

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject

Vivisection

File No.

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject

Harper Letters, Feb. 19, 1900

File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



Cat. No. 30-5902

For use in all Filing Systems

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

File No.

Unrecorded

Name or Subject

Date

Regarding

SEE

File No.

Letter, Feb 19, 1900



For use in all Filing Systems
Cat. No. 30-5802

The cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of paper. Describe matter for identification purposes. The paper, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE".

Thomas.

Wool

Alexander, Pulaski Co., Arkansas.
February 2^d 1895.

Rev. Dr. Harper,

President of the University of Chicago.
Dear Sir,

I learn with honor
and astonishment that you are making great
efforts to establish a bacteriological and physi-
ological laboratory in the University of Chicago,
and must answer to my conscience and my
Lord if I do not address you on the subject.
Being a close student of the bible you must
believe you have somewhere found authority
to commit the atrocious cruelty of vivisection
on the most helpless and innocent of God's crea-

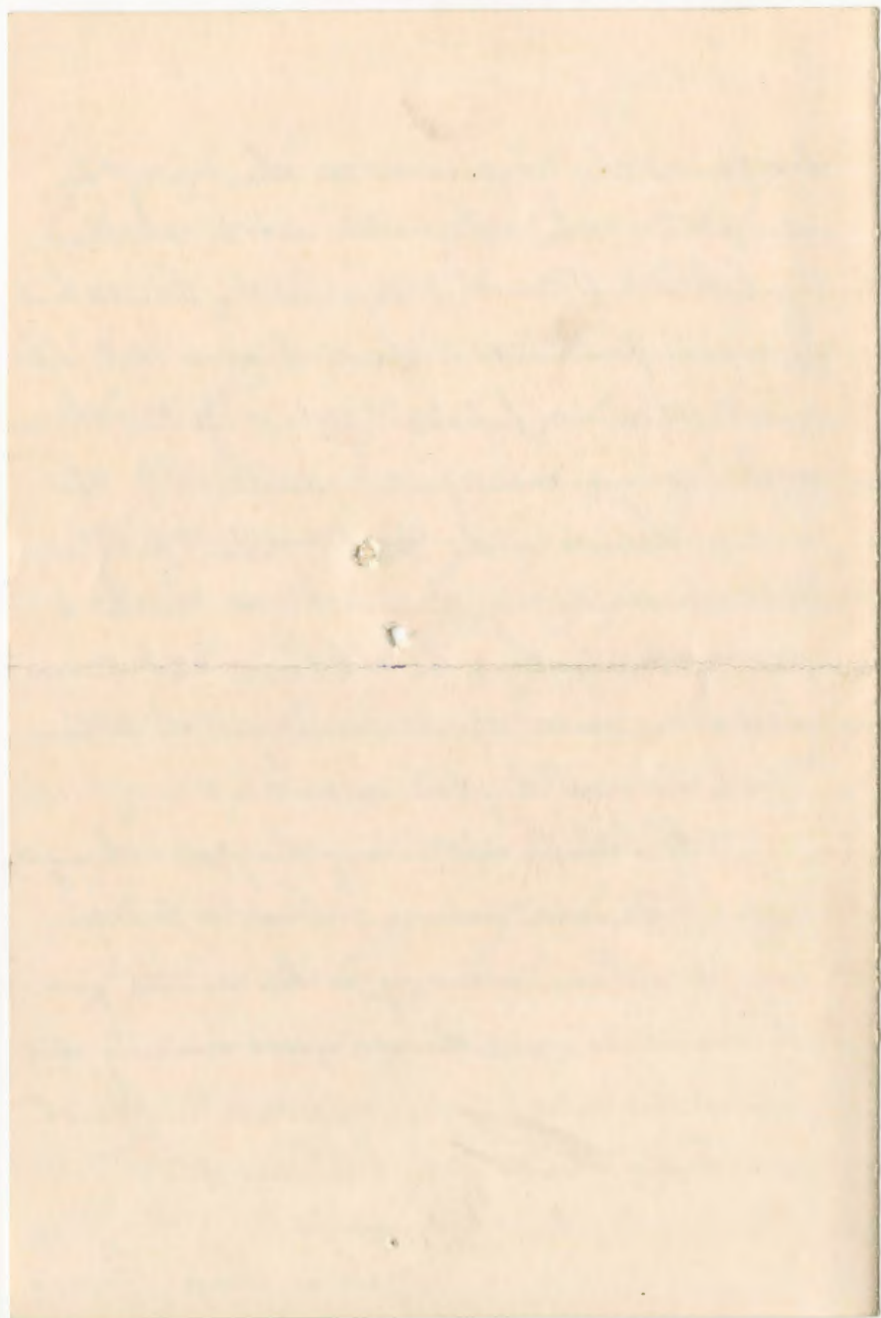
times, for the advancement of what certain persons call "science", I protest I have found nothing of the kind in that sacred book, but only, that in both Heaven and Earth, "Love is the fulfilling of the law." I am a Presbyterian both by birth and choice and the stern doctrines of my church are as dear to me as my life, but if you can show me where God gives any one permission to torture His creatures to death, I will abjure my religion and turn Buddhist. Are you aware Sir, that the position taken by such men as yourself, who profess to be priests of the living God, is doing more to disgrace the name of Christianity, more to make infidels and perpetuate Heathenism, than every thing else combined. No wonder they are building a Buddhist

temple in San Francisco as there may be
one place where they will not be shocked
by Christians(?) cruelty; no wonder a Buddhist
journal published in Santa Cruz said, "Let
our brethren in Japan keep an eye on those
of their young countrymen educated in the
Torture Schools in the West." How pitiful
that the Society of Jains should have to
plead so abjectly with Christians not to es-
tablish an institute in India for the torture
of the animals they love so well.

If I have written any thing that I ought
not, I humbly ask my God to pardon
me for I am pleading in His name for
His creatures, and though your learning and
power were never before equalled on earth,
yet would I not fear to do my duty.

Very truly yours,

Sara Sharp Thomas.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
HULL LABORATORY OF ANATOMY

Chicago, Dec. 9, 1902

My dear President Harper:-

I have been watching with a great deal of interest the animadversions upon the University in connection with vivisection, in the daily papers. With such a sensational press as we have and with the anti-vivisection crank omnipresent, we can scarcely hope to avoid some of this notoriety. I was glad to see Dr. Keen's sensible article distributed by the Associated Press in this morning's papers. Gallinger should certainly be suppressed. He has become a nuisance to the country; but there is no doubt that he has a good deal of influence in the Senate and must be constantly watched.

With regard to the long telegram which was sent to you yesterday, I may say that

I made careful inquiry this morning with regard to the dogs received on Saturday, and find that two of them are common curs which certainly could not be anyone's pet dogs. The third one was found by one of the students, wandering about one of the dormitories here and was simply brought into the laboratory temporarily. It looks as though it might be a somewhat better dog, and is being held in the hope that someone may miss his dog and seek it. Every precaution is taken by my janitor in regard to the reception of dogs. He will not receive an animal that looks as though it were at all a good dog, and in case a dog of the better sort does happen to get in, it is put to one side and kept for some time in the hope that the owner may claim it. Further, it should not be lost sight of that the majority of the dogs we use are not employed for vivisection at all. They are killed outright and the tissues are used post-mortem.

Of course some vivisection is done, and has to be done, but it is always conducted most humanely, and only when absolutely necessary.

Yours faithfully,

Lewellys F. Barker

President Wm. R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

HULL LABORATORY OF ANATOMY
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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and also the dog and used it. Every five-
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regarding to the dogs received on January 1,
I have carefully studied this matter with

1729 Chestnut St., Phila.,

March 17th, 1900.

To the Physicians and others who were invited
to attend the Hearing on the Antivivisection
Bill in Washington on February 21st, 1900,

Dear Sir:-

I have just received from the Hon. James McMillan a copy of Senate Bill No. 34 as amended by the Antivivisectionists, in which all of the old Bill after the enacting clause is stricken out and a new Bill substituted for it. I presume that it will be represented that this amended Bill is in answer to our objections and it might be supposed, unless we immediately and methodically protest, that we acquiesce in this amended Bill. How far the amended Bill is from meeting our objections will appear from the following brief enumeration of the principal alterations:-

1. It applies only to warm-blooded animals instead of all vertebrates.
2. Experiments to acquire "surgical experience" are now permitted.
3. Other anesthetics beside ether and chloroform are allowed.
4. "Tests of foods" and "experiments relating to the communicability of disease" (whatever that may mean) are added to the experiments in which the animal need not be anesthetized or killed afterward.
5. Permission to illustrate lectures by animal experiments in hospitals is withdrawn.
6. The requirements for special certificates to experiment on a dog, cat, mule or ass are omitted.
7. The minimum age limit for a license is fixed at 21 instead of 25.

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3. Other anesthetics besides ether and chloroform are al-

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4. "Tests of foods" and "experiments relating to the

communicability of disease" (whether or not they mean) are added to

the experiments in which the animal need not be anesthetized or

killed afterward.

5. Permission to illustrate lectures by animal experi-

ments in hospitals is withdrawn.

6. The regulations for special certificates to experi-

ment on a dog, cat, rabbit or ass are omitted.

7. The minimum age limit for a license is fixed at 21

instead of 25.

8. All places where experiments are performed must be approved and registered. In the old Bill this was mandatory only for places of instruction.

9. Reports must be furnished to the Commissioners in any desired form or detail as to methods, number, species of animals used, results of experiments on Jan. 1st and July 1st of each year, and these reports must be published, excepting that reports of unfinished series of experiments may be deferred for six months. In this respect the new Bill is worse than the old, which did not make mandatory this requirement, did not specify day for reports and did not mention number and species of animals used.

All of the greatest evils of the old Bill persist, such as placing the entire control of licenses and in general the administration of the law in the hands of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia, who are not men skilled in scientific matters, yet have absolute arbitrary authority to grant, refuse or annul certificates; the appointment by the President of four inspectors without any qualifications prescribed, inspectors who would unquestionably be appointed, at least in part, from the ranks of the miscalled "Humane Society of Washington", utterly ignorant of scientific matters and hostile to all experiments; the absolute prohibition of all experiments in which the animal must survive after the operation in order to test the results, with the exception of inoculations, tests of drugs, medicines or foods, tests of surgical procedure and the obscurely described "experiments relating to the communicability of disease." All experiments to determine the function of an organ, for instance, by a gastric fistula, trephining, experiments on the liver, thyroid extirpation, etc. are prohibited; also all experiments (except the three classes above specified), the purpose of which would be defeated by the use of anesthetics and all confirmatory experiments are prohibited. In a word, all physiological and patholog-

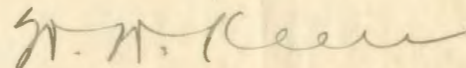
as one of those protesting against
the final bill. I beg would respectfully
request that in case the substitute
bill is to be considered and a further
hearing be given to those who
object to it, it be given.
The second document which came,
an ^{advised} reply to find much some objections
already urged I ask in the essential
point - It seems that a Th-
future the class of ~~scientific~~ ^{scientific} ~~investigations~~
must be made in exactly the
same way that they have been
made in the past - This ~~assumes~~
shakes at the roots of all scientific
work whether biological or
for the very essence of such is
always to make use of new methods
& new ways means of collecting,
a problem.

ical experiments requiring the survival of the animal, with the very limited exceptions already mentioned, are absolutely prohibited.

The additional restrictions imposed by the new Bill concerning approval and registration of places and concerning published reports on experiments would be almost insuperable obstacles to scientific progress and its humane results.

I beg that you will immediately write to the Hon. James McMillan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, protesting against the amended Bill on the ground, first, that it is practically as objectionable as the first; secondly, that if it is to be considered, we would respectfully request another hearing and, thirdly, that we beg the Committee, as no such Bill is necessary for the protection of animals, that they will foster scientific progress and thus benefit the human race and animals instead of putting legislative obstacles in the way.

very respectfully yours,

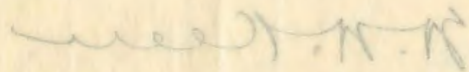


President,
American Medical Association.

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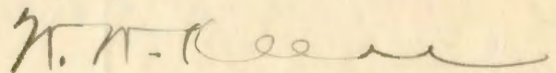
Philadelphia, Pa.,

Feb. 13th, 1900.

My dear Doctor:-

A conference of the opponents of the Senate Bill No.34, the Antivivisection Bill, will be held at the house of Dr. S. C. Busey, 901 16th St., N.W., Washington, on the evening of Feb. 20th at 8 o'clock, to agree upon our method of procedure. I hope you will be able to be present.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. H. Keen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

President,
American Med. Association.

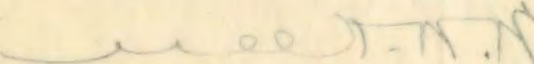
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President,
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American Medical Association

Next Annual Meeting at Atlantic City, N.J., June 5-8, 1900.

PRESIDENT—W. W. KEEN, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST VICE-PRES.—CHAS. A. WHEATON, ST. PAUL, MINN.

SECOND VICE-PRES.—E. D. FERGUSON, TROY, N.Y.

TREASURER—HENRY P. NEWMAN, CHICAGO.

SECRETARY—GEORGE H. SIMMONS, CHICAGO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15th, 1900

In Donnell

My dear President Harper:-

I am extremely sorry to learn that you cannot be present at the hearing on the 21st. In lieu of that, therefore, will you not kindly send as strong a type-written statement of your views and at as great length as you can find time for, addressed to the Hon. James McMillan, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia? My reason for asking this is that all such communications are printed in the report of the Committee and the views of the President of the University of Chicago would have very great weight.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Keen

President.



