

preserved in the enamel the reminiscence of minerals, and in the dentine that of vegetables, which tolerates interference to such marvelous extent as to kindly submit to the removal of their sickened molecules and admit of their substitution by foreign substance.

The knowledge of these principles has grown so insidiously upon us as to extend the field of study necessary to make diagnosticians, so that to-day almost the most ignorant know more than the fathers of thirty years ago. To be respectably successful to-day, we must be able to master and control the whole field, in diagnosis and in execution of the redemptive procedure in pathological and surgical cases. The principal reason why we of to-day know more than our fathers is the result of the labors of a single man, some two centuries since, who penetrated the field of organology to a depth before unknown, unsuspected, and unlooked for. I refer to the renowned Leeuwenhoek, the inventor of the microscope. Important as was this discovery, it took a century and a half for learned men to acknowledge and appropriate it; and the necessity is upon us now to review by the light of this discovery the works of the best laborers in this field, to eliminate error and demonstrate true positions. The living economy, from lowest crystal to highest mammal, selects and appropriates, from merest pabulum, that of which it stands in need, wisely adjusting each elemental body in the proper relation to its fellows, to construct the harmonious whole of simplest or most complex body, and this is the measure of the physiology of the organic world. In the human organization, the culmination of mind and matter, anything that can exert an influence upon us, may tend to continue this harmonious functional action, or be the point of inception of inharmony, thus inaugurating pathological states. Thinking in an unintermitted effort, may so derange the nutrition of certain territories as to result in disease; but so few men are capable of thinking, and the many are so ready to accept at second hand and adopt the thoughts of others, that we need not very much distress ourselves with the fear of pathological action from this cause. Irregular breathing has its effect upon all the other functions of the body, by arresting the regular gyrations of circulation and digestion that take their origin in the respiratory function. Sudden arrest of mental attention and intense concentration of this same effort, are capable of producing this effect of stoppage of respiration for the time, until the mental tension is changed so as to permit the respiratory function to resume its sway. I merely mention these to show how important it is for