

bought and afterwards gave to the Dominicans. About 1222 he joined the Dominicans, and is said to have been the first Englishman to do so. He returned to England in 1235 and died in 1258. From these facts it appears that it was the custom of that day for those who studied medicine, also to study theology.

The writings of Leland make us acquainted with Dr. Richard Bartlot, an Oxford man. It is quite clear that Bartlot had been a student of Mirfeld's writings. Richard Bartlot was the first Fellow elected into what became the Royal College of Physicians of London, in 1523. He was spoken of as very learned. He was president of the college in 1527, 1531, and 1548. He died at the age of eighty-six in 1556 in the reign of Queen Mary. The College of Physicians, under the presidency of Dr. Caius, attended his funeral. There is at Pembroke College a copy of Mirfeld's book in which is written "Richard Bartlot in Medicinis doctor."

Mirfeld's *Breviarium Bartholomei* is a very interesting book. It is divided into fifteen sections, dealing with fevers, and the affections of the various parts of the body, boils, fractures, dislocations, medicines, and foods. He states that fevers come in bad seasons when the crops are blighted and the air and water impure, so that they infect the body. The infected air goes to the heart and round the body. To this is added the evils from infected food and water. Animals also suffer. Epidemics are forecasted by comets and irregular seasons. He states that in epidemic fever the heat of the body is moderate externally but great internally. There is thirst, dry tongue, praecordial pain, difficult breathing, and foetid breath. Such an epidemic may be followed by small-pox or the measles. When one expects recovery after the crisis the person may suddenly die. He warns physician to be guarded on the matter of severe complications. In cold weather one may be protected from infection by smelling and swallowing musk, aloes wood, storax, calamita, and amber; while in hot weather one should resort to sandalwood, roses, camphor, sour milk, sour herbs, and vinegar, warm baths favour the onset of the fever, but bleeding and purging are protective. Much meat and sweets are to be avoided, but veal and fowl meat and sweats are to be avoided, but veal and fowl meats may be eaten with vinegar and sour herbs. At the same period John Helme, of St. Bartholomew's, advises for the fever a mixture of aloes and myrrh taken in warm wine. Anyone who was ill was enjoined to hold between his finger and thumb two small pieces of hazelwood and repeat certain words. On going out of the house some aromatic herb should be thrown on the fire. It has a general belief that the sea air was noxious; and, as an effective means of warding this off, one should eat warm bread or toast.