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TREASURER—HENRY P. NEWMAN, CHICAGO.

SECRETARY—GEORGE H. SIMMONS, CHICAGO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1900.

My dear President Harper:

I was extremely sorry to miss seeing you yesterday because there were several things I wanted to talk to you about, but more especially about the anti-vivisection matter. I had planned if possible, to have you and Presidents Angell, ~~Eliot~~, Hadley, ~~Low~~ and Gilman present on the 21st of February at the hearing for and against the anti-vivisection bill. I regard this hearing as the most important ~~pivotal~~ point as to the progress of medicine by research that has occurred in this country. Undoubtedly the friends of the bill will marshal their strongest forces and we shall be at great disadvantage if we cannot show a strong front. I very earnestly hope that you can be there and take part in the discussion on the subject. As soon as this bill is passed in the District of Columbia, the effort will be made in Illinois and elsewhere, and every school of medicine will soon feel the restrictions which they desire to place upon progress.

We had a most delightful time with your committee yesterday and I learned a good deal myself beside I hope, imparting some useful information to them. I think that such interchanges of

Chicago Medical Association

From Annual Meeting at Atlantic City, N.J., May 15, 1900.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1900.

Respectfully,
I am very glad to hear of your
interest in the subject of
the anti-vivisection bill, and
I am sure that your efforts
will be successful.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1900.



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I was extremely sorry to miss seeing you yesterday be-
cause there were several things I wanted to talk to you about, but
more especially about the anti-vivisection matter. I had planned
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American Medical Association

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

PHILADELPHIA,

views are most important for mutual progress. I wish we might

have them much oftener.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Keen

President.

P.S. If you can let me know by telegraph that you can be in Washington on the 21st, it would be a great help to me in arranging our program. The hearing is at 10 a.m., Feb 21 in the room of the Senate Com. on the D. C. There will be a preliminary conference in the Evening of the 20th to complete arrangements.

International Medical Association

Two Annual Meetings at Atlantic City, N.J., July 22-25, 1922

Office of the President

PRESIDENT: W. B. RAY, New York
VICE-PRESIDENT: CHAS. A. WHITTAKER, St. Louis
RECORDS & SECRETARY: E. C. TAYLOR, New York
TREASURER: HENRY C. KENNEDY, Chicago
SECRETARY: GEORGE H. HARRISON, Chicago

Philadelphia

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P.S. If you can let me know by telegraph what you can do in Washington on the 21st, it would be a great help to me in arranging our program. The time is at 10 o'clock on the 21st. The more spots better. I am in the city. There will be a luncheon conference with the group of the 21st. I am at the hotel.

72
Fa

THE GALLINGER ANTIVIVISECTION BILL

Mr. Gallinger introduced the following bill in the Senate of the United States, Dec. 6, 1899 (S. 34), which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the District of Columbia:

A BILL FOR THE FURTHER PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no person shall perform on a living vertebrate animal any experiment calculated to give pain to such animal, except subject to the restrictions hereinafter prescribed. Any person performing or taking part in performing any experiment calculated to give pain in contravention of this Act shall be guilty of an offense against this Act, and shall, if it be the first offense, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and if it be the second or any subsequent offense, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court by which he is tried, to a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Section 2.—That the following restrictions are imposed by this Act with respect to the performance on any living vertebrate animal of an experiment calculated to give pain to such animal; that is to say:

a. The experiment must be performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering; and

b. The experiment must be performed by a person holding such license from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as in this Act mentioned, or by a duly authorized officer of the Government of the United States, or of the District of Columbia; and

c. The animal must, during the whole of the experiment, be completely under the influence of ether or chloroform sufficiently to prevent the animal from feeling pain, excepting only that in so-called inoculation experiments or tests of drugs or medicines, the animal need not be anesthetized nor killed afterward, nor in tests of surgical procedure need animals be kept completely anesthetized during the process of recovery from the surgical operation. Otherwise than this the animal must be kept from pain during all experiments, and

d. The animal must, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anesthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anesthetic which has been administered; and

e. No experiment shall be made upon any living creature, calculated to give pain to such creature, in any of the public schools of the District of Columbia; provided as follows, that is to say:

1. Experiments may be performed under the foregoing provisions as to the use of anesthetics by a person giving illustrations of lectures in medical schools, hospitals, or colleges, on such certificate being given, as in this Act hereafter mentioned, that the proposed experiments are absolutely necessary for the due instruction of the persons to whom such lectures are given, with a view to their acquiring physiological knowledge or knowledge which shall be useful to them for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering; and

2. The substance known as urari or curare shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be an anesthetic; and

3. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, no experiment calculated to give pain shall be performed on a dog or cat, except upon such certificate being given, as in this Act mentioned, stating, in addition to the statements hereinbefore required to be made in such certificate, that for reasons specified in the certificate the object of the experiment will be necessarily frustrated unless it is performed on an animal similar in constitution and habits to a cat or dog, and no other animal is available for such experiment; and an experiment calculated to give pain shall not be performed on any horse, ass, or mule, except on such certificate being given, as in this Act mentioned, that the object of the experiment will be necessarily frustrated unless it is performed on a horse, ass, or mule, and that no other animal is available for such purposes; and

4. Any exhibition to the general public, whether admission be on payment of money or gratuitous, of experiments on living animals calculated to give pain shall be illegal.

Any person performing or aiding in performing such experiment shall be deemed to be guilty of an offense against this Act, and shall, if it be the first offense, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and if it be the second or any subsequent offense, shall be liable at the discretion of the court by which he is tried, to a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months; and any person publishing any notice of any such intended exhibition by advertisement in a newspaper, placard, or otherwise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

A person punished for an offense under this section shall not for the same offense be punishable under any other section of this Act.

Section 3.—That the Commissioners of the District may insert, as a condition of granting any license, a provision in such license that the place in which any such experiment is to be performed by the licensee is to be registered in such manner as the said Commissioners may from time to time by any general or special order direct: *Provided*, That every place for the performance of experiments for the purpose of instruction shall be approved by the said Commissioners, and shall be registered in such manner as the said Commissioners may from time to time by any general or special order direct.

Section 4.—That the Commissioners of the District, upon application as hereinafter prescribed, may license any person whom they may think qualified to hold a license to perform experiments under this Act: *Provided only*, That a license shall not be granted to any person under the age of twenty-five years, unless he be a graduate from a medical college, duly authorized to practice medicine in the District of Columbia.

Section 5.—That the Commissioners of the District may direct any person performing experiments under this Act from time to time to make reports to them of the methods employed and the results of such experiments, in such form and with such details as the said Commissioners may require.

Section 6.—That the President of the United States shall cause all places where experiments on living vertebrate animals are carried on, in the District of Columbia, to be from time to time visited and inspected without previous notice for

the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this Act; and to that end shall appoint four inspectors, who shall serve without compensation, and who shall have authority to visit and inspect the places aforesaid, and who shall report to the President of the United States from time to time the results of their observations therein, which shall be made public by him.

Section 7.—That any application for a license under this Act, and for a certificate to be given as in this act mentioned must be signed by three physicians duly licensed to practice and actually engaged in practicing medicine in the District of Columbia, and also by a professor of physiology, medicine, anatomy, medical jurisprudence, materia medica, or surgery in the medical department of any duly established reliable school or college in the District of Columbia; *Provided*, That when any person applying for a certificate under this Act is himself one of the persons authorized to sign such certificate, the signature of some other of such persons shall be substituted for the signature of the applicant.

A certificate under this section may be given for such time or for such series of experiments as the persons signing the certificate may think expedient.

A copy of any certificate under this section shall be forwarded by the applicant to the Commissioners of the District, but shall not be available until one week after a copy has been so forwarded.

The Commissioners of the District may at any time disallow or suspend any certificate given under this section.

Section 8.—That the powers conferred by this act of granting a license or giving a certificate for the performance of an experiment on living animals may be exercised by an order in writing, under the hand of any judge of a court of record having criminal jurisdiction in the District, in a case where such judge is satisfied that it is essential for the purpose of justice in a criminal case to make such experiment.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN THE UNITED STATES

The cause of humanity and of scientific progress is seriously menaced. Senator Gallinger has again introduced into Congress the Bill for the "Further Prevention of Cruelty of Animals in the District of Columbia," which he has so strenuously and misguidedly advocated in the last two Congresses. It is Senate Bill No. 34. Twice the Committee on the District of Columbia has, also unfortunately and misguidedly, reported the bill with a favorable consideration. It is speciously drawn to seem as if it were intended only in the interest of prevention of cruelty to animals, but the real object is twofold: 1, to prohibit vivisection and, 2, to aid the passage of similar bills in all the state legislatures.

It hardly needs to be pointed out that this would seriously interfere with or even absolutely stop the experimental work of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the three medical departments of the Government, the Army, the Navy, and the Marine-Hospital Service. The animals themselves might well cry out to be saved from their friends. No more humane work can be done than to discover the means of the prevention of diseases which have ravaged our flocks and herds. All those who raise or own animals, such as horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, etc., are vitally interested in the preservation of their health and the prevention of disease.

The inestimable value of these scientific researches as to the prevention and care of disease among human be-

ings it is superfluous to point out. Modern surgery and the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria alone would justify all the vivisection ever done.

As my attention has been called officially to the introduction of the bill, I take the opportunity of appealing to the entire profession of the country to exert itself to the utmost to defeat this most cruel and inhuman effort to promote human and animal misery and death and to restrict scientific research. It is of the utmost importance that *every physician* who shall read this appeal shall *immediately* communicate especially with the senators from his state, shall also invoke the aid of the representatives from his or other districts in his state, and by vigorous personal efforts shall aid in defeating the bill.

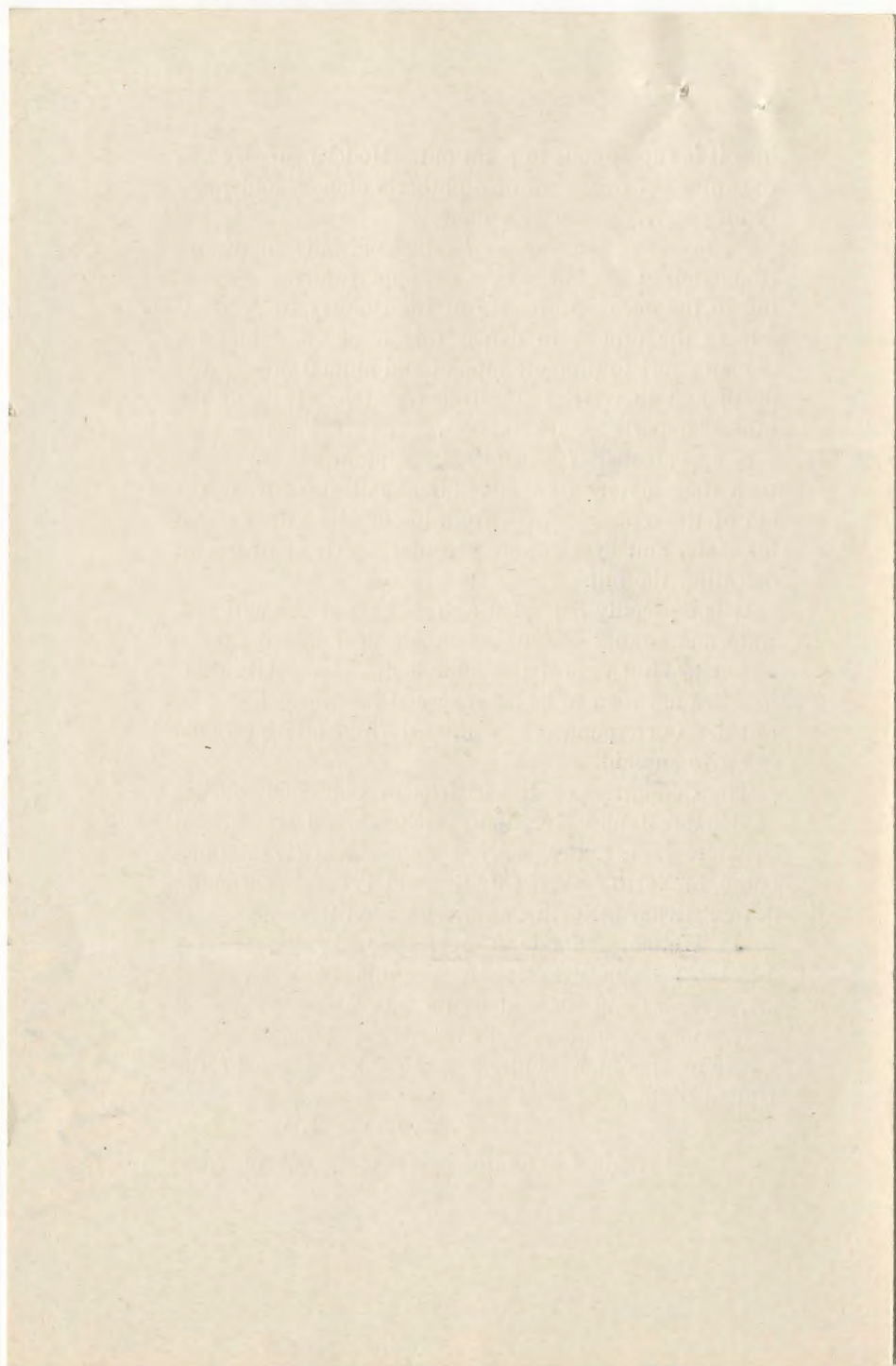
It is especially requested also that all of the national, state and county societies, at their next meeting, take action looking toward the same end. If regular meetings are not soon to be held, special meetings should be called. Correspondence is invited from all those who can give any aid.

