

*sergent de ville* himself, such as he is to be seen in the huts along the Seine, only instead of resuscitating the drowned man, he is giving a picturesque description to a large number of people, who are listening attentively, and imbibing, it is to be hoped, valuable rules, which will not be forgotten in moments of emergency. He is showing them how the bed consists of a large hollow metal mattress filled with water, kept very hot by gaslights underneath; whilst another, a woollen, mattress is placed on the top of this, and how the drowned man is to be warmed. He points to the tub with the spouts of hot and cold water, and says how and when the douches are to be used. He winds up with a description of the rules and means which one can always apply for resuscitating the drowned, even in the absence of this improved apparatus, and directs them to read the code of precepts hung up on the wall, which they do when they can understand the language.

Another most interesting part of M. Albert Gigot's department consists of the fire-engines and pumps, and altogether the various apparatus employed by the famous firemen or *sapeurs-pompier*s of Paris. The Parisian population take especial interest in the visit to this section. They are extremely proud of this corps of *sapeurs-pompier*s, who render invaluable services in more than one way.

In this Exhibition of the City of Paris, so full of sanitary aspects, and which attracts a large crowd anxious to study its various features, the Assistance Publique, or general administration of the Paris hospitals, occupies a very prominent part. The Assistance Publique has two pavilions, in which it has collected the most interesting specimens of its various economical arrangements or historic records. In one of these pavilions is a glass press, the contents of which would delight and absorb the attention of an antiquarian for more than a week. It contains the most venerable documents of the Hôtel Dieu, going back to the twelfth century, with the coloured parchment account books of the pilgrims of St. Jacques, and other manuscripts of the highest historical value. Here are also to be found the uninterrupted annual series of account and budget books of the Hôtel Dieu, and other hospitals through ages down to our time. Near this press is a case containing the surgical instruments which belonged to the great Dupuytren, the surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu. Indeed, almost the whole of this pavilion, with the exception of a few things, is consecrated to the history and glory of the Hôtel Dieu. The walls are hung with pictures of its various appearances and changes since its earliest foundation, and with plans of the new building which has replaced it.

The other pavilion is a typical reproduction of the wards of a Paris hospital, or at all events of

the arrangements concerning each patient in a ward. Here is the bed with the curtains, which are now given up entirely in England and in other countries, but are still in favour here. However, if I understand aright M. Michel Moring (the Director of the Assistance Publique), a plan of movable *paravents* will be tried, as a substitute for curtains, in the new and model Hôpital de Ménilmontant. Here is the *pancarte*, or bill, stuck up at the foot of the bedstead—the horrible *pancarte*, for which there is no excuse, and on which are related in full detail the name, religion, age, and disease of the patient. Here also are to be seen the typical specimens of mattress, bedding, chair, table, utensils, and, in fact, everything employed for each particular patient in the Paris hospitals; not to mention the surgeons' cases of instruments, the table, stretchers, &c. In a word, the object of the Assistance Publique is to give the visitor a correct idea of what is to be seen in hospital ward.

Between the two pavilions is a very perfect model of the lying-in pavilion, which has been built up at the lying-in hospital according to Dr. Tarnier's plans, and which is commonly known as Dr. Tarnier's "Model Pavilion." It consists of a ground-floor and first storey, each containing four bedrooms, which have no communication between themselves, and all open from the outside. In the centre of the rooms is an office looking upon the four apartments by means of a glass pane, so that a single person can exert supervision over the four rooms.

Between the two pavilions are likewise to be found extensive views and plans of the new Hôpital de Ménilmontant and the Maritime Hospital of Berck-sur-Mer. These are worthy of particular attention. The Hôpital Ménilmontant is intended to be a model hospital, with all the most recent improvements in hospital hygiene, whilst Berck-sur-Mer is a realisation, and a most successful one, in France of the maritime hospitals which are extensively used in Italy for scrofulous children, and constitute the treatment *par excellence* of scrofula and rickets.

The Direction of the Sewers and Waters of Paris has also been very successful in getting up a most valuable exhibition in this pavilion of the city. Models of everything relating to the sewers of Paris, which are accounted so perfect in their architectural arrangements, and are visited with intense curiosity by all who come to Paris, have been carefully gathered and exhibited here. The little models of the large and small collectors and pipes built with railways, and intended to be swept and kept clean by sweeping-vans, are exceedingly perfect. So also are the models of all the trucks, the vans, the railway cars, and boats which are used for floating on the sewer waters or gliding on the rails, and are elaborately and ingeniously contrived for the purpose of visiting, repairing, or cleansing the pipes.