

The Founder of Medical Progress

Biography

An extended review, prepared by the American Association for Medical Progress, of ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES, NATURALIST AND CRUSADER—Raymond George—Houghton, Mifflin (\$4).

On May Day sixty years ago, Ernest Harold Baynes was born in Calcutta. Only three years ago he died in Meriden, New Hampshire. In the fifty-seven years that have intervened the American nation has awakened to the real significance of animal life in its relation to humanity; and it is due in large part to Baynes' quiet unceasing and effective interest that this resulted in anything beyond a passing public emotionalism.

Baynes was a lover of wild life and was the possessor as well of a keenly observant mind, which he early trained to the analytic precision of the scientist. More than this, he had that rare faculty of organization for the accomplishment of a definite end, the lack of which so often turns reasoned scientific effort into merely abstract speculation. The result was that for each one of Baynes' major interests as a naturalist, there exists today an active organization founded by him for the purpose of keeping alive the ideals, and of accomplishing the work for which his own life was not long enough. This is a remarkable record, and the man who made it is clearly not to be classed with the sentimentalists with whom we often associate the term "nature lover".

Baynes' ambitions as a naturalist from the first took the form of efforts in behalf of a better appreciation of animals in their relation to man. Raymond Gorges' biography of Baynes tells how this interest developed into a lifelong crusade to make men understand his viewpoint. His efforts became conspicuous when he

joined with John Burroughs and Theodore Roosevelt in the attack on the "nature fakers", which so agitated the country at the beginning of the century. This was the beginning of a long struggle to develop an intelligent public interest in the conservation of wild life. Many names famous in science and literature appeared in this struggle; to Baynes fell naturally the task of converting into action the interest thus created. When he found that the American buffalo was in danger of almost immediate extinction, he organized a committee of naturalists and writers, first to hammer at Congress until the necessary steps were taken to secure permanent buffalo ranges, and next, through public and private effort, to get these ranges stocked. One hundred and forty-five buffalo were known to exist when Baynes began his work; today there are over fifteen thousand. America's vanishing wild birds interested him throughout his active life and he effected numberless organizations in their behalf. Many of the local bird clubs in America today owe their inception to him, and he was largely concerned in the movement for the creation of "bird sanctuaries." During the war he studied the uses of animals in the Allied campaign and his book "Animal Heroes of the Great War" published after his death, was the result.

Throughout his career, Baynes engaged in many bitter controversies with those who slaughtered wild animals for sport or for gain, or otherwise worked injury by ignorance, fear, or unreasoning sentiment. His final struggle, to prove the value of animal experimentation in the medical sciences, was the most tempestuous

of all. He had arrayed against him the whole antivivisectionist cult with its great power of wealth and social influence. Baynes attacked the problem in characteristic fashion. He got the truth at first hand, by a nationwide tour of the leading laboratories in which animal experimentation for scientific and medical purposes is carried on. Then he entered upon an energetic campaign to get the truth before the people through lectures, pamphlets and magazine articles. At last, when he had won his fight so far as the thinking public were concerned, and had secured general recognition of the vast benefits secured to man and animals alike by the practices which his opponents had always assured a credulous public were vicious and cruel, he helped to form the Society of Friends of Medicine. After his death this society was continued as the American Association for Medical Progress, for the purpose not only of protecting the medical sciences from zoophile onslaughts in the future, but for keeping systematically before the public the truth about medical discoveries.

Cancer of the stomach caused Baynes' death while he was yet in the prime of his life. But he nevertheless had lived to see, through his own efforts, the restoration of the buffalo as a permanent species, the growth of a kindlier and more intelligent concept of animal and bird life, and finally the removal of the vivisection myth as a danger to legitimate medical research. Any one of these accomplishments would have been sufficient to crown one man's life.

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Industry In Russia

Economics

STUART CHASE, in *Soviet Russia*: In Russia a factory is a landmark; it is pointed out as one points out a castle or a skyscraper in other lands. There are probably more factories in Pennsylvania than in all Russia combined. Over 80 per cent. of Russians are peasants tilling the land, and, in off seasons, doing a little industrial handicraft work. Of those who live in the towns and cities, a large fraction—altogether too large from the

standpoint of efficiency—is engaged in the processes of retail distribution, tending store and peddling on the streets; another large fraction is concerned with government administration and the usual professional services; a third large fraction carries on building construction and public utility services, leaving as straight factory and industrial shop employees (in establishments having upwards of 30 workers each), not over 3,000,000

persons out of a total population of 150,000,000. In Russia, 2 persons out of 100 work in factories; in the United States about 8 persons in 100—four times as many relatively. We are a highly industrialized nation committed to mass production; Russia is farming country with a factory and a mine here and there, and mass production only in evidence as a goal of the future.

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