

less, and too small for resolution and discovery by the microscopes of seventy years ago, it is hard to imagine where biology would stand to-day. For two generations, every biologist has been accustomed to think in terms of the cell-theory. Every shred of the body he knows as an intricate interlacement, embodying co-operation and mutual support of associate thousands of individually existent cells. Division of labor has gone on, and with it differentiation of function; while this group of cells combines with its own inner life some special function subservient to the needs of the great common-wealth, as a whole. Another group is specialized for another duty again subservient to the general needs. Each organism, however complex, each one of ourselves here, is built up of myraids of living cells. Each such organism consisted at outset but of a single cell, and from that in his life's growth have arisen the countless myraids composing him to-day. The blood relationship is close between all the cells of each one individual body. The cells of our nerves, or our muscles of our time hardened bones are all blood relations through one common ancestor. Yet so far has specialization of these unit-lives gone on, yet so far does function reflect itself in microscopic form, that there is greater likeness between my nerve-cells, the nerve-cells of a fish than between my nerve-cells and my own muscle cells—despite the blood relationship between these latter. And in the common-wealth of cells that constitutes each one of us, goes forward day long, night long, as in the body politic. The birth of new units to replace the ones outworn, the subordination of many individual purposes to one, the sacrifice and destruction of the individual life for the benefit of the many.

Trained in study of such an organism, surely the biologist and the medical man will be the last to underrate the importance of organization to the community for the commonwealth. Therefore I am rejoiced, but I am not surprised, that it is your faculty of medicine which to-day, in its public spiritedness, erects and instals these fine laboratories, this potent addition to the organization of your community, for its activities in medicine and biological science. I would also, as a friend among you, offer you my congratulations on the consolidation of your two schools of medicine. Union means not only greater strength, but the more effective application of strength. I need not to this assembly extol medicine. Many of her votaries are here; I venture to count myself as one. But to-day the relation toward her of education is a matter on which our minds are naturally set. Am I wrong if in regard to this it rises saliently to me that from the educational standpoint medicine, like Janus of old, in a good sense, bears a double face. On the one hand, she is an