

These were the doctrines and theories of disease which Virchow was taught when a student in Berlin, and we doubt not that throughout those years he must have struggled vigorously against them.

We have very few details about his early years of life and study; born in Schivelbein in 1821, a little village in the flat, sandy plains of Pomerania, about forty miles from the Baltic, he attended the village school and afterwards the gymnasium at Cöslin. In an anecdote by his friend Schliemann, we see that even at the gymnasium his future originality of mind was foreshadowed in his attitude towards the study of languages, in which he was very proficient; in his home, he had begun to study the classics, under an enlightened teacher, who did not think it necessary that he should memorize grammatical rules, so long as he could translate correctly and write correct exercises; on going to the gymnasium he was under a Greek master who thought that since he could not repeat the rules in Buttman's grammar his expertness must be due to deceit, and so positive was he of this that he opposed him in his final examination as not possessing sufficient maturity of morals to proceed to the University. However, the opposition availed nothing, and he passed to the University in his eighteenth year in 1839.

During his medical education, Virchow so attracted the attention of his teachers that on graduation in 1843, instead of entering the army medical service for which he was preparing, he was retained in Berlin as prosector under Froriep at the Charité Hospital; very shortly after this he was made lecturer in pathology. This was in the year 1847, and a few months later in conjunction with his colleague Reinhardt, he began the publication of the *Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und klinische Medizin*, the journal which was to bear the banner of the revolutionary party in medicine. Reinhardt died in 1852, and since that year Virchow has remained sole editor until the day of his death, when the *Archiv* had reached its one hundred and sixty-ninth volume. At first the *Archiv* labored under serious difficulties; the second volume was not complete till 1849, the third not until 1851; from 1852 until 1856 one volume per year was produced, and with the latter year began the regular appearance of two volumes, in 1861 it was again increased to three, and in 1879 to four volumes per annum. The *Archiv* practically represents Virchow's life on the side of pathology; in it we see the gradual development of all those ideas which did so much to clear away the debris of past systems and schools. To the early volumes he contributed enormously; of the fourteen articles in the first volume eight are from his pen, in the next three out of ten, and so on. It was with no uncertain sound that he sketched the needs of Medicine in those early articles, and it was with heavy blows that he