

return from Silesia was just at the time of the revolution of 1848, and he at once threw himself into the midst of the political struggle over the election of delegates to the German National Assembly, for which he was a candidate. His language in his political speeches at this time must have been most uncompromising, and did not tend to conciliate a government still smarting under the lash of his report upon the typhus epidemic. It is said that on one occasion in referring to the question of heredity, he said that he knew of one exalted family in which the grandfather had softening of the brain, the father hardening of the brain, and the son no brains at all. And this was known to be a reference to the royal family of Prussia. It was natural, then, that he should have been very much a *persona non grata* in official circles, and, as a result, his lectureship in the University was taken from him; this, however, caused such an uproar in University circles, and drew such protests not only from his colleagues, but also from all the medical societies, that the government speedily reinstated him, with, however, greatly restricted powers. Conditions were unsatisfactory, so that when he was offered the newly-established chair in Pathology in the University of Wurtzburg he accepted, and in 1849 left Prussia for Wurtzburg. As Professor of Pathology he remained at Wurtzburg until 1856; throughout this period he contributed extensively not only to his own *Archiv*, but also to other journals, and about this time edited a text-book on Special Pathology, and collaborated with Vogel in one on General Pathology, in which appeared in concrete form the elements of those doctrines which were more fully embodied in his Cellular Pathology.

In the year 1856, Virchow was recalled to Berlin to fill the new Chair of Pathology, his recall being practically forced upon the Government by the medical public opinion of the Capital. He returned but only upon conditions, one of which being that there should be erected an institute for practical research. On his return he found the museum of Morbid Anatomy, possessing only about 1,500 specimens; at his eightieth birthday celebration he was able to state that the new museum recently erected by the Prussian Government at a cost of over 500,000 marks, contained over 23,000 specimens; a very pregnant example of his activity along only one line of pathological work.

In the year 1858 appeared his great work upon Cellular Pathology. This was a course of lectures delivered in the early part of the year chiefly to his colleagues and medical men in the city of Berlin, the full title of the work being *Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology*. I have outlined to you already the investigations which led up to the conceptions embodied in this book. Its success was immediate, and it was at once translated into all the European languages.