

The surgeons, however, of this expedition conducted by de Monts and Champlain, were the first to visit this portion of Canada, and it is interesting to have a record of their post-mortem findings in the cases of scurvy.

At Port Royal one of the surgeons was Deschamps of Honfleur and another was Master Stephen; both of these surgeons had scurvy to deal with and both performed post-mortems, but they were evidently not the same surgeons as those who came to New Brunswick.

Later on the history of St. John is prominently associated with the name of La Tour, both on account of the eminence of Charles La Tour and the bravery and beautiful character of Madame La Tour. Professor Ganong writes me that in his work in connection with Acadian history he has found no reference to suggest the presence of a physician with La Tour, nor does he find or recall anywhere in pre-loyalist documents anything bearing on the subject, except what I have just mentioned.

The second visit of interest from a medical point of view was on the occasion of the foundation of the city. Previous to 1783 there were merely a few log huts, where the city of St. John now stands. On the 18th of May, 1783, there landed from twenty ships three thousand men and women, in June of the same year two thousand, and in September three thousand. These men and women who desired to retain their allegiance to the British Crown founded the city as it were in a day. Hence it is called the "Loyalist City," and the 18th of May is annually observed in commemoration of the landing of the Loyalists.

With the Loyalists came a number of medical men, seventeen of whom are mentioned in a paper by J. W. Lawrence. Several had held commissions as surgeons in the revolutionary war. Of these physicians a number remained in St. John, others went to various portions of the province, while others returned to their old homes. Among these may be mentioned Dr. Paine who, with others in 1785, presented a memorial to the Governor-in-Council, praying that a charter of incorporation might be granted for the institution of a Provincial Academy of Arts and Sciences. This was the initial step in the movement that led to the foundation of what is now our Provincial University. Another was Dr. Samuel Moore, who has the distinction of having performed the first post-mortem examination in St. John, and the following is his report to the Honourable George Leonard, J.P.:

"Sir,—Agreeable to your request I examined the black man's head. I am perfectly satisfied he was murdered, after examining