

of Surgeons and licentiate-) practising in Paris. At its origin it was poor, for then, as now, Physicians, as a body, were as much distinguished for their poverty, as they ever have been for their scientific acquirements. In the beginning of the 16th century, schools were built, and thence we may date the commencement of a system of instruction, which, modified and improved, has, in our day, arrived at a degree of excellence and perfection, which we meet not with elsewhere. At an early period of its history, there were two professors of medicine; one taught concerning "*things natural and unnatural*," (anatomy, physiology, hygiene,) the other, concerning *preternatural things*. Each one completed the course he had begun, by taking the place of the other. Surgery was then introduced, and physicians fearing they might overstep their legitimate boundary thus define the province of surgery: *Chirurgia professor, chirurgica tantum doceat idest quæ operationem manuum pertinent*. At that time the qualifications necessary to become a member were very high, and strange to say, of a medical society, members when admitted, were required to declare on oath that they were not married, nor were they allowed to marry, when members, under pain of expulsion. Early in the 18th century, surgery, under the special favour of the King, eclipsed in brilliancy, the proudest days of medicine, and the indignities which the latter had heaped upon surgery, were now aided by the strong arm of royalty, returned. The Faculté was, after a time, again victorious, and again and again was on the brink of dissolution. It continued, however, to drag its sluggish length along until 1821, when the Académie Royale came into existence. This Académie afterwards called Nationale, now Impériale, succeeded in obtaining the suppression of the Faculty—but only for a time—for students, attached to their teachers, and possessing unusual advantages in an excellent Museum, Library, &c., would not attend those, whose greatest claim to be listened to, was royal favour. The Faculté still exists, changed indeed, by making new and repealing old statutes, but still possessing the germs implanted by its founders, which has enabled it to exist during a period of 500 years of no common vicissitude, and at times to flourish. Connected with it, are an Anatomical Amphitheatre, Botanic Garden, Museum (the far-famed Dupuytren's) Chemical Laboratory, Library, Hospital, where there are conveniences for dissecting 450 bodies.

All the chairs in the Faculté de Médecine are filled by men of world wide *reputation*, and it is necessary to mention among others, the names of Cruveilhier, Malgaigne, Orfila,* Andral, Piorry, Bouillaud, Trousseau, Roux, Nelaton, Velpeau, Dubois, &c., &c. in confirmation.

*The faces of the students wore an unusual air of solemnity, when on repairing on the 12th March 1853 to the Ecole de Médecine in the *Quartier Latin*, they found the gates closed,

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