

Listed 10 most terrible experiments on animals

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Behind scientific achievements are animal experiments that are controversial because of their brutality. Historically, there are many crazy and ruthless experiments carried out on animals like whales, dogs, cats, and jellyfish, which make us fearless.

Life support machine



In 1928, Sergei Brukhonenko, a Russian scientist, shocked the world with the introduction of the **Autojector** , a machine that supported his strange life. According to Sergei Brukhonenko, this machine can sustain life. To prove, he performed an extremely brutal experiment with the head of a dog. Although the dog still maintains life, this experiment must be controversial and not yet confirmed.

Prove that dolphins are intimate with people



John Lilly dolphin researcher published the controversial book "The Mind of The Dolphin" in 1967. In order to prove that dolphins are intimate with people, he gives his assistant Margaret Howe a living and preaching. teach a **male dolphin** named Peter. He even let him use **LSD drugs** when experimenting, making this dolphin become more passionate and constantly trying to mate with Margaret. This experiment was stopped when the government discovered this terrible thing.

Jellyfish experiment in space



In June 1991, with the purpose of understanding how gravity affects people, Dr. Dorothy Spangenberg and his team packed 2,478 jellyfish with **shuttle shuttle Columbia.** into space. The results showed that jellyfish adapted well in orbit, but when they returned to Earth they could not adapt to the gravity environment, becoming abnormal.

LSD drug experiment on elephants



In order to satisfy his curiosity, the scientist injected a long ivory elephant with a hallucinogenic psychoactive syringe (LSD), which was 3,000 times the maximum dose for humans. The drug dose was so strong that the elephant roared ferociously, tumbling down. Despite efforts to save lives with anti-epileptic drugs, the elephant died after an hour. Later, scientists claimed that elephants are very sensitive to LSD.

Revive the dead body



In the 1930s, American scientist Robert Cornish performed experiments on foxes with a desire to **revive** the dead. The bodies of the foxes were injected with adrenalin and anticoagulant and pushed up and down the seesaw for blood circulation. In the four foxes tested, the first two were dead, two were later survived but blinded and affected the brain.

In 1947, Cornish built a new resurrection machine and looked for experiments on humans but was opposed by the California government.

Experiment evokes wickedness in dogs



Researchers CL Sheridan and RG King have done brutal experiments on live dogs so that they can learn to "evoke" the evil of humans. They tortured the children with electric shocks.

Experimental cat brain



In 1817, Dr. Frankenstein conducted experiments on cats to prove that the human brain is like a battery that was attached to a number of "strings", namely the nervous system.

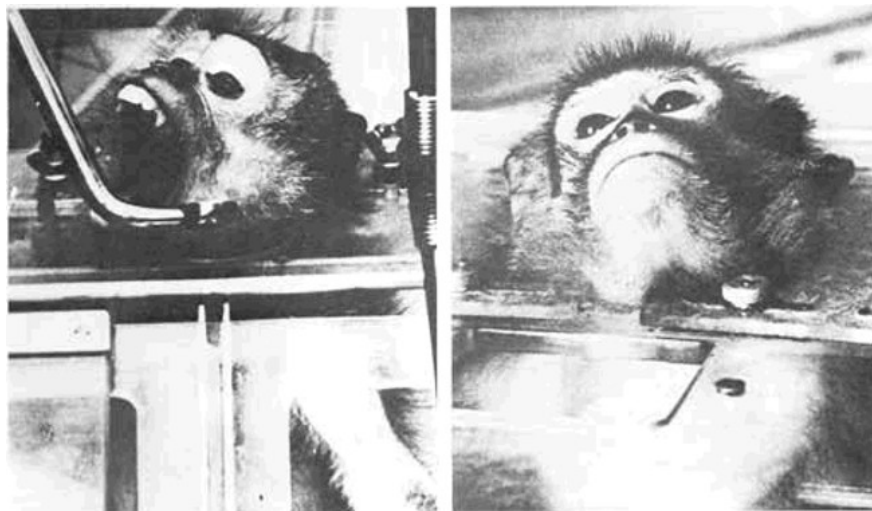
The cat is removed a part of the brain to perform experiments. The animal lost all of its sensory functions, engine movements and eventually died.

The male turkey is only "interested" in the first part of the turkey



Two researchers, Martin Schein and Edgar Hale, at Pennsylvania State University, conducted experiments to test the aphrodisiac ability of male turkeys with a real-life turkey model. They slowly removed parts on the female turkey model until only the head remained. Amazingly, the male turkey is still "bloody girl" even though only one head remains.

Monkey brain transplant into another species



The surgeon Robert J. White was the first to succeed in a head **transplant** procedure . In the mid-1960s, he tried to transplant the dogs and monkeys brain into other animals. He put a monkey's head into another body and kept

it alive for 2 days.

Take this dog head to the other dog's head



In 1908, American surgeon Charles Guthrie implanted the head of a dog into the neck of another. After the surgery, the dog survived only 26 minutes.

In 1951, with financial support from the Russian government, the surgeon Vladimir Demikhov and also conducted the transplantation of a dog's upper body.

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