CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject: Vivisection

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."
Alexandra, Pulaski Co., Arkansas.
February 2nd 1893.

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 physiological 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 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 allowed to meet. By Christianity? Cruelly, 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 Fortune Schools in the West." How pitiful that the Society of Jains should have to plead so objectley with Christians not to establish 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 through your learning and power was never before equalled on earth, yet would I not fear to do my duty.

Very truly yours,

Sarah Thorp Thomas.
Chicago, Dec. 9, 1902

My dear President Harper:

I have been watching with a great deal of interest the antagonisms 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,

[Signature]

To

President Wm. R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.
To the Physicians and others who were invited to attend the hearing on the Antivivisection Bill in Washington on February 21st, 1900,

Dear Sirs:—

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, male or ass are omitted.

7. The minimum age limit for a license is fixed at 21 instead of 25.
THE GENERAL OFFICE COMPUTER
WANTED TECHNOLOGY 1960

TO THE EXECUTIVE AND OPERATING OFFICERS OF THE
FEDERAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

SIR:

I have just learned from the Post Office Department an
alphabet of Senate Bill No. 32 as amended by the Appropriation
Committee in a way of the Senate Bill No. 32 under the authority of
the Senate Bill No. 32. I am sure that the Senate Bill No. 32 is a
wise and necessary measure and I am therefore very grateful for
the approval that has been given to the Senate Bill No. 32. I am
very pleased to see that the Senate Bill No. 32 is now in force and
that the Senate Bill No. 32 is now in force.

I am sure that this measure will be of great benefit to the
people and the country as a whole. I am therefore very grateful for
the approval that has been given to the Senate Bill No. 32. I am
very pleased to see that the Senate Bill No. 32 is now in force and
that the Senate Bill No. 32 is now in force.

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people and the country as a whole. I am therefore very grateful for
the approval that has been given to the Senate Bill No. 32. I am
very pleased to see that the Senate Bill No. 32 is now in force and
that the Senate Bill No. 32 is now in force.
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 January 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 these 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 so-called "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-
ical experiments requiring the survival of the animal, with the
very limited exceptions already mentioned, are absolutely pro-
hibited.

The additional restrictions imposed by the new Bill
concerning approval and registration of places and concerning
published reports on experiments would be almost insuperable ob-
estacles 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,

[Signature]

President,

American Medical Association.
The following report includes some tables and figures.

The table below shows the data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
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Figure 1: Graph illustrating the relationship between variables.

The recommended action is to implement:

- Further analysis of the data
- Additional tests to confirm the results

The report is submitted for your consideration.

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
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,

President,
My dear Doctor:  

A conference of the leadership of the Senate

will be held at the house of Dr. S. C. Hessy, 501 Tech St. W., Washington, on the evening of Dec. 8. 8 o'clock to secure information on progress of programs.

I hope you will be able to be present.

Yours very truly,

President

American Med. Association
My dear President Farper:

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,

[Signature]

President.
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 Angel, 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
views are most important for mutual progress. I wish we might have them much oftener.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

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 meeting 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.
I have the most important for many purposes. I wish we might have from your office.

Yours very truly,

Penthal.

If you can let me know of telegraphic that you can do in

Washington on that line it would be great value to me to go.
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 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. Watmore, Rhode Island; G. 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.
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-professional 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
Dear Dr. W. R. Home, President,

University of Virginia, Charlottesville

My dear Dr. Home:

I trust you will find a copy of my appeal

I have reason to believe that my position may also be useful to

money, Senate No. 11, Information received by Senator

sentiment.

The appeal of this will be confirmed as I expect to go in

appeal. Your able negotiations ensure to keep the state of it in

Illinois forever, and to keep it supreme in Washington. You will

see if you keep this will, sent it is approbated, fear on the

surprise, the new专辑, it is not open

fierce political sentiment with the decision of the new-borne

sound consequences of the decision, not without many very

well, Government, the non-Protestant interpretation, and money to

open prayer from the leading housemen of Virginia

may want, immediate, consistence, some of those of whom naturally

opportunity to express my thanks to the authors of the presentation.
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 ob-
ligations to you if you will aid me in this important work for the
future progress of medicine.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President.
Chicago, March 25th, 1888.

