

enthusiastic for pathological anatomy. Rokitansky counted his autopsies by thousands. The older physicians like Sydenham and Boerhaave found worthy successors in Louis, Schonlein, Franke, and Wunderlich.

Virchow's cellular pathology set up an entirely new viewpoint whence disease-processes could be observed. Charles Darwin's work on the "Origin of Species," Herbert Spencer's philosophy and Huxley's researches in comparative anatomy stimulated investigators in all sciences to examine into the evolution of phenomena, to consider the order of events in organic processes. Enormous strides continued to be made in physics and chemistry, and the new facts discovered in these branches permitted of the development of physiology by Ernst Brücke, Carl Ludwig, Emil Du Bois Reymond, Helmholtz and Claude Bernard, Caspar Fr. Wolff, Karl von Baer, Balfour and His unravelled the mysteries of embryonic development. Improvements in the microscope and in microscopic technique led to a deeper penetration into the mysteries of histology and microscopic anatomy, normal and abnormal, than the most enthusiastic could have hoped for a few years earlier. New instruments of all sorts were devised. Auenbrugger's percussion and Laennec's auscultation revolutionized physical diagnosis. The ophthalmoscope, the laryngoscope and the speculum had much to do with the establishment of the specialties of ophthalmology, laryngology and gynecology.

In the fight against infectious diseases a great victory had been won in the discovery of vaccination by Edward Jenner. Later on Henle's ingenious speculations concerning the nature of contagious diseases set many great minds in motion. With Pasteur and Koch came illumination. The infectious agent in the majority of infectious diseases is now known, can be cultivated in pure culture and can be utilized in animal experiment.

Physiological and pathological chemistry have been unveiling the mysteries of the fluids and solids of the body; pharmacology and toxicology are investigating the influences of drugs and poisons upon these. The application of Lister's happy idea with regard to wound infection, aided by the American-born boon of anesthesia and a bloodless technique, totally changed the aspects of surgery. Wound infection, if not entirely an event of the past, has been enormously reduced. The holiest places of the body are to-day invaded by the surgeon's knife; the abdomen, the thorax, the joint cavities and even the brain are frequently and fearlessly explored. The heart, the last organ of man to be made accessible to surgical treatment, can now be sutured with success.

But more time must not be spent in glancing at the past; it is necessary at once to look at the present and to divine, if it be possible, whither we are being led.