tion, Cuvier remarks: "It was not merely a question of isolated discoveries, but of institutions, which, in assuring the conservation of the sciences, would multiply their progress indefinitely. What was needed was no longer a simple experimenter, master of his subject and his instruments, it was a man obliged to battle against all kinds of obstacles, and to benefit his fellow-citizens, mostly in spite of themselves. The Convention had destroyed academies, colleges, universities; nobody would have dared to ask boldly for their restitution; but soon the effects of their suppression showed themselves in the most susceptible point; the armies were without doctors and surgeons, and these could not be created without schools.<sup>1</sup> But who would believe that time was required to give courage enough to call them schools of medicine. Doctor and surgeon were titles too contrary to equality, apparently because there is no authority over the patient more necessary than that of the doctor; therefore the odd term "schools of health" was used, and there was no question of either examination or diploma for the students. In spite of this, a penetrating glance reveals, in the regulations which were carried, the intentions of him (Fourcroy) who drew them up. The three great schools founded at

<sup>1</sup> See 'Éloges,' vol. i. p. 353. "Cependant les gens qui avaient fait toutes ces suppressions eurent promptement lieu de s'apercevoir que, s'il était à la rigueur superflu d'apprendre toute autre chose, on ne pouvait guère se dispenser d'apprendre la médecine. Toute la France se précipitait aux frontières, et, après des prodiges inouis de dévouement et de valeur, les défenseurs de la patrie ne trouvaient

aucun secours pour leurs blessures et pour leurs maladies. On commença donc par l'érection des écoles de médecine cette longue suite de restaurations, que l'établissement de l'université vient de couronner et de lier en un ensemble aussi imposant par l'étendue de son plan que par la vigueur de son organisation." See also 'Rapport,' &c., p. 360.