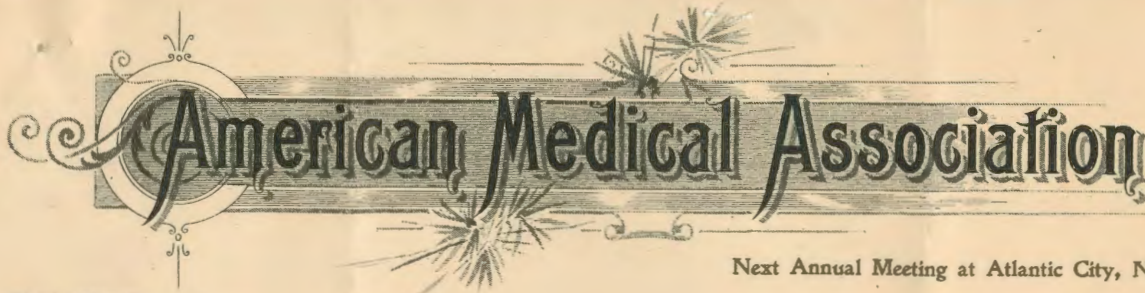
The Committee on the District of Columbia consists of Senator James McMillan, Michigan, Chairman, and Senators J. H. Gallinger, New Hampshire; H. C. Hansborough, North Dakota; R. Redfield Proctor, Vermont; J. C. Pritchard, North Carolina; Lucien Baker, Kansas; ~~C. P. Wetmore, Rhode Island; C. J. Faulkner, West Virginia;~~ Thomas S. Martin, Virginia; Wm. M. Stewart, Nevada; and Richard Kenney, Delaware. Personal letters may be addressed to them or to other senators. Petitions should be addressed to the Senate of the United States.

W. W. KEEN, M.D.

President AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Sen. L. Wallington
Maryland;
S. R. Mallory
Florida;
W. V. Sullivan
Mississippi;
W. G. Clark
Montana.





Next Annual Meeting at Atlantic City, N.J., June 5-8, 1900.

PRESIDENT—W. W. KEEN, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST VICE-PRES.—CHAS. A. WHEATON, ST. PAUL, MINN.

SECOND VICE-PRES.—E. D. FERGUSON, TROY, N.Y.

TREASURER—HENRY P. NEWMAN, CHICAGO.

SECRETARY—GEORGE H. SIMMONS, CHICAGO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

Jan. 27th, 1900.
PHILADELPHIA,

Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Harper, President,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.,

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I send you with this a copy of an appeal

I have issued to the medical profession and also the cause of it;
namely, Senate Bill No. 34, introduced recently by Senator
Gallinger.

The object of this Bill is twofold, as I stated in my
appeal. You are, therefore, certain to feel the effect of it in
Illinois before very long if it succeeds in Washington. You will
see, if you read the Bill, that it is, apparently, fair on the
surface, the real objections to it being, first, the granting of
license being entirely within the discretion of the non-profes-
sional commissioners of the District, not always even well educated
men. Secondly, the non-professional inspectors, who would be
chosen largely from the miscalled Humane Society of Washington
and would, unquestionably, consist, some of them, of women utterly
opposed to research and ignorant of the value and the desirability

Association

First Annual Meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 14-15, 1900.

President: W. W. Keen, Philadelphia.
Vice-President: J. C. Watson, St. Louis.
Secretary: E. C. Johnson, New York.
Treasurer: H. H. Brown, New York.
Executive Committee: W. W. Keen, Philadelphia; J. C. Watson, St. Louis; E. C. Johnson, New York; H. H. Brown, New York; J. H. Brown, New York.

Jan. 27th, 1900.

Philadelphia.

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University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.,

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TREASURER—HENRY P. NEWMAN, CHICAGO.

SECRETARY—GEORGE H. SIMMONS, CHICAGO.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

PHILADELPHIA,

of certain means of research. Third, the fact that in the midst of an important investigation, a man may be called upon to make a report, which is to be made public before he is ready for any public statement. Beside this, there are many other minor objections which will readily occur to you in reading the Bill.

I am endeavoring and with a fair prospect of success, to kill the Bill in Committee. I, therefore, would be very much obliged to you if you would send a protest, personal if you wish so to make it, or still better, expressed by you personally as the head of the Institution which you represent, and in its name protesting against the Bill and address the protest to the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, Hon. James McMillan of Detroit.

I am promised a hearing before the Committee on the District of Columbia before anything is done and I shall notify you when the hearing will take place. I feel I could hardly ask you to come so far for a purpose, which in many respects is foreign to your own more immediate personal interests, but it might be that you would be coming east any way about that time and could

work this in with the other objects. I should be under many obligations to you if you will aid me in this important work for the future progress of medicine.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Allen

President.

ADDRESS
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Keen
FROM
HENRY H. DONALDSON,
PROFESSOR OF NEUROLOGY.
Donaldson

Chicago, March 25th., 1898.

Vivisection
Pres. W. R. Harper,

Dear Sir:-

I herewith return the letter of Dr. W. W. Keen. I do not know whether you are aware that he is a very well known surgeon in Philadelphia. The plan for organizing against the Anti-Vivisectionists, is, in my opinion, the very best thing to be done. The men who are interested in this movement should inspire your confidence.

We can perhaps most easily reach the public through the Medical profession, and I would suggest that our friends at Rush should take a very prominent and determined stand.

I am sure that you will find Dr. Senn possessed of very definite views on this subject.

Yours very truly,

H. H. Donaldson
L

gm

FROM
HENRY M. DONALDSON,
PROFESSOR OF NEUROLOGY.

Chicago, March 28th, 1888.

Pres. W. R. Harper,

Dear Sir:-

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Yours very truly,

H. M. Donaldson

gk

Heen

1729 Chestnut St
Philadelphia.

March 14th, 1898.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I would like to consult you in reference to a matter
- which has been under discussion in medical circles for some lit-
- tle time, especially ^{among} those who are interested in medical progress
- in all departments for research.

You know, I presume, of the Gallinger bill in Congress
to prohibit vivisection in the District of Columbia. While this
object is not avowed in the bill, the working of it being in the
hands of the Society's agents, to say nothing of many other pro-
- visions of the bill, would mean practical abolition. In addition
to that, the second object is to use it as a lever in every State
- legislature.

The Antivivisectionists for years past, through their
- various societies, have been very active in disseminating litera-
- ture, much of which has been false, and all of it one sided and
through this they have succeeded to some extent in poisoning the
public mind.

A number of us who have been active in endeavoring to
defeat the Gallinger bill have been corresponding in reference to
the advisability of the formation of an "American Society for the

Promotion of Research". The idea is to incorporate a society with some such title as this with a view to disseminating knowledge of the value of research and its real beneficent results. The membership, of course, would not be restricted to medical men, but the intention would be to enrol prominent educators, clergymen, ladies, public men, etc. and to carry on an active campaign in the direction indicated. Some of those whom we have consulted have deprecated the movement, since they think that agitation of the matter only would do harm. Those of us in favor of it, however, feel that it is already being agitated by the Antivivisectionists and that the agitation is all on one side. Hence, in view of the somewhat differing opinions, before taking any steps in the matter we feel inclined to consult persons in whose judgment we have confidence, so as to see how they would view it. At the meetings of the societies of specialists, the surgeons, physicians, gynecologists, etc. this spring, commencing next month, we shall confer with the leading medical men of the country and finally take action. Prof. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Bowditch of Harvard and others of our friends with myself would be very glad indeed if ~~you~~^{you would} would, after thinking over the matter, advise us as to your own opinion in this matter.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Keen

Keen

13

1729 Chestnut St,
Philadelphia.
April 10th, 1895.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

Sent me

I have had ^A two or three copies of Anti-vivisection,
a publication issued in Aurora, Ill., especially the part which is
devoted to you and the Chicago University. I beg to enclose a
copy of a letter which I had occasion recently to send to the Anti-
vivisection Society here, *(Mr White is its President)* by which you will see the ground they
take, and also to commiserate you, not very deeply, because I do
not think it is a matter that you need worry about very much in

the attacks of the Anti-vivisectionists.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Keen

Feb. 18 '85.
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Dear President ^{Joan} Harper.

Wm Whitman - I am very glad to see the letter from Aurora on Vivisection, and I should be glad to get anything more of the kind you may have to dispose of. I presume you do not care to have the letter returned.

All this excitement for nothing whatever. No vivisection is thought of in the plan I proposed for an Experimental Station. Our experiments have no other purpose than to do good for both animals and men. The lady from Aurora ought to study

Pasteur, and see how
much suffering such
experiments have saved
the world. I am surprised
that people who know
absolute nothing about
our purposes should
presume to send you
such lengthy protests.

They are, however,
of interest, and must
be preserved, if you are
to have any trouble
with such people.

Yours truly
C. D. Whithead

Subsection ✓
5
, February 19, 1900.

The Honorable James McMillan,

Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia,

Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:-

I beg your consideration of the following points in reference to the subject of vivisection, which I understand is to be considered by your Committee, February 21st.

That the teachers of those subjects which require experimentation on living animals as one of their methods must necessarily work with living animals in order both to learn and to teach properly requires no argumentation. These teachers are a unit in their approval of this method as one means for pursuing their studies, - and to assume that this method is either useless or immoral is to impugn the intelligence of a very large number of worthy persons. Legislation which would interfere with their free use of this method would be a most serious infringement of their rights as instructors and investigators. To make a comparison it would be as logical to demand that bacteriologists should continue to investigate without using bacteria which are living organisms or that the plant physiologists should be able to do their work without the injury of plants as to expect students of the phenomena of animal life to work without employing the living animal. It should be added that of those uses to which the living animal is put only a small fraction can in any case be open to the criticism that they are painful or injurious. This is hardly the place to show by argument how the advance of medicine has depended upon the use of living animals for experiment and how study along these lines has resulted in the better protection of man and animals from disease and from the consequences of injury of every kind. That argument has been repeatedly and well made. It is subscribed to by the men in the medical profession and in those professions which are closely associated with medicine. This group represents a class in the community which is prominent for its wide experience, broad range of knowledge and intimate contact with the needs of civilized men. As opposed to such supporters, we have some who are

inexperienced or outside of this field and who having assumed that there is something to be remedied in the work of these investigators will not listen to the statements which completely do away with the causes of their own unrest. Even if we should grant, (which we do not,) ⁱⁿ that an important fraction of painful experients were as ^{painful as} represented by those who oppose the study of the living animal, it may be pointed out that the assumption that pain is the greatest evil is contradicted by the history of civilization. The brave in all ages of the world have despised pain when it stood between them and a nobler object to be attained. The soldier and the martyr have counted it as nothing over against the feeling of patriotism or a right belief. Before the days of anaesthetics many a patient submitted to excruciating pain that for a few years more they might exert themselves for others. History shows that any amount of pain will be paid for a nobler idea, and that those who put pain first are designated cowards. Whether we inflict pain on ourselves or others matters little if our aim be high. As our knowledge of anaesthetics has progressed it has naturally followed that operations which formerly were painful may now be carried on while the subject is entirely unconscious, and from the advances gained both by studies on men and animals the animals now profit just as well as the men. Finally even in those cases where anaesthetics cannot be employed we have every reason to believe that the animals used for experiments are less sensitive, and far less sensitive, than we often imagine them to be, or than those who would prevent the study of animals wish us to picture them. This is borne out by the fact that the sturdier members of the community, men who are not accustomed to giving much rein to their

✓

fancy will bear operations without anaesthetics and without discomfort which unless they themselves were witnesses we could hardly believe to be anything less than agonizing. Often animals after what appear to be severe operations return at once to feeding and to play where a man having been submitted to the same treatment would require a long convalescence.

Legislation then, which interferes with the rights of those who teach in the best manner, as determined through long experience, would be little less than a national calamity. It would be founded on the assumption that pain is always the greater evil which is ~~not~~ the assumption of those who are called cowards, and it would accept as true the statement that much pain is inflicted which in these days of anaesthetics is not true, and that when inflicted the pain is acutely felt by animals as by the most highly organized of human beings,- a fiction which has no value when soberly examined.

J. H. D.

They will bear operations without anaesthesia and without
discomfort which unless they themselves were witnesses we could
hardly believe to be anything less than agonizing. Often animals
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24.4

*file under
Angell*

January 17th, 1907.

*Angell
See Vivisection*

Dear Mr. Judson:-

The illness of my stenographer has delayed my response to your note of inquiry in connection with Mr. Shortall's letter.

I am very glad to put at your disposal the facts in the case to which Mr. Shortall refers. We have nothing to conceal and the newspapers have so entirely misrepresented the situation that we are glad to set ourselves right before the intelligent public. It will perhaps put in proper perspective the specific replies to Mr. Shortall's questions if I say a word or two of the general circumstances under which Dr. Watson's work is being carried on.

He is engaged together with many other psychologists and biologists in studying the evolution of intelligence- the most pregnant of all modern biological subjects. His own special field is that of the mammalian mind, which is of course most immediately ancestral to human intelligence. Mind operates to benefit its possessors in the animal world by enabling an accommodation of muscular movements to be made in response to sense stimulations of one kind and another. It is fundamentally a device by

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which efficient and helpful movements are made as a consequence of such sensory excitation. One of the basal problems therefore in understanding primitive mental process is the determination of the sensory control.

Many of the newspapers have stated that Dr. Watson was interested to prove the presence of a sense of direction in his rats. As a matter of fact he has apparently demonstrated something of the kind, but this has no connection whatever with his vivisection work. Incidentally I may add that vivisection is very rarely necessary in our work anyhow and is very rarely employed.

