

their Secretary that 'they do not know a single case of wanton cruelty.' The report also recommended 'that no ban be placed upon vivisection.' "

The teachers of physiology addressed a memorial to the House of Commons, in which it was stated: "We repeat the statement, which most of us have made before the Commission, that within our personal knowledge the abuses in connection with scientific investigation, against which in this bill it is proposed to legislate, do not exist, and never have existed in this country. The memorial was signed by Professor Sharpley, University College, London; Dr. William Carpenter, London Hospital; Professor G. Humphrey, Cambridge; Professor Rutherford, Edinburgh; Dr. Pavy, Guy's Hospital; Dr. M. Foster, Trinity College, Cambridge; Dr. Bourdon Sanderson, University College, London; Dr. Robert McDonald, Dublin; Professor Redfern, Belfast; Professor Cleland, Galway; Professor Charles Cork; Professor McKendrick, Glasgow; Dr. Pye-Smith, Guy's Hospital; Professor Yeo, King's College, London; Mr. Charles Yule, Magdalen College, Oxford; Professor Gamgee, Owen's College, Manchester.

The Belgian Special Commission's report, published in July, 1890, practically substantiates this position. Notwithstanding the failure of a Royal Commission to obtain evidence of the abuse of physiological vivisection in Great Britain, the Legislature was induced in 1876 to pass an enactment in which it is prescribed:

1. That experiments must be performed with a view only to the advancement by new discovery of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging human life, or alleviating human suffering.

2. That they must be performed in a registered place.

3. By a person holding a license.

4. The animal must, during the whole experiment, be under the complete influence of some anæsthetic.

5. It must be killed before it recovers consciousness.

6. Experiments must not be performed for demonstration.

7. They may be performed for the purpose of acquiring manual skill.

In 1883 Mr. Reid introduced another bill, but it never came to a discussion. If it had passed it would have stopped all progress in physiology, pathology, and pharmacology in those places coming under the influence of its provisions. The Home Secretary, Sir W. Harcourt, affirmed at the time "that under the then existing circumstances there was very little infliction of pain, and what suffering was caused was abundantly justified for the benefit of humanity at large."