

of war, at Paris in the intervals of peace. As stated before, the army medical service was very crude, and in the train of the barber surgeons followed a host of dressers and quacks. Gunshot wounds were supposed to have special virulence and were treated with boiling oil until Paré after his first forty-eight hours of fighting saw the folly of it and stopped it. He attached himself to one great man and then another, until in 1552 he was appointed as one of the King's surgeons in ordinary. During this time his fees were varied and somewhat romantic: a cask of wine, 50 double ducats, a horse, a diamond, a collection of coins from the ranks; "honourable presents of great value," from the King, 300 crowns and the promise that he would never let him want, a diamond from the finger of a duchess, a bag of gold and various others.

He qualified as a master barber surgeon in 1541 at the age of 31, after passing the two required examinations.

Here, with his admission to the Barber Surgeons ends the first chapter of Ambroise Paré's life.

Next comes the "Journeys in Divers Places," written in Paris long after the events, and published in 1585, in the Fourth Edition of his collective works.

This publication was the outcome of an attack made upon him in 1580 by Etienne Gourmelen, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. This last had published a book on surgery in which he criticized Paré's method of ligature, and argued his case by an idiotic appeal to authority and tradition. The attack had an everlasting merit, as Paré embodied his reply in "Apologie et Traicté contenant les voyages faicts en divers Lieux; par Ambroise Paré, de Laval, Conseiller et Premier Chirurgien du Roy."

He cites cases and appeals to experience, concluding the argument with the statement: "That he had had good results by this method, and he had not discovered it by sitting in a chair, but by years of Practical work in Paris, and with the Army." The publication is of value also, as showing the wonderful vigour and spirit, and how he could hit ont when roused. These Journeys should be read fully to enjoy them, as they describe briefly the romance of his thirty years' service, from 1537 to 1569. The account opens with the Journey to Turin, and describes his introduction to military surgery. One of his first cases occurred during the storming of the town, and was a captain named Larat, who had received an arquebus shot in the right ankle, "I dressed him and God healed him." Paré's natural powers of observation were displayed within forty-eight hours of his introduction to military practice. It came about in this manner: Ever since the arquebuss was first used in warfare such gunshot wounds were regarded as having