

cal man, and yet guided by his genius, he opens new paths across the most arduous studies of medical science.

Dr. Sedillot, an Alsatian, to whom belongs the honor of originating the word "microbe," said of the discoveries of our great magician: "We have seen the conceptions and birth of a new surgery, a daughter of science and art, which will be one of the greatest wonders of our century, and with which the names of Pasteur and Lister will remain gloriously connected."

We have lived to see this fulfilled, and as the result in almost every department, medicine from being a mere system of empiricism has become in the last twenty-five years a science.

Hydrophobia.

To the majority of civilized people Pasteur's name is best known as the apostle of the cure of hydrophobia. The terrible nature of the disease no doubt added to this interest, but his method of meeting it was but the outcome and development of his discovery in connection with chicken cholera anthrax. After experimenting on dogs he found the presence of the microbe most largely in the brain of the rabid dog, though also in the saliva. He then proceeded to act upon the virus by inoculation without interruption on a chain of as many as a hundred rabbits, and obtained a fixed virus. This was suspended in air and the microbes thus weakened. Vaccination with this would produce immunity from the dreaded disease. He had mastered the problem as was shown afterwards by a commission of the Academy. In the year 1888, President Carnot inaugurated the Pasteur Institute in Paris for the cure of Hydrophobia. This has proved a boon to the whole civilized world.

The True Man.

After reciting his wonderful discoveries, which made him a saviour of life and property, witnessing his election to be one of the "Forty Immortals" of the French Academy, and observing the widespread celebration of the 70th birthday of Pasteur, to recount the honors heaped upon him from all quarters would be "to paint the lily" or "to gild fine gold." His works follow him.

While we admire the honesty and candor of the great scientist, yet it is with pain we see him after the siege of Paris, when he saw his country bleeding and torn, decide to return his diploma of Doctor of Medicine received a number of years before from the German University of Bonn; and again, while respecting him, we are saddened to see Pasteur refuse from the Kaiser William of Germany, the badge of the Order of Merit. Like Victor Hugo he could not forgive the wrong as he saw it of consenting to the wrenching of Alsace and Lorraine from his native land.

The Christian.

Scientist, independent thinker, intellectual pugilist, and severe patriot as he was, there was in Pasteur a deeply religious spirit. While undemonstrative and reticent even to his intimate friends on sacred things, he had deep reverence, and held to all the institutions of the religious life of his native country. At the great funeral in Notre Dame the hierarchy, the government, societies of learning, science and art, and the people were all there to admit that:

"He bought, with price of purest breath,
A grave among the eternal."

As a scientist he claimed absolute liberty of research; but his spiritual sentiment caused him to claim for the inner moral life the same liberty. He