

physiology and biology, that (a) disease is the result of a change in the structure of one or more material constituents of the body leading to normal action; (b) the establishing of the cell doctrine, that each one of us is made up of millions of little living units"—each cell with its own properties and processes in health and disease—the basis of the epoch-making "cellular pathology" of Virchow; and (c) the germ theory as to the causation of an important group of diseases. To the last we owe already antiseptic surgery and the development of bacteriology and its practical bearing." He adds that "though inflammation is the commonest and one of the longest-studied pathological states, we really knew nothing about it before the experimental researches of Lister, Virchow, and Cohnheim, and that all we really know about fever is built on similar researches of Claude Bernard." The value of physiology to medicine is shown in another light by a remark of Ludwig: "It is remarkable that a great proportion of all the physiological work of Great Britain has been done by men who have become successful hospital physicians and surgeons." We have proof that this very proper sequence has been kept up, in the person of one who is with us to-day and who had gained well-earned repute by his researches in physiology ere he had won his spurs as one of the leading surgeons of the day, respected on both sides of the Atlantic, Sir Victor Horsley. Professor Osler, to whom the remark quoted was made, is an apt illustration on the other hand, of a physician of the highest repute who first made his mark as a physiologist. So much to point a moral. Twenty years ago the cry was raised that there was too much science and not enough of professional training in the medical course: I doubt if that voices the sentiment to-day. Is there not good ground for the belief that the time spent at science as taught now should prove of peculiar and lasting value, that it gives the medico an abiding zest because he has a training and a grasp which keep him in touch with the scientific side of medicine and put him on a higher plane through life?

So-called empiricism had its day and it is, in fact, not yet over, and no one can deny that with but little more than their five natural senses and the use of their wits, our forefathers in the profession gave the race in their time good service. And none to-day are more ready to pay their tribute than those whose researches and experiments, and whose good fortune it is to have many instruments of precision, give them right to speak with authority. *Pari passu* with the growth of more