

Peabody (P. G.)

THE CRUEL VIVISECTOR,
PASTEUR, OF PARIS.

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[Summer of 1893.]
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STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

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THE ILLINOIS BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY,
For the Protection of Animals from Cruel Experiments in Medical Colleges and elsewhere.
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All ye who have hearts of pity come over and help us in this struggle against the Powers of Darkness. Deny yourselves and give as you are able toward bringing this matter to the public mind and conscience. Every day of delay prolongs the suffering of innocent and unoffending creatures. Please take action NOW! No selfish pleasure can give you such happiness as standing the friend and protector to those in such dire need. Please communicate with the Illinois Branch without delay.

One of the Most Awful Phases of Vivisection.

PASTEUR'S PRESENT WORK.

[Summer of 1893.]



Detailed by an Eye-Witness.

We earnestly request a careful reading of the following pages, especially by those who defend the Pasteurian method as necessary and right. The writer is PHILIP G. PEABODY, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, Boston, who has given much time to the investigation of "physiological research," and who is an acknowledged authority on matters pertaining thereto. In his visits to the laboratories of M. Pasteur, Mr. Peabody was accompanied by the well-known Dr. Geo. Baudry, of Fond du Lac, Wis. (whose certificate is appended to this paper), and Mr. Arthur Westcott, of London. Mr. Westcott, besides being one of England's most profound students of Pasteurism, is also one of her most effective orators. We give the account in Mr. Peabody's own words :

On three separate occasions, I visited and was politely, carefully and thoroughly shown about the "Institut Pasteur;" the

first occasion was on May 20, 1893. The Institute located at No. 45 Rue Dutot, is one of at least five of Pasteur's vivisection establishments—according to a recent authority—all located in or near Paris; the others being in Rue d'Ulm, Rue Vauquelin, Montmartre and St. Cloud. The only one mentioned here from the writer's personal knowledge is that at No. 45 Rue Dutot, which he visited, in company with several friends, on May 20, as stated, May 22 and June 12.

On the morning of May 20, I first called at the "Institut Pasteur," No. 45 Rue Dutot, about 9:30. The inoculations began at 10:30. The garden surrounding the buildings, the porch, the seats, the large waiting room, although not crowded at that early hour, contained nevertheless, it seemed to us, fully two hundred people. Before the hour for inoculating arrived the number of human victims had greatly increased.

On being ushered into one of a number of small rooms, we seated ourselves, and shortly two young men took their station at a small table containing a few bottles, etc. The victims of the vast army of frightful rabid dogs, wolves, horses and other animals with which we are told the streets of Paris are crowded, formed in a line before the operator, who sat near this table. Each one was aided in disrobing, and was held by a third attendant. The second attendant simply filled the syringes and passed them to the operator, receiving the empty syringes to be filled in turn.

We timed this process with great care and accuracy. Each victim, as a rule, receives two inoculations daily for a period of fourteen days. Each man received the attention of the operator for exactly ten seconds—in which time he received his two inoculations in the abdomen. Exactly five seconds was lost in moving one man away and another up to take his place, so that, although the two inoculations were made in exactly ten seconds, it took just fifteen seconds to dispose of each man, woman and child. The whole thing is done with such extreme haste and

slovenliness that on at least one occasion in the fifteen minutes we were in this room, the assistant, whose sole duty consisted in receiving, filling and returning the syringe, and who did this with an expertness born probably of tens of thousands of repetitions, actually dropped a syringe on the floor, such was his haste in "grabbing" it (no other word will describe the movement) and instantly seized another one lying by. To have stopped to pick up the one which dropped would have delayed the movement of the operator and the line of patients.

Frightened men, terrified women and screaming babies and children, many of whom could hardly escape being frightened into sickness or convulsions, formed the principal part of this vile and awful business. Frequently victims are barely able to walk after being treated.

Two days later, May 22, we were shown again to the operating room and throughout the laboratories (located in various buildings) and cages and sheds, where are kept the vast collections of living animals whose torture gives such a profitable pastime to M. Pasteur and the other persons who spend their time at this hellish work. A considerable number of buildings is required to hold them. IN ONE ROOM we counted about six hundred living animals, every one of which had that frightful, inoculated disease, more awful even than hydrophobia, known as rabies, or "hydrophobia of the laboratory." This also is the exact disease known and proved beyond doubt to have been given by this atrocious system of treatment to two hundred and forty-three persons, in every one of whom it caused death in one of the most agonizing forms known. Their names, and to some extent their history is known and accessible. It is because of these two hundred and forty-three deaths that Pasteur has been frightened into abandoning his inoculations of virus of dogs and compelled to entirely forego that method of treatment.

