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THEORY OF PATHETISM.

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I.

Consciousness.

CONSCIOUSNESS is the foundation of all knowledge, and it may be divided into two degrees or *kinds*, both of which are *inate* in living organisms.

I. The first, and highest *consciousness* is the knowledge which the mind takes of itself, and the power by which it distinguishes between itself and the objects of its knowledge: *knowledge* is the conscious perception of the nature and relations of things. The *functions* of consciousness and knowledge appertain to the *highest* NERVOUS ORGANISMS of living bodies; and are usually excited by agencies operating upon them through the *external senses*.

The highest degrees of *consciousness* and *knowledge* appertaining to *animal* existence, are manifest in the HUMAN SPECIES, where, also we find the highest developments of *nervous organisms*.

Consciousness may exist in various degrees, in different persons, and in different degrees in the same person at different times, according to the size of the brains, and the proportionate size and activity of the different mental organs. It exists in the highest degree in those brains where the cerebral developments are the nearest to perfection as it regards the *size* and *quality* of the nervous matter. It is, therefore, evident that *knowledge* must be highest in those brains that are of a determinate size, and which have been excited sufficiently with a healthy action. We must, hence admit the *competency* of such minds, when in a normal waking state, to judge of any given proposition whether it be true or false, and also what *mind* or class of minds, as a general rule, it is the most safe to follow:

1. The brains should be perfectly developed, that is, all the organs should correspond in their different degrees of power.

2. They must have been sufficiently exercised, or educated. The person must have had the necessary opportunities for information upon the subject for which his opinion is to be taken, and he must have made use of them.

3. He must be free from all those *associations* which would have a tendency to prevent a just and accurate judgment.

4. His brains and all his organs must be in a healthy condition.

II. The second kind of *Consciousness* is manifest in the spontaneous action of the nervous *functions*, without observation or experience, which constitutes INSTINCT INTUITION or *Clairvoyance*.

II.

Mind—Soul—Spirit.

Mind, *Soul* or *Spirit* are synonymous terms and signify the aggregate of all the *functions* of the nervous system. Hence, *mind* is neither material or immaterial, but *functional*. *Mind* is excited, drawn out, nurtured and manifested through the external senses, and when either of these senses is wanting, in so much the mind itself is wanting. Mental manifestations depend upon the *qualities*, *size*, *composition*, *developments*, *age*, and *conditions* of the cerebral system, including the external senses. The organisms peculiar to MIND, are located in two distinct brains, and are made up of a congeries of groups, the exercise of whose FUNCTIONS constitute *thought* and all the *sensations*, *emotions*, *conceptions*, and feelings common to animals and to men.* And thus, while

* The best work on PHRENOLOGY, which teaches the science of the mind, is that by George Combe, the greatest of mental philosophers living. With the exception of the immortal Gall, to no one person is the world so much indebted for an exposition of the true science of the mind, as to Mr. Combe. And his Phrenological writings, together

we become conscious of the *connection* between the mental functions, by which they constitute one *aggregate*, we perceive and act upon the reality of our own *personal identity*, though some of the faculties in both of the brains, may and often do, (especially in cases of disease) act independently of each other.

There are just as many *mental susceptibilities* and *FACULTIES* as there are *functions* in the combined *nervous ORGANISMS*. The organs purely *mental* exist in corresponding pairs and groups in both brains, and the functions of some *antagonise* each other as may be seen in the *alternate exercise of Combativeness and Sympathy ; Firmness and Submission ; Adhesiveness and Aversion ; Love and Hatred ; Joy and Grief ; Destructiveness and Conservativeness, &c. &c.*

III.

Animal Life—Functions—Susceptibilities.

The essential nature of *Animal Lives*, it may not be possible for the human mind to comprehend. Life is manifested from certain *associations*, and it controls matter, suspends the laws of chemical affinity, and extends its power over each of the imponderable fluids, known under the terms of Magnetism, Electricity and Galvanism. It carries on a *series of revolutions* in the *animal and mental economy* which correspond with the *alternative forces or states* of everything else in *nature*. Hence we have the *alter-nations* of the "Breath of Lives," by which "Man became a living soul."* The air in breathing, generates the *heat* which, by expansion, produces the circulation of blood. The action of the blood on the lining membranes of the heart, excites the alternate expansion and contraction of that organ, by which its valves open and shut for the passage of the blood *back and forth* through the system. In this way the current of the blood is *assisted*, the same as the *waves* may assist in the passage of a stream of water. The application of cold air to the surface of the body, assists in driving the blood back again through the veins, and in these *alternate conditions* of *motion and rest, cold and*

with his "Constitution of Man," and "Moral Philosophy" should be read and studied by all who would make any proficiency in anthropology. Much has been published on Phrenology in this country, of late and many discoveries are *said* to have been made, correcting the labors of Gall, Spurzhiem and Combe ; but I have seen nothing of this kind which is worth a moment's attention from any one.

* Genesis 2: 7.

heat, sleep and wakefulness, life and death ; we have a perfect correspondence with the other phenomena of nature, and the constitution of things.

Life, together with the *associations* which constitute the *nature of things*, give to the nervous system in every case its determinate *size, qualities*, and consequent *powers*. And with the *quantity* of the *grey nervous matter*, and the comparative size of the different cerebral organs, (other things being equal,) the *mental or intellectual* power and manifestations, will, invariably be found to agree.

IV.

Nervous Energy.

The essential nature of the nervous energy, the mind may not have any faculty for comprehending any more than it has for knowing what *life* is. It is a *functional power* supplied by the *vital forces*, and is modified, increased, or diminished in the system or its various parts, by the air, food, cold, heat, light, darkness, sound, color, odor, bodily and mental exercise, associations, and in a word, by everything in nature, real or imaginary, which may be brought in contact with the body, or occupy the mind. Impressions are conveyed by vibrations from one nerve to another, through the various associations between the different nerves, ganglia, and the parts which they supply.

V.

Health—Disease.

When the due amount of *nervous energy* is communicated at the proper time, the heart dilates and contracts regularly ; the voluntary and other muscles obey without obstruction, the several wants of the various organisms, which call them into action.—The various secretions are made at the proper period, the vital forces predominate in their tendencies to preserve all parts of the system against the destructive power of oxygen which *tends* to break them down, and thus the balance of power is duly maintained between the *breathing, circulating, assimilating, absorbing, and excreting functions*. This we call a state of perfect health.

Disease is a disturbance in the nervous energy ; when more or less is communicated to any part than is necessary to supply the natural wants of the system, the circulating, assimilating, absorbing and excreting processes are interrupted, and inflammation, or congestion ensues: one part is wasted for the want of a due supply, and an other is enlarged with unhealthy deposits. The

temperature is now increased or diminished, and hence as health consists in a regular series of alternating conditions or motions, each embracing a special period of time, so disease in all cases, must be nothing more nor less than an increase or diminution of the amount of the same motions or conditions, and is universally alternative with a period of comparative health. And the amount of motion or temperature makes the difference in chronic or acute diseases.

VI

Intuition—Clairvoyance—Instinct.

When either of the moral or intellectual organs are constituted with a certain amount of the grey nervous matter and reach a determinate size, the knowledge appropriate to those faculties is intuitive, and but little or no mental labor is necessary for its acquirement.* A purely instinctive action is not determined by experience or observation; it is perfect, and not susceptible of any improvement. The instinctive power in man is (in the acquisition of knowledge) superceded by the development of the intellectual faculties, through the external senses. But in certain states of the nervous system when the external senses are suspended, this power becomes active, and is then what is denominated clairvoyance. Some mental actions are of a mixed character, combining something of instinct and the exercise of the mind through the external senses.

The first and highest susceptibility, short of consciousness, is that quality of living organisms which is operated on by the appropriate agencies, when they are excited to action; as that quality of the optic nerve which is affected by light, and by which we become conscious of the presence and nature of objects. It is in the stomach, and affected by food; in the ear and affected by sound. And in the different organs of the living body which renders them susceptible to changes, from the relations which exist between them, or from certain external agencies.

Each of the external senses are conditioned upon that quality of the nervous system which gives the sense of feeling. It is the foundation of instinct and consciousness, and, hence, when either sight or hearing, taste or smell, are suspended or inactive, as in somnambulism, catalepsy and trance, this sense, so generally diffused over the system, becomes highly exalted and acts for each of the others. In this may we account

for presentiments and prophetic dreams; and by this power somnambulists are often able to distinguish the nature and the difference in objects.

VII.

Temperaments.

The degrees in which we find the different qualities of the nervous matter, apportioned in each system, together with the qualities and quantities of the fluids, muscles, bones, and the digesting, circulating, absorbing, and breathing organs determine what we call the temperament or idiosyncrasy, in each case. From this it will be seen that there may not be any two persons of precisely the same temperament, and the reasons, also, why one person is more easily affected from any given cause than another.

VIII.

Mental Influence.

The influence which one person or thing may have upon another, depends upon the temperaments or the constitution of man, and the nature of things. In chemistry, certain results follow the association of two known properties, as an acid and alkali.—But no two minds may be constituted precisely alike. That is, there is a difference in their temperaments, the fluids, the nerves and muscles of no two persons, may be apportioned just alike. Hence no two are precisely alike in the different degrees of their different susceptibilities. Each has the same number of mental organs, but in their qualities, maturity, size of the organs, education, and many other things which go to make up the idiosyncrasy of each person, there will be a variety of differences, which tend to make them unlike, and give one an influence over the other. It is from these contrarieties that, as a general thing, the two sexes have more power over each other, than either can now have over another of the same sex. From this may be seen upon how many different considerations does the influence which one mind has over another, depend. The comparative size of the brains, the size of the different organs, the views of the person, the skill, tact, intelligence, firmness, time, place, circumstances, motives, and many other things are to be taken into the account before it can be determined how much power one mind would be able to exert over another.

IX.

Associations.

Minds affect each other by associations. By establishing an agreeable association or

* Thus we account for prodigies, such as Zera Colborn, Elihu Burritt, Ole Bull, Veux Temps, Sivori, Swedenborg, and others.

relation between two persons, the mind of one may thereby control the susceptibilities of the other; or by applying the hand of one to any part of the other, different mental and physical changes may be produced. Hence it follows that the only influence extended from one mind or body to another, depends upon the kind of relation established between them, and the same is true with regard to any influence felt by the living body, from any other cause.

Associations are often formed and controlled by the mind, between itself and real or imaginary things or beings; so that the mind, and consequently the nervous system, is affected one way or another by the views or the belief entertained of persons or things. When the mind has been once impressed with an anticipation of an influence from any cause, it takes cognizance of this law of association, and in cases of high susceptibility, it does sometimes either create, or transfer it from one substance or agent to another; and hence the system is affected precisely according to the anticipations of the mind, and not according to the real qualities of those things to which the association has been transferred.

A peculiar association or connection between two minds or two functions which are not precisely alike, produces a positive or sympathetic relation, by which one mind affects the condition of the other. When the mind or organs are precisely alike, the relation is negative and no results are produced except a state or feeling of antipathy, and when two minds, bodies, or substances are brought together which do not come up to a certain degree of difference, in quality or functions, a neutral relation, or a state of apathy, is the result.

Where the association between two different nervous organisms, is sufficiently strong, one may become lost in the susceptibilities of the other, so as not to be really or normally conscious of anything except the states of the mind or power by which it has become fascinated or spell-bound.

The nature of the relations or associations between two or more substances, organs, or entities, depends upon the difference or likeness in their qualities or functions, and the difference in the nature or qualities of things. This accounts for the difference in the susceptibilities of different persons, to be influenced by any given substance or agency which is associated with the mind, or any part of the body (as the stomach) for the purpose of bringing about a change.

By changing the associations we may by design or incidentally change the mental or

physical powers and thus by exciting one sense we may suspend each of the others as neither two of the senses can be excited to a certain degree at one and the same time. Hence it is, that the thought or idea of a state or condition of the mind or body, when fixed in the mind for a sufficient length of time, suspends the senses and brings on that very change or state.

X.

Sympathy.

The laws of association or sympathy between the vital organs and the substances which nourish the system, such as air, and food, keep up the phenomena of life. Their disturbance produces disease, and their destruction, death.

The muscles, limbs, and organs, are controlled by the brain on the opposite side of the body; that is, the right brain corresponds with the left side, and the left brain with the right side, and the muscles are moved through these associations or relations, which exist between different portions of the same muscles, and also, between these and the sympathetic nerves whose activity constitutes the mind. From which it follows, that there is a reciprocal influence between the different nerves and the other organs of the entire system; and hence it is that the state of one organ or part is changed by the state of another, with which it is associated.

These sympathetic relations or associations exist between the mental organs and the nerves and muscles of the face; they shape the features, and thus lay the foundation for all that may be known of Physiognomy; they give the contour to the entire system, so that associations may be traced between all the mental and physical developments; and from corresponding points of sympathy throughout the body, the different cerebral organs may be excited and controlled by any external agencies which may be brought into association with their susceptibilities for that purpose.

XI.

The Will.

The Human will is the aggregate of the mental faculties, acting in the same sense that the mind or heart, is the aggregate of those faculties. The wants of the mind and those of the animal economy grow out of the susceptibilities with which man is endowed. One faculty disposes to the reception of food—another to worship—another to know and understand the causes and relations of things. The exercise of any one faculty affords more or less satisfaction; and the

greatest satisfaction is enjoyed when the largest number of the faculties are gratified in harmony with each other. The highest organs in the brains are those whose functions take cognizance of moral relations and dispose to the performance of moral duties. The intellectual organs perceive and show the reason why duties should be performed, why we should worship one being rather than another. Hence it is that man is most satisfied when he is governed by the highest or moral organs, and the whole of his organs are gratified in harmony, together.—It is then he fulfils all the relations he sustains to God and man. It is then he enjoys the greatest satisfaction of which his nature is susceptible, and best answers the great end of his existence.

XII.

Moral Obligation—Happiness—Misery.

Moral power, when affirmed of moral beings is co-existent with moral obligation, and both are conditioned on certain susceptibilities, and relations. Duties to the Deity are conditioned on the relations we sustain to Him; duties to country, family and neighbors, are conditioned upon the relations we sustain to each, and the relations themselves are traceable to the mental and physical faculties by which each has it in his power to do the most intrinsic good to the greatest number.

Moral law is in harmony with physical and organic law, and the greatest good is secured when each of these laws are obeyed—from which it follows, that sin is the want of conformity to the moral law, and misery is the necessary consequence of a violation of either moral, physical or organic laws.

XIII.

Mental Phenomena.

Mental phenomena may be divided into four classes:

1. Those which occur from states of disease or the constitutional tendencies of certain minds. Dreams, visions, insanity, and many other traits of character are originated in this way.

2. Those which occur incidentally from associations and causes not apprehended at the time, but which affect certain temperaments and produce the changes which occur.

3. Those which are self-induced, such as sleep, trance, somnambulism, and, in a word, each and all those changes which come within the range of faith, hope, and the power of the human will. There is no state of the mind but which may be self-induced, where there are no disturbing causes

or previous associations strong enough to prevent the attention from becoming sufficiently fixed upon the result.

4. There are phenomena which are induced by certain associations or means, designedly used for the purpose by one person in operating upon the mind or nervous system of another.

The pathology of incubus, somnambulism, trance, second sight, insanity and dreaming, is the same, or so nearly so that the pathology of one of these states will readily suggest or explain the pathology of each of the others. In each case, the balance of power between the alternating states or periods of activity and rest, is suspended or destroyed, and hence the extremes into which the mind or some of its faculties are driven, without the power of self-control peculiar to a healthy waking state.

XIV.

Sleep.

Sleep is one of the alternating states of life, and it bears precisely the same relation to wakefulness, that inhaling and exhaling air bear to each other, and the ebbing and flowing of the blood. As we have seen, all the phenomena of life, alternate and are periodical; and when the lungs become periodically exhausted, they leave a larger quantity of venous blood in the cerebrum which is the physiological cause of sleep.

XV.

Dreaming.

Dreaming is a state of partial activity in the mental organs, between sound sleep and wakefulness. Whatever, therefore, tends to increase the circulation and to destroy the balance between the periods of activity and rest peculiar to the circulating system, increases the mental states, analogous and peculiar to a state of dreaming.

XVI.

Generation.

Intellectual and physical qualities are transmitted from parents to offspring. As the nervous organisms are generated, the activity of whose functions constitute mind, the mind itself is affected and modified, as the case may be, by all those states and circumstances which tend to affect the health, habits and mental condition of parents, and especially of mothers during the period of gestation.

XVII.

Death—Resurrection.

Death is the alternation of life, and the resurrection of the human body is the alternation of death. We can trace man no farther than death without a divine revelation, and from the bible we learn that by the gospel of Jesus Christ "Life and immortality are brought to light."

HEROIC TREATMENT.

A SYNOPSIS,

Containing a short abstract of the most practical articles; and showing at a glance, the most important indications of treatment by different writers, published within the last half-year.

Disorders affecting the system generally.

FEVERS.

Typhus.—The great indication of treatment is to produce fibrine, i. e., to separate the nucleus (the true representative of fibrine) from the envelope of each blood corpuscle. By giving chlorine (muriatic acid) and ammonia, alternately, this is accomplished. The envelope is decomposed, the nucleus remains undissolved. (Dr. Richter, p. 32.)

Dilute the system with nitrogenised matters, from the fact of ammonia or nitrogen being deficient in the system in typhus. After giving a full dose of castor oil, give 10 grains of carbonate of ammonia every six hours until the return of cerebral action, and then give aperients and quinine. Good beef tea well seasoned with spices and salt. Plenty of water and diluents. Port wine when the pulse will bear it. (Mr. Grantham, p. 29.)

When the circulation requires it, give wine under all circumstances of derangement of the functions. Two drachms of ether in the form of injections every two hours, when swallowing is difficult. Blisters in succession over the surface every six hours, over chest, abdomen, thighs, and legs, as stimulants to excite the capillary system. (Dr. Corrigan, p. 30.)

Ague.—Large doses of quinine (from 10 to 60 grains a-day) for four successive days, and intermitting it the six following days, thus embracing the interval comprehended in three fits; or

A large dose of quinine as soon as a fit threatens or takes place, and then omitted till another paroxysm comes on. Doses from 15 to 30 grains each day, increased sometimes to 60 grains. (Dr. Graves, p. 25.)

Before giving quinine, relieve congestions of internal organs, which may occur even in anæmic subjects; and then give a large dose of quinine, followed by small doses, in order to keep up its stimulating or tonic effects on the capillaries. (Dr. R. Chambers, p. 26.)

Every sufficient dose of quinine or bark loses power by fractioning it, like a dose of wine; therefore give a large or full dose during or just after a fit, and also during the intermission: the second dose to be given on any day from the first to the sixth interval, then to be repeated after intervals of 7, 8, 9,

10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, and 30 days. Best time for the dose immediately after a light dinner, and the first dose just after an attack. A dose, from 15 to 20 grains of sulphate of quinine, or 3 or 4 drachms of cinchona will keep off the fit for about eight days. (Brettonneau, p. 28.)

Scarlatina.—As soon as the efflorescence appears, and when the fauces are red, apply a solution of nitrate of silver to the inflamed parts in the throat (10 grains to the ounce;) apply the camphor liniment combined with laudanum externally; and to a child of three years old, give half a drachm of diluted distilled vinegar, in syrup and water, every three hours; after fifteen years, give two drachms to a dose. The solution of nitrate of silver should be applied once or twice a day, by means of a bit of sponge at the end of a lead pencil. (Mr. Brown, p. 35.)

When there is dropsy, with albuminous urine after scarlatina, the epithelium separates from the mucous surface of the kidney, and there is a desquamation similar to that on the skin. Cutaneous action should be kept up until the renal secretion is restored, or all the consequences of Bright's disease may occur, and the patient die from the retention of urea in the system. It is in the mild forms that dangerous sequelæ are to be apprehended, the poison having been imperfectly, or not at all, eliminated through the skin. (Dr. Todd, p. 124.)

CANCER.—Use methodic compression, as recommended by Mr. Young. Apply perfectly smooth disks of agaric, laid over each other, and retained in situ by a roller (Recamier.) Use a laminated plate of lead, modelled to the tumour, surmounted by graduated compresses. (M. Begin.) Dr. Arnott's plan of applying pressure by means of an air cushion and spring, is the best, as it makes equal and regular pressure on the tumour, and is applicable whenever a bony or other solid support exists behind the growth, where a point for counter-pressure can be had. (p. 168.) Give the following internally: *R. Arsenici iodureti*, gr. j.; *ext. conii*, ℥ i j.; *M. in pil.* xvi.; *dividend.* j. *bis die s.* Diet should be light and nutritious, and exercise moderate. (Dr. Walshe, p. 169.)

SCROEULA.—Give muriate of barytes in doses of from half a grain to three grains. When given to infants, add a syrup to diminish its irritant effects, and if there be spasm, combine it with some aromatic or antispasmodic. The following is a good formula: Muriate of barytes, muriate of iron, of each half a drachm; water distilled, syrup of orange peel, of each half an ounce. Or give half a grain of barytes in a tea-cupful of infusion of hop, or some bitter infusion, every mor-

ning fasting, gradually increasing the dose. Or give it in pill, the best way, in doses of one-twelfth of a grain three times a day, increasing the frequency of the doses, rather than the quantity in each. Barytes does not supersede iodine in these cases, but sometimes iodine does no good, or it does good only to a certain point, and then proves noxious; it is here that barytes is of the greatest service.—Dr. Walshe, p. 170.

Scrofulous Tumours.—Consecutive to inflammation and suppuration of the lymphatic glands, apply the following ointment:—Oil of cod livers, 15 parts; liq. of subacetat of lead, 8 parts; yolk of egg, 12 parts: make into a homogeneous ointment.

Scrofulous Ophthalmia.—Smear the margins of the eye-lids with cod liver oil, twice or thrice a day, by means of a camel-hair brush, or feather.—Dr. Brefeld, p. 171.

RHEUMATISM.—Give colchicum, but should the fever run very high, add bleeding and mercurial purgatives; if the pain be of a nervous character, give opium or morphia. The colchicum acts by eliminating morbid matter from the system. The urine becomes increased in quantity, or specific gravity, or both; there may be a sediment, or this may be eliminated as dissolved urea, and then there is no deposit. Continue the colchicum for a week or ten days after the pain has subsided, to get rid of rheumatic matter; combine it with a mild tonic, iodide of potassium, and a good diet.—Dr. Williams, p. 165.

Acute.—Give one or two grains of opium every second or third hour, or ten, twelve, or more grains in the twenty-four hours.—The opium is to be increased in dose, both as to frequency and quantity, until there is decided relief, and kept at that dose until the complaint is steadily subsiding.—Corrigan.

Bleed, once or twice, in the robust only, and give gr. v. to gr. x, of calomel, with gr. iss. or gr. ij. of opium, every night, and a purgative next morning. Give also the following draught, three times a day:—vin. colchici, mx. ad. xx.; pulv. ipecac. co.; gr. v.; mist salini, 3x.; syruipi, 3j.; M. Between the second and fourth day, and sooner, if tenderness of the gum occurs, omit the calomel, and continue one grain of opium at bedtime, and in some cases at noon, as also the colchicum draught and morning senna purge. [Dr. Hope.] When sore mouth supervenes, instead of continuing the opium, if there be not much pain left, give quinine and iodide of potassium. Disease of the heart is rare under either Dr. Corrigan's or Dr. Hope's plan of treatment; if it does occur, give large and repeated doses of calomel and opium. If the disease becomes

chronic, or the attendant fever is of a hectic character, give quinine or hydriodate of potash, in full doses.—Dr. Griffin, p. 162.

Chronic.—Give the clear cod-liver oil, in doses of a tea-spoonful, and gradually augment the dose to a wine-glass full, night and morning. Do not give this oil where dyspeptic symptoms co-exist. The best vehicle is a thin infusion of linseed, flavored with lemon peel, and sweetened to please the palate.—Dr. Bradshaw, p. 163.

Muscular.—“Fire” the parts with the instrument used by Dr. Corrigan. [See Paralysis, p. 56.]

Gouty Neuralgia.—This affection, often called sciatic gout from its seat, is cured by an attack of regular gout. Give a mild mercurial course, with salines, especially alkaline diuretics; occasional moderate detraction of blood, either generally or locally; a light and lowly animalized diet; and a most rigid abstinence from all fermented liquors, especially porter and aleo. The clothing should be warm; and give colchicum.—Dr. Robertson.

In gouty inflammation, apply leeches, and keep up a gentle oozing from the bites by warm fomentations; then keep the part covered and apply a lotion made of one part of spirit, three of camphor mixture, and a little vinegar. Give colchicum to stimulate and increase the secretion of the mucous membrane of the bowels and to eliminate lithic acid and other nitrogenized elements from the system.—Med. Chir. Reviewer, p. 162.

Rheumatic Gout.—Mix phosphate of ammonia, say ℥ss., in ℥vi. of distilled water; and give half an ounce of this either combined with small doses of musk or not. It decomposes the insoluble lithate of soda supposed to exist in the blood, and forms two new soluble compounds, phosphate of soda and lithate of ammonia. Give it for a considerable time where thickening of the white tissues exists; it deprives the blood of the lithic acid and soda, and creates a demand for them, which leads to absorption of these elements from the tissues where they have been deposited. This remedy is not intended to supersede the use of the lancet, and other remedies in acute rheumatism.—Dr. Buckler, p. 154.

Affections of the Nervous system.

TETANUS.

Traumatic.—Give large doses of tincture of aconite prepared according to Dr. Fleming's formula. Watch the case very attentively. Dr. Fleming would not exceed a second dose of 5 minims 2 hours after the first. In traumatic tetanus this will not be sufficient. Give 18 or 19 minims in eight

hours; the second day increase the dose to 32 minims in fourteen hours; third day, 25 minims in seven hours; and fourth day, 20 minims in two hours. Watch these doses unceasingly, and diminish them according to circumstances.—Mr. Page, p. 60.

Idiopathic.—Do not depend so much on stimulants, but support the strength on nutritious diet, such as animal jellies. Give opium in large doses with hydrocyanic acid; also a well-sustained course of purgatives, as colocynth pills with castor oil; cupping over the spine; turpentine glysters.—Dr. Watson, p. 57.

Try the hydropathic method of treatment. Envelope the patient in a cold wet sheet; over this place three or four good blankets; keep the patient in this condition for an hour, by which time the temperature of the sheet will probably be 100°. Then remove the coverings, and plunge the patient into a cold bath; rub him quite dry, and envelope him again in blankets for six hours.—Repeat this operation if the symptoms do not abate.—Mr. Preshaw, p. 60.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Employ large doses of the tincture of aconite, as recommended in traumatic tetanus.—[See Tetanus, Traumatic.]

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Give opium and emetic tartar. Antim. potass. tart. gr. iv.; tinctura opii. ℥j.; mist camphoræ, ℥viii. Mix, and give two table spoonfuls for first dose, and one every half hour afterward, until delirium abates or drowsiness comes on.—Dr. Graves, p. 96.

When morphia and other narcotics fail, and the case is extreme, blister the back between the scapulae, peel off the cuticle to the extent of three inches by two, and cover the part over with a layer of pure extract of belladonna. Within ten minutes there may be twitchings of the facial muscles, intoxication, pupils dilated, and drowsiness; immediately remove the belladonna, or even sooner.—Mr. Flood, p. 39.

Asthenic Form.—The object is to support the strength and allay irritation. Give stimulants and opium. The attack has come on gradually, and the patient has lived on stimulants, without proper food; the system is impoverished. Give broth and nutritious diet, with moderate quantities of good wine, and full doses of opium.

Sthenic Form.—The patient has been intemperate for a short time only, during an election, &c.; he is otherwise robust; the case borders on inflammation. Do not give opium: apply leeches to the epigastrium or head; cold lotions. Do not commence by stimulating, nor by giving narcotics; although one or both of these methods may

be ultimately required.—Dr. Corrigan, p. 41.

MANIA (Mental Excitement).—In cases with great action or excitement without power, the great object is to subdue the cerebral excitement by procuring sleep. For this reason give occasionally tinct. hyosciam. mxxx.; tinct. humuli, ℥ij.; camphor, gr. v. to x. Or, relieve visceral congestion by leeches to the rectum; or give a full dose of opium. In anæmic cases, it is often necessary to give a stimulant, or good nutritious food before a narcotic. A combination of opium and tartar emetic; or calomel and opium; or the infusion of opium with a bitter; or the hydrochlorate of morphia; or an opiate enema may be tried. Rub three or four tea-spoonfuls of laudanum over the stomach; or rub the shaved head with liniment, camph. fort. combined with opium.

Apply a blister to the back, peel off a small portion of the cuticle, and apply the pure extract of belladonna for nine or ten minutes. [See Delirium Tremens.] When mania is periodic, give arsenic, tinct. ferri sesquichlor., zinc, copper, or tonics. Arsenic seems to alter the sensibility of the brain. It is, perhaps, better to keep the head regularly cold, than to apply the douche.—Dr. J. Williams, p. 35.

Puerperal.—Give opium and tartar emetic, as recommended in the treatment of delirium tremens.—Dr. Graves, p. 96.

PARALYSIS.—In cases where there is no organic lesion in the central organs, “fire” the patient every day, if permissible, along the spine, thighs, and legs, or other parts. Mode of application.—“The iron consists of a thick iron wire shank, two inches long, inserted in a small wooden handle, having on its extremity, which is slightly curved, a disc or button of iron, a quarter of an inch thick, and half an inch in diameter. The face of the disc is flat, not spherical, like the French ones. Hold the button over the flame of a small spirit lamp, keeping the fore-finger about half an inch from the heated button. As soon as the finger feels uncomfortably hot, withdraw the button, and apply it as quickly and lightly as possible, at intervals of half an inch over the whole of the affected part, bringing the flat surface of the disc fairly in contact with the skin.—A whole limb or the back may thus be fired in a hundred places, if necessary, in one minute. By looking sideways at the spots, the skin should look first of a glistening white, and, in a short time, of a bright red.—Dr. Corrigan, p. 55.

When there is no organic lesion, but only a want of nervous energy, in cases of local and not general paralysis, as when a single muscle of a certain class of muscles are af-

fected, as by the action of lead, make use of magnetic electricity.—Dr. Neligan, p. 43.

In cases depending upon cold, poisons, molecular changes in the brain and nerves, give strychnine in doses from one-eighth to a quarter of a grain three times a day. Do not exceed three quarters of a grain three times a day, and cease on the appearance of poisonous effects.—Dr. Favell, p. 55.

