

son gave his manuscript to the world the year following. This treatise is of very great value for two reasons: first, because of the method he followed, and, second, because of the facts he has recorded. While later observations have added much to what he knew, the remarkable fact remains that almost everything he taught has been upheld. His style is one of great simplicity, and he does not follow any other writer, but tries to make the opportunities of his long life and extensive practice prove useful to future generations. In addition to the methods of examination, cases prior to his day, he greatly extended Floyer's work on the pulse, but auscultation, the ophthalmoscope, and the laryngoscope has not as yet been introduced.

In 1817, another step was taken onward when Dr. A. J. G. Marcet published his treatise on the clinical history and medical treatment of calculous disorders. He complained that the hospitals did not keep a record of their cases. Sydenham before him had made a similar complaint, and had expressed the hope that the methods of the botanists would be introduced into medical studies. Marcet evidently was influenced in his exact methods by the study of botany, and aimed after a somewhat similar system of classification.

We have now arrived at the period in the history of medicine when the study of science in general began to influence in a very material manner the study of medicine. Botanical and zoological studies were now coming to the front and building themselves into that of medicine. Few men deserve greater praise in this regard than Dr. James Douglas, whose name comes down to us as associated with the fold of Douglas. He was a remarkably well informed man, and as widely known in general literature as in medicine and science. In 1725 he published a volume on the lily, and in 1727 one on the coffee plant. In 1707 he issued his comparative myographia, in which is revealed an extensive knowledge of comparative anatomy. In 1715 he gave out his treatise on the history of anatomy from Hippocrates to Harvey. In 1739 he published his edition of the first ode of Horace. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1721. For a long time he was a physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He published his observations in the wards in the Philosophical Transactions for 1715. In these observations he describes with great accuracy a case of hypertrophy of the heart, diseased mitral and aortic valves and adherent pericardium. During the life of the patient he had observed the violent action of the heart that could be both seen and felt, and states that there was a noise that could be heard at some distance from the bedside. It will be seen from this case that he came very close to making the great discovery of the cause of cardiac bruits.