In his studies of the rats it became essentially certain that, contrary to all common impression, these animals made the very slightest use of the so-called higher senses. In a state of nature (which our white rats by the way have probably never enjoyed, being an animal unknown, I believe, out of captivity) they may be used for organs of general orientation of some kind. But to make the case certain that the mental lives of these animals are substantially independent of these senses operation was necessary. No one would have believed the conclusions otherwise and the whole conception of primitive mammalian intelligence which the work gives us is different from that previously entertained

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large- especially those forms of psychiatry dealing with the treatment of arrested mental development.

As regards the operations themselves I may say that they were conducted under the most scrupulous conditions of anaesthesia and asepsis- a fact guaranteed by the almost immediate recovery of the animals, their prodigious appetites and their prompt return to play with their companions.

How just Mr. Watson's conclusions are can be judged by anyone who will examine our animals. They are fat and vigorous and lively and no one can from their behavior tell which are the normal animals and which those operated upon. The latter can do anything which the others can and as a matter of fact their vital efficiency seems wholly normal. The senses of which they have been deprived are so insignificant as to make no noticeable difference in their behavior.

Now answering Mr. Shortall's questions more specifically-

Anaesthetics are always used.

Anaesthesia is complete

Animals would be killed if injured so as to insure painful existence. This does not happen in our work.

We employ ether.

We do not use curare.

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Trusting that this information may be what you
desire and assuring you of our willingness to put any
other information at Mr. Shortall's disposal, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) James R. Angell.

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Yours very truly,

(Signed) James R. Angell.

Department of Anatomy,

Jan. 29th, 1907.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

Faculty Exchange.

My dear Sir:-

I have received your note inclosing a letter from Mr. Shortall about the matter of vivisection in the University. I would make the following statement in answer to his questions on behalf of the Department of Anatomy.

The majority of the animals used by the Department are killed by chloroform and used as a source of material for microscopic Anatomy.

In experiments on animals the animal is always prepared for the operation by a full dose of Morphine. The experiment is carried out under full chloroform or ether anaesthesia. In the case of experiments the result of which would be suffering to the animal the animal would of course be killed at the termination of the experiment by forcing the anaesthetic. We do not however make such experiments. Curare is never used in this Department for immobilisation of experimental animals.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. R. Bensley.

(Signed) R. B. Benedict.

Yours sincerely,

I remain,

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My dear Sir:-

Respectfully Exchange.

President Harry Platt Jackson,

Jan. 24th, 1904.

Department of anatomy.

The University of Chicago

The Department of Psychology

Chicago Jan. 17 - 1907

Copy to Mr. Shortall
Dear Mr. Tudor:

The illness of my stenographer has delayed my response to your note of inquiry in connection with Mr. Shortall's letter.

I am very glad to put at your disposal the facts in the case to which Mr. Shortall refers. We have nothing to conceal and the newspapers have so entirely misrepresented the situation that we are glad to set matters right before the intelligent public. It will perhaps put in proper perspective the specific replies to Mr. Shortall's questions if I say a word or two of the general circumstances under which Dr. Watson's work is being carried on.

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modern biological subjects. His own special field is that of the mammalian mind, which is of course not immediately ancestral to human intelligence. Mind operates to benefit its possessors in the animal world by enabling an accommodation of muscular movements to be made in response to sense stimulations of one kind used another. It is fundamentally a device by which ~~these~~ efficient and helpful movements are made as a consequence of such sensory excitation. One of the ~~fundamental~~ basal problems therefore in understanding primitive mental process is the determination of the sensory control.

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Chicago

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In his studies of the rats it became essentially certain that, contrary to all common impression, these animals make the very slightest use of the so-called higher senses. In a state of reaction (which our white-rats by the way have probably never enjoyed, being an animal unknown, I believe, out of captivity) they may be used for organs of general orientation of some kind. But to make the case certain that the mental lives of these animals

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Now answering Mr. Shottell's questions more specifically -

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So as to avoid unpleasant existence. This does
not happen in our work.

For employ either,
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Trusting that this information may be
that you desire and assuming for our
belligerents to put any other information
at Mr. Shortall's disposal, I am

Yours very truly

James R. Ayres

January 12th, 1907.

My dear Mr. Angell:-

The enclosed letter will explain itself. I had a call the other day from Mr. Shortall, Mr. Butler and Mr. Scott on the matter. They seemed entirely reasonable and courteous and not at all disposed to take any extreme ground. I think it might be advisable if we could send them a statement on behalf of heads of departments concerned so as to put them in possession of the important facts.

Very truly yours,

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are likely to result. So far as the methods themselves are
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they can be considered as involving February 1st, 1907.

enclosing to you a letter from the head of the Department
of Psychology and another from the head of the Department
of Anatomy which will explain something of what is done.

Mrs. Theodora Thomas,

and a knowledge of conditions which
will protect human life and human life must not
be impeded by consideration of less weight than these.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:-

Thanking you for calling my attention to the matter,
Your favor of the 24th inst.

was duly received and was read with interest. In reply
may I say in the first place that general considerations
or the opinions and experiences of people in other places
hardly bear on the immediate question. I am concerned
simply in the methods and purposes of our own scientific
departments. I am conversant with what is being done in
those departments and am convinced that their purposes are
by no means the satisfaction of an idle curiosity, but
are in the line of an endeavor to discover important
scientific truth. Such discoveries may be and in many
cases are of great importance to medical science. The
life of a single human child is in my judgment far more
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experiments, but that still more important discoveries are likely to result. So far as the methods themselves are concerned I do not believe that under all the circumstances they can be considered as involving inhumanity. I am enclosing to you a letter from the head of the Department of Psychology and another from the head of the Department of Anatomy which will explain something of what is done.

The advance of science and a knowledge of conditions which will protect human health and save human life must not be impeded by consideration of less weight than these.

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will protect human health and save human life must not
be impeded by consideration of less weight than these.
Thanking you for calling my attention to the matter,

I am
Very truly yours,
H. P. Judson
or the opinion and experience of other places
hardly bear on the immediate question. I am concerned
simply in the methods and purposes of our own scientific
departments. I am concerned with what is being done in
these departments and am convinced that their purposes are
by no means the satisfaction of an idle curiosity, but
are in the line of an endeavor to discover important
scientific truth. Such discoveries may be and in many
cases are of great importance to medical science. The
life of a single human child is an important factor more
important than the lives of many animals such as are used
in investigation. I am convinced that not only a few
important scientific discoveries have been made

319 271
THE ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY,
2331 Indiana Avenue,
CHICAGO
Mrs. Theodore Thomas, President

79 East 20th St.

January 24-1907

President H. P. Judson
The University of Chicago

Dear Mr. Judson

It has come to my knowledge - through a source which I must believe authentic - that Prof. Watson has procured four monkeys on one a more of which he contemplates repeating his recent experiments on rats. Namely, he intends to put out their eyes and destroy their hearing, taste, and smell, after which he will starve them and then turn them into ^{meat} ~~meat~~ ^{meat}

built for the purpose, in some
portion of which he will place
food. The experiment is supposed
to prove that the animals have
a sixth sense which will guide
to food where all the rest are
gone.

In the name of the Anti-Cruelty
Society I desire to protest against
this experiment, involving as it
does excruciating and long con-
tinued suffering to the miserable
beasts, and demonstrating a
fact which is not of the least
service to humanity, and which seems
has already been well established
by the orienting of pigeons, dogs and
cats which have been carried
great distances and found
their way home through trackless

forests, through the mazes of city
streets or through the abysses of
the upper air. The fact that even
human beings can at times
perceive that which is not
attested by their senses, is also
perfectly proven by telepathy,
hypnotism or the like. Prof.
Horton in this experiment is
therefore simply satisfying a
morbid scientific (?) curiosity.
It is of this class of experiments
that Dr. Parvin of Jefferson Medical
College Philadelphia says "They
seek, while seeking useless knowledge
to be blind to the suffering agony
by the orienting of pigeons, dogs and cats to the cry of pain of
their victims and have been
guilty of the most damnable
cruelties without the denunciation

by the public and the proposition
that their wickedness deserves &
demands. These criminals are
not confined to European Countries
but may be found in our own".

I enclose with this a printed
leaflet which I beg you will
read, as it will show you these
unchecked medical experiments
^{has led England and France and}
on animals will lead the

professors of your own University.
- if indeed they have not already
avoid them. It seems to me
that it is time that the great
universities took this matter
in hand, and put a stop to
the horrible experiments now
every where indulged in, which
must of necessity have the
most degrading effect on the
Character

2
THE ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY,
2331 Indiana Avenue,
CHICAGO
Mrs. Theodore Thomas, President

of the men who
do them. Prof. Henry

J. Bigelow of Boston, one of the
professors of surgery at Harvard
said in one of his addresses
before the Massachusetts Medical
Society "watch the students at a
vivisection. It is the blood and
suffering, not the science that
arrests their watchful attention".

Such testimony can be multiplied
indefinitely from the writings or
addresses of the men themselves
who have done, or seen others
do these things. And presently
the man who has deadened
his own sensibility to the
point where he is indifferent
to the sufferings of the
beasts he tortures, finds that

the vivisector
(in the words of Dr. H. C. Wood) "no
experiments on animals are satis-
factory unless compared upon
man himself," and it is the
overwhelming testimony of these
experimenters on animals, in
their own published writings, that
at the first opportunity they
do not hesitate to experiment
upon the helpless patients whom
fate throws to their power in
the hospitals.

The lamentable influence
of vivisection is no where
better demonstrated than
in the person of Dr. Mary
Putnam Jacobi - in youth
the most devoted mother
& affectionate friend imaginably,

or whose scientific achievements
placed her on the equal
footing with the men of her
profession. The character of this
fascinating warmhearted woman
was so changed by her medical
experiments that at last she
did not hesitate to experiment
upon other women's children,
and she writes, without a
trace of shame, of a long
series of experiments she per-
formed with persons which
she administered one after
the other to a "very healthy
Irish boy" only ten years old. Her
article was called "Sphygmographic
Experiments upon a Human Brain,
Exposed by an opening in the Cranium,"

or was printed in the American Journal of Medical Sciences.

How would you ^{have} felt if the physician who was called in to attend your daughter when she was a child of 10, had amused himself by administering poisons to her, one after another? And is the poor child of the hospital any less precious to his mother, or any less susceptible to pain?

The reform in this awful matter must come from within. The law is powerless to stop abuses which obtain behind locked doors, and in the carefully guarded secrecy of the medical laboratory. But the time is ripe when our great

THE ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY,

2331 Indiana Avenue,

CHICAGO

Mrs. Theodore Thomas, President

Examiners right-
to clear themselves
from this foul blot upon their
honour, and strive to send
forth skilled and tender hearted
human beings to minister
to the maimed and sick,
instead of turning loose upon
the Community every year
an army of cold blooded,
torture-loving butchers to whom
a patient is only a subject
for experiments, and the once
holy profession of medicine
a species of degraded natural
history, the secrets of which
are wrested ^{through} from deeds which
would cause the perpetrators
to be ostracized from every

decent society if they were
known to the world.

I appeal to you, to make
the Chicago University the
leader in such a wise
and honorable reform. Let
these hideous experiments
which lead nowhere but to
degradation of character
cease. And if it is necessary
for surgeons to practice their
art on living tissue, let the
animal be thoroughly anaes-
thetized during the operation,
and killed before it recovers
consciousness. Let the light of

day into the laboratories, and let
vivisection as a means of
teaching anatomy, etc, be
abolished in the class rooms.

If your University would take
the lead, and set the standard
in this matter, all the rest
would quickly fall in line, &
only in this way can reform
come. Will you not endorse
this, and be the instrument
to accomplish this great work?
I believe you would
find more support from the
best medical men than
you imagine. It ^{can't} be but that
they themselves - who best know
the extent of the abuses existing

would Co-operate with any
practical plan to abolish them.

Pray excuse this lengthy
trespass on your time, but the
subject is just now receiving
some agitation & it seems to
me a good time in which to
strike out for the Cause!

Sincerely yours

Rose Fay Thomas

Mrs. Theodore Thomas

79 East 20th St.

Vivisection & Medical Experiment- in France.

Confessions of a Vivisector.

A LETTER TO THE "LONDON MORNING POST," BY DR. GEORGE HOGGAN.

SIR:—If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals intends to give effect to the memorial presented to it on Monday, and do its utmost to put down the monstrous abuses which have sprung up of late years in the practice of vivisection, it will probably find that the greatest obstacle to success lies *in the secrecy with which such experiments are conducted; and it is to the destruction of that secrecy* that its best efforts should be directed.* So long as the present privacy be maintained it will be found impossible to convict, for the want of evidence. No student can be expected to come forward as a witness when he knows that he would be hooted from among his fellows for doing so, and any rising medical man would only achieve professional ruin by following a similar course. The result is, that, although hundreds of such abuses are being constantly perpetrated among us, the public knows no more about them than what the distant echo reflected from some handbook for the laboratory affords. I venture to record a little of my own experience in the matter, part of which was gained as an assistant in the laboratory of one of the greatest living experimental physiologists. [It was that of Claude Bernard, in Paris.]

