

The mortality at the different hospitals averages 1 in 12.07—the greatest (1 in 9.06) being at the Hotel-Dieu—the least (1 in 15.09) at the hospital Cochin.

In closing, I cannot refrain from again alluding to, and censuring, that direct infringement of all Hygienic law, by which 80, 90, or 100 sick persons are confined in a not over-cheerful or too well ventilated room. The wholesale manner in which patients are prescribed for, might also, with advantage to them, be changed. Nor would the immense number of students who frequent the hospitals be injured thereby, for it must be apparent to all who have given the least attention to the subject, that more real good is to be derived from the careful study of a few select cases brought together in a clinical ward, (as is the case in the German hospitals, and those British ones into which the late Dr. Graves introduced the German system) than in hurrying past a hundred diseased creatures, in about as much time as might suffice for the proper examination of half a dozen.

There yet remain a number of houses of refuge, &c., which should with equal justice be introduced, but the limits originally prescribed have already been overstepped, and time and circumstances permit of but very little addition. I will conclude with a brief review of the most important medical societies, &c., commencing with that which seems to exercise the greatest influence on the character of the French Physician—the

FACULTE DE MEDECINE.—The foundation of this institution—pregnant with historic interest, is, by many writers, carried back to the time when Charlemagne held imperial sway. It was not till the middle of the 12th century, that the nature and objects of the Faculté were defined—when it assumed to itself the prerogative and authority of a University. Up to that time, the members of it amounted to 31, the number (exclusive of Surgeons and licentiates) 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: