

I have enumerated these different branches of scientific medicine in the order heretofore mentioned, as past history (referring especially to tuberculosis) proves to us that the first erroneous conception of tuberculosis was disproven through biological experiments. The biologist at this time stood single-handed, fighting an army of men whose narrow-mindedness baffled and contradicted all of his ideas and thoughts, but he laid the foundation which coerced the pathologist to take up the thread thus laid down; and the latter, like many of his co-workers who devote their time and attention, and in many instances sacrifice their lives for the sake of science, received no remuneration for his work; on the contrary, the verdict of an ungrateful profession and public made light of his extensive labor.

Still, we know there were scientists who were not disheartened by the discredit thrown upon their arduous work, and we subsequently find the appearance of the bacteriologist. From this date, as you will later hear, we received our first positive information regarding bacteria life and that dreaded disease, tuberculosis. Although this occurred in the year 1882, we have now several other branches of scientific medicine to which you must listen, if you desire to keep trend with the rapid progress that is being made in the department of medicine through scientific research work.

I now refer to the hematologist, and only wish that there were more workers who could afford, or would have the will-power to throw aside all considerations of pecuniary benefit, and give their entire time and attention to the study of cell life; and this refers especially to the millions and millions of cells which comprise the blood in its entirety.

After dwelling upon this part, I shall conclude my paper by giving special attention to the etiology of tuberculosis as it is now understood, to the prophylaxis and treatment, which, according to my opinion, are based upon research work on the lines of biology, pathology, bacteriology, hematology, and clinical work, to all of which I would invite your kind indulgence.

From the time of the microscopical studies of Lebert and Reinhardt dates the clear fact that the key to all problems is to be looked for in histological research; and following these advices, we have Virchow, who inaugurated a new era in the history of pathology, when he pronounced that all functions of the body in health and disease are but the manifestations of either the activity or dormancy of cell life.

Tuberculosis, with its large mortality, was first observed five centuries before the Christian era; and in fact was at that time known under the name of phthisis, which latter term was accepted for all disorders which brought on wasting of body substances. In later years the term *phthisis* was confined to cachetic disturbances of the respiratory system, although the credit for first calling