

## ANTI VIVISECTION.

The Inaugural Addresses at the opening of the Medical Schools, in connection with the great hospitals, were remarkable this year by the fact that several of the principal lecturers warned their audiences of the dangers which threaten medical education, by reason of the present rage for physiological research, which can exert little, if any, good influence in the curriculum of the doctors. Medicine is an art and not a science; it can never become a true science because the human body is not a test-tube in which certain re-agents always act in an identical manner. Yet strange to say, the theory of medicine which holds the field to-day is that which endeavors to reduce the healing art to certain laws and rules, like those which obtain in the chemists' or the electricians' laboratories.

The movement against physiological cruelty which daily gains strength in this and other countries is beginning to tell on the medical authorities, loudly as they protest against it as a crusade of sentimentalists and faddists. The influential, though relatively small, body of medical scientists who are striving to dominate our physicians, and control not only the medical but the lay press, are already aware of the real nature of the anti-vivisection movement. It is no longer possible to despise the crusade against scientific cruelty. There are signs that it must be reckoned with,

Dr. Byron Bramwell, delivering the introductory address at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, said:—

"There seems to be an impression that, from a scientific point of view, the results obtained from the observation of the effect of disease in the living man are on quite a different, an inferior, platform to the results obtained from the observation of the effects of experimental lesions in the lower animals. It seems too frequently to be thought that because an observation is made on man, and because it is clinical, or rather clinico-pathological, it is of comparatively little value. Generally speaking, far more importance seems to be attached to the experimental observations made in laboratories on monkeys and dogs, or even on guineapigs and rabbits, than to the clinical and clinico-pathological observations made in hospitals on man. Against this way of looking at the

matter, I desire to enter an emphatic protest."

Dr. Garret Anderson, at the London School of Medicine for Women, declared that the experimental "method in physiology does not necessarily include vivisection." While protesting that her school afforded its alumni the best possible medical education, she declared that "at this School there never has been any vivisection."

At a debate on vivisection, held recently at university College, London, the lecturers of the National Anti-Vivisection Society so ably presented the case against cruel experiments in physiological research, that an opponent was fain to confess that he would concede seven-eighths of the Anti-Vivisection case, but would take his stand for research on the fact that experiment was necessary for abstract science, leaving aside altogether its utility to practical medicine. It is openly admitted in the Vienna schools that the object of medical education is to train men to make an exact diagnosis, as for treatment of disease that is of no consequence. In the words of a professor, the object of a hospital physician is "to make a diagnosis of his patient's case during life and verify it on the post-mortem table."—Herald of Health, London.

## SOME "HEALTH" RECIPES

## GRAPE CATSUP

Grape catsup is an especially delicious table sauce, and is made as follows:

Boil seven pounds of grapes, merely pinched from the stems, and mashed a little, in a bowl set in a kettle of boiling water. When they have cooked in this way for an hour, strain through a sieve fine enough to keep back the skins and seeds. Add three and a half pounds of sugar, a pint of vinegar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon and the same of cloves. Cook the mixture until it is thick.

## BAKED TOMATOES

Six large smooth tomatoes, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, one tablespoonful of butter and one of sugar, one cupful of bread crumbs. Arrange the tomatoes in a baking pan; cut thin slices from the smooth end of each tomato, with a small spoon scoop out as much of the pulp and juice as possible without injuring the shape. Mix the