these extensive researches he received a pension of 550 pounds. To Sarrazin's skill as a physician the records of the Hôtel Dieu bear ample testimony.

Expansion and colonization in this new country frequently followed in the wake of missionary activity. "Not a cape was turned," writes Parkman, "but a Jesuit led the way." Few more striking examples of religious enterprise are to be found than the establishment of the little colony at Ville-Marie (Montreal). The founders were Jérôme Royer de la Dauversiere, receiver of taxes at La Fleche in Anjou, and Jean Jacques Olier, a young priest of Paris. To both of these men there came at nearly the same time (1636) the idea of founding a religious colony at Montreal. They formed an association for this purpose and called it the "Soci-