

2nd. To be autopsied by Rokitansky;

3rd. To see to it that the diagnosis and the result of the autopsy agreed. This however he could not conveniently do, though he was permitted to be present.

And another results was that the public was compelled to apply to homœopaths, dealers in animal magnetism, water-cures, masseurs, gymnastics, or to Johann Gottfried Rademacher (1772-1849) who about the same time elaborated a system taken from Paracelsus according to which all diseases were classified according to whether they were curable by sodium nitrate, or by iron, or by copper. That is, all diseases were subsumed under the three heads: Saltpetre diseases, iron diseases, and copper diseases. His big book was published between 1842 and 1849.

All these either misguided or down-right quackish men held out some hope to the suffering and offered some more attractive proposition than merely the autopsy table of the scientist. But the times were greater than they, and the wheel of history moved rapidly. One of the few men who knew his mind and that of medicine, and had his hand on the pulse of mankind, was Oppolzer.\*

In his inaugural address at Leipzig (1848) he expressed himself in the following words: "Those are greatly mistaken who believe that a modern physician is he who examines a patient most carefully, auscultates and percusses, and is satisfied when the autopsy corresponds with his diagnosis. Such a medical man does not comprehend that the most sublime aim of all medical service is the healing of the sick." I remember the time quite well. It was during my third semester in Greifswald, when the German revolution of 1848 spread over the land like a wild-fire, burning in the hearts of many of us, unfortunately, however, unable to burn the tottering thrones. The magazine containing Oppolzer's address had just arrived, an older fellow-student jumped on a table, waved the paper, and cried out: "Here is another revolution, a real declaration of independence. Hurrah for the revolution in medicine!" Never before had any man united like Oppolzer science and practice, never was diagnosis made anatomical or therapy based on indications as by him. Gradually even the patient became dissatisfied unless they were examined and their cases diagnosticated. Luckily for them they are still of the same mind.

To account for my selecting Göttingen as my second university, I spoke of my search after chemistry and pathological anatomy. Friedrich Wochler (1800-82) was a teacher in the Technical school in Berlin before he became a professor in Göttingen. It was in Berlin that he

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\* (From Prague he was called to Leipzig in 1848; thence in 1850 to Vienna, where he died in 1871.)