EPILEPSY.—One great difference between epilepsy and apoplexy is, that in the former the respiratory movements are even more active, impeded, indeed, by the spasm of the glottis which often exists, whereas in apoplexy respiration is impaired; hence the coma of apoplexy is more dangerous; not so with epilepsy, in which respiration is even exalted. This may be owing to the circulation through the cerebrum being impeded, and by means of the circle of Willis, diverted to the medulla oblongata; hence the exaltation of the medullary functions in hysteria, epilepsy, &c. Hence also the greater liability to convulsions during sleep, the superior hypnotic influence of moderate doses of opium, which exalt the medullary while they impair the cerebral functions, and the wakefulness caused by prussic acid, which impairs the medullary functions.—The great object of treatment is to equalize the circulation; not to allow one part to monopolize the blood at the expense of another. Bleeding is very exceptionable, as the cases often occur in anæmic subjects. Improve the vigor of the circulation, and even increase the quantity of blood. Apply cold to the head and spine, and heat to other parts; purge, give diuretics, counter-irritate. Advise regular exercise, warm clothing. Subdue the action of the heart by hydrocyanic acid, digitalis, henbane, valerian. Improve the general tone of the system; give nitrate of silver, zinc, copper, chalybeates, mineral acids, bark, quinine. Perhaps the best is the muriated tincture of iron.—Dr. C. J. B. Williams, p. 49.

APOPLEXY.—When caused by intravascular congestion, plethora, or hyperæmia, deplete: when caused by extravascular effusion, the system is under the influence of shock, and does not bear depletion well.—How shall we know the latter case? Vertigo is a good characteristic, coming on in the act of stooping, sudden change of position, &c. But the best plan is to feel our way by a small blood-letting, and watch the effect. When caused by hyperæmia or inanition, restore the equilibrium of the circulation by good diet, and improving the health; quinine, iron. In this case the relief from depletion is transitory.—Dr. M Hall, p. 46.

Neuralgia.—"Fire" the parts affected, and do it repeatedly, if necessary.—Dr. Corrigan, p. 55: see Paralysis.

Give three grains of sulphate of quinine, with one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia, an hour before each expected attack, and then give five drops of tincture of Indian hemp three times a day, and rub some cajepout oil on the part affected. Continue the quinine three times a day, and increase the Indian hemp to seven and ten drops three times a day till relieved.—Mr. Hargrave, p. 66.

Give colchicum, either alone or combined with other remedies, especially in cardiac neuralgia; and in this case, apply the tobacco leaf externally over the seat of pain: it should be slightly moistened, and removed on any symptoms of giddiness or sinking appearing.—Dr. Fife, p. 67.

Make a liniment with one drachm of tincture of aconite of the shops, and seven drachms of fresh palm oil, or with two ounces of camphor liniment. Rub half a drachm or a drachm of the former, or double the quantity of the latter, into the part affected, twice or thrice a day, according to its effects. It must be watched attentively, as the medicine is cumulative. If its poisonous effects appear, give a stimulant, as wine, or get the patient into the fresh air.—Mr. Kirby, p. 65.

[See Retrospect, Part XII., Art. 9, for Dr. Fleming's interesting paper on this medicine; and for his formula for the preparation of his tincture of anconite, see the same article, page 41.]

Facial. (Orbital).—Give half a grain of valerianate of zinc every eight hours, combined with two grains of extract of hyosciamus. Follow this with gentle purgatives.—Dr. Bell, p. 62.

Periodic.—Give large doses of sulphate of quinine, from a scruple to half a drachm daily. Combine it, if necessary, with Fowler's solution of arsenic; but omit the arsenic unless unsuccessful with quinine and other remedies.—Sir B. Brodie, p. 62.

When the sulphate of quinine fails, give the tannate of quinine in the same doses as the sulphate.—Dr. Hauff, p. 65.

SCIATICA.—Apply a blister to the hip, peel off the cuticle and dress the part twice a day with one grain of hydrochlorate of morphia. Repeat the blister and morphia when necessary. Give also, three times a day, two ounces of guaiacum mixture, with 40 minims, or one drachm of the tincture of guaiacum; and apply some stimulating liniment. If these fail, try the internal use of turpentine.—Dr. Taylor, p. 61.

"Fire" the parts along the course of pain,

and, also, if necessary, across the loins.—Do it repeatedly, if requisite.—Dr. Corrigan, p. 55 : see Paralysis.

Affections of the Circulatory System.

ANÆMIA.—Improve the general health and strength, and the quantity and quality of the blood. Iron forms the chief part of the hæmotosin which is contained within the external envelope of the red globules; therefore, this is one of the most important medicines by which to increase the quantity of globules. It is better to give iron in small quantities for a long time, than in large doses for a short time. The first organ to be attended to will often be the stomach and digestive organs. If the stomach will bear it, begin with mist. ferri. co. or with tinct. ferri. sesquichlor. in a bitter infusion: or give the sulphate of iron combined with ext. gent. or with ext. hyosciam., and a little aloes or rhubarb. When there is œdema, combine the potassio-tartrate of iron, with bitartrate of potass. The iodide of iron is also an excellent preparation. Sometimes iron cannot be borne at first: in this case give the bitter infusions, or, if the stomach be irritable and neuralgic, give hydrocyanic acid, with a little muriate of morphia, or the oxide of silver: in this case a belladonna plaster over the stomach, and even one third of a grain of extract of belladonna, three times a day, may be tried. It is impossible to anticipate all the symptoms which appear in anæmia: the case must be treated accordingly. (Dr. Turnbull, p. 69.)

HEART.—(Functional Diseases.)—Palpitation,—Owing, 1st, to a distended stomach; and thus interfering with the descent of the diaphragm, and confining the heart's motions: 2nd, a distended colon pressing on the aorta, causing fullness of blood on the left side of the heart: 3rd, a distended stomach and colon pressing on the ascending cava, and causing a deficiency of blood on the right side of the heart: 4th, hepatic disease. Each of these states will require its particular treatment. (Dr. Bellingham, p. 77.)

ANEURISM.—(Compression in the treatment of.)—Such an amount of compression is not necessary as to cause inflammation and adhesion of the opposed surfaces of the vessel, nor should the circulation in the artery at the point where it is compressed be entirely intercepted. To apply it successfully, the velocity of the current should be diminished, and the amount of blood in the sac be diminished, so as to encourage the deposition of fibrine, until the sac is quite filled. It has this advantage over the cure of aneurism by ligature, that the artery is obliterated at the seat of the aneurism, by which the chances

of gangrene are diminished. The cure is also more effectual, as the sac and also the artery leading from it, become *filled* with fibrine, whereas, after ligature, a loose coagulum remains which does not fill the sac. (Dr. Bellingham, p. 209.)

It is not unfrequently found that the artery and its accompanying vein have become adherent, which is a great source of embarrassment to the operator, when tying the artery; this is avoided by adopting the treatment by *compression*. A moderate degree of pressure is all that is necessary throughout, so as not entirely to intercept the current of blood through the vessel. (Dr. Porter, p. 211.)

ANEURISM by Anastomosis, or Nævus Martenus.—Tie the tributary arteries in the neighbourhood (Palletan, Wadrop. Dr. McLauchlan.) Tie the arteries supplying the tumour, and then remove it by knife, securing the bleeding vessels with ligatures. (Syme.) Cut off the supply of blood to the tumour by making incisions around it, secure the bleeding vessels, and place pledgets of lint between the cut surfaces to prevent union taking place. (Dr. Gibson.) Use galvano-puncture for ten minutes at a time, with 15 pairs of plates. The pins introduced into the tumour should be numerous, and cross each other at right angles; apply ice after the operation. (Dr. Petrequin.)

NÆVI.—Apply lint steeped in liq. plumbi, or solution of alum, and strap it over the part with a bandage; wet the lint without removing it, and keep it so applied for several weeks. Should this fail cut out the tumour, if no larger than a crown piece, and close the edges of the wound by twisted suture. (p. 231.)

SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.—(Ligature of.)—When there is extensive swelling and supuration, after the lesion of an artery, it is not advisable to cut down upon it, to tie it at the seat of injury; and when this is the case after the wound of the subclavian, it is better to secure the artery beneath the scalenus, before it approaches the tubercle of the rib; it is much higher and more accessible there. (Dr. Warren, p. 222.)

POSTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY.—(Wound and Ligature of.)—Take the wound as a centre, and cut down upon the vessel, and tie it both above and below the seat of injury. (Arnott.) If it be a case of secondary hæmorrhage, and there is a good deal of coagulum in the parts surrounding the vessel, it will be advisable to tie the femoral artery. When there is a wound in the calf of the leg, with sufficient bleeding to warrant a belief that the posterior tibial artery is wounded,

separate the soleus from its attachment to the tibia, cutting through the deep fascia, and secure the vessel. (Mr. B. B. Cooper, p. 217.)

HÆMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS.—Apply to the bleeding part pads soaked in acetate of lead mixture, and cover it also with pulverized matico. Give the following mixture: *R.* Plumbi super acet. ʒss.; acid acet. dil. ʒss. syr. rhœad. ʒss.; aquæ ʒv. M. sumat cochl. ij. magn. omn. tertia hora. If the acetate of lead begins to affect the system, substitute for it the sulphate of soda. You must rely upon constitutional treatment. (Dr. Clay, p. 234.)

EPISTAXIS.—Give the oxide of silver internally. (Mr. B. Lane, p. 103.)

Affections of the Respiratory System.

BRONCHITIS.—(In Infants.)—If very severe make use of the warm bath, and give one grain of calomel and two of ipecacuanha with a little compound tragacanth powder, every four hours; if less severe, three times a day, and lengthen the period as improvement takes place. After the first or second dose, the ipecacuanha does not act as an emetic. When necessary to apply a blister to an infant, place a piece of tissue paper between it and the skin, or dip a piece of blotting paper into acetum cantharidis; apply it to the part, and in ten or fifteen minutes you will have a blister. (Mr. Miller, p. 88.)

Chronic or Subacute—Cause the patient to inhale the fumes of ammonia (p. 90.)

PNEUMONIA.—(Chronic.)—Cause the patient to inhale the fumes of ammonia, in order to stimulate the parts. (p. 89.)

ASTHMA.—Dip a charpie-pencil into pure liquid ammonia and then into water, and apply it to the velum, uvula, and upper part of the œsophagus. Do not let it remain too long in contact with the soft parts, nor carry it too deeply into the throat; where there is emphysema, one application will be sufficient. The absorption of ammonia by the stomach will probably produce the same result, if given in sufficiently large doses, or its inhalation when diffused in the atmospheric air.—(M. Guerard, p. 89.)

APHONIA.—(Loss of Voice.)—Inhalation of fumes of pure ammonia. (p. 90.)

ASPHYXIA.—Use cold affusion, and when respiration is fully established, open a vein. (Mr. Noyce, p. 238.) Cause the patient to inhale the fumes of pure ammonia. (p. 89.)

OEDEMA.—(Of the Glottis.)—When suffocation threatens, perform the operation of laryngotomy. (Mr. Drokes, p. 378.)

TRACHEOTOMY.—In children: lay hold of the trachea with a hook, and, having drawn

it forwards, cut out a portion with a pair of scissors; or use Mr. Millikin's instrument, by which you can both fix and hook the trachea, and then cut out a circular portion from the cartilaginous rings. Mr. Read's improved instrument is a very good one; the cutting part forms a curve or obtuse angle with the handle. (Mr. Carmichael, p. 236.)

Perform the operation early. If you cannot avoid the thyroid veins, cut straight through them; the hæmorrhage ceases on the introduction of the canula. If the case be not very urgent, keep the edges of the wound apart by some instrument, for a short time before introducing the canula, in order to allow of false membranes being expelled. You may expedite this by dropping water into the bronchi, and sponging the trachea. If the canula become obstructed, remove it immediately and empty it, and when the canula is withdrawn, introduce the dilator. After the fourth or fifth day diminish the size of the canula, and by the thirtieth day, it may be dispensed with. Drop into the air passages, fifteen or twenty drops of a solution of nitrate of silver (gr. v. to ʒj.), and cleanse the trachea with a sponge dipped in the same solution. (Trousseau, p. 237.)

PARACENTESIS THORACIS.—Do not allow air to be admitted through the canula if it can be avoided. It may re-kindle inflammation, or convert the adhesive into the suppurative inflammation. Unless the lung is capable of free and full expansion, do not attempt to draw off all the fluid: remove only so much as the expanding lung and the surrounding compressed organs are capable of replacing. Watch the opening carefully, especially during inspiration and coughing, and when the stream begins to fail, turn the patient on his punctured side till there is an alternate flow and stoppage of the stream during inspiration and expiration, then immediately withdraw the canula. Apply a flannel bandage with moderate firmness around the chest. *Precautions.*—1. Always introduce an exploring needle first, to know if the diagnosis be correct. 2. Do not puncture one side before it is presumed that the other is sound enough to carry on respiration. 3. Draw off the fluid slowly through as small a canula as the density of the fluid will admit. 4. Only draw off the fluid till the air seems to threaten to be admitted. (Dr. Hughes, p. 36.)

Affections of the Alimentary Canal.

HARE LIP.—[Operation for.]—Make the incision from above downwards, nearly as far as the red margin of the lip, and stop before you have detached the cut piece; then direct the incision at a right angle towards

the meridian line. Do the same on the opposite side, and then unite the two margins in their whole extent, except towards their free borders: the flaps formed by directing the incisions towards the median line are to be approximated. [Mr. Smith.] If the child be strong and healthy, and the fissure only affects the lip and not the bones, the operation should be performed a few days after birth. [Dubois] When the features are enlarged, there is more ground to work upon, therefore defer it until the first set of teeth have appeared. [Liston, p. 239.]

FRÆNUM LINGUÆ.—(New Instrument for Dividing.)—This resembles a pair of scissors; its blades are perfectly blunt and curved, and do not close completely, thus leaving an interval for the reception of the frænum. [Dr. Beatty, p. 245.]

CLEFT PALATE AND STAPHYLOGRAPHY.—Dissect the soft tissues from each side of the fissure in the palate, to such an extent as to make a flap broad enough to join its fellow of the opposite side in the mesial line, and stitch the whole between the uvula and the anterior extremity. Re-union to a considerable extent, takes place, and towards the inner margin of the bones, and also on the upper surface of the soft portion in the middle, there will be a cicatrix analogous to mucous membrane. [Warren.]

The soft velum ought to remain in a state of perfect repose, and for this purpose the levator palati, the palato-pharyngeus, and the palato-glossus muscles should be divided. This cuts off all motor influence in an outward, upward, or downward direction. For this purpose use a knife with a blade like the point of a lancet, the cutting edge being about a quarter of an inch in extent, and the flat surface being bent semi-circularly. Make an incision half an inch long on each side of the posterior nares, and divide the levator palati muscle on both sides, just above its attachments to the palate; then pare the edges of the fissure, and with a pair of long blunt-pointed scissors, divide the posterior pillar of the fauces, and, if it seems necessary, the anterior pillar too, the wound in each part being a quarter of an inch in extent: then introduce stitches by means of a curved needle set in a handle, the threads being tied so as to keep the cut edge of the fissure in exact contact. The first incision, that for the division of the levator palati, should be made midway between the hard palate and the posterior margin of the soft flag, just above the thickest and most prominent part of the margin of the cleft. You may commence cutting either at the end nearest you, as you stand behind the patient, or that furthest off, as may seem most con-

venient. For ligatures, those of stout silk, or flaxen thread, are the best; and it is of the greatest importance that a stitch be used close to the lower end of the uvula, as there is a great tendency to separation there. The after-treatment the same as after ordinary operations, except that the parts are to be kept at rest as much as possible, and nutriment to be given by means of enemata of gruel and soups. (Mr. Fergusson, p. 240.)

PALATE.—(Operations on.)—In cases of small holes in the soft or hard palate, pencil their borders several times a-day with a concentrated tincture of cantharides. Inflammation and granulation come on and close the opening. Large openings are to be closed by suture, after paring the edges; and leaden wire is said to be preferable to silk, for ligatures, as it keeps the edges close together, and does not cut through the textures.

When there is adhesion between the velum palati and posterior wall of the pharynx occasioning deafness, and stopping the communication between the nares and air-passages, the adhesion must be divided transversely, by means of a long scalpel, about half an inch below the adherent border of the velum. The edge must be fixed by a hook, and drawn from the wall of the pharynx, then, with a lancet-formed knife, the surface of which is curved, directed upwards, the velum is to be loosened, and the separation completed by scissors, also curved upon their flat surface. The upper adhesions are to be destroyed by passing a blunt curved iron instrument, like a very small spatula, along the inferior nares. Next prepare a ligature with a small curved needle at each end; with one of the needles transfix the velum, a few lines from its edge, and bring it out at a high point on the anterior surface of the palate; the other needle must be used in the same manner, a short distance from the side of the other; and the edge of the velum must be brought about half an inch from the palate. All mechanical means for closing the fissured palate, are not only injurious but dangerous; but if the size of the cleft, or other circumstances, render an operation unadvisable, then it may be covered with a gold palate, fixed to the teeth. In cases of holes in the palate, the edges of which are so callous that an operation would be unsuccessful, the opening may be stopped by wearing a double piece of Indian rubber, without fear of its being enlarged. Two pieces of Indian rubber, the thickness of pasteboard, are cut about four or five times larger than the opening, and between them a small round piece, and they are to be transfixed by waxed thread; thus, one plate lies on the anterior, the other on the posterior side of the palate,

and the small middle strip in the opening. The patient can apply it himself, and it should be taken out to be cleaned once a week. [Dieffenbach, p. 244.]

CYNANCHE.—Make free incisions, varying them in depth and extent according to the case in the following manner: Take a long round-pointed scalpel, and having covered the blade with adhesive plaster to within three quarters of an inch of the point, firmly press down the root of the tongue with the index-finger of the left hand, and make one or more incisions in a direction upwards and outwards along the tonsil and velum to the base of the uvula. The throat to be gargled with warm water to encourage the bleeding; in other respects gargles are useless, since they cause motion in parts which ought to be kept at rest. [Dr. Makin, p. 91.]

BOWELS—[Acute Inflammation of.]—Where local or general depletion has been used, or where they cannot be resorted to, give two grains of opium, and then one-grain doses every two hours, until about 32 grains have been taken; watch the state of the bladder, and open the bowels with mild purgatives, combined with henbane. If the enteritis be intense, deplete; and should the system resist opium, give calomel, but substitute opium for it as soon as the symptoms give way. Do not give it in small doses, for then it checks the diarrhœa, but does not relieve the inflammation. If dysentery exists, combine it with ipecacuanha. [Dr. Griffin, p. 94.]

DYSPEPSIA.—When dependent on or complicated with hyperæmic or sub-inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane, direct the use of herbaceous aliment, as grapes, apples, strawberries, pomegranates, &c.; give them about an hour before breakfast, and in the intervals of meals. Should flatulence and fæcal accumulation arise, treat the former with soda and ginger, and the latter with a pill of aloes, capsicum, and quinine. (Dr. Dick, p. 96.) Or, give oxide of silver in half-grain doses twice a day, in conjunction with aperients and alteratives. In gastralgia, oxide of silver acts well as a sedative.

PYROSIS.—Give half-grain doses of oxide of silver in a pill twice a day; where there is deep-seated pain, apply leeches to the epigastrium first. (Mr. Butler Lane, p. 107.)

CONSTIPATION.—Where there is no recognized stricture, strangulated hernia, or abdominal tumours, make use of an oleaginous enema, to five pints of which add an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, and a table spoonful of common salt. In giving the injection, let the patient lie on his right side, with the

pelvis considerably elevated; it should be administered slowly, so that the intestines may be filled before it is distended, and when it contracts may force away the feculent matter mechanically. Use well-boiled oatmeal gruel with common salt and butter. (Dr. Hall, p. 97.)

When it arises from obstruction near the junction of the ileum with the cæcum, inject air into the bowels. (Dr. Todd, p. 103.)

When dependent on indolence of the bowels, warm water injections are injurious. Give a pill containing one-fifth of a grain of the extract of nux vomica every morning; it acts by rousing the contractile power of the intestine. It is particularly of service to the paralytic, or where the muscular tone of the intestine is lost by over-distension. Injections of catechu, krameria, and alum are useful, as they corrugate the muscular fibres of the bowels, and diminish the size of the pouches which may be formed in the intestines by accumulated fæces, particularly that in the rectum just above the sphincter. These astringent injections may be varied; they may be made of the red rose, krameria, oak bark, bistoria, catechu, alum, rhatany, nux vomica, &c. They should only be small, 10 or 12 ounces, and not retained many minutes, so that the muscular fibres may readily contract.—Or, introduce tents into the rectum. (Fleury.) Or, champoo it. (Recamier.) Or, give ox-gall; as auxiliaries, add drinks of vegetable bitters, a tonic diet, and exercise in the open air. (Dr. Teissier, p. 100.)

CONSTIPATION DURING PREGNANCY.—Inject into the rectum a drachm of the inspissated ox-gall, dissolved in a pint of warm water. [Dr. Allnatt.] This may be repeated every four hours until relief is produced. [Dr. Aldis, p. 102.]

DIARRHŒA.—[Chronic.]—Give half grain doses of oxide of silver, twice a day. [Mr. Butler Lane, p. 103.]

DIARRHŒA IN YOUNG INFANTS.—Give castor oil with yolk of egg, and if necessary, add an opiate. Prescribe as follows, for an infant of from two to four months old: \mathcal{R} . Ol. ricini, \mathfrak{zj} to \mathfrak{ziss} .; vitelli ovi semis; aq. aneth. feneculi, a. a. \mathfrak{zj} . ft. emuls.umat coch. parv. bis die. From two to six drops of laudanum may be added, but this, as well as its amount and frequency, must vary with the case. [Dr. Thomson, p. 104.]

HERNIA.—[Radical cure of.]—The means to be used are, excision of the testicle, incision of the sac, excision suture, and cauterization of the sac, ligature of the sac after incision of the integuments, acupuncture, and insertion of gold-beater's skin in the sac. These means, however, do not prevent a

fresh hernial descent, although they destroy the sac. The best means for procuring closure of the hernial aperture, are trusses, ligature of the sac, and its envelopes, and the cutaneous plug. Trusses should not press too powerfully on the abdominal parietes, or they may produce inflammation or irritation of the parts, or the walls of the abdomen may become atrophied; or if the pad be very small and convex it may produce elongation of the aponeurosis and muscle, and thus weakens the parts. The operation by ligature is attended with considerable pain, and even loss of life. There are two ways of introducing the cutaneous plug—the first, to detach a piece of integument from the neighbourhood of the ring, and introduce it into the aperture: the second is effected by drawing the loose scrotal integument into the inguinal canal, and to cause adhesive inflammation between the invaginated integument and the walls of the canal. M. Gerdy retains the invaginated integuments in situ by one or more sutures. Mr. B. Cooper, in performing M. Gerdy's operation, stitched the invaginated skin to the tendon of the external oblique muscle, and brought out the needle an inch and a half above Poupart's ligament; the needle was again passed into the canal, and brought out through the abdominal parietes as before, about four lines distant, and the skin between the two ends of the ligature was thus included and tied over a piece of bougie. [Mr. Teale, p. 247.]

STRANGULATED.—In order to determine whether the intestine be still living or not, wait a few moments after dividing the stricture, and see whether the discolouration becomes less intense; or press the blood out of the distended veins and see if they become rapidly refilled. If no evidence of circulation exist, cover the intestine with integuments, or with a moist sponge, and wait a little while; the surface of the intestine may then be carefully and slightly scarified with the point of a lancet, and perhaps a slight oozing of blood will take place, if so, however discoloured it may be, the intestines may be returned into the abdomen. Carefully press out the contents of the intestine and then replace it in successive portions; then pass the finger within the abdomen to determine that no portion of the intestine is engaged within the sac, and also to determine that the protruded knuckle of the intestine is not invaginated within a neighbouring portion of the intestinal canal. When gangrene has taken place, and is general, make an incision through the whole length of the gangrenous portion, and leave it to slough away. This opening allows the contents of the upper part of the canal to pass away: but if this does

not take place without dividing the stricture, this must be done with as little disturbance as possible. The wound must be left open, to facilitate the free discharge of matters, and simply dressed with wet linen, frequently renewed. Mr. Travers does not recommend division but dilatation of the stricture. Sir A. Cooper divided the stricture generally. Mr. Key also advises it. Brasdor's practice of excising the gangrenous parts and uniting the divided extremities by suture is universally abandoned. Recent adhesions, if there be no gangrene, are to be destroyed by the finger or handle of a scalpel—adhesions of two coils of intestine is also to be treated in this way. [Mr. Teale, p. 249.]

It is recommended by some practitioners, as Mr. Key, &c., to return the bowel without cutting into the sac, as there is less danger of peritoneal inflammation afterwards. The objection to this practice is the possible gangrenous condition of the bowel, many of the symptoms of which are equivocal, so that it is the best practice, after all, to open the sac. The great mortality attending these operations has been increased by improper after-treatment, as the early exhibition of purgatives. [Mr. South, p. 251.]

ENTEROTOMY AFTER OPERATION FOR STRANGULATED HERNIA.—It sometimes happens that after the operation for strangulated hernia, and after the intestine has been returned, symptoms of strangulation remain; the part of the intestine is incapable of resuming its functions, and tympanitis comes on. Separate the edges of the incision, pass the finger into the abdomen, find the distended coil of the bowel, seize it with a pair of forceps, and by means of probe-pointed scissors, make an opening into it, through which the contents of the intestinal canal may escape; many a life may be saved by these means. [M. Maisonneuve, p. 254.]

ANUS.—[Artificial]—After the bowel has been strangulated so long that gangrene of a portion has taken place, and an artificial anus is formed, either by the knife or by sloughing, and the stools are passed out of the opening, try the ingenious method adopted by Mr. Trant, of Dublin, which consists of introducing a small silver tube [made by Mr. Millikin, of Dublin,] and pressing back the intermediate portion of the intestine lying between the abdominal and anal position of the artificial opening, and thus bring the parts into such relation that the stools can pass into the natural channel. In this way the opening may be gradually closed, and the functions of the part restored to the normal state. [Mr. Trant, p. 262.]

FISTULA IN ANO.—Pass a ligature through

the fistula, bringing it out at the anus and gradually tightening it upon the included part; use a catheter wire, about as thick as small twine. [Dr. Colvan, p. 261.]

HÆMORRHOID.—Where the case is recent, and the protruded piles not large, the bleeding small, and the constitution not affected, give a few grains of blue pill and rhubarb at night, and a little infus. rosæ and epsom salts in the morning, for a few days; after which give the ordinary electuary of senna, sulphur, cream of tartar, and mel rosæ, or, what is better, treacle, as the mel rosæ often gripes. Also inject into the rectum a pint of cold water with a drachm of nitre dissolved in it; enjoin steady exercise, and moderation in diet. In thin delicate subjects, give tonics, particularly mist. ferri aromatica; and if there be any serious organic mischief, particularly of the chest, interfere with the piles as little as possible. When the patient is becoming debilitated from the pain and irritation, as well as from bleeding, then remove the protruded hæmorrhoidal portions of the bowel, having secured them by ligature. [Mr. Hamilton, p. 257.]

INTERNAL BLEEDING HÆMORRHOIDS.—Inject after every alvine evacuation, solution of acetate of lead 3j. to 3viij of distilled water; use two ounces of the solution for each injection; give an occasional blue pill, followed by a dose of castor oil and extract of tamaracum. To remedy the constipation usual in these cases, give the following confection: common resin, well powdered, one ounce; clarified honey, five ounces; half an ounce of balsam of copaiba renders it more efficacious, but is apt to disagree with the stomach. [Dr. Watson, New-York, p. 257.]

LIVER. [Congestion of.]—In diminished secretion, with pale or white stools, give mercury. In excessive secretion, increase the amount of oxygen inspired, and thus, during respiration there will be consumed materials that would otherwise be left for the liver to excrete; for while the carbon of the lungs is united to oxygen, and excreted in a non-combustible state, the carbon of the liver is non-oxygenized, is still combustible, and is intended, not for excretion, but absorption. Limit the supply of food which contributes to form bile, as spirituous liquors, butter, cream, fat, sugar, &c. The patient ought not to sleep immediately after a full meal, nor take suppers. [Dr. Budd, p. 106.]

Affections of the Urinary Organs.

URINARY DEPOSITS.—*Apparatus*.—A microscope, with a power of 300 diameters; test glasses; phials containing nitric and acetic acids, water of ammonia, and potash; some slips of blue and reddened litmus paper, and an urinometer.

Diagnosis.—Notice whether it be colorless, amber, saffron, red, &c., transparent or turbid; ascertain by litmus paper whether it be acid, alkaline, or neutral; note its specific gravity; set it aside to see if it deposit a sediment, or throw up a cream to the surface, or crystallize on the sides of the vessel. The urine should be recent, and if the patient have leucorrhœa or be menstruating, should be drawn off by a catheter; take care to have the vessel clean.

Urates are in excess when the urine is acid, deposits on cooling, a red, pink, buff-colored or white precipitate, covering the bottom of the vessel with an even powdery deposit, usually copious, and dissolving by heat; viewed by the microscope, a powdery appearance; dissolved in nitric acid by a gentle heat, evaporated to dryness, and held over the fumes of ammonia, murexide of a beautiful red color is formed.

Uric Acid.—Urine highly acid, and deposits on cooling, a red, pink or buff-colored sediment, adhering to the sides of the vessel in hard crystalline grains, having the appearance by the microscope of diamond-shaped plates or prisms; the precipitate is generally scanty; forms murexide the same as the urates, with nitric acid and ammonia.

When the urine is acid, alkaline or neutral, but turbid on emission, and deposits a white or yellowish sediment, and is not rendered transparent by heat, there will be present, phosphates, oxalate of lime, cystine, mucus, pus or blood; if the

Phosphates, it is rendered apparent by acetic acid; the earthy phosphates appear as amorphous powders by the microscope, the ammoniaco-magnesian, as triangular prisms.

Oxalate of Lime.—Not affected by acetic acid or ammonia, but rendered transparent by nitric acid; deposit when viewed by the microscope consists of octohedral crystals.

Cystine.—Rendered transparent by solution of ammonia; viewed by the microscope it consists of five-sided plates, clouded in the centres.

Pus or Mucus.—The sediment is whitish, and not dissolved by any of these agents; viewed by the microscope it consists of minute, irregular, spherical bodies with granulated surfaces.

Blood.—Sediment red, and not dissolved by nitric acid, heat or acetic acid; by the microscope it consists of minute yellowish bodies, the shape of a shilling.

The dissolved constituents in diseased states of the urine, are:

Bile.—To detect it, drop the urine and nitric acid a short distance from it on a plate of glass: as they meet examine them with

an achromatic microscope, and if bile be present, a green color will be produced.

Albumen.—Sp. gr. 1,014, or lower; heat coagulates the albumen, and this cannot be redissolved by nitric acid; nitric acid coagulates the albumen.

Sugar.—Sp. gr. 1,025, or above; taste sweet; boil the suspected urine with an equal bulk of water of potash, if sugar be present the liquid will assume a deep porter or beer color.

