

for a woman who entered the practice of medicine without a clear and emphatic determination to walk in legitimate and conscientious paths only, or who controverted the very *raison d'etre* of her degree by pursuing her professional gains irrespective of sex. As the writer in the *Nineteenth Century* puts it: "Unless the whole principle of medical legislation is wrong, the practice of medicine by imperfectly educated persons is always to be most earnestly deprecated; but in the present case the special sting of the injury depends on this, that when disastrous results follow, as they are sure to do from such reckless intrusion into posts of the deepest responsibility, the blame of the consequent fatalities will be laid, not on the shameful imperfection of education in individual cases, which probably will not be known as realized by the public, but on the sex of the persons who are thus justly blamed; and it will be said that the victims fell a sacrifice not to the exceptional and criminal ignorance of the individual, but to the mistaken idea of the practice of medicine by women."

EVIDENCE as to the existence of man in various parts of the world at a very remote period has been gradually accumulating of late years, until now there seems to be little room left for doubt as to his presence not only as far back as the Glacial epoch, but though the Glacial epoch to the Pliocene period. Taking the whole of the evidence collected up to the present, anthropologists, with geological aid, have been able to trace with remarkable continuity the presence of man on the earth during all the long interval between the Pliocene period and the present time. As might be expected the evidence decreases quantitatively as we go back, but what we do possess seems qualitatively reliable. In this as in other matters resting on geological testimony, America, though possessing the briefest historical

record, may claim the remotest geological record which has yet been discovered; for it is in America that the chief, if not the only, evidence of man's pre-glacial presence has been found. Even at this remote period however the representatives of humanity, who shared with extinct elephants, mastodons, deer and horses the life of our broad American plains, were not mere anthropoid apes but savages with some slight pretensions to artistic skill, and, if not then yet at a not very much later date, making use of fire. These discoveries will doubtless have the effect of increasing the number of intelligent clergymen who frankly accept the general theory of Evolution, which cannot be denied to be growing more certain every year, though varying somewhat in details owing to the acquisition of more perfect knowledge. Obviously the interpretation of the Mosaic record of creation which has been applied to harmonize it with Geology will also harmonize it with Evolution. On this point a great many theologians have been strangely inconsistent, admitting a gradual process in the perfection of the earth and some of its inhabitants, but maintaining an absolute and final creation in the case of man. Thus one interpretation is put upon the first five days of creation and a totally different upon the sixth. Of course, to a theologian who regards the world and all that it contains as inert matter created and moved from without, the revelations of Geology and Biology must come with destruction in their wake; but to one who recognizes that intelligence, and that alone, must be the central principle of existence they come as welcome additions to the store of knowledge, and as bringing an ordering principle into chaos. The great difficulty between Science and Theology rests on neither scientific nor theological grounds, but finds its *raison d'etre* in the fact that the theologian accepts the bad metaphysics of the