

Broca. England furnished Charles Bell, Marshall Hall, and William Bowman; and Germany, Johannes Müller. 2nd. *Clinical Diagnosis based on Pathological Anatomy*, as developed by the Vienna School. It is represented by Rokitansky and Skoda. 3rd. *Experimental Pathology*, which found its spokesmen in Virchow and Traube of Berlin. That is why the names of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin are immortal in our science and art. I say, science and art. What I want you always to remember is that science and art should never be separated in the consciousness of a medical student and practitioner. Our science is biological; our art is therapeutic, that means preventive, dietetic, pharmacal, surgical, obstetrical; our profession exists for the purpose of therapy. The translation of "therapy" in its most comprehensive meaning, is service,—service to the individual or commonwealth. Cicero tells us: "nisi utile est quod faciamus, stulta est gloria"—unless there is some good in what we are doing the glory of it is sterile; and Benjamin Franklin seems to have translated it in the homely but impressive words: "What signifies philosophy that does not apply to some use."

The permanent regeneration of modern medicine originated in German Austria and in Germany about the fifth decade of the nineteenth century; that is the very period of European political and, in part, social revolutions. A philosopher would find ample opportunities to demonstrate the equable and contemporaneous growth of divers of manifold historical evolutions. Some of the men who participated in or directed the work, both political and scientific,—though in years I was an immature boy—were at that time, or afterwards, my comrades, or friends, or teachers. Of some I shall speak. Personal relations I had none, however, to Rokitansky and Skoda.

Carl Rokitansky (1804-1878) began his revolution of pathological anatomy in 1836 with a paper on intestinal obstruction. (*Medic. Jahrb. des K. K. Oesterr. Staats*). He published the first part of his special pathological anatomy in 1841, and his general pathology in 1846.

I wish you would study particulars in any great historical description of our science. You will then understand why pathological anatomy of the human body, as he taught it in all its stages of formation and retrogression—of hyperæmia, exudation, new-formation, and disintegration—was a revelation to the medical minds of the nation, and soon afterwards of the globe.

But even he was one-sided and human. He never could divest himself entirely of the influences of his bringing-up. Humoral pathology possessed him sufficiently to make him create the theory of crases