TREATMENT:—*Lithic Acid deposits.*—Give gr. x. or ℥j. of bicarbonate of potash or soda, three times a day, and if the deposit be in the form of rhombic prisms, indicating gout, give colchicum, using local antiphlogistic measures, if the urine be sanguinolent or albuminous, and there be pain in the loins. If the deposit be amorphous, there is either excessive secretion of the solid constituents of the urine, or a deficiency in the secretion of water. In the former case, the sp. gr. is increased in proportion to the quantity; give iodide of potassium three times a day in doses of 5 or 10 grs. In the latter, the quantity of urine is decreased, there will be fever either idiopathic or symptomatic, which must be removed, or dyspepsia, in this case give a scruple of alum three times a day in half a pint of water. If the sediment have a pink color, attend to the biliary functions.

Weakly Acid or neutral urine.—This shows that the kidneys are inflamed. If acutely, use general and local depletion, and exhibit emollients and contrastimulants; give ℥j. doses of iodide of potassium. If the inflammation be chronic, use local depletion and counter-irritation; setons are very useful; occurring during typhus, apply blisters to the loins, and give wine.

Oxalate of Lime deposits.—At first give tonics, the mineral acids, vegetable bitters, astringents, &c.; and after some time give alkalies largely diluted. Alternate these plans, and persist steadily in their use. The following is a good tonic in these cases:—Infus. cascarill. ℥vj; potass. nitrat. 3j.; acid. nitrici dil. 3iss.; tinct. opii 3j. M. sumat. cochl. duo ampla ter in die.

Albuminous Urine.—Use active depletion, both local and general; give nauseating doses of tartar emetic, and hydragogue purgatives; use the warm bath; give alkalies. Persevere in this treatment, but should the strength fail, and a cachectic state come on, depend on active counter-irritation, especially by setons. (Dr. Aldridge, p. 134.)

Albuminous Urine after Scarlatina.—If seen early, adopt antiphlogistic measures; and when active is succeeded by passive congestion, give two or three grains of ace-

tate of lead three times a day, to prevent the insidious drain on the system, and then give muriated tincture of iron, to repair the anæmic state of the system. (Dr. O'Ferrall, p. 124.)

Diabetes Mellitus.—The sugar in this disease is formed not only in primary but also in secondary assimilation from the tissues, as the emaciation proves; hence the rigorous exclusion of non-azotized substances is not advisable, as it forces the diseases to attack the living tissues, therefore allow at least farinaceous food. (Dr. Dick, p. 122.)

Exalt the tone of the secreting capillaries of the kidneys by balsams, ammonia, strychnia, and other excitants, when the perspiratory secretion is suppressed; if it be not, give chalybeates, alum, sulphate of zinc, or other metallic astringents; give a moderate portion of animal food, porter, &c., but do not enjoin a strictly animal diet.

Diabetes Insipidus.—Give anti-spasmodics and mineral tonics, and apply stimulating liniments to the spine.

Purulent Deposits in Urine.—Give tonics, to subdue the asthenic inflammation of the mucous membranes; decoction of the leaves of chimaphila corymbosa, diosma crenata, arctospaphylos, uva ursi, or the root of cissampelos pareira, combined with mineral acids; also give chalybeates.

Hæmaturia.—Treat this disease in the same way as other vicarious discharges; give astringents, as tannin; or styptics, as oil of turpentine; when you give the latter be on your guard against nephritis. (Dr. Aldridge, p. 135.)

Bright's Disease, or Albuminuria.—Enjoin a general tonic regimen, avoid as articles of food, fat and other highly carbonised materials, attend to the functions of the skin and bowels, relieve congestion of the gland, and, if necessary use small bleedings. (Dr. Johnson.) Make use of cautious small blood-lettings in the early stages, particularly if acute; give hydragogue cathartics, and improve the general health; do not deplete where the disease is chronic. (Dr. Williams.) In the very early stages change the mode of life and habits of the patient, enjoin pure air and careful attention to diet and exercise; in this stage application for relief is seldom made. In the second and third stages, relieve congestion; promote the flow of urine and the action of the skin, and prevent the disposition of fatty matters by a diet which contains neither fat, nor butter, nor any of those non-azotized substances nearly allied to it, as starch, sugar, potatoes, &c. (Dr. Todd, p. 110.)

In the acute form, remove congestion of the kidneys by blood-letting, regulated ac-

cording to the intensity of the disease and the patient's strength; restore the function of the skin, by keeping the patient in a warm atmosphere, giving mild diaphoretics, and the use of the warm or vapor bath.—Dr. Barlow gives tartar emetic. Next, remove the dropsy, by diuretics and purgatives, nitrate of potash, in doses of two scruples or more, with digitalis and cream of tartar; the nitrate should be largely diluted.

In the chronic form, first attend to the function of the skin by warm clothing, diaphoretics, and the warm bath. Give tincture of cantharides in doses of from four to twelve drops, in some emulsion (Dr. Bright;) Dr. Wells and M. Monneret advise thirty to sixty drops in twenty-four hours; or give ioduret of iron (M. Gutbrod;) or hydriodate of potash, and use iodine ointment [M. Alken;] or give chalybeate tonics, saline purgatives, and nutritious diet [Dr. Reese;] or equal parts of tinct. of cantharides and tinct. of sesquichloride of iron [Dr. Copeland.]

Treat the dropsy with cream of tartar and digitalis [Dr. Christison, give from a drachm to a drachm and a half of the former three times a day, and at the same time a pill containing one or two grains of powdered digitalis, or twenty drops of the tincture in cinnamon water; give a blue pill [grs. 5] every night for four or five nights. Diuresis may often be established by an emetic of ipecac. and tartar emetic, or by a hydragogue cathartic; should these fail, give squills, broom, spirit of nitric ether, or Hollands and water, or carbonate, nitrate, or acetate of potash; or decoction of horse radish [Rayer]. Diuretics do not cure the disease, they can only relieve the dropsy.

Try Seidlitz or Pullna water; cream of tartar in half ounce doses [Rayer]; give five, seven, or nine grains of gamboge, once every two days, triturated with bitartrate of potash, to prevent griping. Combat the concomitant affections of the digestive organs with creosote [Dr. Christison]; give it as a pill, one drop of creosote, two grains of rhubarb, and one grain of extract of gentian, for the mass; or with the sedative solution of opium; or with extract of opium and nitrate of silver, half a grain of each in a pill. Apply sinapisms, turpentine epithems, or a cantharides blister, externally; sprinkle the blistered surface with muriate of morphia; check diarrhoea by chalk, astringents, and opiates; or give acetate of lead with opium, or strychnine with opium.—Dr. Wood, p. 120.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE—(the result of stricture.)—Endeavor to remove or relieve the stricture by bougies or catheters; when

these fail, the lancetted stilette, Mr. Stafford's, may be sometimes resorted to with advantage. It is a dangerous instrument, and should be used with great caution. It should be firmly pressed against and then through the stricture, and after it be withdrawn a catheter should be introduced, Lawrence. The tone of the bladder, after retention of urine, may be restored by giving ergot of rye in two-scruple or drachm doses, twice a day, about an hour or two before the bladder begins to feel uneasy from the accumulation of water.—Braithwaite, p. 297.

LITHOTRITY.—The best instrument for performing this operation with, is the two-branched curved instrument of Baron Heurteletoup. A new instrument, by means of which a large calculus may be ground to powder in a few minutes, by oscillatory movements, it is worthy of attention.—M. Leroy, p. 273.

Prepare the patient for the operation by enjoining a light diet, abstinence from fermented liquors, clear out the bowels, and order the hip-bath; if the urine be acid, give alkalies combined with uva ursi or Peruvian bark, if alkaline, give the mineral acids; and if mucous deposits, infusion of Pareira brava; enjoin absolute rest, and use occasionally an anodyne enema. The urethra is to be gradually dilated, if necessary; when preternatural contraction of its orifice exists, divide it. Introduce the catheter frequently, as it allays the irritability of the bladder and urethra. The objects of the operation are to reduce calculi within the bladder to such a size that the portions may be removed or discharged through the natural passages, to effect this by such means as shall excite no dangerous irritation in the urinary organs, and to free the bladder from the small fragments which remain. Great care should be taken that the case be a suitable one for the operation, as in some cases cystotomy must be preferred. Lithotrixy may be performed where the bladder is perfectly healthy and the stone is small; and it is decidedly advantageous where there is phthisis or albuminuria. It is a great and valuable addition to surgical therapeia, but cannot be considered as a substitute for cystotomy, since there are numerous cases in which the last operation will prove the safest and most effectual.

Cystotomy, for example, is preferable in boys before the age of puberty: it is so simple and the urethra is so small as not to admit of the lithotrite. Cystotomy is also preferable in the female; also where the calculus has attained a very large size; also where the prostrate gland is enlarged, unless

the calculus be of very small size.—Sir P. Crampton, p. 266.

PROSTATE GLAND.—Enlargement of.—Charge a bougie with iodine, or iodide of potassium, and then dip it into melted tallow, so that a coating may be formed upon it; then introduce it up the urethra to the part desired, and let it rest upon it until the tallow melts, and the iodine, &c., comes in contact with the diseased part. The preparation of iodine must at first be very mild; a grain of iodide to the drachm of lard, gradually increased in strength as the patient can bear it, to two, three, four, five, and even ten grains, or a scruple to the drachm; after this, add iodine to it, half a grain, gradually increased. The bougie must be introduced with great care.—Mr. Stafford, p. 273.

Affections of the Organs of Generation.

SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS.—(Chancre).—Wash the part well with warm water, and then apply the solid nitrate of silver; it will completely destroy the affection, if not more than three days' standing. If it be a pustule, evacuate its contents, and the walls of the pustule are to be well cauterised. When there is a chancre of the frenum, it is more readily healed by dividing it, and cauterizing the whole of the divided surface. To check discharge, apply a solution of pure tannin.—two grs. to the ounce of water; or sulphate of zinc solution, in private practice, as the former tells tales by staining the linen. The caustic should be reapplied as soon as the eschar is removed, or about once in twenty-four hours. If lint have been applied after the caustic, take care to soak it well before you remove it, or the eschar may be detached, and the part made to bleed. If the case be seen early, one or two burnings will suffice; if at a more advanced period, it must be repeated at intervals of twenty-four hours—for a week or ten days, or as long as we consider any virus is secreted by the sore, which is known by the ulcers remaining stationary, and the surface being covered with a yellow pellicle; when becoming healthy, granulations spring up and the sore heals. Caustic is not so efficacious when the chancre is situated on the frænum, orifice of the urethra, around the prepuce, or on the fourchette in the female;—enjoin rest and strict attention to cleanliness, and avoid rupturing the cicatrix. (Acton, p. 274.)

BUBOES.—Apply a blister the size of a crown for twenty-four hours, then raise the cuticle, and apply a pledget of lint of corresponding size, well saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury, (a scruple of the salt to one ounce of *spt. vini rectif.*); keep it in situ

from two to four hours, and then apply cold applications for some hours; an escharis formed, which will be thrown off, and the tumour will be dispersed. (Malapert, p. 283.)

GONORRHOEA.—Inject the urethra with a solution of copaiba. (Ricord, p. 294.)

CHORDEE.—Give from 25 to 50 minims of the *vin. sem. colchici*, for several successive nights, (p. 295.)

Or, *vin. colchici*, 3ij.; *magnes. carb.* 3j.; iodide of potassium, 3ss.; *aquæ*, 3vss. M. 3j. *quartis horis sumend.* Or give a combination of iodide of potass and decoct. *sarze comp.* (p. 295.)

GLEET.—Apply the following ointment, which answers much better than the nitrate of silver: kino, ten parts; sulphate of zinc, one part; lard twenty parts. (Dr. Leroy, p. 290.)

STRICTURE.—**DILATATION**.—There are three modes of performing dilatation. 1. Slow or permanent; the catheter is left in the urethra and changed every three or four days. 2. Continuous or sudden; changing the catheter every six or seven hours. 3. Temporary or progressive; retaining the catheter or bougie, from five minutes to one hour. Never employ force in introducing a bougie, and when you increase the size do not do it from day to day, but at the same sitting, i. e., commence with that which passed freely the day before.

When a bougie cannot be passed, but the urine flows off, use Dr. Leroy's apparatus for keeping the pressure of a bougie constantly against the part; or press the end of the instrument against the obstacle for a quarter or half an hour daily, and after each sitting, try to pass a small bougie: when these means fail, apply the caustic bougie.

When the stricture produces complete retention of urine, endeavor to pass bougies in conjunction with bleeding, baths, &c.: try the application of tobacco smoke; should these fail, press a small catheter against the obstacle for an hour. Cut down upon the urethra posterior to the obstacle, but should a calculus be there detained, cut through the rectum. If necessary to puncture the bladder, do it through the rectum. M. Lallemand cuts down on the strictured part itself. (Dr. Leroy d'Etiolles, p. 286.)

SECONDARY FORM OF SYPHILIS.—Give the proto-iodide of mercury, and should it occasion irritation, in the bowels with diarrhœa, combine it with opium. Let the diet be simple, avoiding all stimulants whether solid or fluid; the diet, however, should not be debilitating but nutritious. Cold and damp air is

very injurious, fresh air is highly necessary. (Ricord, p. 280.)

TERTIARY FORM OF SYPHILLIS.—The characteristic of these symptoms, is their not being transmissible hereditarily. They are manifested chiefly in the subcutaneous or submucous cellular tissue, in the fibrous, osseous, cartilaginous, muscular or nervous tissues, and in organs in their locality. The remedy most to be depended upon is mercury. (Ricord, p. 280.)

PARTURITION, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.—**Placental Presentation.**—Whenever the condition of the mother permits, turn the child, and extract the placenta. The placenta should never be detached first, unless the danger to the woman is so great from exhaustion, as to render turning hazardous; or, unless there exists some obstacle to the extraction of the child, either from distortion of the pelvis or from tumours.

Neither delivery by turning, nor detaching the placenta, ought ever to be attempted, until the cervix and os uteri will safely allow the introduction of the hand. Until this is the case, strict rest, the application of cold, and the use of the plug, will be required.

Detaching the placenta will be found the best line of practice, 1st, in severe cases of unavoidable hæmorrhage, with placenta previa, complicated with an os uteri so insufficiently dilated and undilatable, as not to allow of turning with safety; 2nd, in many of the cases in which placental presentation is connected with premature labor, and imperfect development of the os and cervix uteri; 3d, when the uterus is too contracted to allow of turning; 4th, when the pelvis or passages of the mother are organically contracted; 5th, in cases of such extreme exhaustion of the mother, as forbid immediate turning or forced delivery; 6th, when the child is dead, and when it is premature and not viable. (Drs. Simpson, Radford, &c., p. 316.)

Galvanism.—This powerful agent may be used to induce or increase uterine action in cases of hæmorrhage, before, during, and after labor; in cases of placenta previa where it is inexpedient to rupture the membranes and turn; in internal hæmorrhage, depending upon uterine inertia. Its effects are instantaneous and much more to be depended upon than ergot, although it is advisable to try the secale first, and it will be found especially useful in those cases where exhaustion is so great as to render it dangerous to deliver the child in the ordinary way.—(Mr. Dorrington.)

In cases of accidental hæmorrhage, in the latter months of gestation, where the os uteri is rigid and nearly closed, and the flow of

blood cannot be arrested by ordinary means and more especially if there be uterine inertia, galvanism will be useful. In applying galvanism, one conductor should be passed up the vagina to the os uteri, in which a moistened sponge is introduced, and the other to the abdominal parietes, over the fundus in order to pass the current through the long diameter of the uterus, or they may both be applied externally in the short axis. The galvanic action should not be continued too long, and should be interrupted, so as to allow the uterus intervals of rest, and so to imitate nature's operations. (Dr. Radford, p. 324.) Galvanism may also be used as a dernier resort in hæmorrhage during the first months of pregnancy. [Mr. Wilson, p. 336.] Electro-magnetism may be applied in cases of uterine inertia during labor. [Mr. Clark, p. 337.]

UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.—When danger to life is imminent, give opium freely; five grains for the first dose, and two or three every hour or half hour afterwards, until the pulse becomes distinct, the breathing easier, and the tossing about in bed allayed. At the same time, give warm wine and brandy, and apply heat to the extremities. [Dr. Griffin, p. 338.]

UTERINE HEMORRHAGE AFTER DELIVERY.—In cases where on previous occasions, there has been hæmorrhage after the birth of the child, prepare an infusion of secale, ʒj. to ʒiv. of boiling water, and when the child's head has just cleared the external orifice, give half of it [along with the powder]; and when the child is entirely expelled give the remainder. [Dr. Beatty, p. 338.]

Give ergotine in doses of two grains every two hours. It has been found serviceable in cases of uterine hæmorrhage, whether acute or chronic, and dependent on a dynamic or an organic cause.—Ebers, p. 339.

When hæmorrhage becomes alarming after the expulsion of the placenta, turn the patient on her back, and grasp the uterus firmly with the hand, through the abdominal parietes, until it contracts; then take a small bowl or basin capable of holding twelve or fourteen ounces, having a thick smooth edge, and invert it over the body of the compressed uterus, taking care that the whole of it is compressed within the cavity of the basin, which is to be confined in situ with the bandage.—Mr. Harvey, p. 339.

Mr. Pretty has invented an apparatus by which he applies pressure to the abdomen to avert hæmorrhage after delivery; it consists of a central and two side pads, fastened by a strap, and tightened by means of a tourniquet; it is portable and easy of application.—Mr. Pretty, p. 340.

TRANSFUSION.—This should be adopted as a last resource when the patient is sinking. Mr. Brown reports a successful case in which he performed it, where there was the most alarming prostration, but no extraordinary discharge of blood.—p. 341.

FORCEPS, APPLICATION OF, IN OCCIPITO-POSTERIOR POSITIONS.—In these cases the forehead should be made to rotate backwards, and the occiput forwards; i. e., the extraction of the head with forceps should be an exact imitation of the mechanism of the expulsion of the head by nature.—Dr. Simpson, p. 343.

FORCEPS, HOW TO APPLY.—Having ascertained the exact position of the head, introduce the hand, well smeared with lard, within the os uteri; search for, and pass the fingers over the ear, so as to guide the blade over that organ, whatever may be its position. When the instrument is locked do not tie up the handles with tape, as it keeps a degree of pressure on the child's head not consistent with its safety. In acting with the forceps, always bear in mind the different axes of the pelvis, viz., of its brim, cavity, and outlet; therefore keep the handles of the instrument back to the perineum, till some part of the occipital bone has cleared the arch of the pubis, and when this occurs, gradually bring the handles towards the pubis, when the chin will pass over the perineum. The three powers of the forceps are brought into operation, viz., compression, traction, and leverage; but compression ought never to be made beyond diminishing the child's head to three inches, indeed, instruments are seldom constructed to admit of more.—Dr. Wilson, p. 349.

UTERUS, INVERSION OF, FROM SHORT FUNIS.—When this occurs, lose no time in separating the placenta from its attachments, and with clenched hand replace the uterus; taking care not to withdraw the hand until the uterus contracts.—Mr. Smith, p. 359.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.—Mr. Eagland, surgical instrument maker, of Leeds, has constructed a very efficacious instrument for keeping the prolapsed womb in position.

SPECULUM UTERI.—Dr. Protheroe Smith's new speculum uteri consists of a glass cylinder fitted to an outer one of metal, within which it slides. The inside of the metallic tube is highly polished, the reflecting powers of which are increased by the glass cylinder; the edge of the smaller or uterine extremity, is carefully rounded into a smooth ring, which projects slightly from the inner surface. In its side is cut an oval aperture of about three inches in length and two in breadth, extending to within half an inch of the end of the cylinder. Its other extremity

consists of a rim which projects about a line from the external surface of the tube, having its surface blackened for the absorption of any rays of light, which might otherwise be reflected, and impede the view by the dazzling effects. There is also a corresponding rim to the glass tube, by which it is more conveniently withdrawn from the metallic cylinder.—Dr. Smith, p. 352.

Dr. Adam Warden has invented a new speculum uteri, particularly adapted for examining the posterior lip of the os uteri.—p. 353.

Mr. Ferguson of King's College, has also recommended a speculum uteri, in which the reflecting surface, which is very brilliant, cannot be tarnished with any discharges or lotions. It is a very cheap instrument.—356.

Ricord's speculum uteri consists of two valves, united about the middle point, allowing both extremities to be widely opened; the narrowest part is thus placed at the vulva. To each valve a handle is attached, by which means space is gained, and the light falls upon the interior uninterruptedly, and pressure upon them causes a dilatation of the two extremities which can be maintained, diminished or increased by means of a screw.—p. 481.

MENORRHAGIA.—Give oxide of silver in half grain doses twice or thrice a day. It will be of the most use when the hæmorrhage is of a secretive character, occasioned by local excitement, and not from the rupture of blood-vessels.—Mr. Butler Lane, p. 103.

Give nitrate of silver internally. Argent. nit., gr. iij.; aquæ distillat. ℥ij; solve—Give ten drops three times daily, and gradually increase the dose to fifteen drops.—Dr. Ditterich, p. 361.

PRURITUS VULVÆ.—Apply thrice a day to the affected parts, by means of a piece of sponge, the following lotion; Sodæ borat., ℥ss.; morphinæ sulphat., gr. vj.; aquæ rosæ distillat, ℥viiij. M. ft. sol. p. 361.

Affections of Joints.

KNEE JOINT.—Inflammation of Synovial Membrane.—Keep the joint perfectly at rest; for this purpose, when the disease is chronic, apply splints of thick leather, one on each side of the joint, keeping them in place with a bandage. Steep the leather well in hot water, so as to make it exactly fit the joint. When the cure is nearly completed, the patient should wear an elastic bandage, so as to allow of a little motion, within certain limits, and the heel of his shoe should be raised a little, to keep the knee slightly bent.

In the acute disease, use general antiphlo-

gistic measures, as well as the local abstraction of blood. After giving a brisk purgative, then give twelve minims of vin. colchici in a saline draught three times a day; in two or three days stop its exhibition, and after an interval of a day or two give it again; it is most useful when there is a gouty diathesis, with lithates in the urine; an occasional purgative is necessary during the administration of the colchicum, and also small doses of blue pill to keep up the secretion of bile which colchicum diminishes. Give mercury so as to affect the system; this may be done not only in the gouty diathesis, but also where there is rheumatic inflammation, and combine it with opium, as in iritis.

In chronic inflammation the same measures as in the acute, only not quite so active; leeches; blisters, apply them in succession, or keep one open with savine cerate; give colchicum as an alterative, two grains of the extract with as much blue pill, every night, and an aperient every third or fourth morning; or give the acetous extract, with calomel and comp. ext. of coloc., every second or third night. Give, also, iodide of potassium in small doses, combined with alkaline remedies. In slight cases, use liniments to the joint, lin. vol. camph. and sp. terebinth.; or olei olivæ ℥jss.; acid sulph., ℥j., and sp. terebinth. ℥ss.; or paint the knee with a solution of iodine. When ulceration of the cartilages is going on; give mercury so as to affect the system, calomel and opium two or three times a day; mere alterative doses will not do; in a few days the pain will be quite relieved.—Sir B. Brodie, p. 185.

Abscess.—Make a free opening, and keep the joint in a state of absolute repose, by means of leathern splints, or by supporting it with pillows and cushions. The articular cartilages will have become absorbed, and recovery by ankylosis is the result; the joint during recovery must be supported with leathern splints: or if the leg be bent on the thigh, use the screw instrument, with splints at the posterior part of the leg and thigh.—Sir B. Brodie, p. 188.

Gouty Inflammation of.—Some of the smaller joints are affected first, and there is seldom much effusion within the joint.—Give a grain of acet. ex. of colchicum, a grain of blue pill, and three grains of ext. of hop. every night, with a gentle aperient every third or fourth morning; after giving these pills for a fortnight, stop them for two months, and then give them a fortnight again, and so on; give also a grain and a half, or two grains of iodide of potassium, with ten or twelve grains of bicarbonate of potash twice a day, for six or eight weeks

at a time. This system must be continued, with occasional intermissions, for one or two years, or even longer. This chronic gouty affection is not in itself dangerous, but it shows a bad constitution, and the person thus affected is liable to other diseases.—Sir B. Brodie, p. 185.

Scrofulous Disease of.—Never abstract blood, nor make use of counter-irritation. Here, as in all diseases of joints, a state of perfect repose is necessary; use the leather splints. As soon as the digestive organs are brought into a proper state, give tonics, particularly chalybeate tonics. To children give the vinum ferri of the old Pharmacopœia, for three weeks, and then omit it for ten days, and so on for several years, so as to improve the weak constitution. If fever be produced, decrease the dose, or omit it altogether for a while; or give the tinct. ferri. mur.; or the syrup of iodide of iron; or the latter and the vin. ferri alternately.—When you have a patient with whom no form of iron will agree, then give quinine, bark, or alkaline solution of sarsaparilla; the latter is very useful to delicate children. Change of air is highly beneficial, the seaside; when the joint has become stiff, do not use force to straighten it; it should be done gradually, by means of a screw apparatus; if an abscess forms in the joint, continue the use of the splints; but have them lined with oil-silk. If the disease have been neglected, or it has been found impossible to save the joint, amputate as soon as possible. If, by examination with a probe, it is found that there be a piece of dead bone within the joint, so that it cannot exfoliate, the sooner the limb is amputated the better. Bony ankylosis takes years for its completion, so that if the limb be bent there will be plenty of time to get it into its proper place.—Sir B. Brodie, p. 190.

Primary Ulceration of the Cartilages.—Keep the joint perfectly at rest, and use setons, issues, blisters, and counter-irritants. The great remedy is mercury; two grains of calomel and one-third of a grain of opium, three times a day, until the gums are affected. Where mercury cannot be borne, give sarsaparilla and iodide of potassium; sarsaparilla should also be given after the course of mercury. Ung. hydrag. may be rubbed into the thighs where it cannot be borne internally.—Sir B. Brodie, p. 191.

Morbid Alteration of Structure of the Synovial Membrane.—Apply pressure by means of several alternate layers of diachylon plaster and bandage; and afterwards by leathern splints, and a firm bandage; attend also to the general health.—Sir B. Brodie, p. 192.

Loose Cartilages in the Knee.—Remove them by operation; get the cartilage fixed over the outer or inner condyle, and while it is retained in that situation, divide slowly the skin, cellular membrane, fascia, ligaments, and synovial membrane; hold the knife with a loose hand, or the cartilage will be pressed into the joint; lay hold of it with a tenaculum, but should it recede within the joint, never grope for it, but bring the edges of the wound together, and perform the operation at some other time. A valvular operation has been proposed.—Sir B. Brodie, p. 193.

HIP-JOINT, Inflammation of.—Put the patient under mercurial influence. Before commencing treatment determine the probable duration of the disease, as the efficacy of the action of mercury depends much on the stage in which it is used.—Dr. O'Ferrall, p. 194.

DISLOCATIONS.—Instead of using extension by the hands of assistants in reducing dislocations, make use of a little click wheel, fixed to the wall, and a rope attached to it; the extension is not only made more easily, but much more gradually.—Mr. Terrey, p. 202.

Compound dislocation of the Astragalus.—When it is necessary to remove the astragalus, or saw off the end of the tibia, in order to return the bones to their place, never make a fresh incision to effect it, if there is already an extensive wound in another direction; rather amputate the limb at once, the chances of recovery will be so much greater. [Sully.] The late Mr. Colles, of Dublin, was opposed to amputation in compound dislocation of the ankle joint; and when advisable, he thought it best to wait until the symptomatic fever had subsided.—p. 200.

Immobility of the Lower Jaw.—Keep up mechanical extension for a considerable period, gradually increasing it. An excellent instrument for this purpose has been constructed by Mr. Gay, of Leeds, under the direction of Mr. Teale. [See wood cut.]—Mr. T. P. Teale, p. 197.

Affections of the senses.

EYE, Inflammation of.—Acute.—Bleed and give nauseating medicines, purgatives, and low diet, and stimulate the liver, kidneys, and skin, to rid the fluids of pernicious ingredients. In the second stage, to prevent or arrest the consequences of inflammatory action, give mercury or iodine, bark, colchicum, turpentine, &c. In the third stage, when the inflammatory action has subsided, apply belladonna, and give mercury or iodine in smaller doses, and for longer periods

with local stimulation and cutaneous irritation.

When the disease has been treated with mercury, and returns, try depletion and antimonials, with confinement to bed, and low living, for two or three days before you again resort to that remedy. Give tartrate of antimony or James's powder, so as at first to cause nausea, and afterwards diaphoresis. Mercury is the sheet anchor, given so as just to effect the gums; at first, give three grains of blue pill, three grains of compound colocynth powder, and one-eighth or one-tenth of a grain of tartrate of antimony three times a day, for a couple of days; then five grains of blue pill, with the same quantity of antimony, for two days more; and finally five grains of blue pill three or four times a day. If it affect the bowels, add a little opium to it. This produces a mercurial effect upon the system in seven or eight days. Or two grains of calomel and a quarter of a grain of opium may be given every four or six hours, if we wish to affect the system sooner. The length of time we are to continue the mercury must be decided by its effects.

Iodine, turpentine, colchicum, and bark, are valuable where the inflammation is modified by specific disease, or constitutional derangement, or where mercury has already been given, or cannot with safety be used.

From the very commencement of an attack of iritis, extract of belladonna should be used. Mix it with water until it acquires the consistence of cream, and paint the eyelid, brow, and upper part of the cheek with it; let it dry, and then apply it again, and cover it with a little damp linen, and keep it moist by applying a lotion made with two drachms of the extract to eight ounces of the water. If its application be not found comfortable, it need not be applied more than once or twice in twenty-four hours. When its application to the skin does not affect the pupil, drop a little of the solution upon the conjunctiva, even during the inflammatory attack; its effects soon pass off. It is best to apply it in the morning.—Dr. Jacob, p. 308.

In the external forms of ophthalmia, apply an ointment of oxide of silver, a drachm to the ounce. This is very analogous to Mr. Guthrie's black ointment.—Mr. B. Lane, p. 103.

Accidental Cataract.—Two modes of treatment; 1st.—To allow absorption to take place; the inflammation to be reduced by leeches and mercurials, as in internal ophthalmia; apply belladonna so as to dilate the pupil.

2d.—Remove the fluid mass of cataract

by extraction of the lens through a small incision in the cornea, (Barton and Gibson); make the puncture at the temporal margin of the cornea with the extraction-knife, or with Mr. Walker's instrument, which combines the properties both of scoop and knife, and carry the point of the instrument into the pupil, when the lens will be discharged with the aqueous humor.—Mr. Walker, p. 314.

