

The position reached in these lectures is broadly this, that the cell is the unit of the body. in health and disease, that disease of an organ is disease of the cells of that organ, disease of the body, disease of the cells of the body; and that those manifestations which we call pathological are simply abnormal manifestations of otherwise normal processes. In fact, that pathology is simply a branch of the science of biology.

The test of the value of this conception of Virchow's is, that, year by year as new facts were discovered they fell naturally into place, and I can recall no better example of this than the way in which the neuron concept and all our later knowledge of the pathology of the central nervous system has naturally fallen into line with the cellular pathology.

From 1863 to 1867 appeared his work upon malignant tumors under the title, *Die krankhafte Geschwulste*. This was an embodiment of all those studies on tumors and their development, which had appeared at different times in the *Archiv*. His studies upon the origin of the tissue cell had directed him to the proper explanation of the question of histogenesis; his work upon emboli had cleared up the whole subject of the spread of these tumors in the body that is the subject of metastases; and his investigations into the subject of the connective tissue cell, enabled him to separate clearly the carcinomata or epithelial tumors from sarcomata or connective tissue tumors. This great work was unfortunately never completed, and although it contained errors it still remains one of the most exact pieces of investigation which we have upon the subject.

Succeeding years produced longer works upon chlorosis, syphilis, trichinosis, and other subjects, but as time passed his activities on the side of pathology became more critical than productive, owing largely to the fact that his interests had become so extended that he was unable to devote as much time to the exacting work of experimental pathological investigation. His duties as a teacher, however, were ever his first thought, and his museum was watched over and developed with zeal to the very last; in fact, during the last few years of his life, he was accustomed to spend an hour every Sunday in explaining to the public, who were admitted to certain rooms, the meaning and significance of the specimens. Indeed, in his interest in the scientific education of the public, especially of the working classes, he was singularly like Huxley, and like Huxley he devoted not a small portion of his time to this object.

In spite of his separation from the active work of pathological investigation in later years, one sees how closely in touch he remained with it all, when one reads his public addresses, such as the Croonian lecture of 1893 and the Huxley lecture of 1898.

Virchow's mind seems to have been of such a character that he