

theology; and proclaimed, not a mere agnosticism, but a positive disavowal of the existence of a hell, insisting that "only a benighted Mecklenburg pastor could be so foolish as to believe in a devil." The Government, committed not only to the task of maintaining the national order, the national laws, but the national religion, looked upon the young orator as a dangerous polemic. He was compelled to resign his appointment as Prosecutor for the Charité, where, in spite of all his political agitations, he had conducted epoch-making researches on leukemia, embolism, thrombosis, phlebitis and other phases of morbid anatomy. He had already become a teacher of ability, and his researches had attracted widespread attention. These facts, quite as much as the influence of his colleagues at the Charité, probably saved him from the decree of exile issued at that time against many participants in the revolutionary movement. He was, however, banished from Berlin to Würzburg, where, in May, 1849, he accepted a chair in the faculty of the University. There was here less opportunity for effective participation in the political movements, and his energy found fuller exercise in the prosecution of his original researches and in the exercise of his philological tastes. During the seven years that he remained here he kept up his study of Italian, Arabic, and acquired a knowledge of English. His scientific researches at Würzburg embraced the subjects of phthisis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cretinism, hydronephrosis, adipocere, echinococcus of the liver, amyloid degeneration of lymphatic glands, the corpuscles of bone, cartilage and connective tissue, and he thoroughly investigated the anatomy of the nails and the epidermis. While *Die medicinische Reform* was discontinued shortly after he went to Würzburg, the young professor, instead, edited a *Handbuch der speciellen Pathologie*, and, in connection with J. Vogel, issued a manual of general pathology.

It seems from a careful study of Virchow's career that it was about this time that his observation of concrete facts had become sufficiently extensive to justify him in venturing upon important generalizations; for the little manual issued in connection with Vogel contained many of the fundamental principles which a few years later were elaborated into his famous *Cellulärpathologie*, in 1858. He had been recalled to Berlin in 1856, under circumstances that invested the incident with the characteristics of a triumph. The chair of general pathology had become vacant through the resignation of his former teacher Froriep; in all Germany there was none so able to fill it as the young democratic professor. He was sent for, but paused to consider. When his reply came it brought his acceptance, based, however, upon the condition that an institute for practical work should be founded. His terms