

heat, and so on. He classifies the different parts of the body, some as hollow and becoming narrower as they continue, like a bladder with a neck; some as hollow and extended, some solid and round, some flat and overhanging, some flat and extended, some long, some thick, some loose and soft, some round and hard, and he proceeds to consider the question which of these parts will be best fitted to draw and collect the moisture from the rest of the body, whether the hollow parts that are extended, or the solid and round parts, or the hollow parts that narrow as they continue, like a bladder with a neck. Evidently the last, he answers, as may be learned from the form of those parts of the body which are on the surface and open to observation, for, he continues, you may notice that the mouth, which is a hollow part, cannot draw in any water when it is opened wide, but if you protrude the lips and press them together so as to form a kind of tube you can draw in anything you like. Things of this form then within the body, he concludes, are best fitted to draw in and collect moisture or fluid. But by the same reasoning he deduces that things which are hollow and extended are best fitted to receive fluid which is poured in or rushes in, although such parts cannot draw in and collect fluid in the same manner as the others. In the same way he reasons that spongy and light parts, such as the spleen and lungs and breasts, drink up moisture and grow hard and are enlarged most commonly when moisture or fluid is added to them.

You see the first gropings of the intellect in this new science of physiology. It is very rudimentary, but there is a certain soundness of method in it, especially in the careful comparisons with the known forms and operations of nature. This method would have led men far if they had but continued to follow it. But they lost this road after the great bloom period of the Greek genius was past, and did not find it again for many centuries. I am but a layman on this subject, but it seems to me that the medical profession has hardly realized the historic value of the treatise *On Ancient Medicine* as laying the foundations of medical science.

The work of Hippocrates in this field of the sciences contributory to medicine has of course little value when compared