

and owing to the bigoted policy of its order the power of the college of St. Cosmo was very much reduced, until in 1510 a rearrangement was made by the faculty and the two orders of surgery were stated definitely.

Outside the city of Paris the barber surgeons held the controlling hand in surgery. The chief orders were those of Montpellier, Tours, Rouen, Bordeaux and Toulouse. They became very aggressive, and so frequently usurped the rights of the physician, that in 1496 Louis XII, in a royal edict, limited their practice according to the laws of the university.

As to military surgery: In the army there was no surgical organization. According to the feudal system, each captain or noble recruited his men, and when he had the foresight to have a surgeon or surgeons in attendance, these were attached to his person and not necessarily to his troop. Even when the kings in the fifteenth century enlisted their armies no provision was made for a surgeon until 1405 this privilege was granted.

The surgeons of St. Cosmo would not leave their lucrative practice for the somewhat precarious existence in the field, and the barber surgeons then stepped in to fill the demand. Thus they gained in favour, an example of which might be cited in the case of Louis XI and his favourite, Olivier. Charles the Bold had no other surgeon in his domains except barber surgeons, and among his troops a barber surgeon was attached to each body of 800 men. This gave him twenty-two barber surgeons in an army of 20,000 soldiers.

Time and place do not permit of a review of the prevalence of the various forms of charlatanism which were then practised, especially in the country districts. The control of Catherine de Medici by her *parfumeur*, René, is but an example of this.

From the above brief context it will be observed that the surgical revival originated in Italy, and Germany followed suit, chiefly owing to the influence of Paracelsus. The progress of wars brought benefits in the path of the conquerors; chief among these was the removal of the library of Florence by Charles VIII and that of Pavia by Francis I. The art of printing followed in the path of the libraries, and Paris, supplanting Italy, became the greatest publishing centre of the century.

And now appears on the scene Ambroise Paré, and as Malgaigne justly stated: the time was ripe and all the world was waiting for a practical and observant mind such as he possessed,

“Thundering and bursting
In torrents, in waves,
Carolling and shouting