

writings of Rousseau; gardening and the study of plant-life had become a royal pastime, and a favourite recreation for those oppressed with the troubles of the State or the sorrows of private life. Cuvier, while asking the reason why other portions of natural history had not shared the same attention, breaks out into the following eloquent words: "The study of animals presents diffi-

explains the exclusive attitude of the Academy to the medical profession in his *Éloges* of Hallé, Corvisart, and Pinel ('*Éloges*,' vol. iii. p. 339, &c.) See also Maury (p. 304): "Les sciences physiques, chimiques et naturelles avaient pris une telle extension dans les travaux de l'Académie, qu'à la fin du dix-huitième siècle, la médecine, qui n'y avait jamais été au reste bien largement représentée, fut de plus en plus reléguée à l'arrière plan; ce n'était plus que de loin en loin que les médecins, les chirurgiens de la Compagnie, . . . y présentaient des observations sur des points médicaux. . . . La médecine, qui, selon la juste observation de Cabanis, tend aux hypothèses par la nature même du sujet auxquelles s'applique, n'offrait point assez de constance dans ses principes et d'évidence dans ses démonstrations pour satisfaire des esprits qui se détachaient tous les jours davantage des vieilles spéculations de l'école. C'est ce qui explique le peu de faveur qu'elle rencontrait à l'Académie." To what extent this rigid demarcation, according to which "observations relatives aux dispositions morales et intellectuelles des individus n'entrent assurément dans les attributions d'aucune académie des sciences" ('*Mémoires de l'Institut*,' vol. ix. p. 110), was beneficial to medical science is an important question. In the organisation of the Institute of the 3rd brumaire, an iv. (25th October 1795), there are

awarded out of 60 members only 6 to medicine and surgery combined, and in the "nouvelle organisation" of 3rd pluviôse, an xi. (23rd January 1803), there are 6 members out of 63. This section is given as the last, even after "économie rurale et art vétérinaire" (see Aucoc, '*L'Institut*,' p. 3, &c.) It is interesting to note how in contrast to this the medical profession occupied for a long period a foremost place in the Royal Society of London, so much so that frequently opposition was made to the admission of new members belonging to it (see Weld, '*History of the Royal Society*,' vol. i. chap. 4; vol. ii. p. 153). Of 5336 papers contained in the '*Philosophical Transactions*' from 1665 to 1848, 1020, the largest number in any department, belonged to anatomy, physiology, and medicine (ibid., vol. ii. p. 565). Babbage complained of the influence of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in the Royal Society, as occasionally filling the pages of the '*Transactions*' with medical papers of very moderate merit; and also because the preponderance of the medical interest introduces into the Society some of the jealousies of that profession ('*Decline of Science in England*,' 1830, p. 188). In the foundation of the British Association this union with the medical interest was dropped; though the older "*Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte*," after which it was modelled, established and maintained that union.