Depression of the Crystalline Lens.—The lens should be disengaged from its capsule in depressing it. To accomplish this, introduce the cataract bistoury through the coats of the eye, about a line and a half from the margin of the cornea; it penetrates the vitreous humor, and forms a breach in it, at the proper place for the reception of the lens when depressed; the point of the instrument directed towards the lens, is to be pushed across the eye to its opposite side, then penetrate the posterior part of the capsule, and, by drawing it outwards, incise it across its middle; then push the point of the needle between the lens and the iris, its flat side placed on the lower part of the lens, and press it backwards and upwards, then shift the point of the needle forwards upon the lens, and this presses it backwards into the breach of the vitreous humor, from whence it does not rise.—Dr. Watson, p. 314.

Wounds of Eyelid.—If a large piece of skin be lost, and the edges cannot be united, subsequent ectropium is avoided by making an incision a quarter of an inch from the edge of the wound, which then allows the edges to be united.—p. 313

Fistula Lachrymalis.—Dilate the nasal duct by means of Morgan's sound and catheter; pass the sound along the floor of the nose, directing its point outwards, until it lies fairly below the inferior turbinated bone, then direct the point of the instrument upwards, and move it gently backwards and forwards along the inferior surface of the turbinated bone, until a little cartilaginous ridge is felt—this is the orifice of the duct; depress the handle of the instrument, and its point glides into the duct. No force must be used, as the bony structures are very delicate; repeat it daily until the resistance is overcome, and then keep the passage clean by injections of warm water. When well, the patient should be taught to pass the instrument, to clear away collections of mucus. This instrument supersedes the use of the style.—p. 312.

SKIN DISEASES—**Chronic Eczema of the Face.**—Give three or four drops of liq. arsenicalis three times a day, and cover the part day and night with lint spread with

zinc ointment, or with ung. hyd. precip. alb.; or, give five grains of Plummer's pill every second night, and a saline draught twice a day, giving at the same time a course of Harrogate waters; regulate the diet, avoiding all stimuli. Where the temperament of the patient is irritable, arsenic and cantharides aggravate the disease.

It often attacks the ears of young females in whom menstruation is irregularly performed; this function must be established by the usual means; apply bread and water poultices to the part during the night, and cover it with rags spread over with zinc ointment during the day; and give ten grains of pil. aloes c. myrrh. every second night at bed time. After using these means for a week or two, give five minims of tinct. of cantharides, and thirty of liq. potass. twice a day.—Mr. Erichsen, p. 297.

Eczema of the Scrotum, Penis and Anus.

—Cover the parts with lint, wet with lead lotion, and enclose them with oil-silk, in order to keep off the air, and to prevent urine getting upon the part. Give a small dose of hydr. c. creta at night, and a dose of castor oil in a morning; in a few days substitute zinc ointment for the lotion, and give small doses of liq. potassæ, and five grains each of calomel and magnesia, twice a day. If it be of long standing, enjoin a strict diet, abstinence from fermented liquors, salted and heating articles of food, and give 20 minims of liq. arsenici et hydrarg. iodidi twice a day, with five grains of Plummer's pill at bed-time, and apply a mixture of zinc ointment and the ung. plumbi acetat, to the parts by means of a piece of lint cut to the proper shape. The treatment must be persisted in for a length of time. A little extract of belladonna rubbed down with the ointment, often succeeds in allaying the irritation.—Mr. Erichsen, p. 299.

Eczema of the Scalp—If occurring to a child, otherwise healthy, about the period of dentition, be careful how you check the eruption. Cut the hair, apply bread and water poultices, and subdue irritation by the application of rags dipped in olive oil, or smeared with zinc ointment; or sprinkle the part with the nurse's milk. Give small doses of hydrarg. c. creta and castor oil, and lance the gums, if necessary. Fluid magnesia is often useful. If it becomes inveterate, wean the child on beef-tea, broth, and a nutritious diet, and give mild tonics, a few drops of tincture of ammon-chloride of iron, or iodide of iron, twice a day (from half a grain to two grains of the latter); a great part of the treatment consists in keeping the scalp so covered as to prevent the access of air.

When it becomes chronic and inactive, and presents a furfuraceous appearance, have recourse to gentle stimulants; a lotion composed of from one to two drachms of sulphuret of potass, either alone or combined with an equal quantity of the carbonate of the same alkali, in a pint of plain or of lime water; wash the head with this lotion three times a day; at the same time, every night after the last application of the lotion, apply an ointment composed of from a scruple to half a drachm of carbonate of potass to an ounce of lard, or one of creosote in the same proportion, or of white precipitate; or use the ung. hydr. nit. dil., or the sulphur ointment, or a mixture of this and tar or creosote ointment. Do not use the oiled-silk cap; it confines the perspiration and soddens the skin, producing a state of passive congestion which we wish to get rid of.—Mr. Erichsen, p. 301.

Chronic Eczema of the Hands.—In the early stages apply water-dressing by means of oiled-silk gloves or finger stalls, and at a more advanced period, a solution of nitrate of silver (grain j. to the ounce), instead of the water dressing; or a solution of carbonate of soda, (grain ij. to iv. to the ounce); or the following lotion: acid hydrocyan., 3ss.; zinci oxidi, 3j.; aquæ roseæ, ʒviij.; or cover the hand with the ung. hydrarg. precip. alb.; either alone or mixed with citrine ointment.

If the disease only occupy a small patch, cover it with a slice of lemon. Its spreading may be checked by applying the solid nitrate of silver around the part. Constitutional treatment must also be adopted: remove any gastric, intestinal, or uterine disturbance, and give vegetable bitters, nitric acid diluted, or small doses of bichloride of mercury; the two latter may be given in infusion of bark. If the disease be of very long standing, give Fowler's or Donovan's solution. The hands should be kept at rest.—Mr. Erichsen, p. 304.

Chronic.—Apply tar externally; give it also internally in capsules.—p. 305.

Pityriasis.—External applications of a soothing nature; baths medicated with mucilage of linseed, milk, yolk of egg, &c.; at the same time give demulcents, diuretics, &c., to increase the renal secretion. Cover the parts over with glycyrrhine; it remains fluid, and resists evaporation under any temperature to which the body is exposed. It is abundant in the refuse of the soap-maker.—Mr. Startin, p. 306;

Itch—Immerse the hands of the patient in an alcoholic solution of stavesacre for half an hour together, two or three times, and the *acarus scabiei* will be destroyed. [Dr.

Burgess.] Use a lotion made of an ounce of sulphate of copper to a pint of water; wash off the scabs before using it. It is an almost certain cure. [Mr. Lloyd.] Use a lotion of iodide of potassium in the day, and sulphur ointment at night; a cure may be expected in seven days. The lotion should be ʒi. of iodide to ʒviij., or ʒxvj. of fluid.—Dr. Ward, p. 307.

Warts.—Apply hydrochlorate of ammonia dissolved in water, or hydrochlorate of lime; persist in their application for some time.—p. 308.

Syphilitic Alopecia.—Cut the hair close, and use warm baths; and then apply the following liniment: Equal parts of rectified spirit, Eau de Cologne, and castor oil; or equal parts of honey-water and tinct. of cantharides. Should little red spots or blisters be produced, cease the application for a short time.

Lichen, Lepra, Psoriasis, Impetigo, &c.—Frequent warm baths, taking care to soak the head well; and cover the spots night and morning with olive oil, ʒss.; citrine omit. ʒi.; M. Make a liniment, or use the following ointment: purified beef marrow, sixteen parts; sulphur ointment, sixteen parts; turpeth mineral, two to four parts; essence of lemons sufficient to scent it—Ricord.

Mucous Tubercles.—Use a dilute solution of chloride of sodium; dry the parts and sprinkle them over with calomel.—Great cleanliness is necessary; do not use ointments.

Eczema Impetiginoides.—Cut the hair close, and apply water dressing, or lint dipped in an aqueous solution of opium; do not apply ointments. It should be a rule never to apply greasy substances to any eruption attended with oozing of fluid, since it mixes with the secretion, becomes rancid, forms a crust, the edges of which become excoriated, and what was an effect becomes a cause of irritation. Paint gummata and nodes with tinct. of iodine: it may also be applied to unhealthy tertiary ulcers.

Give internally, in secondary forms of syphilis, iodide of potassium or mercury; some prefer the former, as Dr. Williams, others the latter, as Sir B. Brodie. The following should be our guide in giving the iodide of mercury: Secondary symptoms occurring after a course of mercury, will be benefitted by a course of iodide of potassium. Secondary symptoms occurring where mercury has not been used, will not yield to the iodide, but will to mercury. In order to prevent the iodide from causing pain at the pit of the stomach, or heat at the back of the throat soon after swallowing it, dis-

solve two drachms in three ounces of water, and let the patient take a teaspoonful of this solution night and morning in a large cup of tea, and the same quantity in half a pint of beer, or other fluid, at mid-day; the dose to be continued, and increased according to circumstances. It is of no use increasing the dose, or indeed of continuing this remedy beyond a week or ten days, if no amendment is visible. If mercury has not been given for the primary symptoms, begin with it immediately when secondary symptoms appear. Ricord gives the pure mineral, but the hydr. c. creta will answer best. If the organs of digestion be impaired, use friction; direct the size of a horse bean of ung. hydr. to be smeared on the inside of each calf of the leg every night; do not rub it in, as you irritate the hair bulbs by doing so, and you produce subsequent tenderness. Direct your patient to sleep in old drawers, so as to keep the bed clean. Do not use the ointment to the thighs, as is usually recommended; it gets between the thigh and the scrotum, producing eczema; it also dirties the patient's linen, and excites the attention of the washerwoman. Get the patient firmly under its influence, before you discontinue the use of mercury.—Acton, p. 274.

Toxicology.

Poisons.—Purified Animal Charcoal, an Antidote to all Vegetable and some Mineral Poisons.—This substance may be used as an antidote to opium and its active principles, morphia, &c.; nux vomica and its active principles, strychnia and brucia; henbane, deadly nightshade, bitter-sweet, thorn apple, tobacco, hemlock, bitter almonds, prussic acid, the aconites, &c. &c., in fact to all vegetable poisons; to animal, also, as cantharides. The carbo animalis purificatus of the pharmacopœia should be used, and in the proportion of half an ounce to a grain of morphia, strychnia, &c. It combines with and renders inert vegetable and animal substances, and absorbs some mineral poisons, especially arsenic, and renders them harmless, and exerts no injurious effects on the body.

It should be rubbed in lukewarm water, so as to form a fluid of slight consistency, and thus given in quantities of from one to four ounces. Emetics also should be given; ipecacuanha, however, will not do, as the charcoal renders it inert. Give sulphate of zinc in scruple or half drachm doses, or use the stomach pump, and then give more of the charcoal.

Might not this substance be tried to prevent the injurious effects of animal poisons, such as rabies, syphilis, poison of serpents,

&c., applied in the form of poultice to the parts?—Dr. Garrod, p. 142.

Prussic Acid, Poisoning by.—Dash cold water on the patient; apply ammonia to the nostrils, and heat to the spine and feet; give an injection containing tincture of assafœtida, use friction with a flesh-brush to the skin; and as soon as the jaws become relaxed, and the patient can swallow, give an emetic, and afterward some weak brandy and water, and strong coffee.—Dr. Gray, p. 145.

Cause the patient to inhale the fumes of ammonia, when he has ceased to be able to swallow.—Mr. Hicks, p. 146.

Opium, Poisoning by.—After the stomach has been well evacuated, should the vital energies sink, make use of electro-magnetism; pass the current through different parts of the body, and gradually increase its power until it reaches its maximum intensity. Continue its use for a considerable period, until sensibility is not only evident but complete.—Mr. Colahan, p. 153.

Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

AQUÆ COPAIBÆ VEL CUBEÆ.—1. Ol. copaibæ, or cubebs, two ounces; water, five gallons and a half: draw over from three to four gallons. 2. Oil of copaibæ, or cubebs, two ounces; magnesia carb., six drachms; rub together, and add four gallons or less of water; filter.

Saccharised Caustic Solution of the Oils of Copaiba or Cubebs.—Oil of copaibæ, or cubebs, one drachm; caustic potash or soda, half an ounce; white sugar, six drachms. Twenty-four ounces of water to be added gradually.

Saponiform Solution of these Oils.—Oil of copaibæ or cubebs, two ounces; caustic solution of potash or soda, one ounce. Rub together in a mortar, and add water as may be required.

These forms are not attended with the gastric and nephritic irritation usually met with while administering copaibæ or cubebs.—Dr. Cattell, p. 294.

BROMINE, a substitute for Iodine.—Where it is wished to substitute bromine for the tincture of iodine, use bromine one part, distilled water forty parts, and give from five to six drops in some aqueous vehicle three or four times daily; for external use, make the solution four times as strong as this.

Bromide of Potassium.—Dose from four to eight grains three times a day; for an ointment, rub four parts with thirty-two parts of lard.

Bromide of Barium.—Dose from one to five grains three times a day.

Bromide of Calcium.—Dose from three to ten grains in a pill with conserve of roses.

Bromide of Iron.—Dose from one to three grains in a pill, with conserve of roses and gum arabic.—p. 172.

DIGITALINE.—This substance may be given wherever digitalis is indicated; its advantage is, that it can always be exactly known what quantity of active principle is being employed.—p., 173.

STRAMONIUM CIGARS are said to be a good remedy for asthma.—p. 174.

AMPUTATION at the Middle of the Leg.—The mortality attending the operation performed just below the knee, is much greater than that lower down; it is also much more painful and not so easily performed; whilst in the latter case there is insured to the patient the use of the knee-joint. The two best methods of amputating the leg below the knee, are by the double circular and anterior and posterior flap operation. In doing either, take care to leave sufficient muscle to cover the bones; and in the latter operation, the anterior flap, composed entirely of skin, should be at least half a diameter in length, and the projecting ridge of the tibia should be pretty deeply sawn off in a slanting direction. The middle of the leg, or just below it, is the best point at which the bones can be sawn.—Dr. Lawrie, p. 202.

Venous Hæmorrhage during Amputation.—Apply a bandage from the extremity of the limb nearly to the point at which it is to be amputated; it must be applied carefully and exactly, and with all bearable firmness.—Dr. Hannay, p. 205.

Circular Amputation.—Let an assistant dissect back the skin on one side, whilst the operator does the same on the other; this shortens materially the most painful and unseemly part of the operation.—Dr. Hannay, p. 206.

Sutures after Amputation.—If the parts will not meet without dragging or putting on the stretch, do not use sutures, and never pass them through the muscular structure.—Dr. Hannay, p. 206.

First Dressing after Amputation.—Give thirty or forty minims of laudanum before the first dressing after amputation, particularly of a large extremity; it alleviates the shock which the nervous system is sure to receive; give it half an hour before the dressing.—Dr. Hannay, p. 206.

ULCER.—To an irritable ulcer apply oxide of silver in the form of ointment of powder.—Mr. Butler Lane, p. 103.

SORE NIPPLES.—Apply ung. argenti oxidi, ʒi. to the ounce.—Mr. Butler Lane, p. 103.

[For the N. Y. Dissector.]

REVIEW.

“**MESMER AND SWEDENBORG; or the Relations of the Developements of Mesmerism to the Doctrines and Disclosures of Swedenborg.** By George Bush, New-York. Published by John Allen, 139 Nassau-st. 1847.”

The position assumed in this work is this: “If Mesmerism is true Swedenborgianism is true.” I am a believer in Mesmerism, but, as I cannot admit the claims put forth in this work, with your permission I will state a few of my objections; and, in doing this, I propose to show, that Professor Bush has misapprehended, not only what he calls the “Mesmeric phenomena,” but, Swedenborg himself, and, consequently the inferences he draws from the latter, when contrasted with Swedenborg’s state, are unfounded, and likely to mislead those who believe what he has said about them in this work.

1. As to the state of Emanuel Swedenborg. The Baron’s own account of himself is as follows:

“There are two kinds of visions, differing from those which are ordinarily experienced, and which I was let into, only that I might know the nature of them, and what is meant by its being said in the word that they were taken out of the body, and that they were carried by the spirit into another place. As to the first, viz., the being taken out of the body, the case is this: man is reduced into a certain state, which is mediate between sleeping and waking; when he is in this state he cannot know but that he is wholly awake, all his senses being as much awake as in the most perfect state of bodily wakefulness, not only those of sight and hearing, but what is wonderful, that of touch, also, which is then more exquisite than it is possible for it to be in bodily wakefulness. In this state, also, spirits and angels are seen to the life, and are also heard, and what is wonderful, are touched, scarce any thing of the body then intervening. This is the state described as being “taken out of the body,” and in which they know not whether they are in the body or out of the body. I have only been let into this state three or four times, just in order that I might know the nature of it, and that spirits and angels enjoy every sense, even touch, in a more perfect and exquisite degree than that of the body. As to the other kind, viz, the being carried by the spirit to another place, the nature of this, also, was shown me, by lively experience, but only twice or three times. I will merely relate

the experience. Walking through the streets of the city, and through the country, and being at the same time in discourse with spirits, I was not aware but that I was equally awake and seeing as at other times, consequently walking without mistaking my way. In the meantime, I was in vision, seeing groves, rivers, palaces, houses, men, and other objects; but after walking thus for some hours, on a sudden I was in bodily vision, and observed that I was in another place. Being greatly amazed at this, I perceived that I had been in such a state as they were of whom it is said, that they were carried by the spirit to another place. It is so said, because, during the continuance of this state there is no reflection on the length of the way, were it even many miles; nor on the lapse of time, were it many hours or days; nor is there any sense of fatigue; the person is also led through ways which he, himself, is ignorant of, until he comes to the place intended. This was done that I might know, also, that man may be led by the Lord without his knowing whence or whither.

"But these two species of visions are extraordinary, and were shown me, only with this intent, that I might know the nature and quality of them. But the views of the spiritual world, ordinarily vouchsafed me, are all such as, by the divine mercy of the Lord, are related in the first part of the present work, being annexed to the beginning and end of each chapter.—These, however, are not visions, but things seen in the most perfect state of bodily wakefulness, and now for several years."—A. C. 1882-1885.

From the above it is plain—

1. That Swedenborg means to be understood that his ordinary state, in which he says he conversed with spirits, was his normal, waking state.

2. That he was "let into," and "out of" two other states, which were both "extraordinary," and in both of them he had not the use of his "perfect consciousness," as in the waking state. He says, in one of them, he was "reduced into a certain state which is mediate between sleeping and waking," and in which he did "not know" but that he was "wholly awake," and when he did "not know whether he was in the body or out of the body."

Speaking of the other "extraordinary" state, he says he was ignorant of its nature at the time; he "was not aware but that he was equally awake," and he was "led through places of which he himself was ignorant of," till he came to the place intended.

From the above it is evident, that Swedenborg, according to his own account, was some five or six times in an abnormal state, in which he was not in the "perfect possession" of his waking "consciousness."—These states I suppose to have been somnambulate, or so very much like those states denominated "mesmeric," that it would, perhaps, be impossible to show any difference between them, especially when the somnambulic or transic state, comes on spontaneously, as we know it often does.

The conceptions that Swedenborg says he had of the spirit world, in his normal, waking state, are to be accounted for by a knowledge of the innate and constitutional tendencies of his own mind. His organs of "wonder" were enormously large, as may be seen from his busts, and the portraits, published of him. In addition to this, there are conclusive reasons for believing that these organs were not only abnormally developed, but they were, consequently abnormally excited, and hence he dwelt so constantly in the regions of the "wonderful," and made so frequent use of this term in describing the things which he says he "saw and heard." That the phenomena of different minds are to be accounted for in this way, see the writer's "Theory of Pathetism" published in the present No. of the New-York Dissector.

Now, that Professor Bush has misapprehended, and consequently misrepresented the case of Swedenborg, the following extract from his book will show:

"The point at issue can only be determined by presenting the ordinary characteristics of the mesmeric state by the side of those which distinguished the case of Swedenborg. His state was not a state of sleep—nor was it marked by the least absence of recollection upon coming out of it, if indeed there was any such thing as coming out. On the contrary, he was in the perfect possession of his consciousness during the whole time. Unlike the magnetic seers who are in a state of internal, but not, at the same time, of external consciousness, Swedenborg was in both at once. His prerogative was the opening of a spiritual sight which left him still in the full enjoyment of his natural sight.—Page 23-24.

The reader will see in the above, a flat and palpable contradiction of the account which Swedenborg has given of his own state.

1. The Professor asserts that Swedenborg was not in a state of "sleep" at all. Swedenborg says he was "reduced into a certain state which is mediate between sleeping and waking."

2. Prof. B. thinks there was no "such thing" as "coming out" of any peculiar state, with Swedenborg. The Baron himself speaks of being "let into" certain states, and of coming out of them, for afterwards, he says "he perceived that he had been in such" states.

3. Prof. B. says, on the part of Swedenborg, "there was no absence of recollection." The Baron affirms to the contrary, when he says, he had "no reflection," and did not recollect whether he was "in the body or out of the body."

4. Prof. B. says Swedenborg was in the "perfect possession of his consciousness during the whole time." The Baron says, of himself, that he was some of the time, half sleep, as it were, in a state that was "mediate between sleeping and waking," a state in which he was not "conscious, whether he was in the body or out of the body."

5. Prof. Bush contradicts himself in the further accounts, which he gives of Swedenborg's states. He says:

"It is obvious, that Swedenborg's extatic state was of a vastly higher order than any that come under the ordinary denomination of Magnetic or Mesmerism."

"Swedenborg recognizes an immense difference between the power with which he was gifted, and that which is developed in the case of ordinary clairvoyance. He speaks with the knowledge of one who had experienced both; for he tells us that, although he was three or four times "let into" what was virtually the magnetic state, it was only that he might know the nature of it, while his ordinary state was incomparably more elevated."

Thus, it will be seen, the Professor not only contradicts Swedenborg's account of himself, but he contradicts his own account of him; and not only so, but he asserts a philosophical absurdity or impossibility, in what he says:

(1) If Swedenborg was "let into" the mesmeric state, then the Professor's representation that there was "no such thing" as his passing into, or "out of" it, is not to be reconciled with the above admission.

(2.) He represents Swedenborg as having been in two different and perfect states, at one and the same time. He was in "both at once!" How could one mind be in two perfect states, at one and the same time?

6. Professor Bush is at fault, also, when he represents Swedenborg's state as being "vastly higher" than those of "ordinary clairvoyance." So far from this, it is not true, that one of Swedenborg's so called "visions" has the testimony of a single witness, to prove its reality. But Prof. B. has

given numerous cases of clairvoyance, that are proved by multitudes of competent witnesses who were present, and tested in various ways, the truth of the clairvoyant descriptions.

The mesmeric clairvoyant descriptions (not of spirits but) of real objects of sense, without the use of the eye, quoted by Prof. Bush, are proved by competent witnesses, who were present at the time; but not so with Swedenborg's "visions;" and hence, instead of Swedenborg's state being "vastly higher," it was far below that of any well attested case of clairvoyance.

So much for the Professor's account of Swedenborg. I now proceed to show—

II. That Professor Bush is equally at fault in his assumptions with regard to "Mesmeric Phenomena."

His assumptions with regard to these phenomena are thus set forth in his own words:

"The reports of clairvoyants whenever they touch upon the marvellous things of the spirit-world, are usually found to be in marked analogy, so far as they go, with what Swedenborg himself says in regard to the same class of subjects.—Page 23.

"Persons thrown into the Mesmeric trance, invariably make the same report, as far as their perceptions extend, that Swedenborg does in regard to the laws and realities of the spiritual sphere, however ignorant beforehand of his disclosures."—Professor Bush's Statement of Reasons, &c, page 73.

On the above I remark:

1. That the only way in which Professor B. could demonstrate the truth of what he here asserts, would be, by collecting accurate reports of a majority of all the mesmeric reports that have ever been made of the so called "spiritual sphere." This, he has not done, and I venture to say, it is what he will never attempt to do, even if the thing were supposed to be possible.—And, if he were to collect a majority, or even a small proportion, of such "reports" which have been made in different parts of the world, it is by no means certain or even probable, that they would bear him out in his assumptions.

2. As the case now stands, none of the cases quoted by Prof. B. can help him at all, because it has been shown that he himself does not rightly apprehend Swedenborg's state or states; and hence, he cannot show how far the "mesmeric phenomena," agree, or disagree with Swedenborg's states.

3. As a matter of fact, it is by no means true, that persons in the "mesmeric trance" "invariably make the same reports," that "Swedenborg does in regard to the spiritual

sphere." My own observation is decidedly against this representation. Out of some three thousand natural somnambulists and "mesmeric subjects" whom I have examined more or less, I have not found any two who invariably made reports alike, about any other state of existence besides the present. When they speak of another state of existence, they give various accounts, which are changed, from one time to another, according to the state of the patient's brains, and the surrounding circumstances at the time.

4. The "reports" of Jackson A. Davis, (who, as Professor Bush himself asserts, "possesses both physically and mentally, in an eminent degree, the requisites for a clairvoyant of the highest order;") do not agree with Swedenborg's so called "disclosures." Speaking of Davis, Professor Bush says:

"In this state, I do not perceive that there is any definable limitation to his power of imparting light on any theme of human inquiry. The range of his intuitions appears to be well nigh boundless! Indeed, I am satisfied, that, were his mind directed to it, he could solve any problem in any science."

Now, it is susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that this same remarkable and most extraordinary clairvoyant, contradicts, not only what Swedenborg has taught in relation to "life," the human "mind" and "vital heat," but, also, the account which Swedenborg has given of the spirit world.

A pamphlet has been published, containing what purports to be "All the Mysteries of Human Magnetism and Clairvoyance explained," in four lectures "by the celebrated Jackson Davis." These lectures purport to have been uttered by Davis in a state of clairvoyance. A few quotations will show wherein he contradicts Swedenborg. Page 15, he says, "Mind is the principle of all life and animation." Swedenborg says, (intercourse soul and body, 21,) that "love, together with wisdom, is life." Davis says, (page 21), that "Magnetism is animal heat." But Swedenborg says, (Int. Soul and Body, page 11,) that "vital heat of men is from no other source, than from love.

Davis says, (page 15,) that the "breath of life" which God breathed into man, is his "mind."

Swedenborg says, (Ib. p. 23,) that the human mind is constituted by "understanding and the will."

Davis says, (page 15,) the "breath of life" constituted the living soul."

Swedenborg says, (Ib. p. 14,) "the soul is not life in itself."

The above, with numerous other contra-

dictions of Swedenborg, may be found in Davis's book, and which were uttered in a "state of clairvoyance," a state of which Davis himself says, (page 36) "when in the state (of clairvoyance) that I now am, I am master of the general sciences—can speak all languages—impart instructions upon those deep and hidden things in nature, which the world [not excepting Swedenborg of course,] have not been able to solve, as I have done in these lectures, can name the different organs in the human system—point out their office and functions; and, as I have often done, tell the nature, cause, and symptoms of disease, and prescribe the remedies that will effect a cure."

And here let it be remembered that Professor Bush has endorsed for the pretensions of Mr. Davis; he is "satisfied," he tells us, "that, were his mind directed to it, he could solve any problem in any science!" Very well! We have seen how his mind has been "directed" in a "state of clairvoyance," to a few things in natural science, and in which he contradicts Swedenborg; and I will now show that, according to Professor Bush's own account, in his book, Davis has had his mind "directed" to Swedenborg, and has given an account of him, which flatly contradicts Swedenborg's representations of the spirit world!

Swedenborg says that the spirits or angels were once men, (A. C. 4227,) and hence Swedenborg's spirit is now an "angel."—He has further said, (H. & H. 237,) "That it is impossible for the angels to utter one word of human language." "Angelic language has not any thing in common with human language."

Now, on turning to Professor Bush's work we find more than fifty of its pages devoted to the exhibition of what he represents as a "supernatural" communication, which he, (Prof. B.) received from Davis, in which he (D.) gives an account of an interview he says he had with the spirit of Swedenborg on the 15th of June, 1846. In this interview, he addressed Swedenborg in the English language, and he also received "impressions" from Swedenborg's spirit, which are stated in English. Davis not only addressed Swedenborg in English, but he tells him how his "eye" looked, and describes what Swedenborg had taught in some of his writings, which he (D.) says he never read. Without attempting to show, as I might do, that Davis may have read Swedenborg's writings when he was in an abnormal state, and consequently not be able to recollect any thing about it, it will be sufficient to refer to the fact above shown, that in this assumed "supernatural revelation" of which

Prof. B. makes so much, Davis has completely overthrown Swedenborg's "disclosures" about the laws which govern the angelic world, because the communications which Davis says passed between himself and Swedenborg, were in "human language," and hence Swedenborg's representations, that angels could not converse in "human language," is not true! From this conclusion there is no escape.

5. It remains for me to show that Professor Bush begs the question from beginning to end, in what he says about "phantasies" being "transferable" from one mind to another, precisely in the manner stated in Swedenborg's writings. The Professor knew that many of what are called the "mesmeric phenomena," are mere phantasies, mere creations of the fancy. These, of course, would not prove the truth of Swedenborg's visions; and so the Professor takes it for granted, that these vagaries of a disordered brain are accounted for in what Swedenborg says of devils in another world!—Nay, that when Swedenborg describes devils throwing serpents and binding with cords, he had in view, precisely, what has often taken place in the form of "mesmeric phenomena!"

It seems never to have occurred to Prof. Bush, that his numerous quotations from Swedenborg and writers on Mesmerism, would amount to just nothing at all, till he had first proved that Swedenborg did ever really see one devil, and that he ever actually saw the devils do all he describes!—And had he done all this, I would then show that there is another—a far better way for accounting for cerebral action, and the mental phenomena that follow, than by attributing them to devils, as Swedenborg did his toothache.

But it would swell this article to an undue length to notice all the objectionable features in this book. With a certain class of minds, like that of Swedenborg and the Seer of Provorst, it will doubtless gain admirers, while those who are at the trouble to test its claims, in the light of unperverted reason, will agree, I doubt not, in classing it with the pure offsprings of "wonder," which have appeared and disappeared in preceding ages of the world.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1846.

On the Internal use of Lime in Fractures,
WITH INSTANCES OF ITS SUCCESSFUL EM-
PLOYMENT.

Sir:—Will you have the kindness to insert the following account of the use of lime in fractures? Should you or any of the pro-

fession wish for further information, I shall be most happy to give it; and if any are induced to try the remedy, shall feel obliged by their letting me know the result

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

T. S. FLETCHER.

The following accident first gave rise to my using lime in fractures:—A favorite Canary had its leg broken, and this brought to my recollection, that, when a boy, I saw at a farm-house some eggs without shells, and was told they were laid by a fowl with a broken leg; and, as it was natural to suppose the lime went to supply the fracture instead of forming the shell, I was induced to give the Canary a good supply of lime, (egg-shells,) hoping it would facilitate the bony deposit. It exceeded my utmost expectations; for after having been told by a bird-fancier that it would be three weeks before union could take place, I found, on the sixth day after the accident, the bird had not only got the leg loose, but feathered or scratched its head with it. It required a few more days before it could stand on the broken leg, and feather itself with the sound one. Since then, I have given lime in fractures, in the form of burnt bone, prepared chalk, and lime-water. Of the burnt bone and prepared chalk I gave a scruple, three times a day, in the form of chalk mixture, and the lime-water as a common drink, diluted and flavored with lemon-peel. I have found chalk and burnt bone equally efficacious.

