

know the physical cause of physical defect : who don't know that a man is an immoral criminal because he is not a physiological man.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF ANATOMY.

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With the 16th century, we come to a period in which anatomy made marvellous progress, more than it had made for fourteen hundred years previously, and many good anatomists were produced. Early in the century, James Berenger of Carpi was professor of anatomy at Padua and afterwards at Bologna. He is said to have dissected over one hundred bodies, and made not a few discoveries. He correctly described the heart and great blood-vessels, brain, ear and larynx, and gave a very clear account, illustrated by woodcuts, of the abdominal muscles.

Berenger, although a celebrated anatomist, is better known as the introducer of mercurial inunction in the treatment of syphilis, a disease which at this period was spreading with great rapidity in Europe, and which was then of the most virulent type. The whole of Europe was alarmed, and Berenger's discovery lessened to a great degree the severity of the disease and calmed the fears of the people. By the use of his remedy he accumulated an immense fortune, which he left, on his death, to his patron, the Duke of Ferrara. At one time Berenger had to leave Spain because he was accused, as Vesalius was after him, of opening a living body in order to observe the movements of the intestines.

The French School of Anatomy arose in the early part of the 16th century, and all anatomical students are familiar with the names of the great men of that school—names such as Dubois (Sylvius), Etienne, the discoverer of the canal in the spinal cord, and others. It is a curious fact that the French anatomists knew nothing of what had been done in Italy by Mundino and his successors, but followed Galen closely and had a remarkable admiration for ancient authorities. They rarely dissected human