

It next appeared in Italy where papers and monographs were published commending the method as early as 1866. It was not, however, until 1872 that practical experimenters, Gorini and Palli, published, separately, the results of their experiments, and, in 1873, Professor Brunetti, of Padua, detailed his experience, exhibiting the results in the form of ashes, etc., with a model of his furnace at the great exhibition at Vienna of that year. With the publicity thus secured may be said to date the history of modern cremation. In the following year movements in favor of the establishment of cremation as the most satisfactory means of disposal of the bodies of the dead were inaugurated in Italy, in France, in England and in the United States. The objections made were many and vexatious. In Italy, where cremation was first practised upon an extensive scale, its more general use was retarded by the fact that the law did not allow the cremation of the bodies of those who previous to death had expressed the wish, even by means of testamentary signification, if their legal representatives objected. A notable case was that of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, who gave minute instructions as to the disposal of his remains by means of cremation. His family and friends opposed the plan in the most determined manner and, in consequence, those to whom he had entrusted the task, were unable to carry out his wishes. The occurrence gave rise to considerable agitation but it was not until 1891 that, on the passing of the new Italian burial law, the deceased was given the absolute right to determine whether his body should be buried or burned.

In France the adoption of cremation was delayed by the fear that the process would afford an opportunity to criminals to forever destroy any trace of their crimes. The report of a commission of municipal councillors and sanitarians