AESCULAPIUS*.

THE history of medicine has received very little attention from physicians, and yet its study is not merely of scientific value but an important source of practical information. To the layman it offers many features of interest. tensive branch of the general history of culture it is indispensable to the historian of civilization. Its study permits the philosopher to see the influence of his predecessors upon medicine and the influence of medicine on philosophy—a reciprocal interest which still exists. For the theologian the history of medicine has a scientific value, for once on a time theology and medicine were intimately united. The scientists will find an interest in tracing the development of the various natural sciences which began as off-shoots of medicine. knowledge of the history of medicine gives the man of genuine education the best means of estimating medical ability and activity.

When we review the labor of thousands of years and follow the advance of our science in all its devious and tedious ways; when we find how little service has been rendered to the main object of medicine—the cure of disease—we are likely to be disappointed. For in spite of all therapeutics the statement of the Psalmist is still true: "As for man his days are as grass; as a flower of the field so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone."

But if this department of medical science is well adapted to educate the physician in modesty, so also is it fitted to inspare him with just pride in his often-contested and self-sacrificing labors. The history of medicine may show the inadequacy of medical knowledge and its helplessness in struggling against the laws of nature, but it also brings to light the unwearied struggles of physicians of all ages to investigate those laws and to appropriate the knowledge acquired to the healing and bless-

^{*}An address by J. C. Connell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty, at the opening of the Medical classes for the Session of 1904-05.