

but rather let him take his wages in moderation according to his work and the wealth of his patient and the issue of the disease and his own worth."

John of Gaddesden and John Arderne fought the good fight to a lesser extent in England. These men served the cause of surgery in two ways: they made a stand against the Arabian School following the teaching of Averroes and Avicenna, "the prince of physicians"; and, secondly, they wrote or translated into their mother tongue, endeavouring to return past tradition to the pure teaching of Hippocrates. The introduction of printing provided the means of propagation. The new era was fast approaching. The writings of the Greek school had been spread abroad in the language of the various countries, largely through the activity of the Italian printing houses.

And now we come to that brilliant scholar of Italy, Antonio Benivieni, of Florence, 1440 to 1502. Educated at the famous School of Padua, he was a surgeon of repute, but he lives to posterity as the writer of the first work on pathological anatomy, "*De Abditis Morborum Causis*." This little book was collaborated after his death by his brother in Florence and published in 1507. By his brains and the energy of the following the free thought in medicine was finally established.

Paræcelsus, the great iconoclast, then came on the scene nearly a century after Guy de Chauliac. A radical who was neither courteous, pitiful nor sober; he was the incarnation of the spirit of the free thought in medicine which broke the Arabian schools and struck at the solemn rubbish taught in the universities. The books of the former he publicly burned as an introduction to his lectures at Basel in 1526. Paræcelsus demanded, "Is not medicine a plausible pretext to extract money from the purses of imbeciles?" To correct this impression he visited every school of any learning throughout Europe: Spain, Portugal, England, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, Hungary and Transylvania. In fact, from every source where he thought some fact might be learned. From physicians and surgeons, alchemists and soothsayers, noble and humble, everywhere he sought "what were the best and most reliable remedies which were being and had been employed to cure diseased conditions." His chief works were combined in "*Grande Chirurgie*," three volumes appeared in 1536, and the remainder after his death in 1565. He also wrote a volume entitled "*La Petit Chirurgie*."

As to the condition of surgery in the fifteenth century in France, it was depicted by its rank in Paris. There the surgeons were combined under the College of St. Cosmo as a governing body. This body was not under any jurisdiction of a university and claimed great anti-