deeper foundation possible. "The dawn of the new era", Prof. Greenfield says, "may be traced to the beginning of the present century, and may be said to have begun with new ideas of structural anatomy preceding the fuller knowledge of function. For, until the primary analysis of the structure of the body had been made, until the minuter elements had been grouped into classes, and their individual functions and powers determined, it was impossible to reduce to any general expression the derangements to which they were subject. The first step to this was the re-arrangement and classification of the tissues, due partly to Haller, but mainly to the genius of Bichat, who must be regarded as the founder of general morbid anatomy, as well as of general anatomy. He not only classified the tissues and organic systems, but he entered into their pathology, and asserted that 'each tissue has its own diseases'." Mere localization of disease in organs was demonstrably insufficient after Bichat had shown that different tissues in the same organ might be the seat of different pathological changes.

(4) But analysis could not long rest at the level of tissues, and the formulation of the cell-theory marks a new era in the history of pathology. Johannes Müller, who moved on so many different lines of research, attacked the problem of the histology of tumours; and Goodsir was, in Virchow's words, "one of the earliest and most acute observers of cell-life, both physiological and pathological".

To F. G. J. Henle (1810–1885) belongs the credit of having founded the Modern Pathology which Virchow took the lead in developing. A pupil of Johannes Müller, and contemporary with Schwann, he published in 1846 a *Manual of Rational Pathology*, in which he systematized, *in their physiological relations*, the facts then known, maintaining for the first time clearly that "physiology and pathology are branches of the same science". He should also be remembered for his remarkable prevision (1840), that contagious diseases must be due to "parasitical beings which are among the lowliest, smallest, but at the same time most productive which

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