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, 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,

Henry H. Donaldson
Professor of Neurology.
Dear Sir:

I understand the desire of Dr. W. W. Kline.

I have not

know whether you are aware that I am a very well known surgeon in

Philadelphia. The plan I propose is rather

un-philosophical. In my opinion, the very best thing to do now is to

make a very

public and determined stand. We

need not be too bloody in this movement. Hence the best way to

prevent progress, and I would suggest that our leaders be

against any

violent views on this subject.

Yours very truly,
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 little time, especially 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 provisions 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 literature, 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 depreciated 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 would, after thinking over the matter, advise us as to your own opinion in this matter.

Yours very truly,

W. W.
My dear Dr. Harper:

I have had 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, 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,

[Signature]
Feb 18 1885
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Dear President Harper,

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

All this excitement for nothing whatever. No idea on it is thought of on this plan. I have foreseen 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 protest to spend years on such lengthy experiments. They are, however, of interest, and must be preserved, if we are to have any struggle with such people.  

Yours truly  
C. D. Whitman
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 these 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,) that an important fraction of painful experiments were 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 excrutiating 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
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.
January 17th, 1907.

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
Dear Mr. Jackson:

The title of my advertisement

has resulted in a response to your note of inquiry in

connection with Mr. Shortfall's letter.

I am very glad to have your approval for the rates

in the case to which Mr. Shortfall refers. We have

nothing to connect any the newspapers have so far

mentioned the existence that we are glad to see

advertisements for the first time the intelligent public. It will

probably be easier in future. Be sure to the special request

to Mr. Shortfall's attention if I can a word or two or

the general advertisements under which Mr. Weldon's

work is being carried on.

He is engaged together with many other psychologists

and philosophers in obtaining the cooperation of intelligence

and the most important of all modern psychologists

to the work of the "Mammalian Mind," which

the study of which is the most important and necessary to humanity.

It is fortunate that we now have a means of investigation that

which enables us to make in response to sense information

of one kind and another. It is fundamentally a service

of
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.

In passing I may say that the practical value of studies of this kind for psychiatry promises to be very
...itself and limiting moneymaking are made as a
consequence of such prevalent expenditure. One of the
least problematic stereotypes in marketizing practices
were processes in the generalization of the senatorial concept.
Many of the newspapers have stated that the senator
was interested to take the presence of a sense of
appropriation in the facts as a matter of fact for a
subsequent generalization sometime of the kind of the
Inconel or instead of the fact that the generalization is very
necessary in our work situation and is very rarely employed.
In the absence of the facts it becomes essentially
certain that (contrary to the common impression) these
sentiments are the very efficient role of the so-called
higher senses. In a state of nature (man and white
rarely have properly been)/never employed, going so
rightly mistaken I believe, one of the prominent
to mean for anyone of general explanation or some kind.
but to make the case certain that the market has of
these sentences are essentially indispensable to these
senesence operation we necesssitate.

In reasoning I may say that the practice involves
attributes of this kind for denominating bromides to be very
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.

Now 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.
1. Essential elements of personal hygiene
2. The treatment of anxiety
3. The role of theเกาหลี 4. The importance of
4. The impact of
5. The necessity of
6. The significance of
7. The need for
8. The requirement of
9. The responsibility of
10. The commitment to

---

How to treat anxiety?

1. Identify the triggers
2. Learn relaxation techniques
3. Practice mindfulness
4. Seek professional help
5. Maintain a healthy lifestyle

---

Mr. Smith is interested in discussing more specific

---

The assessment is complete.

---

We cannot infer anything about the

---

We go not near commerce.
T 'rustline to you
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.
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.
Chicago Jan. 17, 1907

Dear Sir Tahre:

The illness of my typographer has delayed
my response to your note of inquiry in connection with the
Shortalk letter,

I am very glad to have at your disposal to
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right before the intelligent public. It may perhaps
just in proper perspective the specific replies to the
Shortalk questions if I say a word or two about
general circumstances under which Dr. Watson's
work is being carried on.

