

and travelled much, and settled for some time in Rome, where he became the leader in the profession. He was a versatile and widely read man, rather than a genius like Hippocrates. He introduced the custom of giving mixtures containing many ingredients, or an elaborate system of polypharmacy. This remains with us under the name "Galenical." His theory of disease combined the Hippocratic humoral theory, the Pythagorean theory of the four elements, and his own theory of a spirit or *pneuma* penetrating all parts. He was the most voluminous of all the ancient writers. He was responsible for three superstitions that long dominated medicine. The first was the doctrine of vitalism which held that the blood was endued with a natural spirit in the liver, vital spirit in the heart, and animal spirit in the brain. The second was the notion that blood passed from the left to the right side of the heart through invisible pores in the septum. The third was that pus was the natural method of the healing of wounds, and this gave the foundation to the term, "healing by second intention." His theory of laudable pus and the use of setons, though combated by Mandeville, Paracelsus and Pari, was not overthrown till the days of Lister.

Leonhard Fuchs (1501-1566) was born in Bavaria. He graduated at Ingolstadt in 1521, and in 1524 was licensed to practise. In 1526 he was appointed professor of medicine in Ingolstadt. In 1535 he was appointed to the chair of medicine in the University of Tubingen, a position which he held till his death in 1566. He was a distinguished botanist, and wrote a work on this subject, called "*De Historia Stirpium Commentarii Insignes*," which appeared in 1542.

He had much experience with the plague, known as "The English Sweating Disease." He translated some of the writings of Hippocrates and Galen, but in practice was a follower of the latter.

Sir Samuel Garth (1661-1719) was both a physician and a poet. He attended the University of Cambridge, and graduated there as B.A. In 1676 he obtained his M.A. and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1691. In 1699 he wrote a mock heroic poem called, "*The Dispensary*." He was the only doctor who was a member of the Kit-Kat Club. He was knighted in 1714 by George I. He was a famous Latin scholar. In his *Dispensary* the dispute between physicians and apothecaries reaches its height. He is reputed to have had a large practice.

Jean Astruc (1684-1766) was a noted French physician. He graduated from Montpellier in 1703. In 1710 he secured the chair in *Anatomy* in the University of Toulouse. In 1717 he was appointed professor of medicine in Paris. He published a Treatise "*De Morbis Venereis*" in six volumes.