The following are among the cases in which I have used lime:—

CASE 1.—George S—, aged eight years. fracture of the upper arm by a fall on the elbow when running. In eight days he could move the arm, so as to satisfy any one that union had taken place; and in fourteen days it was sufficiently firm for him to raise and support the arm. In five other cases of fracture of the forearm, I have used lime with equal success—the ages of the patients varying from ten to thirty.

CASE 7.—Levi J—, aged ten, broke his leg at the lower third by, jumping off a high wall. In eight days he could rotate the foot, and get about with splints on; and in fourteen days he could raise it, and bear the weight of the foot.

CASE 8.—William C—, aged twenty-eight, had a compound fracture just above the ankle-joint, from the bursting of a cannon. On the tenth day, he could rotate the foot, on the sixteenth he could raise it, and on the twenty-eight, he was at work again in the shop as a nailer.

CASE 9.—Richard H—, aged forty-eight, broke his leg at the lower third by falling down some steps with a tub. On the tenth day he could rotate the foot, and with the splints on, could move it about, and on the twenty-first could raise it.

CASE 10.—Richard D—, a boat-boy, aged sixteen. Fracture of the thigh from the kick of a horse. Was twenty-one days before he could rotate the leg, and thirty ere he could raise it. I attribute the length of time required in this case to his being a poor delicate boy, in a very bad state of health.

CASE 11.—Thomas M—, aged ten.—Fracture of the thigh, by falling off a bank with a boy on his back. He was in very good health, and in seven days could rotate the limb, and in fourteen, raise it.

CASE. 12— B—, aged fifty-two.—Compound fracture of the leg, about the middle of the calf, by the falling over of a railway engine. There was a wound of about four inches on the inner side, and one of an inch on the outer side of the leg. He was also much crushed about the pelvis and abdomen, and inflammation of the bowels followed on the second day. This prevented the use of lime during the first week.—He afterwards took it, and on the seventeenth day from the time of the accident, could rotate the foot, and in twenty-eight, could raise it.—*Lancet*.

The Stupifying Gas.

For some years past, numbers of surgeons (chiefly those of the Dental Art,) have occasionally used a number of the gases, for rendering their patients insensible to pain. At first, I believe, nothing more than the *nitrous oxide* was used, but as this generally produces *exhilarating* effects, another kind was sought by which persons could be *stupified*, sufficiently to render them insensible to pain, while surgical operations were performed upon them. Mr. Wells of Hartford, Conn. and Mr. Flagg of Boston, Mass., affirm, that they have, for some time, been in the habit of using sulphuric ether, with great success for the above purpose.

Various reports have appeared, recently, in the papers, in relation to the claims of discovery put forth by Mr. Morton of Boston, in which he assumes to have originated in connection, with Dr. Jackson of the same city, the use of a gaseous compound, which he calls "Morton's Letheon," and by which very good results are said to have been produced. Mr. Wells, however, of Hartford, tells us, that he used the same, "long time

ago," and that he communicated this fact to Messrs Jackson & Morton long before they pretended to any such discovery. And, Mr. Flagg, also, has published accounts of his having operated with pure sulphuric ether, before Mr. Morton made his discovery, and he supposes that Mr. Morton uses the same, and nothing else. Quite a number of cases have been reported, in this city, in which this gas has been used, it is said, with more or less success. From all that I have witnessed, myself, and heard on this subject, I come to the following conclusions:—

1. In a large number of cases, sulphuric ether, may be used with good results in ordinary surgical operations. But, it is not, and cannot be made available, in a larger number of cases, than that influence generally known under the term of "Mesmerism." When, for want of time, or, for other reasons, mesmerism *cannot* be applied, the gas may be used.

2. There is, as a general thing, as much if not more, *uncertainty*, in the results produced by the gas, than can be affirmed of mesmerism. I have seen the gas administered to six different persons, only; and in every one, it was a decided failure.

In each of the reports I have seen in the papers, cases are mentioned, in the proportion of about one third, which were failures. And, when the gas is represented as having been perfectly successful, it is said, the patients were more or less conscious, all the time, though not sensible of pain.

3. It would seem quite impossible to secure a state of insensibility for any length of time, by the gas, alone. Its force is exhausted in a very short time. Hence its use, might, in some cases, be attended with danger, because, the patient *might* come back to a conscious state, before the surgical operation was half completed.

From the above it is plain, that in cases where "Mesmerism" can be applied successfully, it is far preferable, and, for obvious reasons.—

- (1.) In cases where mesmerism is available, patients may be rendered wholly unconscious, while difficult and protracted, surgical operations are performed upon them. I have had more than five hundred cases of this kind, mostly extracting teeth, when the patients were unconscious, during the whole of the operation, and so much so that no change could be noticed in the pulse.

- (2.) The gas cannot be depended upon, in cases of protracted operations. Its force is spent in a few minutes, and should a patient come to consciousness, after being stupified with the gas, while under the knife, it might be at the peril of life! But this danger could

scarcely occur in a case where the patient was properly magnetised.

(3.) Another reason which places magnetism before the gas, is, the latter does sometimes, leave the system in a disturbed, unpleasant condition. A gentleman took it in Brooklyn, a few days ago, and he has been indisposed ever since, and I have known of other cases where persons have been injured by it, while I have never known or heard of a case where any one was injured, in the least by magnetism, when it was applied for rendering persons insensible to pain.

It is worthy of remark, how ready some of the medical faculty appear to be, in welcoming the use of the gas, who have so strenuously opposed the practice of mesmerism. The "gas" they hail as a great discovery, and some of the papers are quite ready to publish accounts of the surgical operations performed on persons, who had taken it; but, these same papers, scout the idea, of a person's being rendered insensible to pain, by mesmerism.

Finally, I have no doubt, but that the stupefying gas will have a "good run," for a while, when it will fall into comparative neglect, and be used in a few cases, only, especially where magnetism is well known. Indeed, thus far I believe it will be found, that the gas has been successfully applied, only, in those cases where the patients were of that temperament which renders them the most susceptible of the mesmeric influence; and in such cases we know, they may be rendered insensible to pain, much better without the gas than with it.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

N. Y. Dec. 23d. 1846.

On the Treatment of Gonorrhœa with Nitrate of Silver.

BY C. D. ARNOTT, M. D., M.R.C.S., & L.S.A.,
GORLESTON.

My paper, published some months since in "The Lancet," on the "Ectrotic or Abortive Treatment of Gonorrhœa," has been noticed by Mr. McDonald, of Bristol, between whom and myself there appears to be complete accordance in the principal fact, viz. the efficacy of nitrate of silver as a remedial agent in gonorrhœa. On two points, however, we differ, namely, "the cases in which this remedy is most efficacious," and "the best mode of its exhibition."

In the paper alluded to, I advocated the employment of a strong injection of the salt for the attainment of a particular object, that of arresting the disease while yet in its crescent stages, and so preventing the acces-

sion of purulent urethral discharge, which constitutes true gonorrhœa. Experience had taught me that the remedy possessed such power; experience and theory conjointly strongly dictated the propriety of limitation of the remedy within this range of applicability, and I accordingly stated, that the supervision of purulent discharge must indicate the inapplicability of the injection, and the propriety of consigning the case to the ordinary tedious treatment.

The disease having advanced so far as copious purulent elimination, renders ectrosis unwarrantable. Sudden arrest of the discharge, far from being expedient, is, of all things, most likely to prove untoward; to effect it, therefore, should certainly never be attempted. If it occur spontaneously, more especially if it be artificially coerced, aggravation of the original mischief is imminent, indeed almost certain; some of the severer complications of the malady can scarcely fail to supervene; orchitis of a most intense type, or it may be cystitis, and this extending upwards, producing nephritis, appear a metastasis of the inflammatory action having occurred with the implication of parts, involving the question, not of convenience or inconvenience merely, but it may be, even of life or death.

A gradual declension only from the inflammatory height, when this has been attained, is safe; and this is to be achieved by the agency of the ordinary antiphlogistic means of known efficiency. A partial subsidence being effected, nitrate of silver again becomes most useful; not to be employed, however, as previously advised, to abort the disease, but as a most effectual stimulant to relieve the existing abnormal congestion of the urethral lining, and impart to it natural tone and function. For this purpose a solution of three, four, or five grains of the salt to the ounce of water will be found of sufficient strength, highly beneficial, and incapable of producing those aggravations to which the strong injection would, at this period, be most liable.

With reference to the supposed danger of urethral injection, a word of explanation is necessary. Mr. McDonald approves rather of the use of ointment, introduced by means of a bougie; thus, as he believes, more completely averting the danger of noxious matter entering the bladder, and there producing serious results. The force of such apprehensions is materially lessened by bearing in mind that the urethra is not normally a patulous canal, but one offering considerable resistance to the backward passage of fluids, at all times more than sufficient to resist the propelling power of the ordinary ivory or

glass syringe; and when, in addition, the more forcible and complete occlusion insured by the advised urethral compression be taken into account, the force of the apprehension is, in my belief, altogether annulled. I must also still retain my impression of the advantages of injection. I cannot concede any greater ones to ointment. Injection possesses these qualities: equability of admixture,

ease and efficiency in application and operation, and, in my experience, complete immunity from danger. Ointment can boast the possession of no more. The inference deducible from the whole is the great efficacy of the nitrate of silver as a remedial agent in gonorrhœa, in different stages of its course, when applied judiciously and with discretion.—*Lancet*.

ANATOMICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE HEART AND SPLEEN.

Mr. Jackson presents his compliments to the editor of the *Lancet*, and will esteem it a favor if he will permit the enclosed to appear in an early number of his valuable and ably-conducted periodical.

Melton Mowbray.

A CONTRAST.

HEART—ARTERY.

1. The soluble and nutritious portion of the food passes from the digestive tube into the lacteals, and through the mesenteric glands and thoracic duct into the left subclavian vein.

2. It is a large artery which takes the blood to the lungs.

3. To this artery a heart is prefixed.

4. Into the heart large venous roots go—the cavæ.

5. Out of the heart comes an artery, the pulmonary or cardia-pulmonic.

6. The reverse or contrary of the artery is the vein.

Diametrically different anatomical causes produce diametrically different physiological effects.

7. The blood-vessel going to the lungs, consisting of a heart and an artery, produces a constant and rapid motion of the blood through the capillaries of the lungs.

SPLEEN—VEIN.

1. The soluble nutritious portion of the food, as well as the drink, passes from the tube into the intestinal capillaries, and through the mesenteric veins into the middle of the trunk of that great vein whose roots are in the spleen and whose branches are in the liver.

2. It is a large vein which takes the blood to the liver.

3. To this vein a spleen is prefixed.

4. Into the spleen small arterial branches go—the branches of the splenic artery.

5. Out of the spleen comes a vein, the splenic or splenohepatic.

6. The reverse or contrary of the heart is the spleen.

7. The blood-vessel going to the liver, consisting of a spleen and a vein, produces an intermittent and slow motion of the blood through the capillaries of the liver.—*Id*.

Effects of Alcohol on the Animal Frame.

When alcohol is introduced into the circulation, its elements combine with the oxygen of the arterial blood; and the globules, becoming thereby deprived of this vivifying principle, no longer assume a floral red color. The animal becomes asphyxiated; and if the quantity of alcohol be large, it dies as speedily as if it had been plunged into an atmosphere deprived of oxygen. Car-

nivorous animals, as the dog, which has a large stomach, compared with the rest of the alimentary canal, are very easily affected by alcohol, and may be destroyed by a moderate dose; for the liquor is rapidly absorbed, and is not carried beyond the duodenum. Herbivorous rodentia, as rabbits, are, in like manner, easily killed by small quantities of alcohol and is not found in the intestines. Granivorous birds, such as chick-

ens, will bear comparatively larger doses of alcohol. The inner cavity of their stomachs is of limited extent, and the organ itself is formed of powerful muscles. When alcohol is injected, it is soon expelled from this cavity and is found in the intestines; it is thence carried to the liver by the vena portæ, and reaches the great mass of the circulation slowly. Fish will live at a temperature of 41 degrees in water, which contains one half-hundredth part of alcohol.—*Dublin Medical Press*, from the *Comptes Rendus*.

Destructive effects of Camphor on the Teeth.

SIR.—It may be interesting to your correspondent in the last LANCET, and probably to some others of your numerous readers, to know that the action of camphor upon the teeth has been noticed by another observer. Mr. Tearne states that he has consulted many eminent professors of the dental art on the subject, but none (one excepted) had noticed this fact. However this may be, my attention was first called to the subject about seven years ago by observing in a family the prevalence of decay in the teeth at that part of the tooth where the enamel terminates and the protection of the gum commences. Now it is well known that the enamel, as it approaches this point, is gradually attenuated, until it terminates almost imperceptibly; and, as a necessary consequence, the effect of any menstruation or agent, would be more readily displayed there than at any other part of the tooth. In the cases in question, the enamel was extremely friable throughout the entire series of the teeth, (but more particularly in the molares, and easily shattered and removed with the slightest touch of the point of an instrument. On inquiry, the parties were found to be vigorous employers and defenders of camphor in the form of dentifrice and lotion for the teeth. Now, an hereditary or constitutional tendency to this form of decay of the teeth may be suggested as a probable explanation of the circumstance in this case; and I should have thought so too, had I not from that time to this noticed frequently—I had almost said constantly—these results go *pari passu* with the application of camphor; so much so that I cannot consider the coincidence otherwise than as cause and effect.

There is another way in which camphor displays its disorganizing effects on enamel. In the case of aching teeth which have for some time been treated with a solution of camphor, (a common domestic remedy,) in the hope of avoiding extraction, it commu-

nicates such brittleness to the tooth as greatly to increase its liability to be crushed during the operation, when no longer to be postponed.

In conclusion, I cordially agree with Mr. Tearne, that “society should be cautioned against the use of camphor as a dentifrice;” and I recommend those who entertain any strong penchant for its employment, and have had recourse to it for any length of time, to examine their teeth at the points above indicated; and they will find at least such intimation of danger as will induce them to substitute a less stimulating and destructive agent, if not abundant reason for recourse to the dentist. I am Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HUNT.

Yeovil, Somersetshire, Sept. 1846.

THE DISSECTOR.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1847.

Magnetic Light and Magnetic Poles.

In magnetizing with the vibratory magnetic machine, we become familiar with magnetic light—with its color, and intensity, &c. Its color is that of the sun, and its intensity increases from the smallest glimmering to the greatest brilliancy, with the *increase of the strength of the poles* in the magnet and piston, and consequently with the power of the instrument. This light does not emanate from a process of combustion requiring oxygen to support it, but is equally brilliant when enveloped in water, or in an exhausted receiver, and is the light which is seen by clairvoyants to issue with the greatest intensity from the poles of magnets, and the poles of the organs and muscles, &c. Clairvoyants see with the light which emanates from the great pole in the centre of the brain, and they see the internal parts of animals, and of the human body, lighted up with the light from the poles of the organs and muscles, &c.

The organs and muscles are thus seen in the most clear and distinct manner in their healthy state, but when they are diseased, the light becomes dim in proportion to the

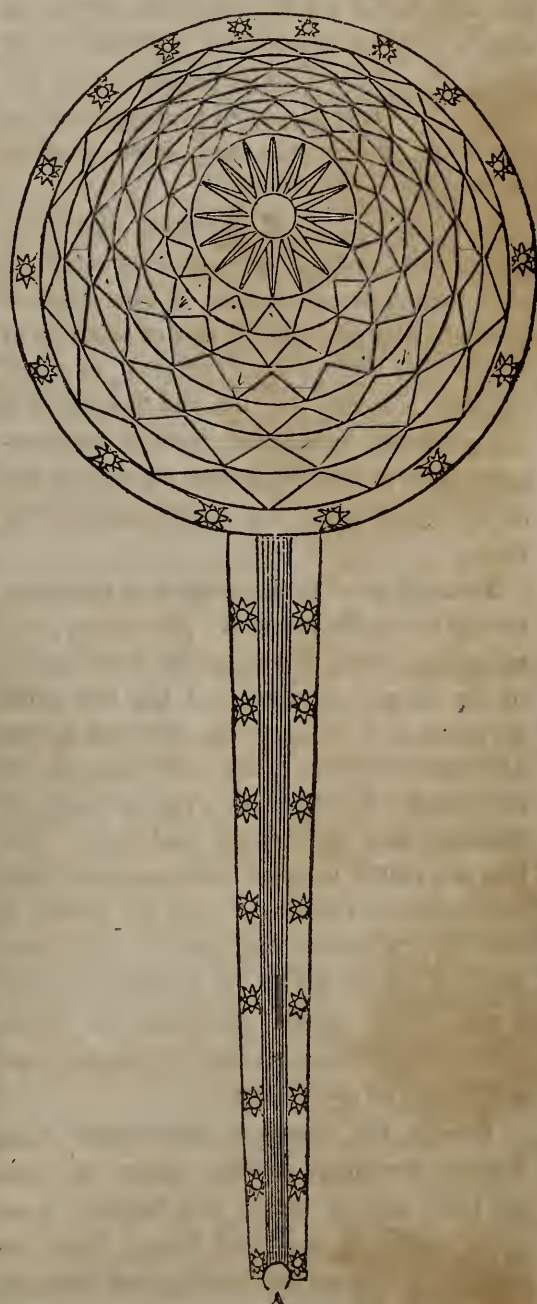
intensity of the disease, and in some extreme cases becomes extinct in an organ or limb, with the strength of their poles, according to the concurrent testimony of clairvoyants, and the fact that these organs and limbs are feeble, in proportion to the decrease of light, and are paralysed when it is extinct, is strongly confirmatory of this testimony.

There is a great difference in the size of these poles. The largest in the human system is that in the centre of the brain, and is of course of the first magnitude. There is one in the hollow of each foot, of the second magnitude, and one in the palm of each hand, of the third. Those in the organs of casuality, and amativeness—in the lungs, heart, stomach, kidneys, testicles, ovaries, and vagina, are of the fourth magnitude.—Those in the liver, spleen, pancreas, solar plexus, uterus, and ileo-cæcal valve are of the fifth magnitude. Those in the joints of the limbs are of the sixth, and those in the eyes, in the phrenological organs, ganglions, of the spinal nerves, and in the angles, or convolutions of the intestines, of the seventh magnitude, and those in the skin of the eighth magnitude.

These poles in the organs, joints, muscles and skin, &c., show radiations from a centre or nidus, like those from the poles of magnets, and are, like them, connected with magnetic axes and interlacings, and thus make a magnetic or spiritual form, like the human form, on which matter is laid in the construction of the human system. These poles are endowed with motion, power, light, sensation, inclination, and consciousness, as is seen and demonstrated in the clearest manner.

The following engraving is intended to present a view of the great pole in the centre of the brain, as seen by clairvoyants. It occupies the whole space between the circle of small poles of the phrenological organs. It is very light, especially the nidus in the centre and summit, which has the same intensity as the sun, and is always in motion, excepting in natural sleep, when it is in a quiescent state. The form in a situation

corresponding to that of the spinal marrow, is a continuation of the nidus, or nest of magnetic forms, and the small poles on each side, are those of the ganglions of the posterior spinal nerves in the intervertebral spaces, which gives them sensation. This great pole is surrounded with six great circles, and six small, intermediate circles of light, and the other large poles, from the first to the fourth magnitude, are surrounded with a certain number of similar circles of light, as those of the lungs, heart, and stomach, &c.



CLAIRVOYANT POWERS.

A great difference in the clairvoyant powers of different persons in the magnetic state has often been noticed, and is the consequence of various causes. Among these is a difference in the organization of the brain—in the phrenological organs, and in the relative quantity of grey or cortical substance around these organs. Besides, some are in the lower or first, second, or third degrees, while others have been raised to the fourth, or fifth degrees. Another cause of difference is that of a difference in their education; and another, that of a difference in the education, *minds*, and theories of their magnetisers, or those who conduct the examinations of the different subjects presented to them, and this last cause of difference may often produce the most discordant results.

The only manner of obviating these differences in the cases that are remediable, is to educate them, or at least to give them a general knowledge of the arts or sciences to which their attention or business, as clairvoyants, is mostly devoted, and this object is easily affected by teaching them in the magnetic state, as they remember when in it, and rarely forget what they once learn in that state.

Those devoted to the practice of medicine, should be taught anatomy, physiology, and magnetism, with the magnetic organization of the human system, and the two great divisions of diseases, or those of the serous and mucous surfaces, and their magnetic or duodynamic treatment, or with the magnetic machine and magnetised medicines. And this is a matter of great importance, as there is no longer any doubt that the effects of medicine, whatever they may be, is the consequence of the action, of imponderable, or imperceptible agents condensed in them, upon the nervous, spiritual, or magnetic organization of the system.

Besides the common clairvoyants who literally see things as they appear to them in their natural state, and besides, have intuitions of the past and future, there are others who do not see literally, but have im-

pressions more or less vivid, that things or objects appear, and are as they describe them. Jackson Davis is an example, or one of those who have impressions, instead of literal sight in the magnetic state, and we know other examples of the same kind in this city. Some few clairvoyants recollect in their natural state, very distinctly, many of the objects they see in the magnetic state, and some of the impressionists recollect, in the natural state, many of their impressions in the magnetic state, and on a full investigation of the subject, there appears to be no doubt but clairvoyants see literally, and the impressionists have impressions or intuitions common to both, without literal sight, or clairvoyance.*

The present, past, and future knowledge daily displayed by a great many persons in the magnetic state, leaves no room to doubt but they have an intuitive knowledge in that state, which is more or less perfect, besides the knowledge they obtain from literal sight or clairvoyance, and the evidences on this subject having been frequently described, and often observed by a great number of the most intelligent persons in almost every community, it is deemed a useless task to enumerate them here. It would also be useless to enumerate the evidences of the great superiority of clairvoyants to mere impressionists, as it must be self-evident to every sane mind; besides the lucidity and accuracy of the former, and the illusions and phantasies often displayed by the latter are proverbial.

On an examination of the subject of these intuitions, or of immediate knowledge without the deductions of reason, they are plainly seen to be the natural emanations from the exalted organs of the magnetised brain, and not from supernatural agency, as suggested by the marvellous. They are not, in fact,

* We recollect, distinctly, many objects we see in the magnetic state, and know that we see them literally as we do with our eyes in the natural waking state, and we have been in the habit of thus seeing them during the last ten years, and cannot possibly be mistaken.

confined to persons in the magnetic state, but are common to many persons in the natural waking state, numerous examples of which are familiar to persons of observation.

CLAIRVOYANT EXAMINATIONS OF DISEASES.

There is rarely anything presented to the mind of a physician which is so unintelligible as the reported examinations of diseases by clairvoyants when those examinations have been conducted by persons who have little or no knowledge of diseases, anatomy or physiology, and they are consequently unable to form an opinion of the good or bad effects that may be expected from the prescriptions of clairvoyants in such cases, yet it is the opinion of many well-informed persons, that these prescriptions are generally more successful than those of the best physicians. When, however, these examinations are conducted by physicians, they are generally very satisfactory, and in a great variety of cases are very useful, and in many others indispensable to forming a true diagnosis as well as a correct prognosis of diseases. The prescriptions of clairvoyants under such circumstances are generally well understood, and their value duly appreciated. As an example, we may refer to the cases of deafness, the causes of which in any given case is almost always unknown, and would always remain so, without a clairvoyant or post mortem examination.—The eustation, or auditory tube, through which the sound passes from the ear to the throat, may be obstructed by hardened wax, by tuberculations, or by false membranes, or the deafness may be the consequence of paralysis (more or less complete) of the auditory nerve. Now it is easy to be seen that the treatment, to be successful, must be different in each case, for the hardened wax must be removed, or melted with steam, the tuberculations must be reduced with the remedies for tubercula, the false membranes must be broken up with an instrument, and the paralysis must be removed by the remedies for mucosis or atrophia, including the action of the magnetic machine, and hence

the great importance of clairvoyant examinations in these cases.

Although we can determine in an instant the character of the disease of an organ or limb by the magnetic symptoms, yet we cannot always tell how far the disease has advanced, whether it is curable, or too late to be cured without a clairvoyant examination, and this is often a matter of great importance. It is also often a matter of great importance to observe by clairvoyance the changes that occur in the appearance of a disease during the process of cure from changes of temperature, from colds, and from various other causes. Clairvoyance is also a matter of great importance to females—in diseases peculiar to their sex, and in enabling ladies to avoid the most revolting examinations with the most perfect safety, and with credit to themselves and their families. Besides the examination of patients when they are present, clairvoyants examine patients at great distances from them, and in fact in any part of the world, and generally with the same accuracy as if they were present. It is the magnetic forms, or *spirits* of these clairvoyants that travel over any part of the world, and are present with those patients when they examine them.—We know that their spirits travel, and are present with the patients in these examinations, from the fact that they have the full exercise of all their senses while travelling to different places, and during the examinations of these patients. They see the country and towns they pass through, feel the changes in temperature and climate, hear any uncommon or strange sounds, as the blowing of horns, the noise of steamboats, or the roaring of the falls of Niagara, &c.; notice uncommonly pleasant or disagreeable odors, visit places of amusement, and have a sense of fatigue, hunger, and thirst. Besides, if one of these patients have a paralysed limb, a corresponding limb of the clairvoyant becomes paralysed the same as if the patient was present and having hold of the hand of the clairvoyant. Such are the well ascertained facts, and such is the evi-

dence on this subject, which is deemed perfectly conclusive, no matter how extraordinary it may appear to those who are not initiated into the mysteries of the magnetism of the human system.*

When clairvoyants are tired, unable or unwilling to travel to the places where patients reside, the magnetisers can direct the magnetic forms, or *spirits* of these patients to appear before them, when *they do so appear* with their diseases, and in the proper form and dress, or costume of these patients where they are examined with the same accuracy they are under the other circumstances before described, and are then directed to return to their several places of abode, when they soon disappear. Such are the well-ascertained facts in these cases, and such is the power of the human will.†

We have been engaged in the examination of patients by clairvoyants about four years, and in the daily practise of it during the last two years, and have during all this time, examined a great many hundred cases, and cannot possibly be mistaken in any of the facts above mentioned.

The great and universal accuracy of these examinations has uniformly elicited the most flattering commendations, as well from persons residing at great distances as from those of this city and vicinity, and among these there are many who rank with those of the highest order of intellect. These results of these examinations, with the success of the practice founded upon them, has so increased our correspondence as to make it a matter of some importance to us in the saving of labor, to explain these mysteries in this

work for the benefit of our correspondents, and to enable them to furnish us with the means for examining patients at great distances with great facility, or in the shortest time.

EXAMINATIONS OF DISEASES AT GREAT DISTANCES.

When we wish to examine a patient residing at a great distance from us, we can put a person present who has been at the abode of such patient in communication with the clairvoyant, and direct that person to conduct the clairvoyant to the patient, or in the absence of such person, we can place a letter from the patient, or from a person in the family of the patient, in the hands of the clairvoyant, with directions to find the patient, when a light starts off in the form of the great pole in the centre of the brain with its train of small poles,* followed by the spirit of the clairvoyant, which sees a narrow strip of country, or of water, when passing over it, and in passing through the streets of towns and cities, often see the houses on either side of a street by its guiding light shining upon them. After having found and examined the patient, it returns home in the same manner, and enters into its place of abode. Such is the concurrent testimony of clairvoyants, and such are the extraordinary facts.

We are aware that it may be said that the constant presence of the spirit of the clairvoyant is necessary to maintain life, and as the clairvoyant does not die, the spirit does not travel in the manner described, because it is impossible for it to be in two places at the same time. It should, however, be remembered that the clairvoyant was magnetised (no matter how) and that to magnetise a body is to make a magnetic form or spirit in that body, as is easily demonstrated, and this spirit may and does maintain the body of the clairvoyant in a healthy state in the absence of its own spirit.

As the examinations of patients in the manner above described is a legitimate busi-

* The magnetisers must always conduct the clairvoyants home before they demagnetise, or wake them, but if they should forget to do so, they must magnetise them again, and then conduct them home.

† The magnetiser must always be careful to direct the spirit of the patient to return to its place of abode, and see that it departs before he demagnetises or wakes the clairvoyant, but if he should forget to do so, he will soon learn his mistake, as the clairvoyant will probably be very much frightened, and may go into convulsions, and he should therefore magnetise the clairvoyant again as soon as possible.

* See cut on page 35.

ness of great importance to the community, it should not be mixed up with and degraded with vain experiments that are foreign to it, and injurious to the sight of clairvoyants. They should not therefore be required to answer questions on the subject of such experiments, but should leave them for the solution of the clairvoyants of private parties.

In finding and examining patients with a letter, every facility should be afforded by the patient, or friend of the patient residing in the same house, where the letter should be written, as the spirit of the clairvoyant will always go directly to that house. The spine of the patient should be examined in the manner described in "The Motive Power of the Human System," page 43 and the result stated in the letter, and besides if there are any swellings of the joints, limbs, or any other part of the body, or any ulcerations, they should be mentioned, as they might be overlooked in the examination.

If there is any pain or tenderness from pressure along the spine, we shall know that it is a case of tubercula, and if the number and situation of the painful or tender spots are stated as near as may be, we shall know if the spirit found the patient, or some other person, and if some other person, we can direct the continuation of the search until the patient is found.

If on examination there is no tenderness found along the spine of the patient it should be so stated, when we shall know it is a case of mucosis or mucous disease, but we should not know what organ was diseased, and it should consequently be mentioned in the letter.*

On having the information we have described, which is easily furnished, we can easily know by means of clairvoyance, how far the disease has advanced in each case, and whether they are curable or incurable, or as well as we could if we had the body of the person open before us. All the cases are curable in the first stages of the disease,

and about ninety-five out of every hundred in the last stage, including tubercular consumption and white swellings of the joints and limbs, as we have demonstrated in the clearest manner, and we shall continue to undertake the cure of the curable cases presented to us for that purpose, and have the fullest confidence that with the means in our power, we shall continue to cure chronic diseases in the above mentioned proportion to the whole number of cases.

Such is the result of the duodynamic or magnetic practice. Now it is well known to those who are initiated into the mysteries of the practice of medicine, that there is not more than about five per cent., or five cured out of every hundred cases of chronic diseases, by the old astrological or common practice, and the number of cures out of every hundred by the Homœopathic practice is about the same, or five or six out of every hundred cases.

