

studies at Chambéry and Lyons, and acting as instructor at Aix, Avignon, Mâcon, and Lyons. Coming to Canada in 1667, he soon made such progress in the Montagnais language that Nouvel placed him in charge of the Tadoussac mission. But the hardships of missionary life shattered his health, and he was sent back to France in 1671.

Philippe Pierson, a native of Hainault, was born Jan. 4, 1642; and, at the age of eighteen, entered the Jesuit novitiate at Tournay. A student at Louvain, Lille, and Douay, and an instructor at Armentières and Bethune, he came to Canada in 1666. After teaching grammar in the college of Quebec for a year, and spending two years more in the study of theology, he received his ordination in 1669. He ministered to the Christian savages at Prairie de la Madeleine and Sillery, successively; in 1673, he was sent to the Hurons of the Mackinac mission, with whom he labored for ten years. From 1683 to 1688, Pierson was a missionary among the Sioux west of Lake Superior. His death occurred at Quebec, probably in 1688.

26 (p. 217).—Regarding Isles Percées, see vol. xlvii., note 28.

27 (p. 243).—Talon's activities in the development of the country's resources, were in pursuance of the policy adopted by Louis XIV. and Colbert toward Canada. See instructions given to Talon, and his report to Colbert, in *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. ix., pp. 24-36, 39-44, 55. Cf., Parkman's *Old Régime*, pp. 206-214.

28 (p. 267).—The copper of Lake Superior was well known among the Algonkin tribes when the French began to settle in Canada, and early writers frequently mention the mines of that region. In 1768, the English government was petitioned for the grant of "all the copper mines circumjacent to Lake Superior," for sixty miles inland. Sir William Johnson, instructed to inquire whether it would be practicable to work these mines, reported that such an enterprise would encounter many difficulties—especially in transporting the ore, which would have to be carried by way of the lakes.—See *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. viii., pp. 92, 140, 141; also Marshall's "Early Notices of the Copper Regions," in his *Hist. Writings* (Albany, 1887), pp. 332-342.

In 1843, the so-called "copper rock of Lake Superior" was transported from its original locality on Ontonagon River. Its weight was estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 pounds, and its purity at 95 per cent. It was placed in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.

29 (p. 271).—Theriaks were held in great estimation during the middle ages. They were composed of opium, flavored with nutmeg,