

occur ; secondarily, to use his art to make it easier for the affected organism to return to the norme. On this hang all the law and the phophets in medicine, as we understand it.

If this be a correct view of the case as it presents itself in our age, it is clear that medical education must undergo changes still more profound than any that have yet affected it. The student must either begin his studies with a fair knowledge of the laws of general biology, legitimately derived from practical study, or he must acquire this early in his college course. Anatomy must become morphology, and be comparative in no small degree if it is to be educative, without losing anything in the extent to which its practical aspects are considered, *i.e.*, its immediate applicability to the practice of medicine and surgery. The student must be prepared to grasp pharmacology and physiology by a sound knowledge of chemistry, both organic and inorganic, as well as physics. Physiology must be comprehensive and scientific. It must rest on foundations as broad and deep as general biology. The human organism can never be understood when isolated from the rest of the animal kingdom, as has been too much the custom up to the present. Every leading medical truth of the day, in so far as it has a scientific foundation at all, takes us outside of ourselves, and explains what we are by lower organisms. There is in medicine the application of the great laws of living things and the methods of their development—in other words, of evolution—organic evolution.

After such a preparation as this, the student enters the hospital ward to study diseased organisms with the spirit of a naturalist. He is, however, a naturalist whose aim is not only to know, but to do ; or, we may say, to know still more by his doing and at the same time relieve suffering, and advance indirectly the moral and intellectual welfare of his race ; for it must be more and more apparent to the thoughtful that the nature of man is a unit, and that the good of one part involves the good of the others, and the reverse.

Nor will the practitioner who hopes to attain the highest results be content with the study of disease in any one animal, even though that be man himself. Medicine is one, because