

because their actions have been the outcome of principles deep-hidden in their natures, sometimes, indeed, not formulated, but nevertheless creeds, since in them they have believed, and from them have flowed the motives, which have governed their acts?

All must agree as to the propriety of placing together such things as have the same substratum, and such ideas as spring from the same principles. This being the case none, surely, can object to our placing together as fellow-workers those whose labours tend towards the same end, even though their methods of working and the means adopted by them should be, in some measure, distinct. Hence all will perceive the justice of our associating the representatives of the *clerical* and *medical* professions; since not only are they labouring for the same end, but have also methods of working which, if differing in appearance, are yet the same in kind. At the same time no useful purpose can be served by any attempt to make the two touch at all points, or by any endeavour to make a homogeneous whole out of elements which may in some degree be heterogeneous.

Before proceeding further, however, it may be well to remark that, while we have associated two classes of the body-politic as being, in a peculiar sense, fellow-workers, we have no intention of separating them from the numbers of others who are drawn by invisible bonds near the clergy on the one hand or physicians on the other. Approaching the one are all church-workers, all benevolent hearts and charitable hands, and the thousands of souls silently communing with God; allied with the other is an army of workers, deep-delving in Nature's mine, who with single aim and earnest hearts are unravelling her mysterious secrets, and ever giving her treasures to supply the infinitude of human needs,—

"For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains around the feet of God."

Let us first inquire into the *position historically*, which the clergyman, and the physician have respectively held amongst the many elements making up the complete mass of human society. As far back as history or revelation bears us there seems to have attached to the priest, clergyman or minister, and to the medicine-man, physician or doctor, certain distinctive qualities, separating them to a less or greater degree from the ordinary body of the people. Not only has this been the case amongst oriental and classic nations, but it has been found existent amongst the savage aborigines of North America, the wandering Tartar hordes of Asia's steppes, and the dark Afric tribes of the equator. Sometimes the functions of both professions seem to have been united in one individual, while at others the two have been separate. But from whatever source our information comes, or whichever custom prevailed, one fact seems ever present, viz.: that some mysterious virtue and some hidden power have been associated with both. Why such should have come about seems at the first glance rather strange; but that some referee, to whom men might bear their moral and physical ills, should exist seems natural enough when it is remembered that it was

—"The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe,
With loss of Eden."

Indeed, as sagely remarked by Carlyle, "Had Adam remained in Paradise there had been no anatomy and no metaphysics."

Man has ever felt that not only is he affected by the human life surrounding him, but also that other influences, sometimes visible, at others invisible, are acting upon him; and that sometimes they have been good,