

sound advice. His book was an honest effort to lay before the people useful information.

Johann Christian Reil (1759-1813) is known to all by a part of the brain bearing his name, namely, The Island of Reil. In 1787 he became professor of medicine in the University of Halle. In 1810 he was appointed to a similar position in the University of Berlin. In 1796 he started the "Archiv für die Physiologie." This publication continued till 1815 and ultimately became the famous "Müller's Archiv." He wrote a work called "Rhapsodies on the Psychic Treatment of Insanity" which appeared in 1803.

Sir Henry Halford (1766-1844) was the son of Dr. James Halford. Sir Henry's brothers were all distinguished men. One was a judge of Common pleas, one was Dean of Chester, one was British envoy to the United States, and another was Master of the Temple. Sir Henry graduated from Oxford as B.A. in 1788 and M.D. in 1791. He studied for some time in Edinburgh. On locating in London his genial manners soon made for him many friends. He became physician to Middlesex Hospital in 1793, and fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1794. George III made him his physician and knighted him. He was also physician in turn to George IV, William IV, and Victoria. He was for many years at the head of the London medical profession and was President of the Royal College of Physicians from 1820 till his death in 1844. He gave lectures or published articles on Climacteric Diseases, Tic Douloureux, Gout, Shakespeare's test of Insanity, the deaths of some illustrious persons of antiquity, the influence of some diseases of the body on the mind. When the coffin of Charles I was opened in 1813 he was present and wrote a minute account of what he saw. His orations before the College of Physicians ran through several editions. A number of royal favors and honors were bestowed upon him.

Benjamin Travers (1783-1858) was a London notable and one of Sir Astley Cooper's pupils, and assisted Cooper in bringing out the valuable surgical essays of 1818, to which he contributed his interesting paper on diseases of the veins. In 1809 he successfully ligated the Common carotid artery for an aneurism of the orbit. He was a follower of Broussais, who taught that constitutional irritation was a cause of disease. In 1820 he published his work on disease of the eye, the best that had appeared up to that date.

Benjamin Collins Brodie (1783-1862). Sir B. C. Brodie led the profession in London for forty years. He was the son of a Wiltshire clergyman, who was a Jacobite refugee from Scotland. He was assistant and then full surgeon to St. George's Hospital from 1808 to 1840. In his early professional career he conducted some important physiological researches for which he received the Copley Medal. In 1919 he pub-