

he left it, we may well wonder how it was possible that the energy and genius of one man could have accomplished so much in so short a time. His great work, which might still be referred to with advantage by modern anatomists, was published, as I have already stated, when its author was only 28 years of age.

Vesalius' anatomical works were long looked upon as authorities, and were translated into many languages, including English. His great work was illustrated by John of Calcar, a pupil of Titian's, whose pictures, it is said, were often mistaken by good judges for those of his master.

The last edition appeared in 1725, and was edited by Boerhaave and Albinus, the latter a great anatomist, as his works testify.

Vesalius had accomplished so much by his originality, independence, and disregard for ancient authority, that others, stimulated by his example, were also encouraged to throw off the trammels of the old divinities of medicine and observe for themselves. Many able anatomists now came to the front, some of whom obtained great celebrity. Such men were Eustachius of San Severino, Fallopius (a pupil of Vesalius), Colombo, Aranzi, Varolius, and many others.

Eustachius, who was a contemporary of Vesalius, though not entitled to the same great reputation, was styled the founder of anatomy. He was a devoted follower of Galen, and blamed Vesalius much for abusing so great a man. He also charged Vesalius with describing in his work a dog's kidney in place of a human one, a fault similar to that with which Vesalius charged Galen. Eustachius was the first to accurately describe the internal ear and the tube from the throat to the ear, which is still called the Eustachian tube. He, also, was the first to describe the thoracic duct, which he saw in the horse. He discovered the supra-renal capsules, and described many other structures accurately for the first time. In his finer dissections he used magnifying glasses, and separated complicated parts by injection and maceration. Eustachius published a few works in his lifetime, but, from want of means, his anatomical plates, which were ready in 1552, were not published, but remained in the Papal Library till 1714, when, having been accidentally found, they