

upon tradition, and in his great book, which is still worth reading, he revolutionized the whole science and earned for himself the title of its "father." He was a devout Catholic and died as such. He went on a pilgrimage on the Island of Zante and as a result of exposure, died at the early age of fifty. He was an ornament of the Church to which we all belong.

Another well-known anatomist was Fallopius. He lived from 1523-1562, and I ask you particularly to note the date—the early part of the latter half of the 16th century. Fallopius was an anatomist. He also was in Holy Orders, and was a Canon of Modena. He discovered two things that every doctor has to learn about in his professional studies—one is the Fallopian tube, and the other is called the aqueduct of Fallopius. You will sometimes find Fallopius brought up in controversy by non-Catholics in the following way. During Fallopius' lime-time fossils first became an object of interest to the scientific world, and these fossil forms, which are found in rocks, were brought under the notice of Fallopius, as a scientific man. Fallopius of course did not know anything about them, and he hazarded a wild and foolish suggestion that they were engendered by ferments in the earth. Well, now, you will be surprised to hear that I have seen it in print that Fallopius said this because he was afraid of what would happen to him if he told the truth about these fossils. As a mere matter of common, ordinary, every-day fact, *nobody* knew what these things were until Fallopius had been for a hundred years in his grave. And who found out what they were? A Catholic Bishop. That is a thing that is not mentioned when one is told that Fallopius deliberately hid what he knew because he was afraid of the Church.

I will devote a little time to the man who did find out about fossils. His name was Nicholas Stenson. He was born in Scandinavia, as a Protestant and brought up as a