

was the Abbot of Crokestone, who was "erudite in the art of medicine." In 1216 he attended the King when the latter died. He states that the King was feverish but hungry, and ate heartily and drank a good deal of new beer. Next day his fever became more acute and rose higher. He rapidly grew worse, and after receiving the Holy Eucharist and nominating his son Henry as his successor, he died. This Abbot of Crokestone made an autopsy on the royal body, and removed the viscera to his own religious house where they were buried. The king's body was interred at Worcester.

The Bishop of Lincoln, Robert Grosseteste, who held that office from 1235 to 1253, read much of medicine. To a friar who was in poor health he gave the advice to take sufficient food, proper sleep, and to maintain good humour. He no doubt had in his mind the advice laid down by the School of Salerno; *medici tibi fiant hæc tria; mens hilaris, requies, moderata diæta*. The same divine and physician, also following the School of Salerno advised a melancholiac friar to take some good wine. Dr. John of St. Giles was an intimate friend of this Bishop. Most of the monasteries contained books on medicine, and these read by the friars. Chaucer in one of his tales lays down the following list of authors: Aesculapius, Deiscorides, Rufus, Hippocrates, Haly, Galen, Rhazes, Gilbert, Avicenna, Averrois, Gatesden, Constantine, Bernard, Damascien, Serapion. Of this list given by Chaucer the only ones absent from some of the collections in the monasteries were Aesculapius, Rufus, Averrois, Damascien, and Gatesden. This list of Chaucer's was written about the end of the fifteenth century. The catalogue of the library of Christ Church, Canterbury contains the names of two hundred and eighty medical treatises, including nine of those mentioned by Chaucer. This Canterbury list was written by Henry de Estria who ruled in the abbey from 1284 to 1331. It will be seen that he preceded Chaucer by many years. Some of the writings mentioned by Chaucer had not appeared in Henry de Estria's time. In St. Paul's Cathedral there is a manuscript of Avicenna given to it in 1451. Though reading was the chief means of acquiring a knowledge of medicine, there were in existence hospitals where observations on diseases could be made.

Jacobus de Vitry, a cardinal, writing in 1220 regarding the western countries, France and England, says: "There are very many associations of men and of women renouncing the world and living by rule in houses of lepers or hospitals of the poor, humbly and devotedly ministering to the poor and the sick. These servants of Christ, sober and sparing towards themselves, and rigid towards their own bodies, abound in compassion towards the poor and sick, and at once minister to them