

described to you has been based upon animal research. Many of the advances made have been for the immediate benefit of the lower animals. Surely no one would venture to contend soberly that Pasteur was brutal and deserving of denunciation when, for the ultimate saving of innumerable thousands of sheep, he sacrificed a few score. I would say in all reverence, "How much, then, is a man of more value than a sheep!" Surely we act rightly if in the hope of saving men's lives, of adding to the health and well-being of our fellows, we, taking all care that they suffer a minimum of pain, employ the lower animals. Attack, I say, other painful practices in connection with the lower animals that are performed for our advantage and enjoyment. Wage a crusade against pigeon-shooting, against fishing and fox-hunting; cease maiming cattle, horses and fowls for pecuniary benefit, for comfort, or for purposes of food, and then, and only then, break out against those whose aims are higher and nobler. Thank God, our profession stands above every other in its reputation for humane feeling, and our profession unanimously supports those of its members who devote their lives to research. Perhaps it will be retorted that I am wrong in employing the term "unanimously," for that great physiologist and man of science of the antivivisectionists, Mr. Lawson Tait, is dead against us. With all due acknowledgment of Lawson Tait's genius and marvellous power as an operative surgeon, I contend that he is no more a man of science, in the true acceptation of the term, than a skilled carpenter is, in ordinary parlance, a professor of applied mechanics. The very fact that the antivivisectionists fall back upon him as their medical mainstay proves my contention.

It may be also that among my colleagues there are those who would fain have me urge the claims of pure science apart from practical results. I own the rectitude of this plea. Science is not to be pursued for immediate results. The Professor of Chemistry—Pasteur—little thought that in beginning his studies upon the crystallisation of tartaric acid he was starting upon the path that would revolutionize medicine and make him the greatest benefactor that France and the world at large has ever possessed. The insignificant parish doctor in Posen—Koch—