

ledged the truth of Harvey's discovery. From this time, physiology swept grandly on, aided by discoveries in the new science of chemistry. The laws of digestion, respiration, secretion, excretion, reproduction, nervous and muscular action were soon discovered; then pathology appeared; this study gave rise to histology, and now followed bacteriology, which, you are all well aware, is making considerable stir in our own ranks. I ought, perhaps, to have mentioned that therapeutics begat materia medica and chemistry, and they, in turn, evolved pharmacy.

Previous to the time of Galen, in the second century, there were several sects always contending with each other; afterwards these appear to have merged into one, the allopaths, until 1810, when "The Organon of Medicine" was published by Hahnemann, when allopaths and homœopaths began another therapeutic war. Now it was "*Contraria contrariis curantur*," against "*Similia similibus curantur*," and which has yet scarcely died out, although bacteriology is fast putting an end to all these narrowly limited views. One thing, our thanks are due to Hahnemann for having sounded the death-knell to polypharmacy and large dosage.

With the advancement of revolutionary thought, the science of medicine has now become an inductive science in many of its different parts. The part known as diagnosis is especially so. No doctor has any magic of finding out what ails a patient, or what his latent tendencies are. He must get his facts just as a detective does who wishes to run down a criminal, and the more facts he gets the more likely he is to be right in his conclusions. The great mass of people to-day still believe that doctors have some magic way of getting at a knowledge of disease, and a miraculous way of curing. They are praised for things they never do, and blamed for results of which they are entirely innocent. Where their work is most laborious, and their anxiety most intense, their pay, as a rule, is abuse only; every physician and dentist has this experience without exception.

Medical men as well as dentists, stand alone, among all others, striving with might and main to extinguish their own business. They preach temperance, virtue, and cleanliness, know full well that when the people come to follow their advice their occupations, like Othello's, will be gone; they establish boards of health to arrest the spread of disease, while they are well aware that such sanitary measures steal money from their pockets.

Dentists are doing the very same thing in their profession, establishing dental colleges, dental hospitals, for the benefit of the poor, and using every means in their power to educate the people up to preserving their teeth, preventing dyspepsia, with its long train of diseases which invariably follow. This they do knowing that the more their teaching is followed, the less money they will be able to make.