In that laboratory we sacrificed daily from one to three dogs, besides rabbits and other animals, and after four months' experience I am of opinion that not one of those experiments on animals was justified or necessary. The idea of the good of Humanity was simply out of the question, and would have been laughed at; *the great aim being to keep up with, or get ahead of one's contemporaries in science*, even at the price of incalculable amount of torture needlessly and iniquitously inflicted on the poor animals. During three campaigns I have witnessed many harsh sights, but I think the saddest sight I ever witnessed was when the dogs were brought up from the cellar to the laboratory for sacrifice. Instead of appearing pleased with the change from darkness to light, they seemed seized with horror as soon as they smelt the air of the place; divining, apparently, their approaching fate. They would make friendly advances to each of three or four persons present,

* Dr. George M. Gould, Editor of *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, in his address before the "American Medical Association," made the same criticism regarding American vivisection: "This brings me to what I can but conceive as a grave and profound mistake on the part of the experimentalists, — *their secrecy.*"

and as far as eyes, ears and tail could make a mute appeal for mercy eloquent, they tried it in vain. Even when roughly grasped and thrown on the torture-trough, a low complaining whine at such treatment would be all the protest made, and they would continue to lick the hand which bound them, till their mouths were fixed in the gag, and they could only flap their tails in the trough as the last means of exciting compassion. Often when convulsed by the pain of their torture this would be renewed, and they would be soothed instantly on receiving a few gentle pats. It was all the aid and comfort I could give them, and I gave it often. They seemed to take it as an earnest of fellow-feeling that would cause their torture to come to an end—an end only brought by death.

Were the feelings of experimental physiologists not blunted, they could not long continue the practice of vivisection. They are always ready to repudiate any implied want of tender feeling, but I must say that they seldom show much pity; on the contrary, in practice they frequently show the reverse. Hundreds of times I have seen, when an animal writhed with pain and thereby deranged the tissues during a delicate dissection, instead of being soothed, it would receive a slap and an angry order to be quiet and behave itself. At other times, when an animal had endured great pain for hours without struggling or giving more than an occasional low whine, instead of letting the poor mangled wretch loose to crawl painfully about the place in reserve for another day's torture, it would receive pity so far that it would be said to have behaved well enough to merit death; and, as a reward, would be killed at once by breaking up the medulla with a needle, or "pithing," as this operation is called. I have often heard the professor say, when one side of an animal had been so mangled and the tissues so obscured by clotted blood that it was difficult to find the part searched for, "Why don't you begin on the other side?" or "*Why don't you take another dog? What is the use of being so economical?*" One of the most revolting features in the laboratory was the custom of giving an animal, on which the professor had completed his experiment, and which had still some life left, to the assistants to practice the finding of arteries, nerves, &c., in the living animal, or for performing what are called fundamental experiments upon it—in other words, repeating those which are recommended in the laboratory handbooks.

I am inclined to look upon anæsthetics as the greatest curse to vivisectionable animals. They alter too much the normal conditions

of life to give accurate results, and they are therefore little depended upon. *They, indeed, prove far more efficacious in lulling public feeling towards the vivisectors than pain in the vivisection.* Connected with this there is a horrible proceeding that the public probably knows little about. An animal is sometimes kept quiet by the administration of a poison called curare, which paralyses voluntary motion while it heightens sensation; the animal being kept alive by means of artificial respiration.

I hope that we shall soon have a government inquiry into the subject, in which experimental physiologists shall be only witnesses, not judges. *Let all private vivisection be made criminal and all experiments be placed under Government inspection,* and we may have the same clearing away of abuses that the Anatomy Act caused in similar circumstances.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

GEORGE HOGGAN, M. B. AND C. M.

13 Granville Place, Portman Square, W.

An American Physician on Claude Bernard.

[From Letter in "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," April, 1895.]

"When I was studying medicine in Paris, it was the custom of a distinguished physiologist to illustrate his lectures by operations on dogs. Some of his dissections were not very painful, but others were attended with excruciating, long-continued agony; and when the piteous cries of these poor brutes would interrupt his remarks, with a look of suppressed indignation, he would artistically slit their windpipes, and thus prevent their howling! Curiosity prompted me to inquire of the janitor, whether, after this period of torment, these creatures were mercifully put out of misery; and I ascertained that such animals as did not succumb to the immediate effects of their mutilations were consigned to a cellar, to be kept, unattended and unfed, until wanted for the following lectures which occurred on alternate days. I never noticed the slightest demonstration of sympathy on their behalf, except on the part of a few American students. These dogs were subjected to needless torture, for the mere purpose of illustrating well-known and accepted facts, capable of being taught satisfactorily by drawings, charts and models. I entertain no doubt that barbarous cruelty was practised at that time in all the Parisian physiological laboratories, though it is probable *for novel and horrible experiments none could rival the infernal ingenuity of that Master-demon—CLAUDE BERNARD.*"

Are Similar Cruelties Practiced at the Present Time in the Privacy of American Laboratories?

Prof. Theophilus Parvin, M. D., LL. D., of "Jefferson Medical College," Philadelphia, in his presidential address before the "American Academy of Medicine," at Washington, D. C., May 4, 1891, said:

"While it is my belief that the majority of vivisectors pursue their work out of ardent love of science, or desire to benefit humanity (and I trust they carefully and conscientiously avoid inflicting needless pain), *there are others who seem, seeking useless knowledge, to be blind to the writhing agony and deaf to the cry of pain of their victims, and who have been guilty of the most damnable cruelties, without the denunciation by the public and the profession that their wickedness deserves and demands. These criminals are not confined to Germany or France, to England or Italy, but may be found in our own country.*"

Dr. George M. Gould, Editor of the PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL JOURNAL, in an address before the "American Academy of Medicine," at Atlanta, Ga., May 2, 1896, said:

"At present the greatest harm is done true science by men who conduct experiments without preliminary knowledge to choose, without judgment to carry out, without true scientific training or method,—and only in the interest of vanity. . . . Dr. Klein, a physiologist, before the Royal Commission testified, that he had no regard at all for the sufferings of the animals he used, and never used anæsthetics except for didactic purposes, unless necessary for his own convenience, and that he had no time for thinking what the animal would feel or suffer! It may be denied, but I am certain a few American experimenters feel the same way, and act in accordance with their feelings. But they are not by any means the majority; and they must not only be silenced, but their useless and unscientific work *should be stopped. They are a disgrace both to science and humanity.*"

The proof of atrocious cruelty in the practice of vivisection both in Europe and America, rests, therefore, upon the evidence of physicians,—and physicians, too, of the highest standing in the medical profession. We cannot doubt its truth.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION believes that such cruelty should cease,—or be made a criminal offense. It demands, therefore, that all this secret torture of animals be made illegal, and that the whole practice of vivisection be placed under the direct supervision and control of the State. In the attainment of this end, so moderate, so reasonable, and so fair, may it not have your co-operation and support?

Published by THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION.

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Address: SPECIAL COMMITTEE, P. O. BOX 215, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

When "medical experiment" and
vivisection led the English.

THE GREATEST OF CRUELITIES.

Not long since, an interesting correspondence took place between a well known London physician and the Rev. Canon Wilberforce in regard to the cruelties of vivisection. The entire correspondence is too long to give in brief form, but some extracts from the letters which passed between the parties will be found of interest. Canon Wilberforce, it will be remembered, is the son of the philanthropist whose name will ever be associated with the abolition of slavery in the British colonies.

The following paragraph is from the letter addressed to the Rev. Canon Wilberforce by his medical critic:

40 WIMPOLE STREET, W., June 23, 1892.

"SIR: In the *Times* of to-day appears an account of the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection. It is there stated that in moving the adoption of the report you characterized vivisectionists as 'human devils.' If this be a correct version of the words you employed, you have placed yourself under an obligation either to substantiate or to withdraw and apologize for this expression."

Some extracts from the reply of Canon Wilberforce are as follows:

DEANERY, SOUTHAMPTON, June 27, 1892.

SIR: The quotation from the *Times* to which you refer, consisting of two words only, is obviously a most unfair report of an entire speech. I did not say, in that indiscriminate manner, that ALL persons who practiced vivisection were "human devils." I am aware that many apparently succeed in escaping moral contamination from the atrocious deeds they do in the name of science, and I am prepared to take your word for it that persons capable of inflicting excruciating tortures upon helpless animals live in other respects "noble lives." I did say, and I *emphatically reiterate it*, that persons who are capable of doing certain deeds, *which I enumerated*—such, for example, as leaving a dog crucified to the torture-trough, kept alive by artificial respiration, in agony unspeakable throughout the long hours of the night, and sometimes from a Saturday to a Monday, while they themselves retired to the rest and comfort of their own homes, hoping to find their subject alive for further experiment upon their return to the laboratory—were acting as "inhuman devils." I do not stand alone in the opinion. The Rev. Dr. Houghton (question 1888, Royal Commission, 1876) said: "I would shrink with horror from accustoming large classes of young men to the sight of animals under vivisection. . . . Science would gain nothing and the world would have let loose upon it a set of *young devils*."

You say that the spirit of my statement is "entirely opposed to the teaching of Christianity," &c. I reply that the so-called "culti-

vation of science," as it is practiced by the physiological investigators, "is entirely opposed to the teaching of Christianity," is based upon the rankest materialism, and appeals to the lowest instincts of man; and, as to "the Church in which I hold a position." I thank God that some of its most eminent representatives have organized within it a league for the "total abolition of the practice of vivisection." And the Bishop of Manchester, himself no tyro in science, preaching on behalf of this league, exposes himself to your "deep indignation," for he, too, stigmatizes vivisectionists as men "who use God's dumb creatures as the subject of tortures which could only be called *diabolical*, and who gain their knowledge by the degradation of their moral character," and with these sentiments I cordially agree.

Our contention is that the public has been blinded by scientific dust thrown into its eyes, and that multitudes are wholly unaware of the unspeakable and fiendish cruelties that are perpetrated in the name of science.

The public is taught to believe that vivisections are rare, that animals subjected to them are under anæsthetics, and that the discoveries made by the process are of infinite value. The public has not realized that three thousand doctors signed a memorial declaring that an important series of experiments could not be carried through while animals are under anæsthetics; that the arch-vivisectionist, Schiff, has been honest enough to say, "It is nothing but hypocrisy to wish to impose on one's self and others the belief that the curarized animal does not feel pain."

Let us glance at some of these so-called "experiments," and judge whether men endowed with ordinary sensibilities and imaginations could perform them without temporarily transforming themselves into "human devils." . . . They include baking, freezing, burning, pouring boiling oil on living animals, saturating them with inflammable oil and setting them on fire, starving to death, larding the feet with nails, forcing broken glass into ears, intestines, and muscles, making incisions in the skull and twisting about a bent needle in the brain.

One of these "practical physiologists," whom you estimate so highly, desired recently to ascertain whether it was possible to pour molten lead into a man's ear when drunk without causing him to shriek. For this purpose he procured several dogs, and the report says, "he administered an anæsthetic composed of a solution of chloral and morphine to reduce the dog to the supposed condition of a drunken man. In spite of this precaution, it appears that when the molten metal penetrated the ear of one of the animals, accompanied by a frizzling sound, the wretched beast struggled violently, and his howls were so dreadful that even the *garçons du laboratoire*, accustomed as they are to painful spectacles, were strongly affected."

The second dog, though similarly anæsthetised, was so horribly

tortured that it actually burst the thongs that bound it to the torture trough.

The list of Dr. Brown-Sequard and M. Chauveau's experiments on the spinal marrow are too terrible to describe *in extenso*. The following will serve as a sample:

"To ascertain the excitability of the spinal marrow and the convulsions and pain produced by that excitability," the studies were made chiefly on horses and asses, who, he says, "lend themselves marvelously thereto by the large volume of their spinal marrow." M. Chauveau accordingly "consecrated 80 subjects to his purpose." "The animal," he says, "is fixed on a table. An incision is made on its back of from 30 to 35 centimetres; the vertebræ are opened with the help of a chisel, mallet, and pincers, and the spinal marrow is exposed."

Again: Fifty-one dogs had portions of the brain hemisphere washed out of the head, which had been pierced in several places. This was repeated four times; the *mutilated creatures and their behavior having been studied for months*. Most of the animals died at last of inflammation of the brain" (p. 415). "Interesting experiment" on delicately-formed little bitch: Left side of brain extracted; wire pincers on the hind feet; doleful whining; the little animal began again to howl piteously; soon afterwards foamed at the mouth (p. 417). The same dog last operated upon on the 15th of October; since then blind; died on November 10th. "The dissected brain resembled a lately-hoed potato field" (p. 418). Little bitch last operated upon on the 26th of May, and made nearly blind; died on the 7th of July.

Do you imagine that I should consider myself under any obligation to apologize for stigmatizing the dastardly perpetrator of the following abomination an "inhuman devil?"

Prof. Goltz says that it was "marvelous and astonishing" to find that a dog that had served for some seven experiments, and whose hind quarters were completely paralyzed, and whose spinal marrow had been destroyed, the animal suffering besides from fatal peritonitis, was still capable of maternal feelings for its young. "She unceasingly licked the living and the dead puppy and treated the living puppy with the same tenderness as an uninjured dog might do."—*Pflüger's Archives* (vol. IX, p. 564).

I contend that the language does not exist in which it would be possible to be "uncharitable, unjust, and libelous" in speaking of such "a labor to elicit truth for truth's sake."

For Paul Bert's reports of his disgusting experiments in amputating the breasts of a goat and other animals, see *Comptes de la Société de Biologie* (Paris, 1883, p. 193).

I certainly do not envy you "the privilege of the friendship of practical physiologists," such as these.

Perhaps you will say that these experiments were performed by foreigners, and not by the "select few in modern society that lead, in every sense of the word, noble lives."

