

years ago in that ever-fascinating portion of the Zoological Gardens in London, known as the monkey house.

Dr. Neill Arnott says: "A new house was built to receive the monkeys, and no expense was spared, which in the opinion of those intrusted with its management could ensure to those natives of a warm climate all attainable comfort and security. Unhappily, however, it was believed that the object would be best secured by making the new room nearly like what an English gentleman's drawing-room is. For warming it two ordinary drawing-room grates were put in as close to the floor as possible, and with low chimney openings, that the heated air in the room should not escape by the chimneys, whilst the windows and other openings in the walls above were made as close as possible. Some additional warm air was admitted through openings in the floor from around hot water pipes placed beneath it. For ventilation in cold weather openings were made in the skirting of the room, close to the floor, with the erroneous idea that the carbonic acid gas, produced by the respiration of the animals, being heavier than the other air in the room would separate from this and escape above. When all this was done, about sixty healthy monkeys, many of which had already borne several winters in England, were placed in the room. A month afterwards more than fifty of them were dead, and the few remaining ones were dying. It was only necessary to open, in the winter, part of the ventilating apparatus near the ceiling which had been prepared for the summer, and the room became at once salubrious. The cause of this mortality was consumption.

There are two other diseases which through the labors of bacteriologists, have, during the last few years, been largely robbed of their terrors, terrors which were not merely those of the mind, for the victims to either of them almost invariably succumbed, namely, rabies or so-called hydrophobia, and tetanus or lockjaw. As soon as bacteriology discovered that these diseases were caused by micro-organisms a cure was sought, not in haphazard, but in truly scientific, manner. Pasteur, by a process of attenuation of the virus, cultivated in some of the lower animals, chiefly rabbits and horses, having produced a remedy which has undoubtedly saved many lives from the most awful forms of death known to mankind. The Pasteur Institute in Paris, and its branch in New York, are to-day monuments to his indefatigable researches.

Diphtheria also, that disease so fatal to children and the *bête noir* of every parent, has by similar means had its mortality very largely reduced. Few deaths among children are more distressing than those caused by laryngeal diphtheria—the little patient, with anxious face, gasping for breath, and