

much in one yere, as that tree did in sixe daies, for it did so prevaile, that as many as used of it, by the grace of God, recovered their health."

With the opening of navigation, however, Cartier returned to France, prepared for fresh deeds of adventure. Brave, indeed, were the hearts of those men who lived their lives under the perpetual menace of destruction, facing the perils of the deep to meet the still greater dangers of pestilence on land. Steadfast, heroic, subdued only by the grim reaper, Death, such were the discoverers of old.

Cartier visited our shore again, and spent another winter under scarcely more favorable conditions, notwithstanding that he had found a sovereign remedy for scurvy. With his departure from our shores in 1542, a curtain falls over the history of the country, between Stadaconé and Hochelaga, for a period of sixty years, and we find no reliable account of a settlement on the banks of the Saint Lawrence. Nevertheless, in the year 1578, there were one hundred and fifty vessels engaged in trade with France in the Saint Lawrence, and over two hundred ships belonging to the English, the Spanish, and the Portuguese. We may presume, therefore, that there were temporary settlements, and it is probable that medical supervision in some form was not overlooked.

In the month of April, 1604, Des Monts undertook to colonize New France, and among the men who accompanied him was Louis Hébert, an apothecary, born in Paris. Hébert remained at Port Royal until the month of August, 1607, when the settlement was abandoned. Ten years later, he was invited by Champlain to take up his residence at Quebec, and he was among the first real settlers who cultivated the soil for a livelihood.

His residence was in the Upper Town, near the