The remedies we use in these cases are magnetic and specific, and are perfectly safe for persons of all ages and conditions, and are forwarded to any part of the Union and the Canadas, by mail, express, or otherwise, according to order, free of postage or expense, with full directions for their use.*

* Temporary remedies, as bleeding, blistering, emetics, cathartics, low diet, &c. &c., are prescribed by alopathists, or old school physicians, and aconite, bryonia, rhustox, belladonna, &c., by the homœopathists in acute or inflammatory diseases, which produce sudden derangements in the system, and run through their course in a few days or a few weeks, and these prescriptions are often necessarily and very properly changed every day, or every one, two or three weeks; when the disease has run through its course, and the patient either cured, dead, or the disease has become chronic; but no man who deserves the name of a physician ever prescribes in this manner to cure chronic diseases, which come on very slowly, and gradually changes the old, and forms new parasitic, or other unnatural structures as tubercles and white swellings of the serous and mucous surfaces, &c., as the plainest common sense would, and does teach him to learn and prescribe the specific remedies that will act slowly and safely on the old and natural forms of the system, and gradually reduce in a few months or more, the parasitic or other unnatural structures, and thus restore the gen-

* There are about fifty cases of tubercula to one of mucosis.

When it is known that our time is necessarily occupied every day, from morning until night, with the examination of patients by clairvoyance and otherwise, in our office, or in this city, and that we are consequently compelled to examine patients at great distances in the evening, it is hoped and believed that such patients and their friends will reflect upon our situation and have so much mercy upon us as to give us as much information in regard to each case (no matter what it is) as to enable us to distinguish and find the patient with as little delay as possible, so that we may get through with the examinations of such cases in time, each night, to have some rest from our labors.

It may also be useful to observe here that the examinations of the letters from patients is conducted in the most secluded and confidential manner, and the notes of the clairvoyant examinations of the cases taken down at the time of such examinations, and the letters answered as soon thereafter as possible.

The clairvoyant will visit and re-examine these patients under our direction, once in four or five weeks, and as she always recol-

eral health. Nothing, therefore, so much distinguishes the accomplished physician as the readiness with which he distinguishes and prescribes for acute and chronic diseases, and on the contrary there is nothing that so much distinguishes the ass or ignoramus as the frequent changes in his prescriptions, in chronic as in acute diseases, and these rules are arbitrary and admit of no exceptions, and are equally applicable to physicians and *clairvoyants*. When, therefore, reputed clairvoyants change their prescriptions in chronic as in acute diseases, or even once in 3, 4, 5, or 6 weeks, it is conclusive evidence that they have no clairvoyance on the subject, but are governed by impressions transferred from the brain of some miscellaneous personage, and these impressionists may also be known by the miscellaneous character of their prescriptions in chronic diseases, as "catnip, sage, isip, and pond lily—white pine and wild cherry bark, squaw-vine, golden seal and spikenard—cohosh, skunk-cabbage, prickley-ash, ver vain crowsfoot, and solomon's seal," &c.

Now such prescriptions of reputed clairvoyants, are not only legitimate sources of amusement to physicians, but they have a strong tendency to make new and confirm old skeptics in their skepticism.

lects the previous examinations and compares them with the last, it is a matter of great importance in enabling us to know the progress of the cure in each case, and to correspond with any patient on the subject, if it should become necessary to do so.

In the meantime patients should communicate to us freely any information supposed to be overlooked or unknown to us, and deemed of great importance in the successful treatment of any particular case.

We shall employ a clairvoyant of the greatest power, and of a high order of intellect for the examination of patients at home or abroad, who will often give our patients fine specimens of [the] all-seeing eyes and spiritual powers of the magnetized brain.

The following is a specimen of Clairvoyance which occurred a few evenings since. When we had got through with the examination of letters from patients, on the evening of the 8th inst., and at about 8 o'clock, we requested the clairvoyant to look and see if there was any money coming on the way in the mails for us, and in two or three minutes, she answered yes! I see a fifty dollar bill for you in a letter, and the letter is in a bag coming from the west. Are you not mistaken in the amount? No, it is fifty but it is not a bill but a draft. Look and see if it is not 70 instead of 50 dollars. No, it is 50. Why, how fast it comes!—whiz!—it is coming on the railroad! The cars arrived here between 10 and 11 P. M.

We were expecting a draft from New Orleans of 70 dollars, but instead of that, our clerk on returning from the post-office on the morning of the 9th inst., brought us a letter from a gentleman in Pittsburgh inclosing a draft for 50 dollars.

On the evening of the 10th inst., after having again got through with the examination of letters from patients, I directed the attention of the clairvoyant to the subject of the above draft, and inquired whether she knew from mere intuition it was a draft of 50 dollars for me and coming in the mail on the railroad from the west, or saw it literally?—When she answered that she saw it literal-

ly, as she saw things with her eyes in her natural waking state.

Rev. La Roy Sunderland and his Theory of Pathetism.

We have published in this number of our Journal, Mr. Sunderland's Theory of Pathetism, a new name with which he has christened Mesmerism, or plain Animal Magnetism. He performed these rites in this city in 1843, and described the ceremonies and the reasons for their performance in a book of 247 pages, called Pathetism.

Mr. S., soon after the publication of his book, went to New England and commenced lecturing on Mesmerism under this new and strange name and succeeded in obtaining audiences at his call, which was unheeded in this city a few months before, when he repeatedly invited its citizens to hear him lecture on Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism.

Mr. Sunderland's success in obtaining audiences opened a fine field for the sale of his book at the door of his lecture room to his marvelous hearers, and he soon began to feel the most substantial benefits of his new enterprise, and satisfied himself if not his audience of the great importance of changing the name if not the facts of Animal Magnetism.

In his Theory of Pathetism he commences first with *consciousness*—of which he tells the reader there are two kinds. "The first and highest consciousness," he says, "is the *knowledge* which the mind takes of itself and the *power* by which it distinguishes between itself and the objects of its *knowledge*." "The second kind of consciousness is manifest in the spontaneous action of the nervous *functions* without observation or experience, which constitutes INSTINCT, INTUITION, OF CLAIRVOYANCE."

We should observe here that consciousness is the mere perception of what passes in the mind—of wakefulness—of our existence, *without* certain knowledge; and that knowledge is certain perception, learning,

information, and skill in anything. Consciousness is not there ore knowledge or power, and ought not to be thus confounded.

Instinct is a mere natural desire or aversion not determined by reason, while intuition is immediate knowledge obtained without the deduction of reason, and clairvoyance is seeing in the magnetic state, with magnetic light as we see with our eyes by the light of the sun in our natural state, yet Mr. S. confounds them all together, like consciousness, knowledge and power, and what he says upon these subjects is therefore manifestly without knowledge and consequently deserving no more attention than the most common twaddle.

"MIND—SOUL—SPIRIT."

"*Mind, soul, or spirit*, are SYNONYMOUS terms, and signify the aggregate of all the *functions* of the *nervous system*. Hence, mind is neither material or immaterial, but functional." This is another specimen of Mr. S.'s habit of confounding facts and fictions.

Now the *spirit* of a man is a living spiritual form in the likeness of the man that acts and is acted upon by its system, called the nervous system, and is not therefore a mere *function*; action or nonentity as represented by Mr. S., but is endowed with sensation, inclination, motion, power, consciousness and knowledge. Its vital forces and physical power is represented in the muscles, and its mental power in the mind. The mind is not therefore synonymous with, but a function of the spirit.

ANIMAL LIFE, ETC.

"Life is manifested from certain associations, and it controls matter, suspends the laws of chemical affinity, and extends its power over each of the imponderable fluids known under the terms of magnetism, electricity and galvanism. It carries on a series of revolutions in the animal and mental economy which correspond with the alternate forces or states of everything else in na-

ture." Chemical affinity depends upon the magnetism in inanimate matter and it is a fact that life controls the unorganised magnetism in inanimate matter, but it is a fiction to suppose that it also controls the organised magnetism in animate matter; for *living* magnetism carries on a series of revolutions in the animal and mental economy, which correspond with the alternate forces or states of everything else in nature, and these are well known to be the magnetic forces, and states depending on them.

INTUITION—CLAIRVOYANCE—INSTINCT.

"The instinctive power in man is superceded by the development of the intellectual faculties, through the external senses. But in certain states of the nervous system when the external senses are suspended, this power becomes active, and is then what is denominated clairvoyance."

We are told here that *instinct* or a mere natural *desire* or *aversion* in certain states of the nervous system when the external senses are suspended is clairvoyance, and this is Mr. S., theory, or the theory of pathetism.

MENTAL INFLUENCE—TEMPERAMENTS.

"The influence which one person or thing may have upon another, depends on temperaments or the constitution of man, and the nature of things. That is, there is a difference in their temperaments, the fluids, the nerves and muscles. Hence no two are precisely alike in the different degrees of their different susceptibilities."

The magnetism of one person is as necessarily different from another as their temperaments or the quality and quantity of the fluids and solids in their systems, and hence the cause of the different degrees of their different susceptibilities. Inanimate or unorganized matter or unorganised magnetism in inanimate matter, does not act on organised or magnetised matter in its normal state, but magnetised matter acts upon other magnetised matter as one person acts upon or influences another. This action is that of the magnetic or vital forces which radiate great distances in every direction from magnetised bodies, and are called the magnetic *spheres* of

our bodies. These spheres are odoriferous and the odor of each is as different as our faces, and these odors are often recognised at great distances by man and other animals, Besides the *motions* of the forces in man and other animals, and those *made* by man and other animals, are beyond all doubt identical with those of the magnetic forces.

ASSOCIATIONS—SYMPATHY.

Mr. S. gives us another hash of facts and fictions under these captions. The following paragraph is one example.

"A *peculiar* association or connection between two minds or two functions which are not precisely alike, [but one negative and the other positive] produces a positive or *sympathetic* relation, by which one mind [or one mind and body] affects the condition of the other. When the mind or organs [or the body] are precisely alike, [or both negative or both positive] the relation is negative and no results are produced except a feeling of *antipathy*, and when two minds, bodies, or *substances* are brought together which do not come up to a certain degree of difference, in quality or functions, a neutral relation, or a state of *apathy* is the result."

We have italicised a few words in this paragraph, and we have added the words in brackets—the rest is twaddle—for it is a fact that a positive or sympathetic relation may be and is often established between persons who are unlike or of opposite forces, so that one may affect the condition of the other, and it is also a fact that in case the two persons are precisely alike or both are negative or positive no results are produced, but it is a fiction to suppose that these positive and negative results are from any other cause than that of the action of magnetism in the first case, and its non-action in the last in accordance with the laws of these forces.

MENTAL PHENOMENA.

"Those which are self-induced, such as sleep, trance, somnambulism, and, in a word, each and all those changes which come within the range of faith, hope, and the power of the human will. There is no

state of the mind but which may be self-induced, where there are no disturbing causes or previous associations strong enough to prevent the attention from becoming sufficiently fixed upon the result”

Mr. S. has unfortunately often proved that the converse of this statement is true, as he has always failed in his lectures, as others have, in magnetizing any considerable portion of his audience, notwithstanding his untiring and tedious efforts to do so. In fact he has only succeeded in magnetising a very few only of the most susceptible persons in his audience, and besides has in fact so little confidence in his own ability to succeed always in magnetizing even one person in his audience, as to induce him to take the necessary precautions to prevent such an unfortunate failure in the history of Pathetism.

“The pathology of incubus, somnambulism, trance, second sight, insanity and dreaming, is the same, or so nearly so that the pathology of one of these states will readily suggest or explain the pathology of each of the others.”

Mr. S. must, we think have written this sentence of fictions in a state of incubus or night-mare, as he has not given the reader a solitary fact in the sentence or in any way connected with it, to support his assertions, or make his usual hash of facts and fictions. The sentence consequently appears in all the deformity depicted by the evil spirit who presides in incubus, and who disappears in an instant, the moment its victim is jugged.

DEATH—RESURRECTION.

“Death is the alternation of life, and the resurrection of the human body is the alternation of death. We can trace man no farther than death without a divine revelation, and from the bible we learn that by the gospel of Jesus Christ “Life and immortality are brought to light.””

This paragraph, like the last sentence we have quoted, appears also to have been dictated by an evil spirit, for we have already numerous revelations on death and the resurrection, in which man is traced farther than death, and in one of which it is said, “so

also is the resurrection of the dead. There is a natural body, and there is a *spiritual* body. It is sown a natural body, it is raised a *spiritual* body,” but this did not accord with the theory of Pathetism, and consequently a new revelation was required.—Such are the absurdities of this theory Mr. Sunderland knows very little of the magnetism of the human system, or of its phenomena excepting its phantasies which he studies and develops in his lectures for the amusement of his audience.

LATERAL CURVATURES OF THE SPINE.

William W. Kinne, M. D., of Trumansburgh, Tompkins Co., N. Y., has been treating lateral curvatures of the spine and also distortions of the spine and of the limbs, during the last year (1846) with great success. The Doctor took plaster casts of the curvatures and distortions before he commenced the treatment, and also at different periods during its progress and at its termination. The following engraving, Fig. 1, is from a drawing by C. Muyr, of the first cast of Miss Mary B. B., of Ithaca, N. Y., aged 16 years.

FIG. 1.



The curvature commenced seven years before the cast was taken, and at the end of four and a half months thereafter, another cast was taken of Miss M. B., showing a very great improvement in the case, as seen in the engraving, Fig. 2, and leaving little doubt but that in a month and a half more, or six months from the time of the commencement of the treatment the spine would be straight and the form perfect.

We have also a cast of a lateral curvature, taken by the Doctor at the commencement of the treatment of Miss M. P., of Hector, N. Y., aged 17 years. The curve commenced when she was between four and five years old, and grew with her growth.—The cast shows it to be a very bad case, and the spine, at its greatest curve, an inch and a half from the median line. The second cast of this case taken after nine months treatment shows the spine straight.

A cast of lateral curvature of the Spine, which the Doctor took of Miss M. V. S., of Ithaca, N. Y., aged 13 years, and of three years standing shows a deviation of the spine of one inch from the median line, a very bad form and poor health. Another cast taken after eight weeks treatment of the same case shows a straight spine, improved health and a perfect form.

There was in all of these cases, like every other of lateral curvature, a contraction and thickening of the muscles or veritable white swellings on the outside of the curves. They are all cases of tubercular disease of the muscles, and it is the contractions of the muscles on the outside of the curves and consequent atrophica of those on the inside that make the deviations from the median line.

FIG. 2.



The white swelling of the right scapula or shoulder-blade in the case of Miss M. B. B., Fig. 2, which produced the deviation in her spine, is not, it will be seen, entirely re-

duced, and consequently the spine has not entirely resumed its natural position.

The course the Doctor adopted to reduce these curvatures, was first to reduce the

white swellings with the specific remedies for tubercula and the action of the magnetic machine, when the spines resumed their natural positions, and this is the only philosophical and only successful practice in these cases.

In consequence of the great increase of the business of reducing lateral curvatures of the spine, and distortions of the spine and limbs, Dr. Kinne has been invited to establish himself in this city, and in a letter from him a few days since (Dec. 12), he informs us that he has concluded to accept the invitation, and will have rooms in this city to accommodate his patients, in the course of the month of March next.

DISTORTIONS OF THE SPINE AND CARIES OF THE VERTEBRÆ.

Fig. 3 is the form of a cast taken by Dr. Kinne, at the commencement of the treatment, of Almond Beach, of Cuba, Alleghany Co., N. Y., aged 13 years. The distortion commenced when he was five years old, and grew with his growth. Fig. 4 is the form of a cast taken from the boy after three months' treatment, and Fig. 5 is the form of a cast taken from the same boy after four and a half months' treatment.

FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

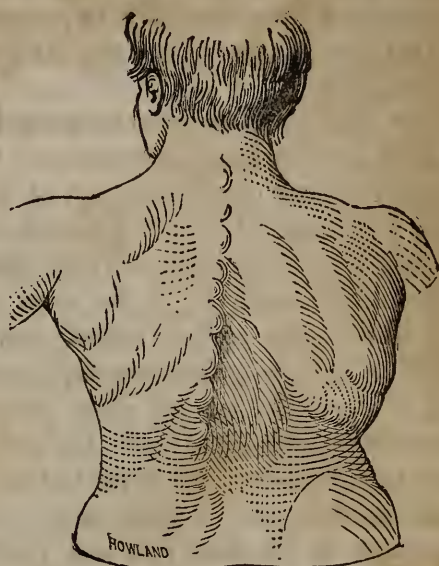


FIG. 5.



There is a very great and progressive improvement in this case for the time it has been under treatment, which will astonish every physician who is unacquainted with the magnetic practice by which such extraordinary results are obtained.

It will be observed that the 3d figure and form of the first cast from this boy shows the most extreme atrophy of the muscles, with very great distortion of the spine, and that in figures 4 and 5 the atrophied muscles are progressively developed in the

same proportion with the reduction of the distortion, and these changes have progressed in the same manner in all the cases we have treated.*

We see the same progressive changes and in the same order, in lateral curvatures of the spine, as seen on a comparison of Fig. 1 with Fig. 2, and of the other casts in our possession, before described, and these changes have also progressed in the same order in all the cases we have treated; and in all of which allopathy, homœopathy, hydrophobia, chronopathy, and all other pathies, are equally and entirely at fault. And now it should be remembered, and never be forgotten, that the magnetic or duodynamic practice reduces in the most safe and prompt manner, the enlarged, thickened, swelled, hypertrophied, or tuberculated portions of the organs in the same order as in the above cases of tuberculated and atrophied muscles in lateral curvatures and distortions of the spine, as we have demonstrated in the clearest manner time out of mind. Yet the professors of our medical colleges continue to teach the old antiquated astrological practice

and the people are apparently doomed to be drugged to death like their fathers in all future time; but the study of anatomy and physiology is being introduced in our primary schools, and the manikins and magnetic machines are abroad with the lecturers on the magnetic symptoms and treatment of diseases, and the magnetizers are raising their signs in town and country, and are curing diseases in a prompt, safe and satisfactory manner. In the meantime the people are obtaining a general knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and of the magnetic symptoms and treatment of diseases, and will soon learn the professors of these colleges the necessity of keeping pace with the improvements in the practice of medicine.

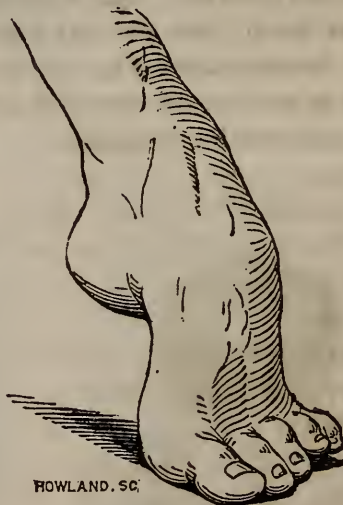
DISTORTIONS OF THE LIMBS.

Fig. 6 is the form of a cast of the lower part of the leg, foot and ankle, of a girl aged 11 years, taken by Dr. Kinne, at the commencement of the treatment; and Fig. 7 is the form of a cast taken from the same leg, foot and ankle at the end of six weeks thereafter.

Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.



The girl used the limb many years in the form and manner seen in Fig. 6; and the

* We have always on hand cases of distortion of the spine and caries of the vertebræ. We had 16 cases in 1844, aged from one to eight years, and they are now all well and their spines straight, excepting 2 who were too far advanced in the disease to be cured.

Doctor observes that, "in the treatment of the foot with which I presented you casts, one taken six weeks after the other, without any cutting of tendons, or other operation, we relied entirely upon the magnetic machine and frictions to restore the action of the paralysed muscles."

MR. SUNDERLAND'S REVIEW

Of Professor Bush's work on Mesmerism and Swedenborg; or the relations of the developments of Mesmerism to the doctrines and disclosures of Swedenborg, page 26 of this Journal.

We have read this review very carefully, and have compared the quotations with the original works, and we must say that the objections to the conclusions drawn by Professor Bush are well taken and are fatal to them.

The Professor has been greatly deceived, and especially unfortunate in the selection of his oracle, Davis, who, instead of being as the Professor represents, "a person of remarkable clairvoyant powers in the investigation of disease," and possessing, "both physically and mentally, in eminent degree, the requisites for a clairvoyant of the highest order," is in truth and in fact no clairvoyant at all, but a mere impressionist, or a person who, in the magnetic state, has impressions or intuitions more or less perfect, but not literal sight or clairvoyance, and unfortunately these facts are "well known to a wide circle" in which is our professor, as will be seen, who says (page 174) that "early in June last Mr. D. while in the midst of one of his lectures came to a sudden pause, and remarked that he received no farther impressions—the usual language in which he speaks of his internal communications—(not of what he sees,) saying at the same time, that he perceived that he must go immediately to Poughkeepsie, and that something very extraordinary was going to happen to him there. What it was he was unable to say, but observed that it would be known in New York in three or four days, and that his associates might freely inform others of the fact, but it must be kept from him while in the waking state, as it would produce an undue excitement in his mind which he must carefully avoid. His wishes in this respect were strictly complied with, and accordingly shortly after, when in the natural state, he announced the purpose of starting the next day, (Saturday) for Poughkeepsie. On Saturday he left the city in company with Dr. L., his constant compan-

ion, and on the Wednesday following—the fourth day from the announcement, I received unexpectedly the ensuing letter

The following are extracts from the letter, dated

"Poughkeepsie, June 16th, 1846.

Dear Sir:—Yesterday morning after eating breakfast at No. 49 Washington street, I went down to the bookstore, to get some paper to write a letter to ———; soon I had a desire to go down to the river—what caused it I don't know—but went down. I soon lost all knowledge where I was—recollect of being about the river, and also ascending a hill, and being in the mountain opposite Poughkeepsie about 4 miles. I am conscious of meeting the same person that I had seen in the grave yard in Hyde Park. I also remember conversing with him and taking out my pencil, and writing all the thoughts given me. I remember him leaving me suddenly and I came out of the state. I was surprised to find myself wet with rain, the paper on my lap, and dry—the paper had not been wet. The very moment I came into the natural state, I felt you should have the paper immediately,"—of course.

This was certainly a very natural feeling or inclination, as he undoubtedly went up to the mountain for the express purpose of making a revelation for the Professor from that elevated position.

The Professor supposes that the communication, as written is addressed to what he (Davis) regarded as the spirit of Swedenborg, but still has his doubts about it. We have however no doubt at all but it was really the spirit of the Professor, and none, but he read from the Professor's mind through his spirit before him, whatever part of the revelation was really written by him in the magnetic state, and not by his "associates."*—Neither have we any doubt but that when his impressions ceased upon the subject on

* Persons in the magnetic state can easily bring the spirits of other persons before them whenever they choose to do so, and especially those in close communion with them as in this case.

which he had been speaking, and he "perceived" that he must go or be *taken up into a high mountain*, he got that perception from the mind of the Professor, and this accounts for his haste to be off, and also in sending his revelation to the professor as soon as it was possible to do so. It is besides a fine example of what the Professor calls the *influx* of what passes in one mind into that of another and nothing else.

We, hope that the doctrines of Swedenborg and those of other christians will never require such support.

In the meantime it should be observed that the Professor's knowledge of magnetism is very limited, and that he is consequently liable to have gross impositions practised upon him by speculators on the subject who make periodical announcements of their marvels in present and future prospect.

We should also observe here that we have read attentively the whole of the Professor's long account of Davis' marvels, to which he imputes supernatural agency, than which nothing could be more ridiculous, as there is nothing in them but what is common to impressionists as well as to clairvoyants, and they are all easily as well as satisfactorily accounted for on the most simple and natural principles, as every one knows who is familiar with these magnetic phenomena.—Even the discovery of the new planet, or that it was in process of discovery as pretended is nothing new or really marvelous, as that planet had not only been discovered by many clairvoyants long before it is pretended to have been discovered by Davis, but the number of its moons were also discovered and the time not only given and correctly too, when the planet would be discovered by astronomers, but the time that would elapse before they would make *successive* discoveries of its moons.

DECLINATION AT THE CITY HALL, N. Y.

6°, 56', 34" West declination at the City Hall, New York, January 1, 1847, Latitude 40°, 42', 40".

THE MAGNETIC MACHINE.

The interest the medical profession and the public generally have evinced in this machine is still on the increase, and is the strongest evidence of the great estimation in which it is held in the treatment of diseases. Its extraordinary, prompt and often apparently magical effects in a great number and variety of diseases, both acute and chronic, are of daily occurrence in almost every part of the country; and the introduction of the magnetic symptoms of diseases; with the magnetic machine, is marking every where, in an indelible manner, the commencement of a new era in the practice of medicine, and of the reign of science after a mournful interregnum of more than two thousand years.

We should here again caution physicians and others against purchasing the various imitations of our MAGNETIC machines *under whatever name*, as they will be found of little or no value, and will soon be laid aside as useless lumber, as experience has already shown.

PROF. BUSH AND THE MARVELS OF DAVIS.

We copy the following very just remarks on these marvels from the New York Observer of the 19th of December, 1846.

Gross Delusion or Imposture.

Those who are in the habit of observing the movements of the present day, are aware that there is at this moment a most powerful effort in progress to unsettle the foundations of christian faith, and introduce a semi-infidel philosophy in the place of divine revelation. In this work two classes of men are engaged. The one includes the open enemies of the truth, the other embraces those who have been deceived by the glare of these new doctrines, and are more efficient and successful in the work of mischief, than they who avow themselves and their objects.

Impelled by a strong conviction that duty requires us to expose the tendency of these various doctrines we have devoted considerable space to the word during the year past, and notwithstanding the present indifference to the subject on the part of the religious community, we intend to follow it up. In

the pursuance of this work, we published a communication two weeks ago signed "T. L." demonstrating that the case of Davis, a pretended clairvoyant, is one of the most remarkable instances of delusion or imposture ever exhibited. Professor Bush, having assumed to be the endorser of Davis, very properly feels that his moral or mental sanity is involved in the matter, and desires to be heard in reply. We have therefore allowed him his own space for that purpose and on the fourth page of this paper we give his professed reply to the article of our correspondent.

We ask our intelligent readers to peruse that article with attention, and admire with us the entire absence of all proof of the positions which "T. L." had assailed. Prof. B. commences by saying that he does not regret that an occasion has arisen for him to exhibit the evidence on which he relies.—And then he proceeds through two columns, saying "I affirm it then as a fact," "I affirm it," &c., while there is not the slightest shadow of *evidence* presented from the beginning to the end of his article; nor does the writer pretend to offer any proof that the man Davis has not gathered from books, periodicals, lectures, &c., the "snatches" of "revelations" which he assumes to make. The testimony is nothing more than the naked assertion of a man that he has not read the books from which he professes to make extracts, while the extracts which he does make have been shown to be within his reach, and the rhapsodies which are called scientific lectures and claimed to be original, are mere incoherent jargon, unworthy of the slightest regard. This is proved by the testimony of scientific men who have heard his utterances.

There is one assertion made by Professor Bush which enables the reader to form a proper estimate of the value of his testimony in this matter. In his book, p. 171, he says of Davis:

"I can also testify that having been occasionally present at some of these Lectures, I have heard him quote with the utmost accuracy, from the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, of none of which has he the least knowledge in his normal condition.—He has also quoted long extracts from the Sanscrit, the substance of which I have been able to verify from a French translation of the Vedas. Whether the same thing exists in an English version I have not learned."

In this passage the impression is clearly sought to be made and is made that Professor Bush has heard Davis quoting with the utmost accuracy from the Hebrew and other languages. But "T. L." showed that this

pretended quotation from these languages was nothing more than the repetition of *one word* which he might have picked up, and even in the case of the Greek that the words were anglicised and of common use in newspaper reports. And now Prof. Bush says "It is true that I did not myself hear the utterance of but one Hebrew word"—what then must be our opinion of Professor Bush's state of mind, when after hearing a man repeating a Hebrew word, often seen in English letters, he says that he has "heard him quote with entire accuracy from the Hebrew language," and on such evidence he builds the pretension that the man receives his Hebrew revelations from the spiritual world. We were induced to allow Prof. Bush to make his defence in our columns that it might be shown as it is now, and will be more fully next week, that he has been deluded without the least shadow of reason, and when put on the defence has not even the appearance of an argument on which to build.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, WITH DISEASE OF THE BLOOD.

In the same journal, Dr. Fuller, gives at length the history of this case, and the principal points of interest are—1st. That the blood being microscopically inspected before and after death had taken place, presented, in addition to the natural blood-globules, the appearance of

"A number of abnormal globules, spherical in form, finely granular in appearance, colorless, and apparently possessed of no investing membrane or nucleus. These globules varied greatly in size; some were about the size of ordinary blood corpuscles, but the greater number of them were much larger, some of the largest measured varying from 1-1500 to 1-2000 of an inch in diameter, the blood globules in their immediate vicinity having a diameter of of 1-4500 of an inch. They were so numerous as to constitute about one fourth or even a larger portion, of the entire globules of the blood.

"The mass of the blood after death presented very abnormal characters. The splenic veins and arteries were greatly enlarged, and it was found that all the veins constituting the portal system were enormously dilated, and distended with semi-coagulated blood, of the consistence of that substance which may be squeezed out of a soft pulpy spleen, but of a peculiarly greyish purple color. Some of the omental veins were so dilated as to equal the femoral in size, and their coats were remarkably thin. Further examination proved that all the vessels contained in the abdomen were

greatly dilated, and filled with this same grumous blood."

The writer speculates, without arriving at any positive conclusion, as to the origin and progress of this change, and he usefully indicates the propriety of ascertaining how far a similar condition of the blood exists in all cases of enlarged liver and spleen.

ON THE TREATMENT OF BURSAL DISEASE OF THE KNEE-JOINT.

In a communication to the same journal, Mr. Skey describes the practice which he has found useful in the inconvenient and painful malady known as housemaid's knee. Counter-irritation by blisters he believes an inefficient mode of treating the disease, and excision barbarous and unnecessary. His practice may be learned from the following paragraph:—

"If such amount of inflammation be excited in a diseased bursa as will produce suppurative action, an abscess will form, which may be brought to a crisis, if necessary, by puncture; but in soft or fluid bursæ this crisis is not requisite. The effect of a thread passed through the sac as similar to that of the same agent in the case of hydrocele or ranula—viz: the secretion is absorbed without being discharged by a wound and the cavity is obliterated. But in the hard and consolidated form of the disease, the effect of the thread is that of producing suppuration. The hard mass, as it were, breaks down into a common abscess, which, when punctured, discharges its contents, and heals. In this manner, I have treated diseased bursæ for many years. A common thread of silk should be passed through the centre of the tumour, especially so in the hard form, in order to insure its including the central cavity, for this I believe to be necessary. The time it should be allowed to remain will depend entirely on the effect produced. Occasionally, the tumour shows great indifference to its presence; at other times, and in other persons, smart inflammation follows, accompanied with considerable pain, in the course of a day or two. The inflammation may extend over the front of the joint. The thread should then be removed, and the knee fomented or poulticed; and from that period the disease may date its onward march towards a final cure.—Nothing can be more satisfactory than the steady progress these cases generally make. When the bursa is large and hard, the thread should remain until a good deal of inflammation is produced, even though suppuration be established, which will be indicated by the oozing of pus from the punctures. The thread being then removed, either the

abscess will become more matured, and demand relief from the lancet, or the whole mass of the disease, now become fluid, will undergo gradual absorption. I have cured many cases in the early stage in three weeks, but they more frequently require a month or five weeks, particularly when the absorption of a large mass of lymph forms a necessary part of the process of cure."

