

and chemistry united their efforts to appreciate in the minutest detail the action of external elements on the living organism.¹ The different combinations of organs, or what we call the different classes, the different genera, were not less studied than general theories. There were no animals, ever so small, the inner parts of which, unveiled by anatomy, did not become known as well as our own. Every organic system was likewise submitted to a special examination. The brain, marking the degree of intellectual power; the teeth, signs of the nature and energy of the digestive forces; the bony system, above all, which is the support of all others, and which determines the connected forms of animals, —all these were followed into the smallest species and into the minutest parts. We see how, after such studies, there could be no more talk of superficial or artificial methods. The old natural history had ceased to rule. It was not that old natural history any more, but a science full of life and youth, armed with quite novel ways and means, which beheld the world reopened by the Peace.”²

In an earlier passage,³ speaking of the reopening of academies and schools by the Government of the Revolu-

¹ Compare with this the ‘Rapport’ of the year 1808, p. 201, &c. The above remarks refer mainly to Bichat. “Bichat a donné à l’anatomie un grand intérêt, par l’opposition de structure et de forme qu’il a développée, entre les organes de la vie animale, c’est-à-dire, du sentiment et du mouvement, et ceux de la vie purement végétative. . . . L’attention particulière donnée par Bichat au tissu et aux fonctions des diverses membranes, et l’analogie

qu’il a établie entre celles de parties très éloignées, ont jeté aussi des lumières nouvelles sur l’anatomie, principalement dans ses rapports avec la médecine” (‘Rapport,’ p. 218).

² This refers to the peace which concluded the Napoleonic wars, and re-established the free intercourse of France with the rest of the world.

³ In the ‘Eloge of Fourcroy,’ of the year 1811 (‘Eloges,’ vol. ii. p. 40, &c.)