

2. A short compendium of the chief facts of anatomy, with the articulations of the bones.—1550.
3. A second edition of the book on gunshot wounds, with additions.—1551-2.
4. The method of curing wounds and fractures of the human head, with illustrations.—1561.
5. Universal anatomy of the human body.—1561.
6. Ten books of surgery.—1568.
7. Treatise on the plague, small-pox and measles; with a short account of leprosy.
8. Five books of surgery.—1572.
9. Two books of surgery.—1573.
10. Discourse on mummy, poison, unicorn and the plague.—1586.
11. Reply to an attack against his discourse on unicorn.—1584.

These have been translated into Latin, English, Dutch and German; but the collaboration of Malgaigne in 1840 with his historical and critical introduction is a masterpiece of learning and labour. The reader of his works will note how frequently he refers to his sources of information, his graphic descriptions, his care of detail in every case.

As a man the reader will quickly form his own opinion. Having a healthy body, his illnesses were few and usually due to accidents: a broken leg, a viper's sting, attempted poisoning by sublimate, an attack of the plague make up the list. In living he was temperate, even though enjoying good wine on occasions.

In conclusion, though separated by two centuries, there is somewhat of a comparison between Ambroise Paré and John Hunter. They both made constant appeal to experience, they both were indefatigable in questioning and comparing notes. The note of John Hunter's maxim: "Don't think, try," constantly occurs in the works of the former. They both had experience in gunshot wounds, were great lovers of animals and their ways, and they spent their money lavishly when it came. To the men of the present day his methods are antiquated, his theories are wrong, and his books are sought only by the book fancier or librarian; and yet, for three centuries he kept his hold on men by force of character and integrity and by these alone.