

ophthalmologist; ether and afterwards chloroform were introduced into Scotch obstetrics by James Young Simpson (1811-70) of Edinburgh. The scapula was removed by Sir Wm. Ferguson (1808-77); Faradization was recommended by Duchenne (1806-75) in that form of paralysis which has long been known by his name. Unstripped muscular fibres were described by Rudolph Kelliker (born 1817); Semmelweis (1818-1865) discovered at the autopsy of Professor Kolletschka, (1803-1847) who died March 13, 1847, of sepsis contracted during an autopsy the same lesions that were found in puerperal fever. He also found that in the wards of puerperal women which were visited by the students who worked in the dissecting rooms, a larger percentage would die than in those accessible to the midwives only. They did not dissect. He reduced the mortality by more than two-thirds, by merely obliging the students to wash in calcium chloride before entering the sick wards. He learned from clinical observation what Lister learned from Pasteur. He established the contagious character of puerperal fever, like Oliver Wendell Holmes, who in 1843 wrote his immortal paper in the New England Medical Monthly. They shared a similar fate, with great differences, it is true. Holmes was on account of his observations ridiculed by Hodge and Meigs, the obstetrical sages of Philadelphia, until Hodge and Meigs found themselves alone with their prejudices and ignorant obstinacy,—and enjoyed smilingly the admiration and veneration of the English-speaking world fifty years afterwards. Semmelweis was persecuted by Braun, Scanzoni and I am sorry to say by my friend Spaeth, who would not admit that their lack of methods had killed thousands of women and newly-born, was driven out of Vienna and angered into a lunatic asylum. Posterity had to come to the rescue. As a rule, the benefactors of mankind have been crucified or starved—all is considered corrected by a monument.

1848. Crusell (1810-58) expounded the indications of galvano-caustics, mainly in strictures, carcinomata, and ulcerations. (Bull. Phys. Math. de l'Acad. Impér. des Sciences de St. Petersbourg). He claimed chemical effects only, denying the vital action of galvanism.

The quantitative analysis of urea was taught by Robert Wilhelm Bunsen, (1811-1899) the same who afterwards, in co-operation with Kirchhoff founded spectral analysis.

Per Hendrik Malmsten (1811-1883) discovered the trichophyton tonsurans (Hygeia VII) and balantidium coli.

1849. J. Arnott (1794-1885) taught the employment of cold for the purpose of procuring anaesthesia.

Claude Bernard (1813-78) performed his "*pique*" of the fourth ventricle and caused diabetes.