

sician. He went to Basle, the scene of his early venture in university study. Here he was so fortunate as to cure of some disease Frobenius, the printer, who recommended him to Cœcolampadius. By the latter's influence he was appointed to the chair of medicine and chemistry in the university. He was thus the first professor of chemistry on record. His inaugural lecture reveals many characteristics of the man as well as his theory of education. I, therefore, give a somewhat lengthy extract. It is dated at Basle, the nones of June, 1527:

"It is not a degree, nor eloquence, nor a faculty for languages, nor the reading of many books, although these are no small adornment, that are required in a physician; but the fullest acquaintance with subjects and with mysteries, which one thing easily supplies the place of all the rest. For it is indeed the part of a rhetorician to discourse learnedly, persuade and bring over the judge to his opinion; but it behoves the physician to know the genera, causes and symptoms of affections, to apply his remedies to the same with sagacity and industry, and to use all according to the best of his ability. But to explain the method of teaching in a few words, I must first speak of myself. I, being invited by an ample salary of the rulers of Basle, for two hours in each day do publicly interpret the books both of practical and theoretical medicine, physics and surgery, whereof I myself am author, with the greatest diligence, and to the great profit of my hearers. I have not patched up these books after the fashion of others from Hippocrates, Galen or any one else; but by experience, the great teacher, and by labor have I composed them. Accordingly, if I wish to prove anything, experiment and reason for me takes the place of authorities."

He then lighted some sulphur in a pan, and to these Tartarean flames he consigned the works of Galen, Avicenna, Averrhoes and Aristotle, to the amazement and horror of his audience. Books were expensive and prejudices strong in those days! Browning puts into his mouth a probable explanation of this act:

"Here's a case now,

Why I answer not, but burn
 The books you mention. Pray does Luther dream
 His arguments convince by their own force
 The crowds that own his doctrine? No, indeed!
 His plain denial of established points
 Ages had sanctified and men supposed
 Could never be oppugned while earth was under
 And heaven above them,—points which chance or time
 Affected not,—did more than the array
 Of arguments which followed. Boldly deny!
 There is much breath-stopping, hair stiffening
 Awhile; then amazed glances, mute awaiting
 The thunderbolt which does not come; and next