

man will ever civilize. So the scientific aspect, the male face of two visaged medicine, thinks of that female face, the empiric, with whom his lot is linked. He feels sometimes that his other half is the last thing science will ever render wholly rational. By dint of patient toil he improves her practice by showing her a reason now and then. No sooner that than she is off on a fresh flight into the inexplicable, and he must cudgel his brains anew to find her a fresh logical position.

The feminine, ever youthful trait in medicine, has to the student an undying charm. But on the whole, the countenance of medicine has of recent years, for the student, become masculinely severe. This head of medicine has indeed become the larger. Hydrocephalic in appearance though it may be, it is filled, not with water, but with reasoned facts. The development proceeds in the main from certain data acquired in the century just passed. For instance, the chemist, in discovering that all the million-sided chemical diversity of the perceptible universe is composed from a few—some 70—substances, therefore called elemental, discovered also that living matter, instead of containing elements different from and subtler than those of the dead world, consists of just a few of those very same ones. Further, the doctrine of the indestructibility of matter was demonstrated in a new form, namely, as the indestructibility of energy, and the convertibility of any one form of energy into other forms. Thus dead and living matter become united as subject material for study. It became really possible to consider the living body as a chemical and physical machine, a machine to which the laws of chemistry and physics can be applied.

But this scientific progress in medicine, fruitful of benefit to the community, lays on the community a burden of obligation. The empirical part of medicine is at once the most easy and the most difficult thing to teach. The preparation for learning it requires but little training in other subjects. Its facts lean on nothing but themselves.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

With the scientific part of medicine it is different. That is based upon initiatory studies. Medicine, historically traced, we find first drawing help from the simplest and nearest at hand of these adjuvant studies. First, she bent to the study of the gross form of the parts and organs of the body. The gross form of these is significant chiefly where they are machinery for application of mechanical powers. The greater part of the corporeal machinery is, however, not destined for such work, but has its