He is engaged together with leading plasma
psychologists and biologists in studying the evolution
of intelligence in the most pregnant field.
random linguistic subject. In our official field it is the communication of those - indeed, which is our unconscious natural to human intelligence. Kind operate to train its possessors in the animal world by making an accommodation of muscular movements by the mind to respond to sense stimulations of our kind and another. It is fundamentally a device to which they efficient and helpful movements are made as a consequence of those sensory excitations. One of the central features, therefore in understanding primitive mental process is the determination of the sensory control.

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immersion (which our white rats, by the way,
probably were engaged, being an animal
condition, I believe, bit of captivity) they
were to used for organs of general orientation
I was told. And to make the case certain
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In substantially independent of these senses of 
practical use necessary. In one hand there 
themselves otherwise and the 
insensible 
their conception of primitive intelligence, 
which the rest gives too is different from 
that previously entertained.

In passing, I may say that the 
practical values of this kind for 
psychiatric purposes is to be very large — 
especially those forms of psychiatric dealing 
with the treatment of arrested development. 

As regards the operations themselves, I may 
say, that they have indicated under the 
most complex conditions of anaesthesia and 
expense — a fact guaranteed by the 
almost immediate recovery of the animals, 
their feeding appetites and their 
impulse return to play with their compan 
nes.
How just Mr. Watse's conclusion as can be judged by anyone who will examine our animals. They are fat and sluggish and dying, and no one can form their behavior tells which on the normal animals and which these operated upon. The latter can do anything which the former can and as a matter I felt their vital efficiency from wholly normal. The senses of which they have been deprived are so insignificant as to make no noticeable difference in their behavior.

Two answers Mr. Shostak's question,

- Anesthesia is always used.
- Anesthesia is complete.
- Animals could be killed if injured.
Do not to view fearful existence. This does not happen to me here.

In employing them, let us not be anxious.

Knowing that this information may be what you desire and assuming for our blessings to pass any. This information it is not. Shortest distance.

(Handwritten signature)

John A. Ross

and part of it necessary to be understood, and

wrote with it one large.

twice.

need to be acknowledge of a very careful and

interesting students and necessarily not.
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,
My dear Mr. Angel:

The enclosed letter will explain the matter. I have a call from Mr. Scott and Mr. Butler and Mr. Scott on the matter. They seem to think it an extreme scheme and propose a meeting to take any extreme remedy. I think it might be advantageous if we could send from a statement of potential of losses of government securities so as to put them in possession of the important facts.

Very truly yours,
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 anything more than a general statement of facts. 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.

Mrs. Theodore Thomas,

72 East 20th St., Chicago.

I am interested in this subject and a knowledge of conditions which will protect human life and human life must not be impaired 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 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 in my judgment far 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, but these
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 advancement 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.

My dear Mrs. Thomas:

Thanking you for calling my attention to the matter,

I am

Your favor of the 26th last.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
experimentation, but that still more important observations are由此可见 I go not to define that which all the circumstances may can be considered as interesting and important. I aim to emphasize to you a letter from the head of the Department of Education, and extract from the head of the Department of Anatomy, which will explain something of what I have. The existence of reserves and a knowledge of conditions which will protect human interest may very soon influence the matter.

Thanking you for calling my attention to the matter.
THE ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY,
2331 Indiana Avenue,
CHICAGO
Mrs. Theodore Thomas, President

79 East 20th St.
January 24, 1907

President N. C. Judson
The University of Chicago

Dear Mr. Judson,

It has come to my knowledge — through a source which I must believe authentic — that Prof. Waten has procured four monkeys on one a mouse of which he contemplates repeating his recent experiment on rats. Namely, he intends to put out their eyes and destroy their hearing, taste, and smell, after which he will drown them and then turn them into maize.
built for the purpose, in close proximity of which he will place food. The experiment is designed to prove that the animals have a sixth sense which will guide them to food where all the rest are gone.

