

the Grey Nuns in Montreal was burned in 1745 and 1765, and the Hotel Dieu at Three Rivers in 1806.

Scurvy and smallpox were prevalent in the early days of the colony. There seem to have been distinct exacerbations of the smallpox in 1703, 1732, 1733, and 1755. Typhus came with almost every ship. Specially violent outbreaks took place in 1658, 1665, 1685, 1756, and 1758.

A plague, called the "Disease of Siam," made its appearance in 1711, 1718, and 1740. It is supposed by some to have been bubonic plague, others believe it to have been an infectious form of meningitis. The deaths from this cause were many. In short, every condition caused by filth, poverty, and hardship was with them in those early days, and many times the young colony was nearly wiped out.

During the first fifty years there seems to have been a scarcity of doctors, particularly at Montreal, though in Quebec, from the very beginning, the colony was never without medical men. Two among the many are particularly worthy of mention—Dr. Gaultier, who discovered the merits of the winter-green plant, which bears his name, "*Gaultheria Procumbens*," and Michel Sarrazin, who was noted as a surgeon and whose special study of animals and plants is even to-day regarded as authoritative.

On the 30th of July, 1759, at Quebec, the entire community of the Hotel Dieu and Ursuline Convents, with the exception of seven nuns, were installed, with beds and provisions, inside the walls of the General Hospital. The British, under Wolfe, were besieging the city. For two months, until the siege was raised, this institution sheltered over eight hundred persons.

An interesting story is told in this connection:—"One of Wolfe's officers was wounded in a skirmish preliminary to the Battle of the Plains. He was picked up by a French soldier and taken to the General Hospital. Two days later, the French sent an officer with a flag of truce to the British lines, requesting that the effects of the British officer be sent to him at the hospital. At the same time Indians gave an account of his rescue and condition. Wolfe was much moved, and sent £20 to the French soldier by whose kindness his captain had been saved. Two days later, another flag of truce came from the town, the bearer of which returned the money to Wolfe, as the Marquis de Vaudreuil declined to accept money on behalf of his soldiers who simply carried out the order given to them. Wolfe took advantage of the opportunity to address a letter to Mme. de Ramesay, Directress of the General Hospital, thanking her for the attention paid to the wounded officer, and assuring her that if fortune favoured his arms he would extend his protection to her and