

finally returned to its original object. It is one of the most comfortable and convenient in Paris; one in which there is every facility for bathing, washing, &c. Upwards of 2000 are treated annually; the mortality among which is 1 in 50. This hospital is not so well attended as it should be; students are fonder of following the surgical cliniques, and those on diseases of the chest. In no other hospital with which I am acquainted, with the exception of the venereal wards of the Charité, in Berlin under Simon, is there the same facilities for investigating for one's self, this branch of medicine, and for examining diseased structures; the opportunity, therefore, should not be neglected, of attending while in Paris the Lourcine, and of receiving the instructions of Cullerier and Gosselin.

HOPITAL DE L'HOTEL DES INVALIDES.—This hospital, I need hardly mention, is for the reception of old soldiers who had been wounded in the field of battle, or otherwise in their country's cause. It was opened for that purpose in 1674. It was not, however, then completed, for the chapel, in which now rests the remains of Napoleon, was not finished until thirty years afterwards. The Hotel des Invalides ranks with the most magnificent edifices in Paris, and is pointed at with pleasure and with pride by those of their countrymen who envy not the comfortable and elegant home of the aged and maimed soldier. It contains nearly 3500 men, of whom nearly 150 are officers. They are divided into 14 divisions, each commanded by a chief, adjutant, and sub-adjutant of division. The first division is formed of officers, among whom is a female, bearing the title of sub-lieutenant, and wearing epaulette and sword. In the hospital of the Hotel the deaths nearly average 1 *per diem*; more than half of whom die between the ages of 70 and 80. Two physicians and three surgeons are in attendance.

HOPITAL DU VAL-DE-GRAVE.—On the 1st April 1645, Louis XIV. laid the first stone, in accordance with a vow made by his mother, Ann of Austria; it having pleased the Almighty to put an end to her sterility. It was for nearly two centuries and a half the residence of a religious corporation, when in 1793 it was converted into a military hospital. The first object that meets our eye, after our entrance, and one that must be grateful to the sight of every lover of humanity, is a bronze statue, by David—of him of whom Napoleon said: *c'est l'homme le plus honnête que j'ai connu*—of *Baron Larrey*. This hospital is composed of three squares, and is surrounded by extensive and beautiful gardens, one part of which is a promenade for soldiers, and the other for officers. There is also a botanic garden, for those whose inclination leads them in that quarter. There is a fine collection of anatomical preparations, both wax and soft. Also a museum for comparative anatomy, and a cabinet of natural history cu-