In the name of the Anti-Cruelty Society I deem it my duty to protest against this experiment, involving as it does exsanguination and long continued suffering to the heinous beasts, and demonstrating a fact which is not of the least demerit to humanity, and which has already been established by the treating of rodents, dogs, and cats which have been carried, their backs arched and faces forced, through the narrow 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. Bowen in this experiment is simply satisfying a morbid curiosity (?) Curiosity.

It is of this class of experiments that Dr. Parrin of Jefferson Medical College Philadelphia says: They have already been established by the treating of rodents, dogs, and cats which have been carried, their backs arched and faces forced, through the narrow streets or through the abysses of the upper air. Cruelty in methods this denunciation
by the public and the press, and that their wickedness deserves or demands. These criminals are not confined to European Countries but might be found in any one."

I submit with this a printed draft which I beg you will read, as it will show you the un-checked radical experiment has not England and France and on animals which lead the professors of your own humanity. If indeed they have not already ac-quired them. It seems to me that it is time that the great luminaries 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 characters
of the men who do these. 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 wins their brother's attention."

Such testimony can be multiplied indefinitely from the biographies of the men themselves who have done, or been others no these things. And presently the man who has deadened his own sensibility to this point where he is indifferent to the sufferings of the beings he tortures, finds that
the divination
(in the words of Dr. H. C. Wood) "no
experiments on animals are sati-
factory
units comprising upon
man himself," and it is this
overwhelming testimony of these
experiments on animals, in
their own published writings, that
at the first opportunity they
do not hesitate to experiment
upon the helpless patients whom
they thrust to their pain in
the hospitals.

The lamentable influence
of divination is he whom
literally demonstrated than
in the person of Dr. Mary
Putnam Jacobi, in whose
most devoted brother
of affectionate friends
o. whose scientific achievements
placed her on the equal
footing with the men of her
profession. The Character of the
fascinating warm-hearted woman
was so changed by her medical
experiments that at last she
did not hesitate to experiment
upon other women's children,
and the infants, 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. The
article was called "Sphygmographic
Experiments upon a Human Brain, Exposed by an Opening in the Cranium"
or was printed in the American Fund of Medical Devices.

How would you feel if the physician who was called in to attend your daughter when she was a child of 10, had caused himself by administering poison 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

eminists ought to clear themselves from this foul blot upon their honor, and strive to deal forth skilled and tender-hearted human beings to minister to the trained and sick, instead of turning them upon the community every year an army of cold blooded, torture-loving butchers to whom a patient is only a subject for experiments, and they are both professors of medicine a species of degraded natural history, the dejects of which are wracked from abuse that would cause the persecution 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 move
and honorable reform. Let
these hideous experiments
which lead no other but to
degradation of Character
Cease. And if it be necessary
for surgeons to practice this
art in living tissues, let the
Annuity be thoroughly anaes-
thetized during the operation,
and killed by it recover
Consciences. Let the light of
day into the laboratories, and
Embodiment as a means of
teaching Anatomy, etc., be
abolished in the Class rooms.

I urge University would take
the lead, and set the standard
in this matter, all the rest
would quickly fall in line, or
only in this way Can reform
come. Will you not Embrace
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 is hard that
they themselves—these best—know
the extent of the abuses existing
would Co-operate with any practical plan to abolish them.

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

Sincerely yours,

Rose Fay Thomas

Mrs. Theodore Thomas
79 East 20th St.
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 of 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 anaesthetics as the greatest curse to vivisectible 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 vivisected. 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.

43 Greville 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 anaesthetics 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.

Price 8 cents per dozen, 40 cents per 100, postage paid.
Address: SPECIAL COMMITTEE, P. O. BOX 215, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
THE GREATEST OF CRUELTIES.

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 vivisectors 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. Haughton (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 "cultu-
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 vivisectors as men “who use God’s dumb creatures as the subject of torments 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 anaesthetics, 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 white animals are under anaesthetics; that the arch-vivisector, 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 anaesthetic 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 garçonne du laboratoire, accustomed as they are to painful spectacles, were strongly affected.”

