

treatise he goes into both the clinical and pathological aspects of the disease. He discusses the disease under the headings: diagnosis, differentiation, prognosis. He was the first to make an effort to connect the function of organs in health with the symptoms found in disease. He also proved that when a muscle contracts it does not enlarge.

Christopher Benet in 1656 gave out his treatise on Phthisis. He lost his life through infection, acquired while investigating the spatum of consumptives.

Walter Charlton, who was president from 1869-7691, wrote extensively on pathology. It is very apparent that he did not check his pathology by clinical observations. Willis also records some cases, but his observations are of a general character, rather than elaborating any one disease. Richard Morton, who died in 1698, and was president of the Royal College in 1678, showed in his work on phthisiologia or wasting diseases, a very careful method and very practical bent of mind.

Of the names during the seventeenth century, Harvey, Mayerne, Caius, Glisson, Sydenham, Morton and Willis, the three that stand out pre-eminently above the others as clinical observers are Mayerne, Glisson and Sydenham. Mayerne and Sydenham gave themselves up almost solely to bedside observations. Glisson tried to connect what he saw at the bedside with pathological changes, and to discover pathological laws. Glisson was an anatomist and gave his name to Glesson's capsule. He was also a physiologist, and discovered the irritability of tissues. Mayerne and Sydenham were most concerned with finding facts regarding treatment and prognosis.

For the present we shall not attempt to outline the growth of medical knowledge and teaching in the British Isles during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

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