

relaxed, owing in great part to the increase in the number of home schools, and in part to the development of American literature. To 1820 one hundred and fourteen native medical books of all kinds had been issued from the press, and one hundred and thirty-one reprints and translations, the former English, the latter, few in number, and almost exclusively French (Billings).

Turning for a few minutes to the condition of the profession in Canada during this period, I regret that I cannot speak of the many interesting questions relating to the French colonies. With the earliest settlers physicians had come, and among the Jesuits, in their devoted missions, there are records of *donnés* (laymen attached to the service), who were members of the profession. One of these, René Goupil, suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Iroquois.*

Between the fall of Quebec in 1759 and 1820, the English population had increased by the settlement of Upper Canada, chiefly by United Empire loyalists from the United States, and after the war of 1812 by settlers from the old country. The physicians in the sparsely settled districts were either young men who sought their fortunes in the new colony, or were army surgeons who had remained after the revolutionary war or the war of 1812. The military element gave for some years a very distinctive stamp to the profession. These surgeons were men of energy and ability, who had seen much service, and were accustomed to order, discipline, and regulations. Sabine, in his "History of the Loyalists," refers to the Tory proclivities of the doctors, but says that they were not so much disturbed as the lawyers and clergymen. Still, a good many of them left their homes for conscience sake, and Canniff, in his "History of the Profession in Upper Canada," gives a list of those known to have been among the United Empire Loyalists.

*Parkman. Jesuits in North America.

(To be continued.)