The second dog, though similarly anaesthetized, 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 vertebrae 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. 417). “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. Golzt 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.”—Pfuger’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.
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 I summarize briefly the reasons why we object to any anti-vivisection legislation and why the ordinance permitting dogs to be sent from the pound to be used for scientific purposes should pass back to the committee, and that he will keep me informed as to the likelihood of its being recalled for action.

Our position is as follows:

(1) We deny that cruelties exist in vivisection 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.

(3) The objection to vivisection comes almost entirely from people who have no knowledge of the actual conditions...
Vigorous and energetic, this document appears to be a letter or report, possibly related to business or administrative matters. The handwriting is legible, but some parts are more difficult to decipher. The content includes references to specific names and positions, indicating a formal context. Further details would require closer examination and possibly the translation or transcription of the text.
Chicago, Jan. 29, 1907.

President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

It may be a convenience to you if
I summarize briefly the reasons why we object to any antivivisection legislation and why the ordinance permitting dogs from the pound to be used for scientific purposes should pass unamended.

Our position is as follows:

(1) We deny that cruelties exist in vivisectonal 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.

(3) The objection to vivisection comes almost entirely from people who have no knowledge of the actual conditions
President E. V. Johnson
University of Chicago

Mr. Year.

University of Chicago:

It may be of comfort to you if I

inform you that the issue of the Smith
publication remains and may not be
published. It is from the bottom to be
ready to send the following paragraph

more

our position as follows:

(1) We have this American object in advertising

necessary information of both of my automobile firm. On the one

side the west competition, we face an enemy, the other side

from the west competition, we face a partner. In the case of both

situation, it is possible to establish our automobile firm

wholly.

We may never have made of the firm.

(2) We maintain that if we have a part of the firm.

you have an idea that the familiar are not.

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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
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 already which are 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,

[Signature]

Albert P. Matthews
I
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.

February 13th, 1907.

My dear Mrs. Thomas—tion, I am

Very truly yours 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 statements of Professor Angell and Professor Penaley 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 Angel has "jumbled 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
I was the same of representing another to Entertain.

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The Rose Taxi Company

My friend the Professor, I am.

Your friend of the Ethnique

Would that I knew how to say, "It is not a question of what is wrong, but a question of what is right."
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

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 Payson 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 Angel 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 that sympathy which animates yourself and others connected
With some of the most important scientific research...
My dear [Name],

The packets of [description of items] have been received. I am sending them to [recipient] as requested. I hope you will find them useful.

Kind regards,

[Your Name]

[Date]

President [Institution]
fewth the truth again.

Evel Bensly says in his letter: "The majority of the arterial anes-

sials are killed by chloroform and used for microscopic

Anatomy. Why? Can they previously been inoculated

with germs or toxins? Of this

Class of experiments Dr. George

Wilson, President of the British

Medical Association of the British

Medical Association days: "In

all these years of pitting

hope, I am prepared to continue to do with the acuteness of

that the indiscriminates main-

his animals. They apparently

were and slaughtering of animal

The which their bacterial -

is done with them?

As far Dr. August 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 operation which deprived them of these senses they immediately recovered and began to play? I have had many dealings with rats in my garden — to try to move is it spoken — so I have got to meet one which don't do so near as well as I Old, so dwell for little! And that\nCommon 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
with its ears or other densers. The mere fact that they move 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 monkey, whom it is proposed to repeat the experiment, I don't think there even Dr. Watson would assert that they do not use these organs and suffer tortures when being deprived of them. But after all, what is gained by such experiments? What child of arrested development has been helped? He will tell you
from yet—but in future he
will describe remarkable
things for the relief of those
children! We have heard that
before. When I was a girl in
Cambridge the infamous
Brown-Legrand was experi-
menting 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 thimble. But he inoculated
the whole profession with the
posion 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 Stanford 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 house 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 preclude his own moral integrity. The work is horrible - do horrible that Dr. Bigelow, one of the Harvard professors of surgery, says of it "a long death by burning would be considered a happy release by a human being undergoing the experiences of some of the animals who die slowly in a laboratory." It is unfit work for a decent Christian gentleman to stain his honor with. The close decency in which it
is carried on others 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 abjectly deeds, not only upon animals but upon human beings. And if they deny the lives of the Children of the Rich, whom they are exorbitantly paid to save, they do not hesitate to sacrifice them to the poor who fall into their power in hospitals and institutions. Dr. J. M. Stickles of Orange inoculated 17 children, just with the first acci-
Mowth Decline of Cattle, 5 afterwards with 3 Carder fever.
- according to his own showing.

