

from whom the fortune came, "by erecting to their memories a monument which I hope will prove more durable than any other grateful record I could make, and infinitely more useful to the community."

As to Science and Medicine, he knew the opinions which Plato's school had made "conventional" for centuries; how arithmetic was prized only as serving to raise the mind to the contemplation of pure truth and was thought degraded if applied to the ordinary uses of life; how the object of geometry was to discipline the mind, and not to minister to usefulness; how the science of mechanics was long deemed unworthy the attention of a philosopher, Archimedes himself speaking slightly of his own inventions; how the use of astronomy was to ennoble the intellect, and not to enable the sailor to steer his vessel; how alphabetical writing ruined the human memory and should be discouraged; how life protracted by medical skill was a long death, and the sooner all sick people died the better for the State; how under this chilling philosophy science made no advance for nearly two thousand years; how later, and after Christianity had been taught for more than fifteen hundred years, Galileo, at the age of seventy, was forced to abjure his theory of the revolution of the earth as "false and contrary to holy Scripture," and gave in his adhesion to the "conventional" opinion that the earth stood still; how Newton's Principia startled "conventional" science, was denounced for error and not accepted by many for more than a generation; how Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood met with opposition and ridicule; how Jenner's discovery of vaccination was stormed against both by men of his own profession and by the clergy, and denounced as wicked and unchristian; how when the testator himself began to practice his profession, bleeding was as universal as it was afterwards deemed barbarous;