The following quotation from Mr. R. T. Reed's speech in the House of Commons, April 4th, 1883, refers to English experiments: "I will take one instance from certain experiments performed by Professor Rutherford, and reported in the *British Medical Journal*. I refer to the series of experiments commenced December 14th, 1878. These experiments were 31 in number; no doubt there were hundreds of dogs sacrificed upon other series of experiments, but now I am only referring to one set beginning, as I say, on the 14th December, 1878. There were in this set 31 experiments, but no doubt many more than 31 dogs were sacrificed. All were performed on dogs, and the nature of them was this: The dogs were starved for many hours. They were then fastened down; the abdomen was cut open; the bile duct was dissected out and cut; a glass tube was tied into the bile duct and brought outside the body. The duct leading to the gall-bladder was then closed by a clamp, and various drugs were placed into the intestine at its upper part. *The result of these experiments was simply nothing at all*—I mean it led to no increase of knowledge whatever, and no one can be astonished at that, because these wretched beasts were placed in such circumstances—their condition was so abnormal—that the ordinary and universally recognized effect of well-known drugs was not produced. *These experiments were performed without anaesthetics*—the animals were experimented upon under the influence of a drug called 'curare.'"

And now, sir, what "phenomena of nature upon which human progress depends" have been elucidated by these brutal and degrading tortures? What victory over disease can your "scientific experts," who you say "are alone fully qualified to form a correct judgment in such a matter," point to as the result of vivisection? Can they cure cancer, consumption, scrofula, lupus? Is it not a fact that the boasted discoveries of one year are the *ludibrium* of the next?

You say "the investigators are convinced of the necessity of such experimentation." I reply that an increasing number of intelligent Englishmen, undeterred by what has been well termed (I believe by the late Lord Shaftesbury) "the insolence of physiological science," are convinced of the iniquity, the uselessness, and the peril to the human race of such experimentation, and they are determined to do their utmost to render the practice, in this country, at least, wholly illegal.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

BASIL WILBERFORCE.

The University of Chicago

97

Chicago, Jan. 29, 1907.

February 12th, 1907.

President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-
Professor A. P. Mathews,

It may be a convenience to you if
My dear Mr. Mathews:-

I summarize briefly the reasons why we object to any anti-
vivisection legislation and why the ordinance permitting dogs
tells me that the matter of the dog pound was sent
from the pound to be used for scientific purposes should pass
back to the committee, and that he will keep me informed
unamended.
as to the liklihood of its being recalled for action

Our position is as follows:
by the Council. Herewith I return your material.

(1) We deny that cruelties exist in vivisectional

Very truly yours,

laboratories. In all my experience I have never seen any un-
necessary infliction of pain by any investigator. On the con-
trary the most scrupulous care is taken to render the opera-
tions as painless as possible and in the vast majority of phy-
siological experiments the operations are entirely painless,
the animal being under an anaesthetic throughout the experi-
ment and dying under it at the end.

(2) We maintain that if cruelties do exist the pre-
sent laws as they stand for the prevention of cruelty to ani-
mals are sufficient to punish anyone guilty of such cruelties;
at any rate no attempt has been made to prove the inefficiency
of existing laws.

(3) The objection to vivisection comes almost entire-
ly from people who have no knowledge of the actual conditions

Handwritten in red ink:
M. F. Judson

February 12th, 1907.

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My dear Mr. Mathews:-

Alderman Bennett

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Our position is as follows:

(1) We deny that cruelties exist in vivisectional laboratories. In all my experience I have never seen any unnecessary infliction of pain by any investigator. On the contrary the most scrupulous care is taken to render the operations as painless as possible and in the vast majority of physiological experiments the operations are entirely painless, the animal being under an anaesthetic throughout the experiment and dying under it at the end.

(2) We maintain that if cruelties do exist the present laws as they stand for the prevention of cruelty to animals ~~are~~ sufficient to punish anyone guilty of such cruelties; at any rate no attempt has been made to prove the inefficiency of existing laws.

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(3) The objection to vivisection comes almost entirely from people who have no knowledge of the actual conditions

The University of Chicago

H.P.J. - 2.

they pretend to describe and they make no endeavor to inform themselves of the conditions actually existing. They seek not limitation but absolute prohibition of all experiments on animals for scientific or teaching purposes.

(4) Man has every moral right to utilize animals for his own purposes. He does not hesitate to geld, dehorn, place in captivity and otherwise interfere with the happiness of all sorts of animals. He kills them for food and clothing; he mutilates them to increase their usefulness to him; he hunts them and kills them for his pleasure. The use of animals for the purpose of advancing knowledge is the use which has the highest motive and justification and which interferes with the happiness of the fewest animals. It is the use also which enables us often to alleviate pain in the animals themselves. The contention that this particular use of animals should be abolished while all other uses are permitted is absurd.

(5) The advance of knowledge in medicine, surgery and physiology has been almost entirely owing to vivisectional experiments; and I could tire you with examples illustrating and proving this fact. It is ignorance which permits anyone to maintain the contrary.

(6) The dog is the animal best fitted by his size, diet and physiology for most physiological experiments. He is almost the only available mammal. We have great difficulty in getting dogs in sufficient numbers and if we buy from men bringing dogs to the laboratory we constantly run the risk, in

they pretend to describe and they make no endeavor to inform themselves of the conditions actually existing. They seek not limitation but absolute prohibition of all experiments on animals for scientific or teaching purposes.

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(5) The advance of knowledge in medicine, surgery and physiology has been almost entirely owing to vivisectional experiments; and I could give you with examples illustrating and proving this fact. It is ignorance which permits anyone to maintain the contrary.

(6) The dog is the animal best fitted by his size, diet and physiology for most physiological experiments. He is almost the only available mammal. We have great difficulty in getting dogs in sufficient numbers and if we buy from men bringing dogs to the laboratory we constantly run the risk, in

The University of Chicago

H.P.J. - 3.

spite of every precaution, of buying and using pet animals. The dogs in the pound are nearly all street curs without owners. They are all condemned to death. If we could have the use of these dogs we should be sure of having only animals which are ^{already} legally dead ~~to begin with~~. We should be able to carry on important investigations without difficulty in surgery, physiology and experimental therapeutics, and the efficiency of the training of physicians would be greatly increased since in these animals the embryo doctor can actually see the beating heart and accurately observe the workings of the organs of the body; and obtain that skill in surgical technique which he must otherwise obtain by experimenting on human beings. The dogs will be kept here in sanitary and comfortable quarters and the vast majority of them will suffer no pain and die as painless a death, as that they would have had at the Pound.

Very respectfully yours,

Albert P. Matthews

W.P.L. - 3.

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The dogs in the pound are nearly all street dogs without own-
ers. They are all condemned to death. If we could have the
use of these dogs we should be sure of having only animals
which are legally dead ^{dead} to begin with. We should be able to
carry on important investigations without difficulty in sur-
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the beating heart and accurately observe the workings of the
organs of the body; and obtain that skill in surgical tech-
nique which he must otherwise obtain by experimenting on human
beings. The dogs will be kept here in sanitary and comfort-
able quarters and the vast majority of them will suffer no pain
and die as painless a death as that they would have had at
the Pound.

Very respectfully yours,

Robert P. Matthews

with the cause of preventing cruelty to animals. I
do not fail personally to share in that sympathy. I
am very fond of dumb animals and would not knowingly
tolerate any abuse of them. At the same time, I am
bound to feel that science is doing vast things for

February 13th, 1907.

humanity, and that its methods in the hands of high minded
Mrs. Rose Fay Thomas,
men must not be so interfered with as to prevent the
79 East 20th St., Chicago.
attainment of its great objects.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:-

Very Yours,

is received and I have read it with care. I do not
believe it is conducive to any good end to make the
statements of Professor Angell and Professor Pensley the
basis of a controversy on the subject. Of course it
is possible to conduct a debate to any extent, but I
am satisfied that our scientific men are doing their
duty in the way of scientific investigation and are doing
it, under all the circumstances, mercifully and are seeking
important scientific ends. I do not think it is worth
while also to consider whether Professor Angell has
"juggled with the truth". He is incapable of anything
of the sort. I think that I fully appreciate your
point of view and have the highest respect for the
sympathy which animates yourself and others connected

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do not fall personally to share in that sympathy. I
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February 13th, 1907.

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bound to feel that science is doing vast things for
humanity, and that its methods in the hands of high minded
men must not be so interfered with as to prevent the
attainment of its great objects.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:-
Your favor of the 11th inst.

is received and I have read it with care. I do not
believe it is conducive to any good end to make the
statement of Professor Angell and Professor Gessner the
basis of a controversy on the subject. Of course it
is possible to conduct a debate to any extent, but I
am satisfied that our scientific men are doing their
duty in the way of scientific investigation and are doing
it, under all the circumstances, meticulously and are seeking
important scientific ends. I do not think it is worth
while also to consider whether Professor Angell has
"juggled with the truth". He is incapable of anything
of the sort. I think that I fully appreciate your
point of view and have the highest respect for the
sympathy which animates yourself and others connected

with the cause of preventing cruelty to animals. I do not fail personally to share in that sympathy. I am very fond of dumb animals and would not knowingly tolerate any abuse of them. At the same time, I am bound to feel that science is doing vast things for humanity, and that its methods in the hands of high minded men must not be so interfered with as to prevent the attainment of its great objects.

With sincere appreciation, I am

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

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with the cause of preventing cruelty to animals. I
do not fail personally to share in that sympathy. I
am very fond of dumb animals and would not knowingly
tolerate any abuse of them. At the same time, I am
bound to feel that science is doing vast things for
humanity, and that its methods in the hands of high minded
men must not be so interfered with as to prevent the
attainment of its great objects.

With sincere appreciation, I am

Very truly yours, H. P. Hudson

is received and I have read it with care. I do not
believe it is conducive to any good end to make the
statement Professor Agassiz and Professor Gannett the
basis of a controversy on the subject. Of course it
is possible to conduct a debate to any extent, but I
am satisfied that our scientific men are doing their
duty in the way of scientific investigation and are doing
it, under all the circumstances, mercifully and are seeking
important scientific ends. I do not think it is worth
while also to consider whether Professor Agassiz has
"juggled with the truth". He is incapable of anything
of the sort. I think that I fully appreciate your
point of view and have the highest respect for the
sympathy which animates yourself and others connected

79 E. 20th St. Chicago 133

Feb. 11th 1907

President - St. P. Judson
Chicago University

My dear Mr. Judson

Your courteous letter with
its enclosures from Mr. Angell
and Mr. Brewster I have
received. I am thankful to
know that at least Canine
has been abolished, and
that dissection is conducted
as humanely as possible
at the University. But there
are, nevertheless some points
in each of the three letters
which are not ^{perfectly} satisfactory,
& I must ask your indulgence
once more in my efforts to

further the much abused
Cause of humanity.

Mr. Bunsby says in his
letter "The majority of the ani-
mals are killed by Chloroform
and used for microscopic
Anatomy". Why? Have they
previously been inoculated
with germs or toxins? Of this
class of experiment Dr. George
Wilson, President of the State
Medicine Section of the British
Medical Association says "After
all these years of flickering
hope, I am prepared to contend
that the indiscriminate main-
ing and slaughtering of animals
with which these bacteriolo-
gical methods of research and
experiment have been insepara-

bly associated, cannot be proved
to have saved one human life,
or lessened in any appreciable
degree human suffering.... But
whether so-called toxins are injec-
ted under the skin, into the
veins, eyes or other organs there
is long-drawn-out agony. The
animal may live days, weeks
or months with no anesthetic
to assuage its sufferings, and
nothing but death to relieve."
Mr. Bunsby also maintains
a discreet silence as to what
is done with the minority of
his animals. They apparently
are not killed - then what
is done with them?

As for Mr. Angell it is hard
to believe that he does not

juggle with the truth when
he says that rats do not use
their eyes and ears enough to
know the difference when they
gone, and that after the oper-
ation which deprived them
of these senses they immediately
recovered and began to play!
I have had many dealings
with rats in my garden - to
my sorrow be it spoken - & I
have got to meet one which
don't see or hear as well as I
do, or smell far better! And my
Common Sense tells me that
no animal could have its
eyes put out and not suffer
for days in agony while
the wounds were healing. The
Same would be the case

²/₁ with its ears & other senses. The mere fact that they moved about proved nothing. I have seen a bird in the very throes of death rise from the ground and fly to the branch of a tree over head, alight there, and fly down to the grass again, when it instantly died. As for the monkeys on whom it is proposed to repeat the experiment, I don't think that even Dr. Watson would assert that they do not use these organs and suffer tortures when being deprived of them. And after all what is gained by such experiments? What child of aristocratic development has he helped? He will tell you

none yet - but in future he
will discern remarkable
things in the relief of such
Children! We have heard that
before. When I was a girl in
Cambridge the infamous
Brown-Sequard was exper-
imenting on rabbits and
Guinea-pigs. He was going
to find a cure for epilepsy, but
although he sacrificed hundreds
of miserable animals I have
yet to hear that he cured one
epileptic. Harvard College let
him go on unchecked; and
all the good he ever did in
the world could be put into
a thumb. But he inoculated
the whole profession with the
poison of his hideous methods

and false theories.

You say in your letter that you consider the life of one child far more important than the lives of many animals. My own opinion is that it depends on the child. The world would not have lost much if Harry Thaw and Stamford White had died in infancy, despite the wealth of the one and the talent of the other. But granting that the life of any child is worth the sacrifice of the lives of many animals, is it also worth the degradation and moral ruin of the scum by whose experiments you conclude it will be saved?