When the bursa is too deep to allow of the application of the thread, Mr. Skey recommends injection and pressure. The injection, it may be inferred from Mr. Skey's desultory style of writing, is to be composed of a weak solution of sulphate of zinc.

ANALYSIS OF KIDNEY IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE; VERY LITTLE FAT, BUT AN EXCESS OF ALBUMINOUS AND FIBRINOUS MATTER FOUND.

"Dr. Black read an account of a chemical analysis of Bright's kidney in the advanced stage. The kidneys were larger than in health, and mottled, and to the naked eye presented well-marked appearances of what had been called granular kidney; on inspection with the microscope, however, only very few oil-ovules could be seen.

"355.5 grains of the kidney, after gentle pressure between between folds of linen, were cut into very small and thin pieces, and subjected for two hours to boiling in water, in a Florence flask. He obtained in this manner a milky-looking fluid of the spec. grav. 1008 at 62°, which was filtered.

"147.7 grains of firm residuum remained upon the filter, showing that 207.8 grains of the portion of kidney subjected to boiling had been taken up in solution or suspension by the water.

"No fat or oil-ovules, beyond a mere trace, appeared on the milky looking fluid, which was neutral in its reaction on test paper.

"Half of this fluid was evaporated to dryness, and thirty grains of dry residuum were obtained, which residuum was not at all soluble in ether, but entirely dissolved in liquor potassæ.

"The other half of this fluid was treated with nitric acid, which threw down a cloudy flocculent precipitate.

"The firm matter, weighing 147.7 grains which had resisted the action of boiling water, was digested in pure liquor potassæ: a thick brownish colored solution was thus obtained, which, on being filtered, left ten grains of dense and thready animal fibre upon the filter.

"After filtration, the solution was precipitated by hydrochloric acid; and the white

cloudy precipitate, when dry, weighed thirty grains.

"As the principal results of his analysis, Dr. Black ascertained that one thousand parts of the diseased kidney were composed as follows;—

Albuminous and fibrinous matters	281.6
Hydrogenous constituents . . .	} 718.3
Salts	
Free oil-ovules—a trace . . .	
	1000

"He was disposed to apportion 40 per cent. of the albuminous and fibrinous matters as the healthy constituents of the renal structure, whilst he believed the remainder would represent the adventitious albumen resulting from the pathological state.

"Dr. Black spoke of this as being the first of a series of analyses of the kind which he is about to undertake."

We take the above extract from the proceedings of the Manchester Pathological Society. The conclusions of Dr. Black are highly interesting, and quite opposed to the view which has been lately taken of the nature of Bright's disease—viz: that it is the result of an increase of the fatty elements of the kidney. Dr. Black shows experimentally, that this deposit is absent; it therefore cannot be the cause of the disease: the same experiments show the presence of an excess of albuminous and fibrinous matter. These observations confirm, in a remarkable manner, those made by Dr. Quain on this disease, and published in this journal some time ago.—*Lancet*.

DR. FORBES ON MESMERISM.

The October number of the British and Foreign Medical Review, published in London, quarterly, by Dr. Forbes (author of *Young Physic*), "Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty's Household, Physician Extraordinary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert," contains a long review of Dr. Esdail's "Mesmerism in India, and its practical Application in Surgery and Medicine." Dr. F is a man far advanced in life, and is placed by common consent at the very head of the Medical Profession. Up to the commencement of this year, he has been considered ultra-sceptical in reference to all new things. In the January number, 1846, he made a clean breast of his views upon Medicine, and publicly repudiated the system (Allopathy)

he had all his life pursued. In the number before us, he intimates to the professional brethren that the evidences in favor of Mesmerism can no longer be "philosophically disregarded." We give an extract:

"Having, however, fully admitted the high probability of some of Dr. Esdail's statements concerning the painless character of the surgical operations; and being, indeed from many circumstances, well convinced that a great depression of outward sensibility, if not its temporary abolition, will in some constitutions, result from practice of the Mesmeric art, we will now proceed to the consideration of what we deem to be reasonable corollary, from this admission on our part. We conceive, then, that the evidence attesting the fact of certain abnormal states being induced by Mesmerism, is now of such character that it can no longer be philosophically disregarded by the members of our profession, but that they are bound to meet it in the only way in which alleged facts can satisfactorily be either verified or confuted—by observation and experiment. When it is positively affirmed that the Mesmeric processes will sometimes render a patient utterly insensible to the surgeon's knife. when detailed illustrations of this fact are recorded almost every day, how can we fairly reject such statements, unless we go to Nature, observe for ourselves, and demonstrate the source of the monstrous fallacy that is deluding members of the profession and the public alike? Indeed, we hesitate not to assert that the testimony is now of so varied and extensive a kind, so strong, and in a certain proportion of cases so seemingly unexceptionable, as to authorize us, nay, in honesty to compel us to recommend that an immediate and complete trial of the practice be made in surgical cases. If experience like that which Dr. Esdail relates to us be but true in one-tenth, nay, one-hundredth of its particulars, we hold that a case is made out demanding searching inquiry. If Mesmerism, even in its humbler pretensions, be absolutely untrue, let it be proved to be so. If careful observation and repeated experiment lead to the detection of some hitherto hidden cause of error and mistake that has deluded and mystified the more honest class of Mesmerists, what a service will be rendered to humanity and to truth if this can be proclaimed on perfectly just and adequate grounds. In how much better a position shall we be after investigation for confuting the imposture, if such it shall turn out ultimately to be. than in continuing to treat the subject with contemptuous disregard! Of one thing let us rest assured, not only the

public, but the more sober thinking of the profession will, ere long, hold those at a disadvantage, who, in opposition to facts, apparently well authenticated, can or will but adduce mere unsupported argument, or ridicule.

"There would appear to be to conditions attaching to any novel practice in medicine, independently of the authority by which it comes recommended, that should influence its title to a fair trial; first, the extent of the anticipated benefit, and, second, the degree of possible mischief attending its employment. Now, the promised advantages of Mesmerism is surgical operations correspond with these requirements in an eminent degree. If the statements be corroborated, and if insensibility can be produced artificially, surely the immense acquisition both to operator and patient is obvious at once; and, according to all the evidence that exists upon this subject, mischief very rarely follows the practice of Mesmerism in the event either of success or failure. "I beg to state," says Dr. Esdail, "that I have seen no bad consequences whatever, ensue from persons being operated on in the Mesmeric trance. Cases have occurred in which no pain was felt, even subsequent to the operation, and the wounds healed by the first intention and in the rest I have seen no indication of any injurious consequences to the constitution. On the contrary, it appears to me to have been saved, and that less constitutional disturbance has followed than under any ordinary circumstances. If then good is possibly to ensue, and mischief is but little to be feared from the experiment, why not candidly make it! Assuredly experiments in therapeutics are constantly made on grounds far less reasonable. If a single practitioner of any eminence recommend some novel and heroic treatment in serious disease, multitudes are ready to try it; however perilous to the patient the trial, a priori may appear. Although at the present day, it is pretty well made out that pneumonia, in many instance, will come to a successful issue with little depletion some dozen years since large numbers of the profession, especially in France, did not hesitate, on the recommendation of M. Bouillard, to bleed coup sur coup; and, about twenty years ago, when Dr. Armstrong bled largely, and administered heroic doses of calomel in the incipient stage of fever, many persons felt themselves authorized in adopting the treatment experimentally. Yet, in these instances, a degree of risk to the patient was incurred in the attainment of the possible benefit, and there was, moreover, an uncertainty in deciding

upon the exact nature of the result, which, as regards Mesmerism in surgery, would not be experienced. Again, we say, let it be tried upon patients about to be submitted to the knife; if true, let us have the benefit of it, and if false let the falsehood be demonstrated."

ON ELECTRICITY

CONSIDERED

As a Physiological and Heat-Producing Agent. The purposes answered by food taken into the System, and the Refrigerating influence of Respiration.

BY J. W. LAKE, ESQ., HOLBEACH.

As the theory of animal temperature still remains one of those points in physiology not yet clearly demonstrated, the following suggestions, explanatory of this phenomena, may not prove unacceptable.

A long course of observation has enabled me to arrive at the conclusion that every operation of nature, both in the organic and inorganic kingdoms, is occasioned, either directly or indirectly, by that power or agent already known to us under the term electricity; that this subtle principle acts, as it were, as the link connecting these functions with the fiat of the Creator. Taking this enlarged view of that mysterious power which

"Lives through all life, extends through all extent, Spreads undivided, operates unspent."—POPE.

I have, by identifying it with heat in the inorganic kingdom, been enabled to throw some additional light on many of the physiological functions. But for the identification: Sir David Brewster has proved to us that there are, in the northern hemisphere, two poles of extreme cold, and that these poles are also the magnetic poles or spots at which the needle assumes a perpendicular position. He has shown also that lines drawn equidistant round these poles, are isothermal, or lines of equal temperature. Again: the magnetic equator does not correspond with the terrestrial equator, and the isothermal line follows the course, not of the terrestria but of the magnetic equator. Who then can doubt the intimate relation existing between heat and electricity? and if, coupled with this, we regard the sun as the source of both, we have the conviction of their identity still deeper impressed within us. But more than this, Derbeck has shown us how to convert heat into electricity; and Peltier has taught us how to convert electricity into heat. What more than such proofs can be wanting to convince the most scepti-

cal that heat and electricity are one and the same agent? And if we are at present unable to determine the exact laws which govern its access in these varied states, it is a proof, not that these laws do not actually exist, but rather, that our ignorance and misdirected research have hitherto been a barrier to their discovery. Still, however, as it is of the highest importance to the stability of the theory I am about to propose, that this identity should be completely and undeniably established, I will further trespass upon attention to add what I might almost term a mathematical proof of the fact. For instance, let us take a pound of water at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere; by the passage of a stream of electricity this water is converted into a certain bulk of the mixed gasses, which we must represent by water, the electricity consumed in its transformation. If we combine these gasses so as again to form water, we find no trace of electricity given off, but their reunion is accompanied by an intense degree of heat. Now, as heat and electricity are finite agents, which can neither be created nor destroyed, the questions to be solved are—Where has the electricity gone to?—Where did the heat come from? It is clear that the electricity absorbed in the decomposition of the water has been again given out as heat on the reunion of the gasses; in short, we have it as an established fact that electricity and heat are identical. Now it is by a conversion of electricity into heat that I intend to account for the phenomenon of animal temperature, and it will therefore be necessary for me first to show that the body is continually receiving a supply of that agent.

It is an admitted fact in physiology, that the particles which form our bodies are continually undergoing a change; and although the softer portions are more frequently renewed than bone and cartilage, yet an attempt has been made to fix the average length of time for such change to be effected, and at a low calculation seven years is the time fixed upon—that is, it is computed that in seven years we shall, by means of the nourishment derived from our food, have formed an entirely new body. But during that period, we shall have consumed on a low calculation, between 4000 and 5000 lbs. of solid food. Now the average weight of a man, including fluids, is 150 pounds, and yet, to form a new body, he must consume nearly a couple of tons of solid food, exclusive of liquids, every particle of which is capable of being converted into animal fabric. It is evident, then, that while food serves to nourish our frames there must be

some other great purpose answered by it, or nature must have been very remiss in her workmanship. The size, too, of the therapeutic duct, the channel by which nutriment is received into the system, bears a very small proportion to the bulk of food necessary to appease the sensations of hunger.—It is clear, then, that while nutrition is a very necessary function, it is yet only secondary to some other great end which the bulk of food is destined to answer. For if we refuse to admit this mode of argument, if we consider nutrition as the only service derivable from food, and then see, as is above shown, that a man must take thirty ounces of food to supply one ounce of waste—do we not perceive at once a great apparent departure of nature from the admirable and economic system in which all her operations are conducted? Are we not compelled to exclaim with the poet—

“Reasoning I oft admire,
How Nature, wise and frugal could commit
Such disproportions”—MILTON.

Now as electricity is elicited by chemical decomposition and as chemical decomposition of the food occurs immediately it is received into the stomach, in the process called digestion, there is every reason to suppose that the purpose which a bulk of food is destined to serve, is, to afford by its decomposition a sufficient supply of animal electricity; and this seems to be, in a great measure, borne out by observation. Food is very variable in its nature. Spirits afford a large amount of heat while burning—a proof that their chemical decomposition in the stomach affords a large amount of electricity. Meat and all kinds of stimulating and animal food afford a much greater supply of this agent than does a bread or vegetable diet. Hence we find that a great drinker is but a little eater; and why? He supplies a sufficiency of electricity from spirituous liquors, and he therefore only requires a small amount of solid food to answer the purposes of nutrition. A person living on a good supply of animal food requires much less bulk than those compelled to subsist wholly on vegetable diet. The bulk of a good meat meal is very disproportionate to the mess of oatmeal porridge consumed by the Highlander, or the potatoe diet of the Irishman. Food, then, is intended to serve the great purpose of keeping alive the vital spark, by supplying the subtle agent on which its existence depends; and this carries with it the conviction, that it is the electricity thus eliminated that constitutes the nervous agent, and that it is a diminution of this subtle principle in our system that oc-

casions the sensation of hunger; for we cannot suppose for a moment that this motion arises from any wasting of the body requiring reparation, whilst the languor and debility occasioned by abstinence, and the soul-reviving invigoration produced by refreshment, clearly point out that muscular debility, and not muscular diminution, was the cause of hunger, and that it was a fresh supply of animal spirit, and not animal fabric, that was needed.

We have the stomach, then, as the laboratory in which the vital agent is eliminated, and we must view the brain, not with Dr. Arnott, in the light of a galvanic battery, but merely as a receptacle or reservoir, in which this agent is received, and from which it is dispensed—the par vagum, or pneumogastric nerves, being the medium of communication. This view will readily explain to us why a state of collapse, or deficiency of nervous energy should be occasioned by a blow upon the stomach, as also the unpleasant sensations, termed headach, produced in the brain, when, by means of spirits or high seasoned food received into the stomach, too great a quantity of the vital agent has been directed to it. Now, with regard to animal temperature, space will not permit me to allude individually to the various theories which have been put forward explanatory of this phenomenon; but classing them as those which refer the source of heat to the changes occurring in the lungs during respiration, and as those which refer it to the contractions and dilatations of the heart and arteries, I will briefly endeavor to prove their fallacy.

Respiration is essentially a cooling process. Witness the respiration of a dog, who perspires almost solely by the tongue, and whose quick panting respiration is the chief means of cooling its overheated body. I do not for a moment deny that the decarbonization of the blood is attended by an evolution of heat; but I assert that the heat thus produced is insufficient even to raise the bulk of air inspired from the temperature of the atmosphere to that of the lungs, and as the expired air is of a temperature equal to that of the body, it follows that at every expiration heat must be carried off, and that the process, so far from imparting heat, is one of the means by which the cooling of our bodies is effected. Another class of theorists suppose, with Dr. Winn, that the alternate contractions and dilatations of the heart's arteries prove an efficient source of animal temperature, in the same manner as that a piece of caoutchouc becomes heated when suddenly stretched. But are these theorists aware that heat is a finite agent, and must have a source? That

if this contraction and dilatation produced heat, in the absence of any chemical change taking place in the parts themselves, this heat must be derived from the surrounding parts, and therefore this process, while it might, perhaps, elicit heat, could not in any way be considered as its generator.

The only theory worthy of consideration is that proposed by that eminent physiologist, Sir Benjamin Brodie, whose experiments have clearly proved that animal temperature is dependent entirely upon the nervous system. But increased nervous excitement is attended not only with increased temperature but also with increased circulation and increased respiration; and this accounts for the error into which so many have fallen in searching for the cause in these latter functions. Assuming, then, electricity to be identical with the nervous agent, the following I conceive to be the *modus operandi* of its heat-producing properties;—we find throughout the system that the necessary apparatus for carrying on organic life consists in a vein, an artery, and a nerve. The nerve conveying the peculiar principle of vitality, exerts a decomposing property, and effects a decomposition of the parts to which it is directed, the results of which are taken up by the veins, which here act the part of scavengers of the body, while the arteries furnish fresh matter to be converted into animal fabric; and it is the chemical combinations which here take place that prove the efficient source of animal heat. This I consider to be the *modus operandi* of the healthy state. Now the production of heat in fever appears to arise from a different source, and I should conceive it to be in great measure dependent upon the immediate conversion of the nervous agent into heat, arising from the nerves being too highly charged, in the same way that a wire becomes red hot if it be insufficient to conduct the amount of electricity attempted to be passed along it. But then the question arises—Where does the electricity originally come from? In fevers no food is taken. Though in the healthy state, the stomach is the chief source of supply, still there are other channels by which this agent can be received into the system—the pointed fibres of the hair, for instance, thus explaining the good effects resulting from shaving the head, and insulating it by an oilskin cap with the use of evaporating lotions, which all prove such serviceable remedies in the severer forms of febrile affections.

Now if nervous influence be the source of heat, mental emotions, which produce such sudden changes in the nervous system, should also exert an influence over the temperature of the body, and we find that a

sudden flush or a death-like chillness are the effects of the exciting or depressing passions. For instance, in the case of extreme fright there is generally a loss of heat, accompanied with contractions of the muscles, and a bristling sensation of the hair. Painters in depicting this emotion, have invariably done so by these characteristics! and Shakspeare, one of the greatest observers and analyzers of man that has appeared, especially alludes to them.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul: freeze thy young blood!
And make—
Each individual hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

Now, in this bristling sensation, the veriest tyro in electrical science cannot fail to observe an electrical phenomenon—the escape of electricity by the pointed fibres of the hair, whilst the loss of heat indicates the loss of electricity, and the contraction of the muscles indicates its passage. This, too, affords a convincing proof that the mental and physical agents are the same. Here mental emotion produces physical disturbance; in that physical disturbance we recognise electricity, and therefore we conclude that this agent is productive alike of our mental and corporeal faculties; that the human mind is mysteriously connected with it; in short, that electricity is the vital principle. That electricity is the vital agent is an idea by no means new or original; but the causes which have presented a more clear demonstration of the fact have been the limited views which philosophers have taken of this mighty agent. The snap and the spark have been too much regarded as the sole test of its presence, and therefore when they have recognised it in the rolling thunder and withering lightning of the tempest they have failed to discern it in the secret power that governs the reins of the whirlwind, or in its milder character, as the instrumental means of tempering and regulating climate, and as producing by its varied action, all that is delightful, mournful, or terrible in Nature. They have traced it as the silent agent, which, deep in the bowels of the earth, is productive of mineral formation; but they have forgotten to follow its workings through the various grades of vegetable and animal life, till they should arrive at the crowning feature of creative skill—man.

"Connexion exquisite of distant worlds!
Distinguish'd link in being's endless chain!
Midway from nothing to the Deity."—YOUNG.

To study man aright, he must be considered, not as a machine, complete and perfect

in itself, but as a being connected with external objects, and influenced by external causes; as a part, in short, of that creation, of which it is happily said, that

"One common soul
Inspires, and feeds, and animates the whole."—
DRYDEN.

This is the view which a philosopher must take of creation, before he can comprehend its mysteries; this is the only means by which he will be enabled to penetrate into the secret recesses of Nature; and although the possession of the Promethean fire must ever be ranked with the impossibilities of the elixir vitæ and philosopher's stone, yet Nature, viewed in this light, will open up to us new themes for our admiration, new wonders for our amazement, and as the great scheme of creation becomes more unfolded to our view, we shall exclaim in the impassioned language of Byron.

"Are not the mountains, waves, and skies, a part
Of me, and of my soul, as I of them?"

HOLBEACH, OCT. 1846.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. C. J. B. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT.

October 20th, 1846.

This was the first meeting of the new Society. The rooms (No. 21 Regent-street) were crowded. Among the gentlemen present we noticed, Drs. Copland, Babington, Clendinning, Benco Jones, Roget, Owen Rees, Barlow, Bennett, Ramsbotham, Lever, Hughes, Golding Bird, Johnson, Peacock—Messrs. Arnott, Ltston, Benjamin Phillips, Partridge, Macmurdo, Kingdon, Hilton, Simon, Cock, Hewett, Fuller, Crisp, Critchett, Dalrymple, Poland, Busk, &c.

The President opened the proceedings with the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,—In opening the public proceedings of the Pathological Society of London, in this first year of its existence, I cannot but feel the painful disproportion between the vastness and importance of the objects which are contemplated in its formation and my power to do them due justice. But the obvious merits of our cause set aside all personal considerations, and confiding in

their own greatness and strength, rather than in my feeble advocacy of them on this occasion, I beg to submit to your attention a few remarks on the uses and difficulties of the study of pathology, and the modes in which the proceedings of this Society are calculated to advance it.

That practical medicine, as a science, and as an art, is a most intricate and difficult subject, will be admitted by all who have conscientiously engaged in its pursuit,—from the zealous student, who, when he leaves the comparatively easy and pleasant paths of the introductory sciences, struggles in the thickets of the practical department to the veteran practitioner, who after much toil and disappointment in trying to thread the labyrinth, has been compelled to work his way by some short cut of empirical routine.

That practical medicine is unsatisfactory, as well as difficult, is obvious, not only from the notorious popularity of empiricism, in any new form, but also from the avowed scepticism in its utility, of many who stand high in the profession, and, I lament to add, from the desertion from its ranks of some few estimable men into the erratic bands of homœopathy, hydropathy, mesmerism, or some such specious chimera.

It would detain you too long were I to go through all the steps of the argument, by which, as I think, it may be proved that one, if not the great reason why the study of medicine is so difficult and so unsatisfactory is because it has hitherto been taught and treated too metaphysically,—too much by closet speculation,—too much by book description, mystified, or cramped, as this often is, by a vague or Procrustean phraseology. derived from ages in which it would be vain to expect language commensurate with the advanced knowledge of the present day.—Too little has been done by physical demonstration—too little by appeals to the senses—too little by direct observation and experiment—too little by habits of that careful and accurate investigation of phenomena, to which, alone, Nature discloses her truths.—Hence the knowledge obtained by the student is that of abstract kind that helps him little at the bedside of the patient. It has not upon it the stamp of Nature; he finds much more or much less than what he expects from the description of others, and his senses are unpractised to discern for himself.—Herefrom arise confusion, vacillation, and failure in practice; and distrusting all scientific medicine, he either falls into a narrow routine of empiricism, or becomes a ready advocate for any partial hypothesis which applies some universal remedy, or easy line of treatment to all diseases.

We want then the means of rendering the study and science of medicine more personal and practical, more a subject of individual observation and demonstration; and for this end, we look first, to clinical medicine, and guided by the experience and applied skill of former observers, our understanding enlightened by the standard truths of anatomy and physiology, our senses sharpened and aided by all that optics, acoustics, hydraulics, mechanics, and chemistry can do for us, we examine signs and symptoms, and make ourselves acquainted with disease in the living body. But our research stops not here: we pursue disease even to the field of its triumph in death; and there in the sad havoc which the destroyer has made in the organization, we find out the mode of his warfare, trace out his weapons and plans of attack, and thus prepared, seek for means of counteracting them in due time.

Such appears to be the proper method of study; but we soon find new difficulties in carrying it out. Those encountered in clinical medicine I pass by, and proceed briefly to notice the chief difficulties in the study of pathological anatomy.

One great cause of the difficulty of mastering morbid anatomy is its great variety and the want of means to illustrate it by demonstration. No one questions the necessity of demonstrations and actual dissection, in order to obtain a due knowledge of healthy anatomy, and much time and labor are properly bestowed on these studies. Yet one healthy body dissected is a type of all.—It is quite different with morbid anatomy: disease and its results present infinite varieties, which yet require to be seen to be properly understood; and no one can hope to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of the anatomy of disease without witnessing post-mortem examinations for a series of years. The ordinary career of a student at a hospital enables him to see but a tithe of this extensive subject; and even hospital physicians, with years of experience, are frequently encountering something new. I have myself been at the work a quarter of a century, and have assisted in the examination of more than two thousand bodies, yet even now I rarely attend one without finding out something that is new and instructive. How little chance is there, then, for practitioners to become conversant with this most instructive branch of medical science, with their scanty opportunities, reduced, too, as they are, by want of time and inclination for the pursuit, and by the difficulties arising from popular prejudice!—*Lancet*.

THE DISSECTOR.

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1847.

NO. 2.

ALLOPATHY:

OR, OLD PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

A SYNOPSIS,

Containing a short abstract of the most practical articles; and showing at a glance the most important indications of treatment by different writers, within the last six months of the year 1846.

Diseases Affecting the System generally.

FEVERS—Typhus.—Besides light, ventilation, and good air, shave the head; apply four or six leeches to the temples, which will not be contra-indicated even with general debility, requiring the exhibition of wine; do not apply intense cold. If insomnia persist, this local depletion acts, as in some forms of ophthalmia, by relieving the distended capillaries, while tonics, at the same time, give them and the general circulation, strength. If you decide on applying cold instead of ice, take a single fold of linen, dipped in cold lotion. Do not continue the use of opium unless it procure sleep, or it will act injuriously upon the nutritive functions, both secretion and excretion. If the tongue be moist, and urine abundant, give opium if required; but if it become dry and brown in the centre, urine high colored and scanty, and the nutritive and secretive functions be deranged, opium will act as a poison, and mask your diagnosis. Hyosciamus, as it does not interfere with these functions, will be more advisable. In the coma, without strong vascular action, use blisters rather than persist in bleeding; the blistering plaster may be cut in strips of an inch wide and applied from ear to ear. Counter-irritation, also, by means of croton oil and ung. hydrarg. mixed, may be used. Look well to the bladder; do not trust to nurses, and, when necessary, introduce the catheter. Mark well the crisis, as shown by the secretion of urate of ammonia, or urea, or by long sleep and perspiration; where the latter is too profuse, about the sixteenth or seventeenth day, there is much risk. In common inflammatory fever, it is advantageous about the second or third day, but in typhus it depresses the system to extreme exhaustion. (Dr. Corrigan, p. 1.)

Diarrhœa should not be stopped too soon. Let the bowels be well cleansed. Give a little magnesia or lime water, or, after repeated dejections, the cretaceous remedies, with opium. If too violent, stop it by calomel and opium; a

grain, half, or quarter doses may be given at intervals, according to circumstances. If there be attendant tenesmus or dysentery, give an opium enema; and in the worst cases it may be composed of three or four grains of acet. of lead, and a half or one grain of acet. of morphia, with an ounce and a half of aq. distillata. For the typhoid fever after diarrhœa, the best treatment is the expectant. Allow plenty of fresh air, and cool, simple diluents to drink. Change the bed linen frequently, and often sponge or douse the skin all over with cold water, if practicable. Consider it a rule, that what is agreeable to the patient is useful, and allow him in reason what he likes. If head symptoms be present, use the cold douche: wrap the patient up to his neck in a blanket, and pour three or four pitchers full of water from a height of a few feet upon the head three or four times a day. Apply counter-irritants to the neck, or behind the ears, in extreme cases. Arrest any irritation of the bowels which proves debilitating, with the cretaceous mixture, 3j., every three or four hours. Where there is aphthæ, wash the affected parts with a lotion, composed of two grains of the nitrate of silver, a few drops of nitric acid, and eight ounces of distilled water. For the diarrhœa which supervenes, give small doses of sulphate of quinine, sulphuric acid, and one-sixth gr. doses of sulph. copper, dissolved in any suitable vehicle; or acetate of lead combined with opium, or acetate of morphia in pills, made with bread-crumbs. These also may be administered in enemata. (Dr. Laycock, p. 32.)

Iron in fever may be given in form of mist. ferri. c., made with the sesqui-carbonate of ammonia instead of carbonate of potash, in cases of urgent debility, as soon as gastric disturbance will admit, and where an adynamic condition of constitution and sinking of the vital power is threatened, which is evinced by a dull or dusky color of the eruption, and a cool state of the skin. The iron may also be combined with the valerian. If coma supervene, turpentine internally, or by enema, as recommended by Dr. Copland, is valuable. Symptoms of inflammatory fever contra-indicate the use of iron. (Mr. Tuckwell, p. 40.)

SCROFULA.—Iodide of iron in syrup, four grs. in twenty-four hours, continued not longer than a fortnight or three weeks at a time, then give aperients, and resume the iodine. The hydri-

odate of potash may be given more freely. Chloride of barium is very useful in cases of tallow-like complexions, pale tongue, and languid circulation, with irritability of the mucous surfaces. Make a solution of one gr. to 3j. distilled water, and ten drops of tinct. gent. c., then take half oz. twice a day, and increase the dose if necessary to three grains daily.

Hydrochlorate of lime, 3i. to 3xx. aq. dist., and give a teaspoonful in milk two or three times a day. The dose may be increased to two teaspoonfuls. It, as well as the alkalies and burnt sponge, is of doubtful value.

Cod-liver oil is useful by improving digestion and nutrition, rather than by the specific value of the iodine or bromine it may contain. (M. Phillips, p. 121.)

In Scrofulous abscesses, white swelling, chronic eczema, goitre, ulcerated ganglia, herpes, lichen, ulcerated lupus, maculæ, ophthalmia (chronic) complicated with ulcerating keratitis, have received much benefit by treatment with the new triple compound of chlorine, iodine, and mercury. "Iodhydrargirite de chlorure mercureux." (M. Rochard, p. 124.)

GOUT.—Mr. Donovan strongly recommends Sir Everard Home's formula for the procuration of the most active and best effects of the powers of colchicum. He directs two pounds of recent bulbs to be macerated with twenty-four ounces of sherry wine in a gentle heat for six days. He, however (with Professor Quadri), thinks the use of the proximate principle, colchicina, would be the most invariable in strength and therapeutic effect. If Sir E. Home's formula should be adopted, it should be kept in two states, one with the deposit and the other without it. He says, colchicum bulbs contain both extractive and mucilage; when the vinous solution is strained and allowed to stand, a considerable deposit is soon separated. This deposit, he adds, is not only active, but virulent, as six grains given to a dog produced twenty-four hours' vomiting and purging. It operates in every respect like the eau medicinal, in removing the pains of the gout. It may be given in small doses first, and increased to 90 drops. The seeds beaten into a mass with mucilage, and divided into pills, act as a brisk cathartic, and give complete relief in facial neuralgia. The acetum colchici, neutralized with magnesia, and combined with some sulphate of magnesia, is considered by Sir C. Scudamore, the best formula for gout, as it is inoffensive to the stomach, and certain in its effects on the bowels. Dose 3ss. to 3iss. (Mr. Donovan, p. 135.)

LAND SCURVY.—Dr. McNab employs mineral and vegetable acids; preparations of iron; bitters, as cinchona, chyraetta, wine, beer, &c. He says the only curative is change of air, and that death is nearly certain without it. It is the "ultima et unica remedia." (p. 126.)

