

special virulence, according to the teaching of Jean de Vigo, and the treatment prescribed consisted in pouring boiling oil into the wound. The night after the first day's engagement Paré followed this method; but as the casualties were very numerous, he ran short of oil. To supply the deficiency he made a lotion composed of yolks of eggs, oil of roses, and turpentine. During the night he could not sleep owing to the worry that his default in cauterizing should be followed by bad results. Rising in the early morning, he proceeded to inspect his patients, and then, to his surprise, he found that those treated according to established methods were all doing badly, while those he had treated by his make-shift lotion were doing relatively very well. From that time onward, he followed his own method of treatment. While at Turin he heard of a famous lotion for the therapy of these wounds, but could not persuade the surgeon to give him the recipe. However, he was not to be balked, and, at last, after two years, thanks to his persistency, supplemented by gifts and presents, it was obtained. This lotion was to boil in oil of lillies young whelps just born, and earthworms prepared with Venetian turpentine; but this puppy dog oil was discarded for Aegyptiacum, a preparation of mercury, during the Rouen campaign. After this campaign was over, others were on the tapis, now in Brittany, now in Normandy, and while at Boulogne, he recites the case of the Duc de Guise, which rivals that of "the crow-bar man" of Boston. The Duke received a lance wound which entered over the right eye, towards the nose, and passed out to the other side between the ear and the back of the neck. It was so firmly wedged in that a smith's pincers and much strength had to be used to draw it out. "Yet, by the Grace of God he was healed." On this occasion Paré met the great Coligny. These various expeditions continued, in all of which Paré worked diligently. In the one against Chateau le Comte, Henry of Navarre was in command of 30,000 men, and at the end of the campaign, he mentioned the work of Paré very highly in despatches, which led to his being inscribed as Surgeon in Ordinary to the King. His rising reputation can be clearly seen in the campaign at Metz, 1552. There the Duc de Guise was besieged by 120,000 Burgundians, and was faring very badly, so badly, in fact, that he begged the King to send Paré to him in order that the surgery might be properly attended to. By bribery and stealth, Ambroise managed to get into the town. The siege was a desperate one, and the casualties very heavy, as may be judged by the fact that of the Emperor's force fully 20,000 died from wounds or disease. Some of the subjects of the frescoes in La Sorbonne and the Hotel de Ville in Paris were painted from scenes at this period, as also the one in the Ecole de Medicine recently destroyed by fire.