

which he uses to this end. The physician can no longer attend a meeting of scientific men and say that a certain drug will cure a certain condition; unless he can show the cause of the disease and the *modus operandi* of his cure, he will immediately subject himself to derision.

Man has, for so long, considered himself lord of creation, and the bright, particular star of perfection, that it is hard to bring him to a realization of the fact that he may be overestimating himself. He likes to be considered master of himself and of others, and his arguments are quite convincing if one but looks on the surface. The scientific man must look upon him, however, as a more or less beautiful machine, composed of many parts, and each part in turn composed of an elementary form of substance which we call a cell.

I would have you examine with me this elementary body to gain an understanding of many of the phenomena connected with the ever-present processes of birth, growth, development, decline and death. This cell is, to all intents and purposes, a living unit. Its size is so minute that high powers of the microscope are necessary to disclose it, but when once it is brought to view, we have revealed all the attributes of that most lordly animal, man himself, excepting a love for clothes and whiskey. Different types of structure have different types of cells; those of nerve tissues are not like those of muscular tissue, etc., but they are, notwithstanding, all constructed on the same plan. A little atom bounded by a wall like that of an egg, and containing a body or cell contents, with a living center or nucleus. To prove the fact that these cells are living and independent structures, it is only necessary to say that they possess the power to defend themselves against enemies and to propagate themselves. Resistance to disease and cure of diseased tissues is thus accounted for. This is no theoretical statement, but one that can be clearly and incontrovertibly demonstrated.

In the blood we have two sets of cells, the white and red corpuscles. The principal office of the white is to destroy poisonous germs. Now, in blood poisoning, nature immediately comes to the rescue of the individual by increasing its army of white corpuscles. Disease germs are surrounded and destroyed, surrounded by individual corpuscles, which absorb and destroy them, or being unequal to the conquest, throw themselves over the parapet, holding the invader in their grasp, and are thrown off by the system in the form of pus. A wonderful and interesting thing this process of increasing the army of defence at will; and no more wonderful than the