

progress been made at all commensurate with the advancement in the field of medicine. If we regard this progress of medicine during the last century from a purely academic or scientific standpoint, we stand amazed at the work accomplished. But if we view it from its benefits to humanity, the alleviation of human suffering and sorrow, and the preservation of human life, then it lies within no man to even form an estimate of the glorious results of the past century in the field of medicine. Error, superstition, quackery, empiricism, all have passed, let us hope, forever, from their favorite haunts by the sick-bed, where hope and fear alternate.

So to-day medicine stands on a purely scientific basis. Its ranks are filled with men endowed with a true spirit of research, eagerly longing to see the truth, to make light what is yet dark, and to unfold the mysteries that have not thus far been revealed to the eyes of man. Even in the early days of the century light was slowly dawning. Jenner had already made his great discovery. In 1801 Bichat published his classical work on the tissue structure of the human body. The introduction of the microscope led to a closer study of these tissues and to the determining of their cellular origin, and thus to the study of embryology, biology and histology. A knowledge of the cellular structure of the various tissues and organs led up to the enquiry as to the duty of the various cells, what function do they perform in the animal economy.

Soon we knew of the cells of special sense, cells of secretion and excretion, and physiology came to the aid of the practitioner. In studying the normal growth and structure of the individual, any deviation to the abnormal becomes simple of explanation. Diseased structures of various forms in adult tissues find a simple explanation when compared with the tissue of the embryo. In the study of embryology the wonderful similarity between the structure of man and the lower animals became evident. And as the embryology, anatomy and physiology of man and the lower animals are similar, so too the diseases affecting man affect with trifling variations the lower animals. For these reasons it became possible to study in animals the diseases affecting man. Hence from our knowledge of embryology and biology began our knowledge of pathology and bacteriology, learning from diseases