For you and I know, Mr.
Judson, that no man can
strap an animal to a
table and put it to the
torture of medical experiment
and preserve his own
moral integrity. The work is
horrible - so horrible that Dr.
Bigelow, one of the Harvard
Professors of Surgery, says of it - "a
brief death by burning would be
considered a happy release by
a human being undergoing
the experience of some of the
animals who die slowly in
a laboratory". It is unfit work
for a decent Christian gentle-
man to stain his honor with.
The close secrecy in which it

4
is carried on shows that they
are afraid and ashamed to
have the general public know
what they do. But amidst
the easy tolerance of their
own profession they are not
ashamed to print accounts
of their own dastardly deeds,
not only upon animals
but on human beings. And
if they dare the lives of the
children of the rich, whom
they are exorbitantly paid
to cure, they do not hesitate
to sacrifice those of the
poor who fall into their
power in hospitals and
institutions. Dr. J. W. Stickler
of Orange inoculated 17 Child-
ren, first with the foot and

mouth disease of cattle, or
afterwards with scarlet fever.
— according to his own showing.
Dr. Wm. Mitchell, Keen and
Morehouse write of a "deliberate
course of experiments in atropia
and morphia" upon Convalescent-
Soldiers in the Army hospital.
During which they say they
found out many 'curious
facts' which they could not have
discovered by experimenting on
animals; Dr. Mary Putnam
Jacobi experimented with
poisons of many sorts on a
healthy little Irish boy; and I
myself know, right here in
Chicago, a poor half-breed
woman who has been induced
by various doctors to undergo

²
Ten perfectly useless operations
on one of her legs which they
thus gradually cut entirely
off, & the last time I saw
her she said they were advising
her to let them begin on the
other. What ailed her was rheu-
matism and the morphine
habit. I never heard of
amputating the legs as a
cure for either - it certainly did
not cure her.

You say that the opinions or
experiences of people in other
places do ~~not~~ not bear upon the
work in your own laboratories.
It seems to me, on the contrary
that the opinions and expe-
riences of those who have for
interests & engaged in the

work of medical experiment ^{years} ~~for~~
must bear vitally upon the
fundamental points of the
value of its results to humanity
and its effect on the character
of its devotees. They are nearly
unanimous in saying that
experiments on animals are
almost valueless to man; &
their own character shows
that this work makes them
brutal, supremely cruel, utterly
unprincipled, & untruthful.
That they treacherously betray
the sacred trust committed
to their charge, and sacrifice
without hesitation the bodies
and even the lives of the
helpless people who fall
into their power - & then

6
shamelessly boast of it to
each other. This is the sort
of character that the medical
fabratories are graduating
by thousands every year.

But I must not long trespass
upon your patience. I am sure
you will pay little attention
to my protests, & consider them
only as the idle vapors of
a sentimental woman. But
what I have written is never-
theless the truth, and truth does
not let itself be wholly forgotten
when it has once been spoken.
In the mean time perhaps
it will serve to protect the
poor little monkeys from
having their eyes put out, &
at all events it may turn
you

more sharply to Contempla-
tion of the Question in all
its bearings.

Please accept my sincere
thanks for your Courtesy
in reading & answering
my former letter, and
believe me

Very sincerely yrs -
Rose Fay Thomas

79 East 20th St -

Dear Mr. Judson

7
Thank you very much for your prompt and straightforward answer to my letter. I am afraid you think me a fanatic on the subject of vivisection, but I have given many years of my life chiefly to protecting animals from the cruelty of man, and when there is the case one learns so much about the naked hideous truth, that it becomes evident that unchecked cruelty in almost every track of life in Chicago is debasing and undermining the moral character of our whole community.

to an extent which is not known
or appreciated by the general public.

The reports that come to me from
time to time I try to verify or
disprove, and the plainest way to
do this is to write to the responsible
head of any institution or firm
which is reported to me in this connection.

I have sent your letter to Mrs.
Gifford and requested her if she
had any further charges to make
against the University Laboratory
to make them in writing, stating
plainly the names of her
informants, or that I would then

forward them to you her statement.

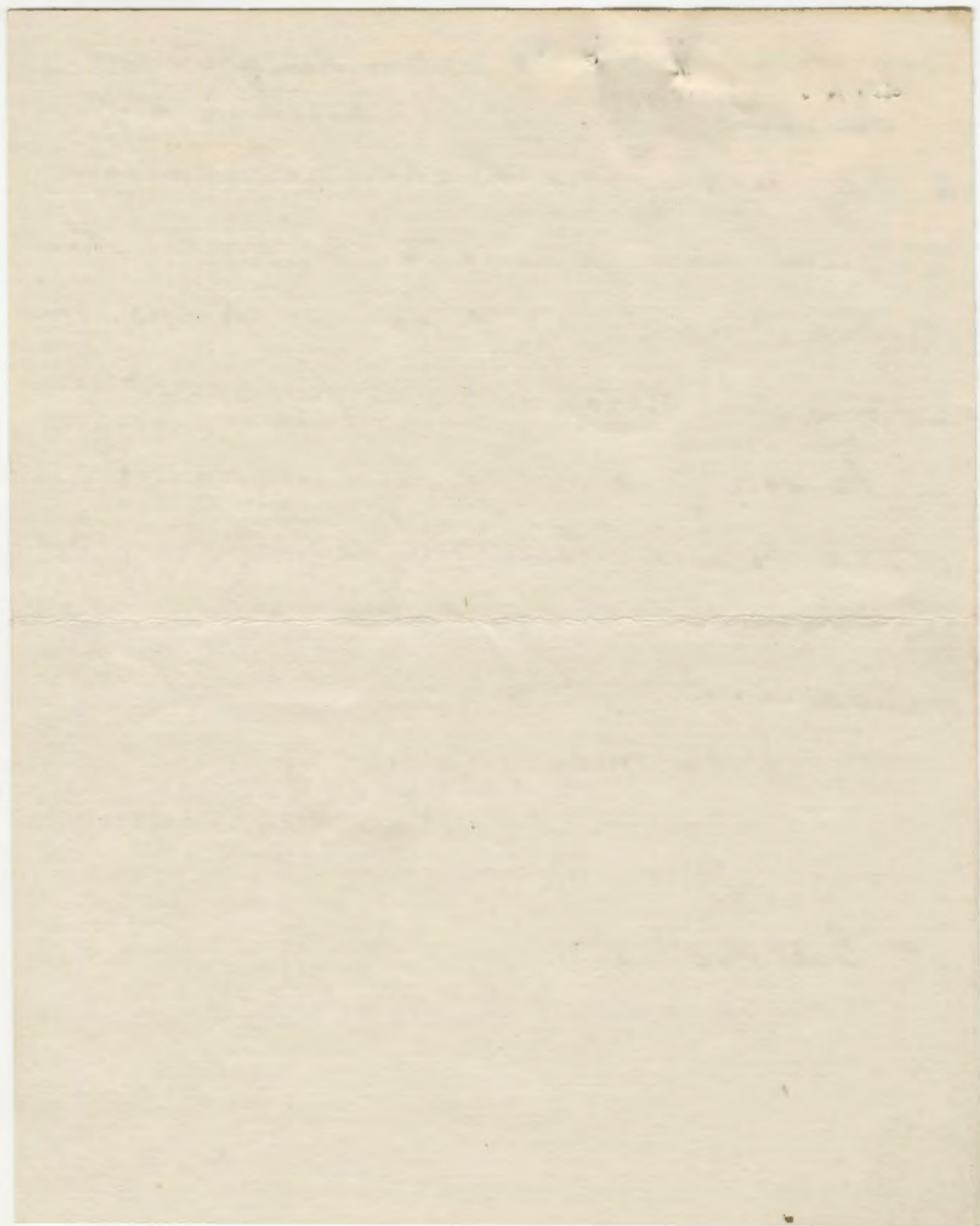
In this work it is always difficult
to get people who make accusations
to allow their names to be used. What
they are afraid of I do not know. The
Giffords are devoted and perhaps workers
in the ^{Anti-Cruelty} Society and always ready to
stand behind their own testimony. But
they cannot always make others do
the same.

Very truly yours

Rose Fay Thomas.

79 East 20th St.

February 8th 1909-



February 5, 1909.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:-

Your favor of the 3d inst. is received. During the past year Dr. Carlson of our Department of Physiology has received from time to time a few unclaimed dogs from the city pound - dogs afflicted with a disease known as goitre - for his investigations into the nature of that disease. These dogs have been obtained by the approval of the Commissioner of Health, Dr. Evans, and reports have been sent to him of their number and

February 2, 1909.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:-

Your favor of the

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year Dr. Carlson of our Department of
Physiology has received from time to time
a few unclaimed dogs from the city pound -
dogs afflicted with a disease known as
goitre - for his investigations into the
nature of that disease. These dogs have
been obtained by the approval of the Com-
missioner of Health, Dr. Evans, and reports
have been sent to him of their number and

disposition. Aside from this I beg to say
that the University of Chicago has not
received dogs from the city pound for some four
years past.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Theodore Thomas,
79 E. 20th St., Chicago.

disposition. Aside from this I beg to say

that the University of Chicago has not

received dogs from the city pound for some four

years past.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Theodore Thomas,
79 E. 20th St., Chicago.

Will Mr. Bagdon report on this #78

THE ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY,

CHICAGO

Mrs. Theodore Thomas, [redacted]

79 East 20th St. Feb. 3rd, 1909

My dear Mr. Bagdon

I am sorry to have to bother you again with the unpleasant subject of vivisection at the University. But a gentleman who lives in its vicinity - Mr. R. L. Gifford - has reported to me, as authoritative, such a strange fact that I feel it my duty to ask you, as the head of this great institution, to either confirm or deny its truth. It is to the effect that the University receives weekly invoices of dogs, for vivisection or medical or scientific experiment in its laboratories, from the City Pound, and that these dogs are supplied by the authority of Dr. Evans, to the

number of one hundred, or some
such large amount - per week.

In 1907 some medical experimenters
succeeded in getting an ordinance
passed by the City-Council, directing all
the unclaimed dogs at the Pound to this
hideous fate. Before it ^{was} signed by the Mayor
it came to the knowledge of the public
and aroused such a furious storm of
indignation and protest that the
Mayor was afraid to sign it, & it re-
ceived his veto.

Now, I am told, that this veto was
simply to hoodwink the public, and
that the only result has been that the
dogs are passed on to the vivisection
quinty or secrecy, instead of openly, as
before.

I can understand that small
& inferior medical Colleges might

take advantage of this state of affairs
to obtain their subjects without expense
or trouble. But it seems to me that
the University of Chicago should be
above these nefarious methods, and
that if they do obtain these subjects so, it is
without your knowledge or consent.

Certainly the small economy involved
in being the recipient of stolen
dogs — which is what the dogs at
the Pound virtually are — would be
a very inadequate compensation
to the University for the public ana-
themas which would surely be poured
upon it if such a fact became known.

We look to our Great University
not only for the highest standards
in learning and culture, but also
for the highest standards of
morality and truth. Dr. Medical

School would not think of inviting
pick-pockets to bring stolen purses to
to help in paying its expenses. Shall it,
then, stop to accept another kind of
stolen property — one infinitely more
precious to its owner than any money
could be, & to use it for purposes the
very thought of which tears out the heart
with anguish?

Most earnestly I hope that you
will give me your authority to con-
tradict this statement of Mr.
Giffords, or at least the assurance
that you will not allow it to
continue in the future.

Sincerely yours

Rose Fay Thomas

Mrs. Thesden Thomas

79 E. 20th St.

CHICAGO

Feb. 5, 09

My dear Mr. Judson -

In answer to the statements in the inclosed letter of Mrs. Theodore Thomas in regards to the university receiving dogs from the city dog pound I beg to say that the department is not now receiving dogs from the city pound, nor has it done so for the last four years. Our animals are obtained from private dealers in the city and adjacent towns.

The basis of Mr. Lifford's report is probably the fact that during the past year Dr. Carlson received from time to time ^{a few} unclaimed dogs from the city pound, dogs afflicted with the disease known as scabies, for his investigation of the nature of that disease. These dogs were obtained by the approval of the Commissioner of Health, Dr. Evans, and reports were sent to him of their number and disposition.

Very truly yours

A. Carlson.

CHICAGO Feb 21 09

My dear Mr. Jackson -

I am much interested in the
letter of the trustees of the
University of Chicago from the City
of Chicago. I am very glad to see
that you are receiving help from the
University and that it has not been
from the University or obtained from
private sources in the City and adjacent
town.

The letter of the trustees of the
University of Chicago is
probably the first that during the last
year Dr. Jackson received from the
University of Chicago from the City of Chicago.
I am glad to see that the University
is interested in the University of Chicago
and that the University of Chicago is
interested in the University of Chicago.
I am glad to see that the University of Chicago
is interested in the University of Chicago.

Very truly yours
A. J. Jackson

October 27, 1922.

My dear Dr. Billings:-

Thanks for your note of the
26th instant. I wrote to Dr. Keen at
once on the line which you indicate.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Frank Billings,
1550 N. State Parkway,
Chicago, Ill.

HPJ:CB

October 27, 1922.

My dear Dr. Billings:-

Thanks for your note of the
24th instant. I wrote to Dr. Keen at
once on the line which you indicated.
Very truly yours,

Dr. Frank Billings,
1850 N. State Parkway,
Chicago, Ill.

HB:CB

FRANK BILLINGS
~~PEOPLES GAS BUILDING~~
~~120 SOUTH MICHIGAN BOULEVARD~~
CHICAGO
1550 North State Parkway

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October 26, 1922.

My dear Mr. Judson:

Antivivisection

The letter from Dr. Keen which I am returning herewith, makes a suggestion with which I hope you will comply. If you will write a statement indicating your opinion of the value of animal experimentation to science and to mankind for publication in the leaflet mentioned by Dr. Keen, it will do much to strengthen the forces which are combatting the evil influences of the antivivisectionists in this country.

