

temper of dogs, and chicken cholera can be prevented by inoculation. The exact method of the propagation of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been made out, which is the first stage in discovering a remedy. The ravages of epidemic fever in cattle and analagous diseases of horses and sheep have ceased since their nature and mode of prevention have been discovered by vivisectional methods. and hydrophobia is now robbed of its terrors. Glanders, a disease "as infectious as syphilis and as fatal as tuberculosis," can only be diagnosed by the method of inoculating animals.

Another use vivisectional experiments have been put to is in the detection of murderers who have resorted to poison. The notorious Lamson, who was executed in England in 1883, may be mentioned. He used aconite to kill his victim, and the presence of the drug was only proved by its effect on small animals. If it were not for this, secret poisoners might enjoy all the immunity that was formerly obtained in the days of the Borgias.

It will be permissible to place in evidence some important statements on the value of vivisection. The International Medical Congress, held in London in 1881, which was attended by three thousand physicians and surgeons from Great Britain, America, and foreign countries, passed unanimously the following resolution: "That this Congress records its conviction that experiments on living animals have proved of the utmost service to medicine in the past, and are indispensable for its future progress, and while deprecating the infliction of unnecessary pain, it is of opinion that in the interests of man and of animals it is not desirable to restrict competent persons in the performance of such experiments."

At the same Congress, Mr. Simon, principal officer of the Government Board, speaking in connection with diseases of horned cattle, of carbuncle and marsh-fever, ventured to say "that in the records of human industry it would be impossible to point to work of more promise to the world, and they are contributions which from the nature of the case have come, and could only have come, from experiments on living animals." Before the British Medical Association, in 1881, Professor Humphrey declared "almost every advance in our knowledge of the working of the human body has been made through vivisection."

As Mr. Wilks puts the case for England, "All the leading men in Europe, those who are best capable of forming a true judgment have expressed their opinion strongly in favor of experiments on animals, and have at the same time supported their opinion by an exposition of facts. Opposed to these savants are certain lords and ladies, certain bishops and members of Parliament, who, with