the heart, through the veins, to the extremities, so Fabricius failed to arrive at the correct solution of the use of the valves. He held that they retarded the flow of the blood and prevented over-distension.

Fabricius and his successor, Julius Casserius, may be regarded as the last of those illustrious Italian anatomists who established anatomy on a solid scientific basis, and paved the way for the great discovery of the circulation.

Fabricius had for his pupils the immortal Galileo and William Harvey, to whom Aquapendente, no doubt, demonstrated the valves in the veins, and so prepared the way for his later discovery regarding the influence of the valves on the direction of the blood current. The Italians are now claiming that not only did Harvey plagiarize from the works of Cesalpinus, as related above, but was actually taught the circulation of the blood by Fabricius ab Aquapendente, notwithstanding the fact that the published works of the latter show his actual knowledge of the circulation to have been most obscure. Still we must regard Aquapendente as the man who inspired Harvey, who, without his teaching, would probably never have made his immortal discovery.

William Harvey was born in 1578, and received his early education at Cambridge. In 1598 he went to Padua, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1602. On his return to London, full of new thoughts and theories on the circulation of the blood, he entered into general practice, and some years after was appointed lecturer on anatomy to the College of Physicians. At the College he lectured on "the motion of the heart and the circuit of the blood," and illustrated his lectures by dissections and experiments. He taught his new doctrines as early as 1619, though he did not publish his work "*De Motu Cordis*" till 1628. This work is a very clear exposition of his doctrine, and free from the obscurity and ambiguity of the works which had before been published on the subject. Harvey never could find the direct connection between the arteries and veins which Galen declared existed, but believed the blood was transmitted from the arteries to the veins by means of the porosity of the organs. The finding of the capillaries, which connect the arteries