In Colorado and in California ~~the~~ antivivisectionists have proposed vicious measures to be voted on at the coming election. All good people interested in the welfare of the public and in science are fighting the adoption of these measures in the states mentioned. Should the antivivisectionists win out in any one state I fear other states would follow and as a result research and other means of scientific advancement would be seriously handicapped in this country.

Of course, Dr. Keen desires a statement from you as expressing the attitude of the University of Chicago in regard to this subject.

With kind regards,

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

Frank Billings

Encl.

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Office of the President,
The University of Chicago, Chicago.

FRANK BEELING
1320 North State Parkway
CHICAGO

October 20, 1932.

My dear Mr. Jackson:

The letter from Dr. Keen which I am returning herewith, makes a suggestion with which I hope you will comply. If you will write a statement indicating your opinion of the value of animal experimentation to science and to mankind for publication in the Journal mentioned by Dr. Keen, it will do much to strengthen the forces which are combating the evil influences of the antivivisectionists in this country.

In Colorado and in California the antivivisectionists have proposed various measures to be voted on at the coming election. All good people interested in the welfare of the public and in science are fighting the adoption of these measures in the states mentioned. Should the antivivisectionists win out in any one state I fear other states would follow and as a result research and other means of scientific advancement would be seriously hampered in this country.

Of course, Dr. Keen desires a statement from you expressing the attitude of the University of Chicago in regard to this subject.

With kind regards,

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

Frank Beeling

Encl.

Mr. Harry Pratt Johnson,
Office of the President,
The University of Chicago, Chicago.

1520 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
October 23, 1922.

Dear Sir: -

I quote herewith telegram received from Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Professor of Physiology in the Harvard Medical School -

"Expert opinion from Harvard Law School states that the California game laws permit trapping with certain restrictions and these laws are not affected by the proposed bill."

At the November election in California, the people will pass on a Referendum Antivivisection Bill. This Bill expressly permits dehorning, spaying and castrating, in order to catch the farmers' vote. In addition to this, the game laws, as you will see, permits the trapping of wild animals. The California Antivivisection Bill does not abolish this, and therefore permits this most cruel of all practices, in order to catch the vote of those who deal in peltry.

In the decision in the case of the suit against the University of Pennsylvania professors, Judge Breggy announced the opinion that no operation on any living creature was permissible except for the benefit of that individual creature. This decision has been enthusiastically supported by the Antivivisectionists. Now, their California Bill neglects entirely to abolish trapping and, as I have stated, expressly permits other cruel practices.

Yours very truly

W. H. Keen

W. H. Keen

1220 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
October 28, 1932.

Dear Sir:-

I quote herewith telegram received from Dr. Walter

D. Cannon, Professor of Physiology in the Harvard Medical

School -

"Expert opinion from Harvard Law School states
that the California game laws permit trapping with
certain restrictions and these laws are not affect-
ed by the proposed bill."

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will pass on a Referendum Antivivisection Bill. This Bill

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This decision has been enthusiastically supported by the An-

tivivisectionists. Now, their California Bill neglects en-

tirely to abolish trapping and, as I have stated, expressly

permits other cruel practices.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Keen

W. H. Keen

WILL VOTE ON VIVISECTION IN COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA

Remarkable Ballot at November Poll in the West—Pennsylvania Women's Stand Is Quoted

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—What does the public at large know of animal experimentation and research, known in other words as vivisection? To most people, women especially, the thought of causing pain to any man or lower animal is distasteful. But what does any layman know about it when such experimentation is carried out scientifically?

In Colorado and California the anti-vivisectionists have initiated bills to abolish animal experimentation. At the November elections in those States the proposal will be decided by popular vote. Dr. W. R. Hadwen has come again from England to denounce in these Western States and elsewhere the use of the experimental method in solving medical problems.

To my mind it seems nonsensical to put such questions to a vote of the people, as they only can be guided by prejudice and not knowledge.

Last week I learned that Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, would address the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women at Reading, so I attended the session. Dr. Keen told of experimental research and the value to animals and men; especially did he stress the reduction of maternal mortality, showing that human life had been saved by that of the animal. The delegates, representing 60,000 women of Pennsylvania, listened attentively, and by a vote of about 600 yeas to a few nays adopted the following, which should be broadcasted in Colorado and California at once, as little time is to spare before the balloting on November 7 next. The Pennsylvania women declared:

Whereas, It has been demonstrated conclusively that the health and happiness of hundreds of thousands of animals and of many millions of human beings have been promoted and their lives prolonged by the application of knowledge obtained through scientific experiments on animals; and,

Whereas, These researches are conferring a wonderful boon upon the starving nations by constantly adding greatly to the food supply of the world; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, assembled in annual general convention in the City of Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 12th day of October, 1922, hereby put on record their gratitude to medical science for past discoveries so profoundly beneficial to human beings and to animals, and we believe that such beneficent researches should be continued and encouraged.

As to propaganda broadcasted in Colorado and California by Dr. Hadwen, the medical men of those States should be prompt in refuting. But the idea of intelligent people attempting to declare by ballot whether scientific research should continue or be practiced in their midst seems such utter folly in this enlightened age. When they read how the women of the Keystone State stand on the subject hundreds will no doubt alter their minds. WOMAN MEDICUS.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1922.



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Dr. Billings

#82

1520 SPRUCE ST.
~~1729 CHESTNUT STREET~~
PHILADELPHIA

October 21, 1922.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
CHICAGO, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

I have received recently a letter from Frances Tondorf, who is Professor of Physiology in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., a Catholic institution. He has three strong letters in approbation of medical research by animal experimentation, from Archbishop Curley, the successor of Cardinal Gibbons, from Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, and a very strong one from Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia, which I obtained for him.

He wants to publish in a little leaflet a number of such letters endorsing research, that will not be all from the Catholic church. I have therefore written to several of my personal friends, asking them if they would be willing to write such a letter. If you ~~will~~ feel disposed to aid the cause of research in this way, I shall be very much obliged.

I am enclosing a report of the meeting of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, held at Reading. The Antivivisectionists were very busy with their propaganda and hoped to catch the vote of the Convention. By no means wholly due to my speech, but due in some

No. 2

1520 SPRUCE ST.
~~1720 CHESTNUT STREET~~
PHILADELPHIA

measure to it, the Convention, consisting of over six hundred women, who represented sixty thousand women in all, voted the resolution that you observe is embodied in the published letter, by a vote of over six hundred affirmatives to about six in the negative.

In California and in Colorado, stringent laws, prohibiting all experiments of every kind on animals, are to be voted on by the people next month. Every such action as that of the women of Pennsylvania, and such letters as I hope we shall be able to publish, will help to form public opinion. It will be a real disaster for any one state to pass such laws, because it will react on all the other states and on Congress.

Yours very truly,

W. W. Keen

W. W. Keen

Enc.

120

1520 SPRUCE ST.
1700 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

October 21, 1922.

Judson,
October 23, 1922.
CHICAGO, Ill.

My dear Dr. Keen:-

received recently a letter from Frances
Your favor of the 21st instant is
Professor of Physiology in Georgetown
received. Any legislation restricting animal
experimentation would be a serious injury to
cause of public health and as the discovery of
the sources of preventing human disease. I can
not believe that our great American Common-
wealth would adopt any such reactionary laws.
The progress of science in these directions of

late years has been something extraordinary,
and without the possibility of animal experi-
mentation it could not have made the progress
it has made and could not look forward to the
future. These are facts too well established
to be successfully controverted.

Very truly yours,

much obliged.

Dr. W. W. Keen,
1520 Spruce St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ing a report of the meeting of the
Pennsylvania Women, held at Reading.

aganda and hoped to catch the vote of the Convention.
By no means wholly due to my speech, but due in some

October 25, 1932.

My dear Dr. Keen:-

Your favor of the 21st instant is received. Any legislation restricting animal experimentation would be a serious injury to the cause of public health and to the discovery of the sources of preventing human diseases. I cannot not believe that our great American Commonwealth would adopt any such reactionary laws. The progress of science in these directions of late years has been something extraordinary, and without the possibility of animal experimentation it could not have made the progress it has made and could not look forward to the future. These are facts too well established to be successfully controverted.

Very truly yours,

Dr. W. W. Keen,
1520 Spruce St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

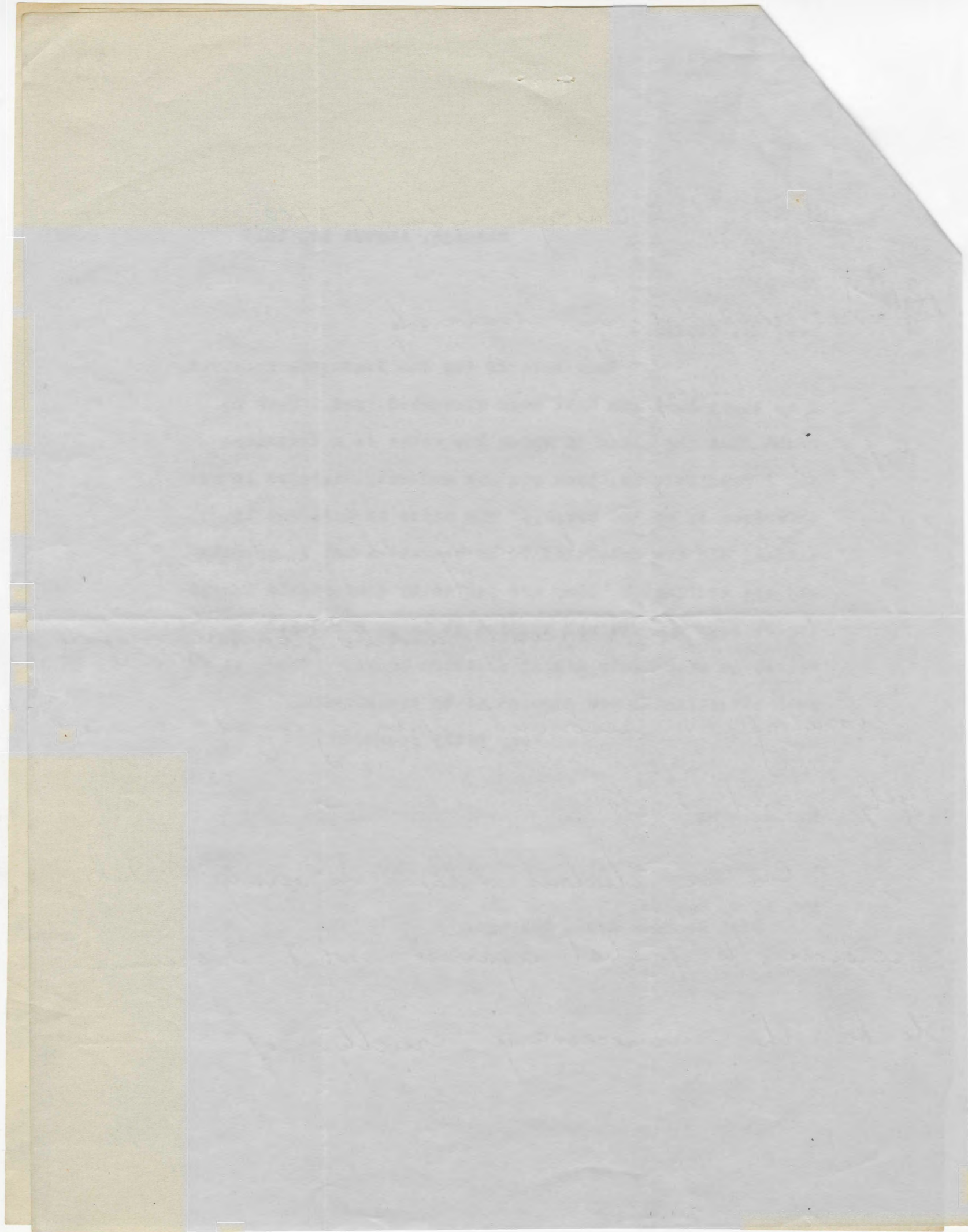
Chicago, Aug. 6, 1915.

Insertion
President Chicago University.
Chicago, Ills.

My dear sir,

Almost continuously throughout every school day, the vicinity around the Physiological Laboratory is resonant with agonized canine yelps and howls.

As a student of the University I take occasion to protest against what I assume to be the unnecessary cruelty of



vivisection without the use of anaesthetics.

Since my work is with another department I have no opportunity to observe and report particular instances. It is therefore barely possible that my ~~assum~~ conclusion is wrong. If such is the case, I shall deem it a favor to be so advised. Stamp is enclosed.

Yours very truly,

L. W. Taylor.

5817 Kenwood Ave.,

Chicago.



Chicago, August 12, 1915

Dear Mr. Taylor:-

Your note of the 6th inst. was received.

I am sorry that you have been disturbed, and I have no doubt that the noise to which you refer is a nuisance. May I say, however, that you are entirely mistaken in your inference as to the cause. The noise is made not by animals who are submitted to an operation but by animals who are confined. They are perfectly comfortable excepting as dogs who are not running at large are likely of course to make their dissatisfaction known. There is no such situation as you suppose as to vivisection.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. L. W. Taylor,
5817 Kenwood Ave., Chicago.

Chicago, August 12, 1912

Dear Mr. Taylor:-

Your note of the 6th inst. was received. I am sorry that you have been disturbed, and I have no doubt that the noise to which you refer is a nuisance. May I say, however, that you are entirely mistaken in your inference as to the cause. The noise is made not by animals who are submitted to an operation but by animals who are confined. They are perfectly comfortable excepting as dogs who are not running at large are likely of course to make their dissatisfaction known. There is no such situation as you suppose as to vivisection.

Very truly yours,

E. P. J. - L.

Mr. L. W. Taylor,
2317 Kenwood Ave., Chicago.