

operation on the Crown Prince he became Sir Morell Mackenzie. Germany with liberal hand has bestowed honors upon her military heroes, but her greatest scientist, Virchow, wears no decoration on his breast.

But times are changing and all classes of people are changing with them. Charles Darwin, weak in body, but a giant in mind, teaching a doctrine repugnant to the majority of mankind, wrung from the greatest universities of England recognition, and obtained a resting place for his ashes among the heroes of his land. People are beginning to recognize the fact that brain is mightier than muscle, that he who saves is greater than he who destroys, that he who builds is more to be honored than he who tears down, that the Pasteurs and Victor Hugos are better than the Napoleons. In this change, sanitary Science, or the prevention of disease and death, is beginning to receive the recognition which it deserves. We have already referred to the labors of Pettenkofer at Munich. Koch in his great laboratory at Berlin has demonstrated the true cause of cholera and consumption. Eberth has succeeded in isolating the germs of typhoid fever. Pasteur in France protects the domestic animals against anthrax and man against hydrophobia. Burdon-Sanderson, Klein, and others in England, have done valuable health work. Laboratories of Hygiene are in operation not only in Germany and France, but in Austria, Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Russia. In 1887 the Michigan State Board of Health and the Regents of the State University united in asking an appropriation of \$70,000 for building and equipping laboratories of hygiene and auxiliary sciences. The people generally, took up the request. The business men's Association, representing more than 1,800 business men, petitioned that the appropriation be granted. The secretary of the Dairymen's Association interested himself and the Association in the work. Scientific societies and eminent sanitarians outside of the State joined in urging the appropriation. The leading newspapers, without reference to party, did for it a great work. The bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote and had in the House many more than the required majority. But by the antagonism of the Governor, the amount was cut down to \$35,000, half the sum allowed by the Legislature. With this, the laboratory is being constructed and

the work has already been begun, the first quarterly report having just been issued and by it the people of the State may judge as to their wisdom in establishing the laboratory.

The work thus begun will grow until every State in the Union and each Province in Canada will have its hygienic laboratory.

Now, suppose that some foreign foe should invade the United States each year and slay 35,000 persons and disable ten times that number, or suppose that no lives were destroyed, but \$35,000,000 worth of property should be seized by this foe and carried away, what would be the result? The clash of arms would be heard from one side of the continent to the other. The surplus in the treasury would trouble us no longer. It would be exhausted immediately in equipping armies for the field and navies for the sea. Millions of dollars and thousands of lives would be freely given to protect the property and lives of the citizen, *especially the property*.

On our side of the lakes we believe in protecting property. We throw special protection about our infant industries, and you seem to have some protection ideas, at least you appear to have great solicitude at present for a few fish which have escaped into the Atlantic.

Our Governments build upon every dangerous rock a light-house to protect the property of those whose ships ride upon the sea. The Signal Service, maintained in the United States at a cost of more than one million of dollars annually, gives daily warning of approaching storms, and watches most closely every change in barometer and temperature. Even the clouds cannot float in the sky without having their movements observed, chronicled and telegraphed all over the country. Through its efficient Bureau of Animal Industry, the general government of the United States has done much in the scientific investigation of some of the diseases of our domestic animals. As soon as an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia or swine-plague is reported, an expert is sent from Washington to investigate the matter. Skilful bacteriologists study the germs of these diseases, and work really of great value is done.

The building of light-houses, the establishment and maintenance of the Signal Service and of the Bureau of Animal Industry are all praiseworthy. But what are the Governments on this side of the