

quity. In fact, some manuscripts gave authority to the statement that St. Louis of France founded this brotherhood in 1208, two years before his death. To further the same he gave them property on condition that they would gratuitously treat the sick poor of the district. The college gradually assumed importance, and in 1370 granted the Licentiate and Baccalaureat degrees, which up to that time had been entirely reserved to the university faculties; later was granted the title of Master of Surgery. The candidate for surgery was regularly apprenticed to a master of surgery who had been received at least four years. There he worked until he obtained his Baccalaureat after examination. He then took the oath of the profession, and paid a franc to enter the brotherhood. Certain other statutes had to be observed: to the clerk he had to give two francs silver and a coat, then twelve golden crowns were paid to the magistrate for his license; to each of his examiners a good hat, double dyed in scarlet, as also gloves to match, and, finally, on his departure from the Hotel Dieu, a solemn dinner was required of him.

This surgical body attempted to control the whole surgical practice of Paris, and they admitted as few as possible into their ranks.

The Barber Surgeons as a class originated in the first half of the thirteenth century, and by the surgeon were given the right of bleeding and scarification. These being of a lower rank of surgery and yet wielding the knife, caused a certain amount of contempt at the hands of the physicians, so that in a short time the students of the faculties held as undignified most operations, except those for stone, hernia and cataract. Thus, gradually throughout Europe, general surgery fell into the hands of the Barber Surgeons. The St. Cosmo clique, however, through its royal edict became more or less fatal to the Barber Surgeons' practice in Paris, and this caused constant bickering, until 1390 the university took hold of the matter, especially the faculty of medicine, and readjusted conditions. Under Louis XI, Olivier le Dain, his barber and favourite, proved a dangerous adversary to the surgeons.

In 1494 the faculty in its teachings to the barber surgeons read certain authorities, chiefly Guy de Chauliac, to the class in Latin, followed by explanatory notes in French. In addition anatomy was demonstrated, and in order that this could be carried out, judicial permission was granted to purchase cadavers from the various gibbets. The barber surgeons gained further favour with the faculty by observing the statutes of the same and refraining from the practice of medicine unless under the advice of a physician, and when choosing a consultant, giving preference always to one of the masters of the faculty. By this means