Dr. Prier-Mitchell, Keen and
Corkenhouse made by a "deliberate
Course of experiments in chloroform
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
Jacob experimented with
poisons of many sorts of a
healthy little Irish boy; and I
myself Rimm, eight—here in
Chicago, a poor half—bitch
woman who has been induced
by Kansas Doctors to undergo
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 aided her was then
histamine and the morphine
habit - I came upon heard of
amputating the legs as a
Cure for either - it certainly did
not Cure her.

Monday that the opinions or
experiences of people in other
places do 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
interested or engaged in the
work of medical experiment for
must bear vitally upon the
fundamental points of its
value of its results to science
to its effect on the character
of its devotees. They are
reality
unanimous in saying that
experiments on animals an
almost values to man; or
their own character show
that this work makes them
invaluable, supremely cruel, utterly
unprincipled, or untruthful.
That they treacherously betray
the sacred trusts committed
to their charge, and sacrificial
without hesitation the bodies
and even the lives of the
helpless people who fall
into their power — or them.
Characterless boast of it to each other. This is the sort of character that the medical laboratories are graduating by thousands every year. But I must not longer trespass upon your patience. I shall say you will pay little attention to my protests, or consider them only as the idle vapourings of a sentimentalist woman. But what I have written is nevertheless the truth, and truth does not let itself be wholly forgotten when it has once been spoken. In the mean time perhaps it will seem to protect the poor little monkeys from having their eyes put out; or at all events it may turn you
more sharply to Contemplation of the Question in all its bearings.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your Courtesy in reading and answering my former letter. This letter is

Very sincerely yours,

Rosie Fay Thomas

79 East 20th St.
Dear Mr. Judson

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 prohibition, but I have spent many years of my life chiefly in protecting criminals from the cruelty of man, and where there is the case one learns as much about the naked hideous truth, then it becomes evident that unchecked cruelty in almost every walk of life in Chicago is degrading and undermining the moral character of our White Community.
to an extent which is not known or appreciated by the general public.

The reports that have come to me from time to time I try to verify or dispel, and the simplest 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 Gifford and requested him if they had any further changes to make against the University Laboratory to make them in writing, stating plainly the names of the informants, so that I could then forward it on to you in his statement.

In this work it is always difficult to get people who make accusations to allow their names to be used. That they are afraid if I do not know. The Staff are devoted and fearless workers for truth in the 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
W. Great Western.

Your favor of the

April 7th, 1929.

Is that to be regarded

Your honor of our department of

Phantom and receiving from time to time

a few reviews, from one of the other

more interesting with a glance into the

office - for the most part into the

nature of that situation. These books have

been acquired by the employment of the Com-

mission of Library of Kansas, and reports

have been sent to me 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.
Christian Sir. Judson

I am sorry to hear to letter you again with the unpleasant subject of vivisection at the University. But a gentleman who lives in its vicinity—Mr. R. C. Oxford—has repeated to him, 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 scientific experiment—viz. 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 there- 
such large damage per week.

In 1907 some medical experimenters 
expected in getting an ordinance 
passed by the City Council, devoting all 
the unclaimed dogs at the Pound to live 
humane facts. Before it, signed by the Mayor. 
It came to the knowledge of the public 
and around such a furious storm of 
indignation and protest that the Mayor 
was afraid to sign it, so it re-
cinded his veto.

Now, I can tell, that this veto was 
designed to hoodwink the public, and 
that the only result has been that the 
dogs are passed on to the Directors 
without a decency, instead of openly, as 
before.

I can understand this desire 
by inspect medical Colleges length-
take advantage of this state of affairs to obtain their debtors' minds to pecuniary or troubles. But it seems to me that the University of Chicago should be above these bargaining methods, and that if they also obtain these debts as it is without your Knowledge or Consent.

