

he so worthily occupied for upwards of twelve years, to his own credit and that of the University at large, on account of his having refused to deliver a compromising address at a certain public reception. Not until 1805, when Napoleon was crowned King of Italy at Milan, was Scarpa reappointed to his former office. It chanced that the great General was paying his respects to the professoriate of the University when incidentally he enquired the reason of the absence of Scarpa from the gathering. Much to his surprise he was informed that the famous anatomist had been dismissed from the teaching staff of the University and that he no longer held any chair in the faculty. This so incensed Napoleon that he caused Scarpa's reappointment, and endeavoured to efface the disgraceful conduct of the governing body of the college by conferring on him, as a mark of his esteem, the Cross of the Legion of Honour and a purse of four thousand francs. Becoming advanced in age, Scarpa handed in his resignation in 1812, whereupon, as a token of the regard in which he was held, and as a recompense for the celebrity he had brought upon the University, he was appointed Professor Emeritus and Dean of his Alma Mater. It was in this latter capacity that Scarpa again stirred up some bitter feelings, for it appears that he had planned some few innovations as regards a revised and modern curriculum, and these designs so enraged the fog-bedimmed minds of a certain faction that they were instrumental in causing his final dismissal from all offices within the gift of the University.

During the last five years of his mortal career Scarpa suffered untold torture from renal calculus and a chronic inflammation of the bladder, and finally he gave up from sheer exhaustion to his malady in 1832, at the advanced age of eighty-two.

Scarpa was undoubtedly the personage to whom surgery and anatomy is most indebted. He contributed largely to the promotion of science by his numerous publications, of which upwards of fifty-one are extant, and as a practitioner, whose advice was eagerly sought after from all quarters of the Old World, he was justly celebrated. To him we owe much of our present day knowledge of aneurisms, hernia and neurology. As an ophthalmologist he is famous as being the discoverer of the macula lutea, and as having devised an operation for the removal of cataract, and another for the cure of abnormal pupil by detaching the iris. His name had been given to certain regions and structures in anatomy to commemorate his investigations in these areas. As an eloquent and erudite practitioner his presence was much sought after by medical societies both at home and abroad, and so expert was he