

reflect itself in microscopic form, that there is greater likeness between my nerve-cells, the nerve-cells of a fish, than between my nerve-cells and my own muscle cells—despite the blood relationship between these latter. And in the commonwealth of cells that constitutes each one of us, goes forward day long, night long, as in the body politic. The birth of new units to replace the ones outworn, the subordination of many individual purposes to one, the sacrifice and destruction of the individual life for the benefit of the many.

Trained in study of such an organism, surely the biologist and the medical man will be the last to underrate the importance of organization to the community for the commonweal. Therefore I am rejoiced, but I am not surprised that it is your faculty of medicine which to-day, in its public spiritedness, erects and installs these fine laboratories, this potent addition to the organization of your community, for its activities in medicine and biological science. I would also, as a friend among you, offer you my congratulations on the consolidation of your two schools of medicine. Union means not only greater strength, but the more effective application of strength. I need not to this assembly extol medicine. Many of her votaries are here; I venture to count myself as one. But to-day the relation toward her of education is a matter on which our minds are naturally set. Am I wrong if in regard to this it rises saliently to me that from the educational standpoint, medicine, like Janus of old, in a good sense, bears a double face. On the one hand, she is an empiric. She has learned to cure by what the comparative psychologist calls the "method of trial and error." Conquests over sickness acquired purely as result of experience, without help either from a priori or from inductive reasoning. And great and glorious is the role of her achievement on these lines. Of her humanitarian triumphs probably still—certainly until a generation ago—the greater share is assignable to this part. The use of quinine in malaria, the curative effects of the iodides and various metals, the discovery of chloroform and ether as anaesthetics, these and the names of a long line of famous physicians from the renaissance down to some as justly famous as the past, and with us now to-day, suffice to certify the inestimable gifts that medicine as empiric has given to mankind in his suffering. This face of medicine well may wear a garland.

#### MEDICINE A SCIENCE.

In her other aspect, medicine is not an empiric, but a scientist. Who will refute me if I assert that medicine is as well an art as a science. Somewhere it is said that woman is the last thing