

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. Lejuste 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 was elected to the Presidency of the Provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he also sat in the Lower Canadian Assembly. He constantly contributed to the medical press articles on preservation of public hygiene, "Reports on Penitentiary Prisons," etc., and although he suffered for a while political banishment, yet the fact that on his return to Canada, he was elected to the Mayoralty of Montreal, is a proof of the esteem in which he was held by the people of that city.

Dr. Edmund O'Callaghan, a brilliant Irishman, was a member of Parliament, editor of the *Montreal Vindicator*, and author of several historical works. He also was an active participant in the troubles of 1837, after which he took up his abode in the United States, and the gallant Chenier immortalised himself by dying a soldier's death at the battle of St. Eustache.