him to contribute his experience to the common fund. These are two valid reasons out of a possible three for my short-comings in this epitome.

It would be impossible in a short paper to present more than a condensed view of a few of the many fields of observation, which are continually opening up in our chosen tract of exploration. These will be given in as few words as is possible.

The advancement of practical medical knowledge may not be very striking from year to year, yet, experience teaches that apparently insignificant facts may be followed by momentous results. The observations and experiments of Galen over seventeen centuries ago, on the recurrent laryngeal nerves and on the functions of arteries, led to the great discoveries of nerve function and blood circulation. The investigations in respect to the work of the lymphatics made in the seventeenth century, led to our present knowledge of their important place in the animal economy. Bell's researches into nerve structure and function. made nearly eighty years ago, were a great stride forward towards the better understanding of the workings of the eerebro-spinal economy. Magendie used Bell's data, and by adding them to his own observations, based on experiment, he came a step farther into the light of truth. Little did Tyndall dream that when he was experimenting with a sunbeam which straggled into his study, he was gathering material to prove the germ theory, and in Listerism revolutionized the practice of surgery. Thus it always has been and always will be-one lays the foundation and another builds on it. One isolated fact may be a key to open a door into a veritable chamber of wonders. It is never to be forgotten that theory is always to be received with caution, but experimental

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