

cupied the post of Chief Medical Officer in this province.

Following the example of his preceptor, Blanchet, we find Jacques Labrie, after serving his apprenticeship, going to Edinburgh to complete his course of studies. He was the first to visit and study at the Royal University there. Before leaving for Edinburgh, Labrie founded a newspaper called *Le Courrier*, which announced his return to his native city in August, 1808. Like his preceptor, Labrie entered politics and became a member of the Chamber of Assembly; and it is to him and his medical colleagues that we are indebted for the institution of those tribunals which now guard the honor of the medical profession.

The condition of the medical profession and the state of education were, like everything else, in a state of transition. The medical men of good professional status who were practising in the country at this time were either Canadians who had served their apprenticeship with a physician of standing and then gone to the mother country for graduation and further study; or they were, as often happened, Englishmen and Scotchmen who had received their entire training at home. Many of these were former army surgeons who had found the demand for their medical services in civil life so great that they had retired from active duty and were engaged only in their profession as private practitioners. It is said that the type of Englishmen who thus first practised medicine in Canada was as good as British education could make it.

On the other hand, as was natural in a country where there was no provision for medical education, and where the demand for medical assistance far exceeded the supply, quackery seems to have flourished abundantly. It was to correct such a con-