

Selected Article.

Medicine in the Nineteenth Century.*

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DR. ALLBUTT opened his address by reviewing the history of medicine from the earliest times, showing the manner of investigation and the method of arriving at the diagnosis. He reviewed briefly the experimental and the dialectic methods, and, in discussing the inductive method, he said that it consisted of two processes at least—one of observation, and the other of imagination. Then, coming down to the present time, he continued his address by saying :

"It would now seem that even in medicine the experimental method, which seemed forbidden to her, is making its way after all. If pathology never can become a science of direct experiment in the sense that physiology is so, it makes use of it as a second line of advance. If we cannot produce a pneumonia, we can study the results of cutting a nerve. In physiology the number of variables is embarrassing, yet in medicine it is far greater. No two cases of a disease are alike; temperament, race, season, circumstances—all variables—conspire to modify cases and inferences. It will always, indeed, be impossible in any branch of the biological sciences to isolate conditions and to repeat them as in chemistry and physics. Yet, as I have said, an approximation to such means is manifested in the bacteriological laboratory, where pure cultures are separated, their toxins tested in proportion to body weight, antitoxines calculated, and immunities predicted.

It would seem to be, in the study of immunities, that the physician will first attain the reward of scientific research in prediction. A science which cannot predict quantitatively is in an inchoate stage. Multiplication of corpuscles, like the increase of cell growth in a hypertrophied heart or kidney, is but a case of compensation—a measure of resistance to disturbance.

Whether we regard it from the static or the dynamic point of view, the conception of the *vis medicatrix naturae* gains newer force every

*Abstract of address delivered at the opening of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, October 17, 1898.