

the uncorrupted spirit of Greece. During the scholastic period the knowledge of Greek medicine had filtered in a very imperfect and defective form through the great Arabian writers who absolutely controlled medical thought. The authors of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries were little more than commentators on the Arabians. Thus in a popular text-book, the *Practica* of Ferrari (1472), it is stated that there are 3,110 references to Avicenna, 1280 to Rhazes, and 1160 to Galen, 540 to Mesué. In the interesting catalogue of the library of this author a very large proportion of the books were commentaries on Arabian authors. A revolt against this domination spread widely throughout the North Italian Universities, and everywhere men became filled with a burning desire to purify the polluted doctrines of the Fathers. But the devotion was by no means confined to Hippocrates and Galen. It was in