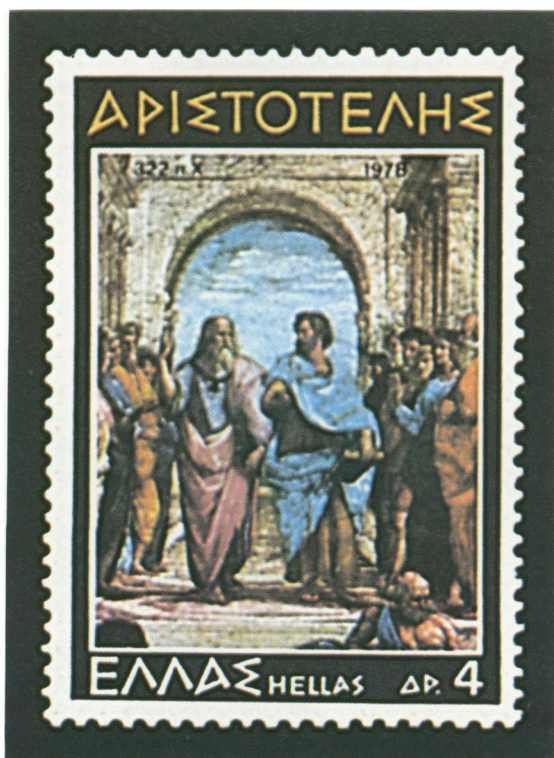


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Aristotle (384-322 BC) was a distinguished disciple of Plato at the 'Academy'. He became the tutor of Alexander. After Alexander, now 'the Great', conquered most of the world and then built the city of Alexandria a university was established. As part of biological sciences, medicine stressed anatomical dissections. Aristotle changed the concept of mysterious humors to disease entities in organs as causes of disease. He studied the bones and joints. He stated (*Historia Animalium*): 'The nutrient is consumed into the bones . . . The bones of males are harder than those of females.' 'There is no bone that is isolated and separated.'

As a result students came from all over to study under Aristotle and his school. Aristotle's writing had great influence on medical thought and practice. In his writings he discussed heredity, public health, social hygiene, psychiatry, and care of the unfortunate.

He has been commemorated on several issues of stamps, including those from Greece, Mexico, and Cyprus.