Certainly the small economy involved in being the recipient of stolen dogs—which is what this dog at the Ponce virtually was—would be a very inadequate compensation to the University for the public advantage which would truly be poured upon it if such a fact became known.

It is more to our Great University not only for the highest standards in learning and culture, but also for the highest standards of morality and truth.
School would not think of inviting pick-pockets to bring stolen purses to help in paying the expenses. Shall it, then, step to accept another kind of stolen property—our infinitesimal monies—precise to its own than any earning could be, or to use it for purposes the very thought of which tears out the heart with anguish?

Well—candidly I hope that you will give me your authority to contradict 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. Theodore Thomas

79 8 20th St.
My dear Mr. Judson,

In answer to the statement in the enclosed letter of Mrs. Theodore Thomas in regard 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. All animals are obtained from private dealers in the city and adjacent towns.

The basis of Mr. Bissell's report is probably the fact that during the past year Dr. Carlson received from time to time 'unclaimed dogs from the city pound. These dogs afflicted with the disease known as gastral, for his investigations of the nature of that disease. These dogs were obtained by the approval of the Commissioners of Health. Dr. Evans, and reports were sent to him of their number and disposition.

Very truly yours,

B. Carlson.
Chicago, July 1st, 1905.

Dear Mr. Smith,

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of an interesting event that occurred recently in the city of Chicago. The event, which I believe you will find of great significance, involved the successful implementation of a new economic policy that has been lauded by both local and national leaders.

This policy, which we have been working on for several months, was designed to address the growing inequality that has plagued our city. Through the efforts of our team, we have managed to create a system that ensures a fair distribution of resources and opportunities to all residents.

I am confident that this policy will have a positive impact on the lives of our citizens, and I am eager to share more details about it with you if you are interested. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,
[Name]

[Signature]
October 27, 1922.

My dear Dr. Billings:

Thanks for your note of the 25th 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, 1968

Dearest Dr. Fitting:

Thank you for your note of the 27th instant. I wrote to Dr. Kay at 1900 E. State Parkway, Chicago, Ill., on the 27th instant, and have not received a reply.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
My dear Mr. Judson:

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,

Encl.

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

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my appreciation for the recent meeting we had. I understand that you have moved to a new position and I hope that you will find it fulfilling.

I am writing to ask for your assistance in obtaining references for two of my former employees. I believe that they would be suitable for positions in your company and I am confident that they will bring a valuable contribution.

I am enclosing their resumes for your review. I appreciate your consideration and look forward to hearing from you soon.

Thank you for your time.

Best regards,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Company]
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 caaponizing, 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 Bregdy 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

[Signature]

[Name]
I chose personnel factor screen for medical field

Dr. E. Commissioner of Psychology to the Harvard Medical

School

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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, 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 the 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, and 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 80,000 women of Pennsylvania, listened attentively, and by a vote of about 600 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 the gratitude of scientific 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 not attempt to refute. 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.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1922.
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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 approval 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 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
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

Enc.
October 21, 1932.

Judeon,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Keen):

I have just received recently a letter from France.

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 disease. I do 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,
1620 Spruce St.,
Chicago, Aug. 6, 1915.

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 conclusion is wrong. If such is the case, I shall deem it a favor to be so advised.

Yours very truly,

L. W. Taylor.

3817 Kenwood Ave.,

Chicago.
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.

As a student of the University I take occasion to protest against what I assume to be the unnecessary cruelty of
Dear Mr. Secretary,

You voted for the bill but was reversed.
I saw recently that you have been classified as "no" on the bill. Normally, I would have expected that you voted in support of the bill. However, I have been informed of the vote to withdraw your vote in favor of the bill.

May I ask, however, that you vote in favor of the bill again? This vote is made not by your personal preference but by the interests of the nation and the state to which you are affiliated. The vote on the bill is not a personal preference but an action that affects the entire state.

I have been informed that the bill is important to the state and could affect the state significantly. I urge you to reconsider your vote and support the bill.

Very truly yours,

[Name]