

MEDICAL FACTS

Willis's chords, circle, etc., are named for Thomas Willis (1621-1675) English physician and anatomist.

Winslow's foamen takes its name from J. B. Winslow (1669-1760), a Danish physician of Paris.

The Wolffian body (the mesonephros or primitive kidney), gets its name from Caspar Friedrich Wolff (1733-1794), German anatomist and physiologist, who is generally reckoned the founder of modern embryology.

Wrisberg's abdominal brain (the solar plexus), ansa, cartilages, etc., take their names from H. A. Wrisberg (1739-1908), German anatomist.

Sir Auckland Geddes, the present British Ambassador to the United States, is a physician.

The word alcohol is of Arabic origin, being derived from the particle "al" and the "kohl," an impalpable powder used in the East for painting the eyebrows. For many centuries the word was used to designate any fine powder; its present day application is of comparatively recent date.

Alkali is an Arabic term originally applied to the ashes of plants, from which by lixiviation carbonate of soda was obtained in the case of sea-plants and carbonate of potash in that land of land-plants.

In the island of Barbados elephantiasis is so frequent as to be known as "Barbados leg."

Antimony, in the form of its sulphide, has been known from very early times, more especially in Eastern countries, reference to it being made in the Old Testament. The ancient Latin was stibium.

Arsenic was known to the ancients in the form of its sulphides. The oxide known as white arsenic is mentioned by the Greek alchemist Olympiodorus, who obtained it by roasting arsenic sulphide.

Schwann's membrane, sheath, etc., derive their names from Theodor Schwann (1810-1882), German physiologist.

Wagner's corpuscles and Wagner's spot (the germinal spot of an ovum), take their names from Rudolph Wagner (1805-1864), German anatomist and physiologist.

The real chemical name of Analgene (C₁₈H₁₆O₂), is orthoethoxy-anamonobenzoylamidoehinoline. Can you beat it?

The Bunsen burner was devised in 1855 by Robert Wilhelm Von Bunsen (1811-1899), German chemist, who was for many years professor of chemistry at Heidelberg.

Cholera (Asiatic cholera, Indian cholera, epidemic cholera), is endemic in the East over a wide area, ranging from Bombay to Southern China, but its chief home is British India. It principally affects the alluvial soil near the mouths of the great rivers.