We were told that the supply of animals in Pasteur's laboratory was very small—simply enough to last from day to day.

We saw and counted about one thousand, including monkeys, dogs, rabbits, mice, rats, pigeons, guinea pigs, chickens, horses and cats. Every one of these animals is kept alive through all the agonies of rabies.

Extreme carelessness in regard to the escape of maddened animals is manifest in more ways than one. Many cages were not covered; many actually had no covers. One attendant said it was "of no consequence." He confessed that cats were never caged or restrained in any way. When rabid from having hydrophobia inoculated into their veins, they are allowed to run at large throughout the city of Paris and the "pleasant land of France." They are thus absolutely unrestrained, to bite human and other animals, and to propagate their species, already, before birth, cursed with the most awful disease known.

Could anything more infinitely atrocious be conceived than this? What can the people of France be dreaming of to allow this monstrous charlatan, Pasteur to deliberately poison and infect the blood of their domestic animals in this way?

Again on June 12, we visited this frightful place. Each time we saw the throng of ignorant human wretches awaiting their turn. We acquired a very large amount of information, of which we have made a careful record, and which will perhaps be of value at some future day, when the increasing intelligence of men shall prepare them to learn the truth and drive from our midst the vile institutions which we are now asked to perpetuate, both by money and influence; and as surely as the sun rises that day will come.

I have in my possession a carefully compiled and verified statement giving the names of two hundred and forty-three persons who have died from the hydrophobia produced by these inoculations. The question arises, how happens it that only this number of deaths has been recorded? It being well known that inoculation with this virus is almost certainly fatal.

A scientific friend in England has recently answered this question, with the aid of one of Pasteur's trusted servants, and his conclusion seems to be verified by experience. The explanation is that virus of rabies is no longer injected into human beings; it was originally done, and as it so inevitably resulted in producing the disease, the method was long ago abandoned; so, the frightened wretches who now apply for inoculation are, it is believed, soothed by having a harmless spoonful of pure, or (to use a scientific but meaningless term, dear to the soul of the Pasteurites) "sterilized" water, colored with milk, injected into their veins.

It was confessed to us by the very intelligent officer of the Institute, who acted as our guide, that any one who had been licked or bitten by any dog or other animal was inoculated without charge. The manifest impossibility of there being so many men as claimed bitten daily by rabid dogs, shows the absurdity of the whole thing. - Assume, for purposes of argument, that two hundred people are inoculated daily (a moderate estimate); as they are inoculated fourteen days, that would make about fifteen new patients daily treated for rabies. If one-fourth of the persons bitten applied for treatment, this would mean that sixty persons were bitten daily. It is, of course, absurd to claim that any such number of persons is daily bitten in or near Paris, or even in the known world, by mad dogs.

It is absolutely certain, even if our guide had not confessed it, that nearly all of the persons who are inoculated at the Pasteur Institute are either bitten by harmless dogs or are not bitten at all. Reliable statistics showed not long ago that an individual was one hundred times more likely to be struck by lightning in the street, than to be bitten by a mad dog, and only one person in twenty actually bitten by a mad dog dies of rabies.

Hundreds of animals are inoculated **IN THE EYES** with rabic virus; even from the standpoint of the operators this is wholly an unnecessary cruelty. The only merit claimed for it is that

the progress of the disease may be more readily observed. The eyes are converted into putrid ulcers—sloughing, or to use a plainer word, “rotting” out of the head. Some of the animals live thus for weeks, undergoing in addition to the ordinary agony of artificial rabies, which is worse, be it remembered, than the natural disease, the inconceivable suffering of this further torment. Sometimes after ten days they are mercifully released by death.

To repeat that all this is useless is to insult the intelligence of my readers. Pasteur has so notoriously given this terrible disease to many people, that he dared not continue his course. Every leading scientist of England and the continent, worthy of the name, condemns his treatment. Fear of them, especially of Virchow, Peter and Lutaud, and of Dulles of America, whose services in this cause must not be forgotten, has driven him to his present humbug of using a placebo, and for the present, human beings are safe from him (but not from other vivisectors). But should this villain be allowed to torture dogs, horses, monkeys, cats and other animals absolutely innumerable, simply to delude the public for his own aggrandizement? A little more light, a little more sense, and this prince of swindlers will form another of the world's shattered idols. Koch has had his downfall; Brown-Sequard, his; and Pasteur will soon follow. A trio of more cruel, ignorant, insolent braggarts this generation has not seen. More pretentious, more truthless, more heartless deceptions than theirs, this world has not experienced.

PHILIP G. PEABODY.

I approve of, and vouch for, the foregoing article.

GEORGE BAUDRY, M. D.

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