

30.
Influence of
Berzelius
on German
science.

Berzelius exerted on German science through his teaching and his writings. From him emanated that great perfection of the purely experimental methods which in his own hands, as well as in those of Wöhler, Mitscherlich, Magnus, and others, led to an accumulation of detailed knowledge in chemistry of unforeseen importance and magnitude. His own annual reports, as well as Gmelin's celebrated handbook of chemistry, are monuments of this unparalleled industry.

Others, like Liebig, Johannes Müller, Lucas Schönlein, freed themselves under the influence of French science,¹ or by their own deeper insight, from the sway of the false and misleading philosophy to which they had at one time listened. A third section started from philosophical premisses, but from premisses opposed to the doctrines of Schelling and Hegel.

The school of Fries,² in which Schleiden was the most

¹ English science had an important but less marked influence on the development of naturalistic and medical studies in Germany. So far as the latter especially are concerned, see Billroth, 'Ueber das Lehren und Lernen der medicinischen Wissenschaften an den Universitäten der deutschen Nation,' Wien, 1876, p. 33. He roughly divides the medical schools of Germany into two groups, both descending from Boerhaave: the one, the modern Berlin school of Müller, Schönlein, Romberg, and Virchow, through Haller, Reil, Hufeland, and Rüschaub; the other, the modern Vienna school of Oppolzer, Rokitansky, and Billroth, through Gerhard von Swieten, De Haen, Stoll, Frank, Purkinje, and Skoda. Of French names which had great influence

he gives Broussais, Corvisart, Bayle, Cruveilhier, and Laënnec; of English, John Hunter, Matthew Bailie, and Astley Cooper. He gives also the name of Immanuel Kant as an important influence in the development of the German schools of medicine.

² Jacob Fries (1773-1843) professor at Heidelberg and Jena, led the critical philosophy of Kant into the channels of psychology and anthropology. During the heyday of transcendental philosophy, the philosophy of Fries, like that of the Scotch school, was regarded with contempt by Hegel, and even by Herbart, the opponent of Hegel. It succeeded, however, in the end in influencing a considerable number of philosophical minds, who carried philosophical thought into the inductive sciences. Besides the psy-