

for pain and contracture of the arm after venesection, some time before 1569. He performed the autopsy and carried out the embalming in the presence of eight physicians and surgeons of the household. Any reader of the memoirs of Marguerite de Valois will readily judge of the intimacy of Paré with the Court and the high repute in which he was held by that fickle body.

In the following year began the long fight with the Faculty, which was waged over the publication of his collected works. It was a sort of Holy War for the deliverance of surgery from the bondage of medicine, and there is much amusement to be derived from the fatuous indignation and futile reprisals of his opponents after each succeeding defeat. These various editions came out in the following order: 1575, 1579, 1582 in Latin, and the last edition in 1585. This last is the most valuable as it contains his apologia and the Journeys. The Faculty offered no opposition to this last, thus acknowledging their final defeat in regard to publishing, but the supremacy of the physician survived in regard to practice. Quite a furore existed at this period for mummy dust and unicorn's horn; and the use of these was made the subject of a violent attack by Paré, who introduced the story of his friend, Guy de La Fontaine, concerning an interview with an Alexandrian Jew dealer in the same, and the source of his supply.

He was still young at seventy-two, and when he wrote the Apologia and Journeys he was seventy-five. The internal condition of France during his last years was desperate. A fool King and a dissolute Court were at the head of the State, to which was added the bitter rivalry between the Royal Faction and that of the Guises, which last, however, made way for the increase in power of the third party, the Huguenots under Henry of Navarre. Paris itself was full of beggars and criminals, when Henry, after his victory at Ivry, laid siege to it, and the plague was raging. The people were dying like flies, and one day the Archbishop of Lyon, leader of the League, who was furious against peace, met Paré at the Place St. Michel, amidst a crowd of dead and dying; and there Paré arraigned him for the misery caused by him and his followers. In 1590 Henry entered Paris, and a few months later Paré died, after seeing just a glimpse of a better future in store for France.

His works: The Dedication and Preface are interesting reading. Save art and politics, the works contain every possible subject,—Anatomy and physiology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, state medicine, pathology, pharmacy, natural history, demonology, and much else. The breadth, insight and humanity of his writings, his infinite care for trifles, his clear headed sense are remarkable. The reader may well