

tion 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. Badelard was a person of most gentlemanly presence, and constantly wore a sword as was customary with the Bourgeoisie de Paris.

A contemporary of Badelard, Dr. Arnoux, lived for many years in Quebec, and it was in Arnoux's surgery that Montcalm's wounds were dressed while the great soldier was being borne through St. Louis Gate.

Another well-known surgeon of this period, Dr. Lejoste of the French army, came to Quebec after the fall of Louisbourg in 1758, and later among the noted medical men of the province, we find Dr. Francois Blanchet, the father of the first Education bill in Lower Canada.

The cause of education had also in Dr. Jean Baptiste Meilleur, an able and successful advocate. Meilleur who was born in 1796, and died in 1830, had the honor of being the first Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, and during his life time, contributed many articles to *Le Journal de Médecine*. He was also a voluminous writer on geology, botany, agriculture, and other scientific subjects, and took a prominent part in the foundation of L'Assumption College.

Dr. Jacques Labrie, born in 1783, and who graduated at Edinburgh, sat for several years in the Lower Canadian Assembly, and besides doing good work as a medical man, also wrote a "History of Canada" which while awaiting purchase by the Government, was unfortunately destroyed by fire at St. Benoit during the rebellion of 1837.

The mention of 1837 will recall to the minds of every student of Canadian history, the names of at least three members of our profession, who were prominent among the agitators of that stormy period, namely Nelson, O'Callaghan and Chenier. Wolfred Nelson although an English-speaking Protestant, warmly espoused what was then termed the national cause, and led the insurgents at the battle of St. Denis, where the British forces were obliged to retreat. Twice he