

try, and was visiting physician to the Hôtel Dieu, founded in 1639. Giffard was recognized as a man of considerable importance in his time, and when he died in 1648 the community of the Hôtel Dieu felt that they had lost not only an eminent physician, but a true friend.

The colony founded by Champlain at the foot of Cape Diamond had been in existence for half a century, but its institutions were still very primitive. In 1658 Jean Madry, a surgeon of Quebec, while on a visit to France, obtained from the Sieur Bar-nois, Premier Surgeon in Ordinary to the King, and Provost of the Royal College of St. Come, in the University of Paris, "Letters of Surgeon" for him-self, with power to establish in all parts of Canada the authority of surgery in order that the sick might receive more efficient medical care. These letters were registered in the Sovereign Council at Quebec, but they do not appear to have been of much service to the profession. Little appears to have been pre-served regarding Madry. He was elected the first Mayor of Quebec, an office which was abolished after a trial of five weeks. The machinery of mu-nicipal government was too complicated and ex-pensive for the needs of a community of less than five hundred souls.

There was at this time evidently a need of more physicians to attend the wants of the settlers, for we find that Jean Martinet, Sieur de Fonblanche, who was born in Moustiers, Bourgogne, undertook to teach his brother-in-law, Paul Prudhomme, the art of medicine and surgery by the system of ap-prenticeship. This is the first recorded instance of a method of teaching, which subsequently became much in vogue. This system led to such an increase in the number of physicians that keen competition and rivalry resulted in the establishment of a form