Affections of the Nervous System.

TETANUS. *Traumatic*.—In the early stage give calomel and opium; which failing to relieve, calomel three grs., tartarised antimony half a gr., opium two gr., every three hours, and

a double dose every night. An enema in the morning. (Mr. Greenhow, p. 54.)

Owing to an attempt to extract a tooth. It was broken when the patient had hardly recovered from the menstrual state; it recurred, however, before the tetanus subsided, but there was not complete freedom from it until the menstruation ceased. On the 3d day blistered from the temple to the chin, and the blister dressed with an ointment of ung. hydrarg. and morph. mur. Bags of ice were applied to the whole track of the spine, and one gr. of morph. mur. was given every hour until stertorous breathing was induced. (Dr. M'Girr, p. 52.)

TRISMUS NASCENTIUM.—As much one of the opprobria medicorum as ever, both as to its pathology and its treatment. Post mortem examination, with the consideration of the peculiar relationships of the excito-motor system of nerves, can alone lead to a just estimate of its true cause, and point to its proper treatment. Curling found "increased vascularity in the substance of, and in the membranes enveloping the upper part of the spinal cord." So also Dr. Thompson of Philadelphia. Billard found "an effusion of a quantity of coagulated blood in the spine, from a rupture of the minute vessels of the medulla—a spinal apoplexy." Dr. Sims points out a remarkable irregularity in the feeling of the bones:—"The child had lain, during the whole of its illness, exactly in one position, the weight of the head resting wholly on the os occipitis; the latter pushed in upon the brain, being overlapped for a quarter of an inch or more along the whole course of the lambdoidal suture, by the edges of the ossa parietalia; the superficial posterior vessel full of black blood, and a coagulum occupying the whole length of the cord, enveloping perfectly the medulla; spinal veins full of black blood. Treatment to consist in the removal of immediate or remote causes of the congestion, by care as to the position of the child's head, by placing it on its side, so as to take off the weight of the body from the occipitis. (Dr. Sims, p. 31.)

HYDROCEPHALUS.—The external application of mercury may be ordered to be rubbed in or smeared on the leg (inside) every twelve hours, and covered with a stocking made to tie lightly above the knee. Small doses of iodide of potassium (one gr. every three or four hours) may also be given. (Braithwaite, p. 133.)

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Whilst the tongue and mouth are moist, and urine abundant, don't be afraid of giving opium for the purpose of procuring sleep when needed; but be careful if these symptoms are not present. (Dr. Corrigan, p. 27.)

PARALYSIS.—Besides other modes of treatment, make use of electro-magnetism, which may be useful in

1st.—Partial paralysis from congestion. Time, friction, change of air, strychnia, and restoration of the general health, may succeed; or electro-magnetism, applying one of the conductors, covered with wet linen, over the trunk of the largest nerve of the affected part, and the other, similarly prepared, over the region of

the palsied muscle, for some minutes. The remedy may be continued for some time.

2d.—Paralysis of muscles supplied by the portio dura.

3d.—Local paralysis, involving the whole or part of a limb from exposure to cold. One conductor to be placed over the lower cervical spinal region, the other passed down the arm.

4th.—Paralysis affecting one side of the body or a single limb, the result of exhaustion. This case was a lady of weak and strumous diathesis, and was exhausted by nursing, the left arm becoming palsied. Under generous diet, weaning and electro-magnetism, the paralysis was cured.

5th.—Paralysis from hæmorrhage or enervation.

6th.—Rheumatic paraplegia. One conductor being pressed against the sacrum, the other placed in a basin of salt and water, in which the feet are immersed.

7th.—Paraplegia from sitting too long in the bent position, as at the desk, or any cause which keeps the body bent forwards. Due nourishment, rest in the recumbent position, iron or zinc, and electro-magnetism, subsequently, will generally succeed.

Cautions.—Electro-magnetism acts most effectually in cases of recent attack. In old standing cases, the remedy must be perseveringly applied, or no benefit will accrue. Do not use this remedy because paralysis exists. In truly organic lesion it may often be mischievous, especially where there is subacute inflammation, or a highly irritable state of the spinal marrow. (Dr. G. Bird, p. 55.)

In obstinate paralysis after apoplexy give brucine, a centigramme (1-154 gr. Fr.=1-6th gr. avoir.) in infusion of arnica; increase the dose one centigramme daily, until its effects are evident, and then proceed discretionally. (M. Bricheteau, p. 59.)

ANÆSTHESIA.—Treated by electro-magnetism, and cured by the application twenty-two times, from an hour and a half to two hours sitting each time. The current passed down the whole spine half an hour; then from each side of the sacrum to each foot for half an hour; then from the spine to the abdomen for half an hour. (Mr. Christophers, p. 58.)

EPILEPSY.—Iodide of potassium three grains three times a day, and the mouth to be affected by blue pill. (Dr. White, p. 65.)

SCIATICA.—Treated with moxas. Tincture of guaiacum and aconite was prescribed, and the dose increased. Aconite plaster over the seat of pain. Cupping over the part, and afterwards two grs. calomel and one gr. opium; then a mixture of vin. colchici and tinct. aconite: lastly, six moxas; since which the case has done well. (Dr. A. T. Thomson, p. 59.)

NEURALGIA.—Apply a blister as soon as possible to the trunk of the nerve, and sprinkle upon the surface from half a grain to a grain of morphia every morning. Attend to the general health at the same time, giving internally every night pil. hyd., pil. aloes, ext. acet. colchici, aa. gr. iij., and five grains of iodide of potassium thrice a day in any convenient vehicle. This endermic method has succeeded

when leeches, blisters, moxas, belladonna, arsenic, iron, iodine, turpentine, and guaiacum have entirely failed. (Dr. White, p. 61.)

When other treatment (as valerianate of zinc and quinine, &c.) fails, try a very strong decoction of coffee at the commencement of each paroxysm of pain. (M. Piorry, p. 62.)

CHOREA.—As the causes are various, so the treatment must be according to the circumstances of each; for the weak and delicate, ill-fed, and ill-clothed, half a dr. rhubarb macerated twelve hours in port wine; and in quantity, given according to the age of the patient, three times a day. If a loaded condition of the bowels, or worms, or improper aliment, purgatives and a strict attention to dietary. If connected with absence or deficiency of catamenia, cupping on the loins, hip-bath, aloetic purgatives, and a combination of steel, ammonia, and aloes. If an inflammatory affection of the pericardium, antiphlogistics, cupping, leeches, blisters, calomel, antimony, opium. If from inflammatory thickening of the spinal theca, or disease of the brain, local and general treatment on common principles. The mineral tonics appear to possess nearly equal advantages, but the cases for their application must be peculiarly chosen, and then the benefit will be enhanced by combination with the vegetable tonics and purgatives. Electricity is of very doubtful efficacy. (Dr. Hughes, p. 290.)

Cleanse the bowels, and give the following:—R. Ferri subcarb. sacch., sodæ bicarb., aa. gr. ij. pulv. aromat. gr. j. ft. pulv. ter in die sumendus. Use the tepid shower bath, and if the above powder does not what is expected, try oxid. zinci, sacchari albi, aa. gr. iij.; M. ter in die sumendus, and increase the dose if necessary. (Dr. Bellingham, p. 62.)

HYSTERIA.—Often accompanied with retention of urine from spasm about the neck of the bladder. Evacuate the large intestines, by an injection of turpentine and assafoetida. Use the cold hip-bath, and cold douche. Regulate the catamenial function, and then give stimulating tonics, good diet, warm clothing, and exercise. (Dr. Todd, p. 63.)

Give the pil. galb. co. when the large intestines are disordered, as shown by pain in the left side. (Dr. Munk, p. 63.)

Give valerianate of zinc. (Dr. Lever, p. 64.)

SPINA BIFIDA, Operation for.—The base of the tumor may be compressed between two rods of wood directed in the line of the vertebral column, and at first brought into single apposition; then punctured with the trocar, and as the cyst empties, the pieces of wood may be more approximated, so as to bring the two surfaces of the serous membrane into contact. The rods may be removed on the tenth day, and on the fifteenth the second ligature may probably fall off. (M. Latil de Timecour, p. 159.)

As some constitutional symptoms frequently supervene upon operations for spina bifida, too much precaution cannot be taken to secure the evacuation of the sac as gradually and in as constant a manner as possible; and the opera-

tion which appears the most suitable for attaining the end should be adopted, and, above all, timely put in practice. (Mr. Dumville, p. 160.)

TOOTHACHE; New Remedy for.—Cold saturated solution of camphor in æther, to which a few drops of liquor ammonia are added. (M. Cottureau, p. 324.)

Caries of the Teeth.—Scrape out the entire of the softened carious part, and rub its anterior with a saturated solution of nitrate of silver, or with pulverized nitrate made wet. (p. 197.)

Affections of the Circulatory System.

ARTERIES, Wounds of.—On treatment of wounds of arteries, observe as follows:

1st.—No operation to be done upon a wounded artery unless it bleeds.

2d.—That no operation is to be done for a wounded artery in the first instance, but at the spot injured, unless such operation be impracticable.

Brachial.—If compression do not suffice, bare the vessel, and place a ligature above and below the wound. If above the edge bicipital aponeurosis, cut down, place one ligature just above the seat of injury; do not open the aneurismal sac, nor look for the vessel below it; use moderate pressure along the sac; observe the horizontal position, and, if necessary, deplete.

Ulnar, trunk of, upper third.—Cut boldly down upon it through the muscular structure, and apply a ligature above and below. In wounds of the ulnar in the hand, secure always by ligature.

Radial.—Tie where practicable; where not, try compression; but if swelling of the hand prevent this, tie the radial above, and compress the ulnar or the brachial itself from time to time, or, as a last resource, the ulnar may also be tied. If bleeding still recur, do not amputate, but cut carefully down to the metacarpal bone and finger to give more room, and let amputation be your last resource.

Treat wounds of the foot on the same principles.

Hand or Foot.—Dilatation of the external wound, and ligature above and below. If not practicable, then use compression on the principal trunk, and a graduated compress and bandage on the wound.

Aneurismal Varix, or Varicose Aneurism.—When obliged to perform the operation, either from great increase of swelling or anxiety of the patient, cut freely down to the artery, and place upon it a ligature above and one below.

Tying of Arteries.—1. When the *axillary* artery is injured below the giving off the subscapular and p. circumflex, branches, place a ligature below, but not immediately below, the latter branch. Where it occurs from a sloughing state of stump, tie the artery in the first instance, and if that prove unsuccessful, amputate. 2. If from *femoral*, judge well the part from which the bleeding comes; mark the

shortest distance from the face of the stump at which compression arrests the hæmorrhage, and there apply the ligature, but if it be just above the a. profunda, amputate, if the strength of the patient will admit. 3. If *after amputation at the shoulder joint*, cut down through the great pectoral muscle, and place the ligature anywhere below the clavicle. The same principles are alike applicable where danger arises by oozing from the surface of the stump, not capable of being suppressed by pressure. 4. Where a small vessel (the branch of a much larger) bleeds, take up the branch, and not the trunk, if possible. 5. Where the bleeding artery can be seen at the bottom of the wound, cut down upon it, and place a ligature around it, both above and below the artery. 6. Hesitate before tying the *external iliac* for wounds of the femoral; and keep in view the general principle of tying arteries as near as possible to the bleeding points. If bleeding recur, the operation must then be boldly executed, even if the iliac artery had been previously tied. 7. The operation of applying a ligature upon the *axillary* artery itself, at the part injured (in all cases of wounds, and in all cases of recent circumscribed or diffused aneurismal swellings, the consequence of wounds), is the substitute which ought in all cases to supersede that of ligature upon the *subclavian*. 8. If the *femoral* artery be divided by a fracture of the femur, operation will generally be required, and always so if the fracture be a comminuted one. If puncture made by such fracture give rise to aneurism, treat first the fracture and then the aneurism.

If consequent mortification proceeds unchecked, and there be much constitutional disturbance, arrest it first, and let the line of separation be well observed. Where there is much weakness, or irritability of constitution, defer the operation, particularly if there be hope of the patient becoming stronger and more tranquil. If mortification has once stopped, and again begins to spread, amputation will give a chance of life. 9. Never apply the tourniquet for aneurism, or wounded artery, but compress it with the hand. 10. To promote collateral circulation after a large artery has been tied, rub the part below gently with the hands for several hours, or for three or four days, relaxing during sleep. 11. If the external wound, which has reached the artery, has healed for weeks or months, give rise to a diffused or circumscribed aneurism, treat it as an aneurism occurring from an internal cause, but with this difference, that as the artery is sound, the operation may be performed close to the tumor. (Mr. Guthrie, p. 159—162.)

ANEURISM.—On this subject we notice the accidental discovery, by a patient of Dr. Harrison, of the application of a number of clamps (such as used by joiners and cabinet-makers, to secure their glued wood-work), along the course of the artery, proving it not to be necessary completely to arrest the pulsation in the tumor: but by causing a lessened current of blood through it, produce coagulation and a contraction of the sac. (Mr. Wilde, p. 172.)

Dr. Bellingham applies two compressing instruments upon separate parts of the limb, one tightened, the other not; and by thus alternating the pressure, producing the same effect as if constant compression were maintained at one point, the patient being enabled to bear it for a much longer period than other instruments. (p. 172.)

Ligature of Arteries, without dividing the Middle and Internal Coats.—Chelius considers it unnecessary to draw the ligature so tight as is commonly recommended, but only so much so, that the whole of the internal coat be brought in close contact, and that the ligature should indent the external coat of the vessel. (Chelius, p. 167.)

Torsion of Arteries, Effects of.—Torsion, by producing obliteration of the vessel, either by coagulation, and simultaneous assimilation of all the three coats at the spot, or by the slow and insensible contraction, as by ligature, converts the arterial tube into an impervious cord. It is adapted to small arteries of the fourth or fifth order, radial, ulnar, tibial, intercostal, cervical, thoracic, external pudic, spermatic, digitals. Seize them with forceps, close the instrument and twist in the fingers, three, four, or six times in the same direction, and then abandon them, or return to the operation if not sufficiently twisted. Care must be taken to seize the whole calibre of the vessel; to take sufficient hold; not to include the surrounding textures; and so to twist them that the proper coats are ruptured, but not so much that the cellular coat is also broken. Its advantages are simplicity and celerity, no assistance being necessary, and its not leaving foreign bodies in the wound. (Dr. Porta, p. 177.)

Galvano-puncture in Aneurism.—The galvanic current should be directly transmitted through the blood itself by two opposing points. Employ fine steel needles, three inches long, and as they burn or cauterize the skin, or lose their electricity, coat them, before application, with gum lac, or cutler's varnish. The extremities of the needles should cross each other in the tumor, and when the latter is of large size, multiply the points, so that the nuclei of coagulation may pass into one common clot. They should pass into the tumor obliquely or perpendicularly, opposed to the current of blood. The application of the galvanic current may be made each time ten or twelve minutes; by this time the tumor will feel hard, and the pulsation cease: after this, supply compression, or a bladder of ice, to complete the cure. It is suggested for the cure also of varix, erectile and con-sanguineous tumors, &c. (M. Petrequin, p. 182.)

Mr. Hamilton has tried it in a case of carotid aneurism. He passed fine gold needles coated with shell lac, an inch long, through the inner and outer sides of the tumor, and made them to touch in the centre; then used Smee's battery, with twelve pairs of plates, gradually applied. After fifteen minutes, pulsation became less, the tumor firmer, and, at the end of twenty minutes, complete coagulation was evident, as the tumor was solid and the pulsation was imperceptible. (Hamilton, p. 184.)

Simple Puncture without Electricity.—By simply passing needles through the tumor (transfixing) and leaving them in twenty-four hours. With one needle a fibrinous coagulum was formed, attached to the side of the artery, which Dr. Naimais thinks would have changed into a solid cord, and filled the interior of the vessel, if the animal (a horse) had lived long enough. He thinks the needle caused a slower motion of the blood at the part where the needle passed through the tumor, and collected around it the deposit of fibrine. Its facility and simplicity are its recommendations over galvano-puncture, &c. (Dr. Giacinto Namais, p. 186.)

Ligature of Left Subclavian within the Scalenus Muscle.—Lay the patient on a low bed, with the head and shoulders raised, and the face turned to the right side. Make an incision three and a half inches long, on the inner edge of the mastoid muscle, terminating at the sternum, and dividing the integuments and platysma myoides.

Make a second incision from the last, horizontally, towards the sternal extremity of the clavicle, two and a half inches long. Dissect the flap of integuments and platysma upwards and inwards, so as to lay bare the sterno-mastoid. Pass a director under this muscle, and divide the sternal and half the clavicular attachments with a bistoury. Turn these portions up, so as to show the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid muscles, and the jugular vein beneath the fascia: also a portion (in this case) of the aneurismal sac, strongly pulsating. Divide the fascia with the handle of the scalpel and fingers, and pass down the inner side of scalenus anticus, carefully avoiding the internal jugular vein, thoracic duct, and phrenic nerve, until the finger reaches the artery and recognises well its pulsation. Detach the artery very deliberately, so as to avoid wounding the thoracic duct and pleura, and pass the aneurismal needle, in this case Sir Philip Crampton's, under it, with the point and ligature upwards. Catch and secure the ligature, tying it securely with the point of the forefinger, in the bottom of the wound, and, to be satisfied that the artery is secured, take care to examine the distal part of it for the cessation of all pulsation. (Dr. Rogers, p. 188.)

Aneurism by Anastomosis on the Forehead.—*Treatment by numerous Operations.*—1. Ligatures placed upon the temporo-frontal and two temporo-parietal arteries of the right side, and upon the temporal artery in the frontal region and the temporo-parietal of the left; these made by needles passed under the arteries and compressed by a thread wound like 8. 2. Destruction of morbid structure by caustics. 3. Excision; and 4. Compression. (Dr. Warren, p. 167.)

NEVUS MATERNUS.—Extending over one side of the face, as far as the eye, to the lower lip and chin, and downwards upon the neck to a little below the clavicle. Application of a ligature, 1st. To the left external carotid: 2d. A ligature on the right carotid, a month after the first: 3d. Breaking up the structure of the lip affected, with a cataract needle: 4th. The

removal of a V shaped solid portion of the lip, two inches long. (Dr. Warren, p. 167.)

Treatment by Caustic.—Introduce a narrow knife, one-eighth of an inch wide, into the middle of the nœvus, and move it in different directions, so as to disintegrate its vascular structure. Then apply a small caustic, or a probe armed with it (by being dipped into the nitrate, melted in a platina or silver spoon), into the puncture made with the narrow knife, and move it about so that wherever the knife has divided the blood-vessels, the caustic may freely penetrate. Extend the operation, if not effectually done by the first application. (Sir B. Brodie, p. 189.)

Internal Jugular, Wounds of.—May be tied by passing a tenaculum through the cut edges, and drawing them together without destroying the continuity of the vessel.

Partial Division of the Coats of an Artery.—Place a ligature both above and below the division, and do not trust to the vis medicatrix.

Wounds of the Throat with Hæmorrhage.—First, if necessary, tie the external, and if it should not cease, and the wound be not in the internal carotid, then tie the common carotid.

MOLES.—Wash with soap and water, and rub until the blood fills the delicate branches of the erectile tissue. Make the skin tight, and then cover with a paint made of stiff white lead and carmine, and, having transpierced a cork with three needles, so that their points project sufficiently, puncture the surface and texture of the mole. (Chelius, p. 190.)

VARICOSE VEINS.—Having marked the veins to be cured with ink, apply a small caustic, of five parts quick lime, and four parts potassa mixed up with spts. wine (Vienna paste), over each projecting vein. When in the horizontal position, insulate each place of application of the caustic with a circle of plaster three or four thicknesses, the internal space being not more than one-quarter or one-third of an inch in diameter. Remove the caustic in half an hour, and dress in the usual way, applying a bandage. From six to twelve applied at one time will be sufficient. (Mr. Skey, p. 190.)

HÆMORRHAGE from the Nose.—Introduce the little finger into the nostril, and press upon its floor until the bleeding stops; then take a dossil of lint, and roll it upon powdered alum, and press it upon the floor of the nostril with the little finger. Introduce pieces of lint, in this way, until the roof of the nostril supplies the pressure of the finger. (Dr. Oke, p. 192.)

Hæmorrhage from Leech Bites.—Wipe the orifice with a bit of lint or fine linen, and when nearly dry, seize a small portion of integument around the bite with the thumb and finger, and make moderate pressure, until the hæmorrhage is completely suppressed, which will be from five to fifteen minutes. (Dr. Marshall, p. 193.)

Or take a small pinch of down from a beaver hat and pile it upon the orifice; and then put over the down a piece of thin muslin, and draw it tightly. If blood oozes through both, dry it, until the hæmorrhage ceases, and in a short time the down and muslin will have become matted with coagulum. All superfluous down may be cut off, and in two days the orifice will

have healed, and the matted matter will fall off. (Dr. Houston, p. 194.)

Or, apply a piece of lint dipped in a strong solution of alum, or apply to the place tobacco, such as is used for smoking. (Mr. Gervis, p. 194.)

VENESECTION FROM THE FOOT.—Immerse the foot in hot water to swell the veins. Put on a bandage an inch above the ankle. In puncturing either of the veins before the malleoli, be careful not to touch the bone before with the point of the lancet. If the vein bleed in a stream, catch the blood in a vessel; but if it only dribble, the foot should be put into the hot water, and judge of quantity by the color. (M. Malgaigne, p. 193.)

Affections of the Respiratory System.

CROUP.—In croup, scarlatina maligna, &c., where great prostration exists, the stomach seems insensible to ordinary emetics, which only purge, and increase the prostration. In such cases, try the turpeth mineral (subsulphate of mercury). To a child, twelve years old, give five grains every fifteen minutes, accompanied with mustard whey, till vomiting is produced. The second dose will generally be sufficient. It vomits for an hour or two without causing purging, or subsequent prostration. It may be repeated twice or thrice in twenty-four hours. (Dr. Hubbard, p. 134.)

Antiphlogistic treatment is sometimes useless, if not hurtful. Emetics useful by acting mechanically? Mercury may be given early. Local applications may comprise dilute muriatic acid, alum, and nitrate of silver, the two latter used in a solid or liquid state. In using caustics be careful to hold the child's head steady, and have the caustic firmly fixed, and not far from the port-caustique. Or, it may be used by means of a piece of sponge fastened to the end of a piece of whalebone, like the sponge probang, bent to an obtuse angle, or curved; care being taken to cleanse the surface well. This may be done three or four times a day. Tracheotomy is the last resource. This treatment, however, is more applicable to diphtherite than to croup. In diphtherite the false membrane often forms first on the fauces and back of the mouth, and may be arrested by the above applications. (M. Guersent, p. 75.)

BRONCHITIS, &c.—Use the turpeth mineral (sub-sulphate of mercury), in five-grain doses, every quarter or half hour, till it causes vomiting, instead of tartar emetic, in those cases where we fear the prostrating effects of the antimony (See Croup). (Dr. Hubbard, p. 134.)

PNEUMONIA.—The treatment consists of, 1st. Subduing inflammatory action by moderate bleeding (sixteen to twenty ounces), at the beginning of the attack, followed by three or four grs. of calomel and one gr. opium, and if crepitant râle persist, repeat the bleeding, and give tartar emetic in full doses, viz., one or one and a half grains every three or four hours, making the interval afterwards, six or eight hours. Give the bitter almond emulsion as a sedative,

or hydrocyanic acid. 2d. Preventing deposition by exciting the capillaries, by giving hyd. c. creta, gr. iv. vel v. or calomel, gr. j. in each interval of the antimonial, so as to produce a fair constitutional impression short of pyalism. Blister with caution. 3d. Guard against relapse on well-known principles. (Dr. A. T. Thomson, p. 71.)

HOOPING-COUGH.—Purgation with calomel; if febrile symptoms, calomel and antimony; an occasional emetic, and small and repeated doses of carbonate of potassa, or the following formula: Potassæ carb. 3j.; coccus cacti, gr. x.; aq. fervent. q. s. The dose according to age; for an infant, a teaspoonful thrice daily. (Dr. Allnatt, p. 74.)

Dr. Wachtl, of Vienna, recommends the ammoniated tincture of cochineal. (p. 74.)

In the first stage mild antiphlogistics, daily emetics, and strict confinement to the house, except in summer months. In the latter stages give the following:—Tincture of cantharides, tinct. of opium comp. aa ʒss.; tinct. cinch. co. ʒvss. A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day in a little boiling water; the dose to be increased if no strangury is produced. Be careful, however, at all times, not to give opium if it can be avoided. (Drs. Graves and M'Gregor, p. 74.)

PHTHISIS.—Subjects of phthisis expire a much less quantity of air than when healthy, and it may be possible by the spirometer to distinguish phthisis at a much earlier period than by any other means. (Mr. Hutchinson, p. 69.)

ASTHMA, Spasmodic.—Take a piece of blotting paper; dip it in a saturated solution of the nitrate of potash, and dry; place the dried paper on a common plate, and ignite, allowing the fumes to be diffused in the room of the patient. (p. 73.)

APHONIA, Chronic.—Emetics, aperients, mercurials, iodine and potassium, cinchona, and acidulated astringent gargles were given for five months unsuccessfully, and it was afterwards cured in three weeks by the inhalation of iodine from a Woulff's bottle for fifteen minutes twice a day, and a sulphate of quinine mixture. (Mr. Monks, p. 132.)

ASPHYXIA, by Strangulation.—*Immediate Treatment.*—The ligature having been removed, watch, and, if natural respiration continue, do not interfere. If respiration has ceased, use artificial assistance immediately. When normal respiration is established, desist.

If coma remain, or respiration again cease, commence again; secure a pair of bellows (if scientific means are not at hand), or a tube of any kind (a roll of paper or elastic catheter), which insert into the nostrils, and with your own lungs a fair substitute will be made;—but, 1st, Avoid undue force in inflation; 2d. Inflate at regular intervals, imitating natural respiration; 3d. Warming or oxygenating the air are unnecessary; 4th. Expose the chest to the full play of the lungs; 5th. Do not open the trachea, unless the larynx be obstructed; 6th. Close the useless nostril and mouth; 7th. Press the larynx against the vertebræ to prevent inflating the stomach; Electricity and galvanism are unnecessary.

After Treatment.—If congestion supervene from reaction, abstract blood cautiously, and keep the patient in a moderately warm temperature. (Sir B. Brodie, p. 77.)

THROAT, Wounds of.—In those where the skin, superficial muscles, and vessels, are divided, use sutures cautiously, and observe a relaxed position of the parts.

When an opening is made either into the fauces, pharynx, larynx, trachea, or œsophagus, inquire as to the extent of hæmorrhage; secure every dangerously bleeding artery; remove all loose fragments; keep the wound free, the head raised; avoid all irritation, eating, speaking, and especially sutures, or mental excitement; use an elastic tube introduced into the nostril, or through the glottis (when there is œdematous state of the mucous membrane) when necessary; keep the apartment well ventilated; use the simplest dressings, as water or poultice, and if there be much discharge a piece of soft sponge to absorb it.

If inflammation or constitutional fever supervene, use local or general bleeding, antimony, mercurial purgatives, &c.

Violent dyspnœa in consequence of excrescences or granulations in the glottis or air-passages, may be overcome by tracheotomy. (Mr. McWhinnie, p. 194.)

Affections of the Alimentary Canal.

GLOSSITIS.—Use purgatives of calomel and jalap; leeches, and a blister to the throat, and nitrate of silver, gr. 20, aq. dist. ʒj., to be applied with a camel-hair brush three or four times a-day. (Dr. England, p. 196.)

APHTHÆ.—Take honey, fifteen parts, diluted sulphuric acid, one part, by weight; brush the ulcerated surface with a camel-hair pencil dipped in this liniment; repeat it occasionally. (Prof. Lippich, p. 90.)

PERITONITIS.—Do not force the peristaltic action of the intestines by violent purgatives, and chiefly subdue the inflammatory action which is the cause of constipation, by leeches, blisters, and mercury. Where you have reason to think accumulations of fecal matter are present, introduce Dr. O'Beirne's intestinal tube once or twice, but it is worse than useless to force the discharge of the contents of the intestines. (Dr. Corrigan, p. 90.)

STOMACH, Affections of.—In irritability of the stomach, with the deposit of earthy phosphates, arising from derangement of the functions of the spinal cord, and evinced by emaciated countenance, burning, gnawing, pain in scrob. cordis, and heavy pain across the loins, tongue clean and red, pulse quick and sharp, skin dry and imperspirable, with vomiting after meals; try strychnia, as in the following formula:—Strychnia gr. j., acidi nitrici dil. ʒi., aquæ ʒxiij. solve, ut sumat æger, fiat ʒj. ter in die, and rub the scrob. with a liniment of Croton oil; milk dietary, consisting of eighteen ounces of bread, one ounce of butter, and two pints of milk daily. The medicine to be taken fifteen minutes after each meal. The strychnia acts particularly on the spinal marrow; and it is

supposed that when alkaline urine is secreted, independently of the character of the ingesta, there is always some lesion of this part. (Dr. Bird, p. 98.)

Unfermented bread is said to be useful where there is habitual headache, acidity of stomach, flatulence, eructations, sinking at the pit of the stomach, and pain after meals; in fact, in confirmed indigestion, and to all who are subject to gout and gravel. (p. 138.)

CHOLERA (*Asiatic*).—Three objects are to be observed in its treatment, viz., 1. To moderate the morbid action established for expelling the poison, by replenishing the fluids. Give the patient a fluid for drink, consisting, as nearly as possible, of similar elements to the serum, as albumen, muriate of soda, and carbonate of soda in a very dilute state; give also effervescing salines. 2. To prevent local engorgements, particularly of the liver and vena portæ, remove a quantity of blood proportionable to the exigency of the case, and the organ congested. 3. To promote healthy secretion, and allay pain, irritation, and spasm. Give calomel and Dover's powder freely, until the vomiting and purging are restrained. (Mr. Clark, p. 83.)

Take thirty grains of sesqui-carbonate of soda or bicarbonate of potash, put it into a tumbler glass, and add a wine glass of water and a little syrup. Then dissolve twenty grains of tartaric or citric acid in half a wine glass of water, and let the patient drink it off immediately. Lemon juice may be substituted for the citric acid. The carbonic acid is said to act as an antidote to the poison in the system. (Dr. Parkin, p. 84.)

Loss of power in the heart is said to be one important lesion in cholera, and nature therefore endeavors to remedy the disease in four ways, which we ought to study, viz., 1. Vigorous muscular pressure—by cramps—which propel the tarry blood towards the heart. 2. The absorption of the water restores the blood to its natural or liquid condition. 3. Nausea, by causing general relaxation of the system, diminishes the obstruction to the passage of blood in the vessels. 4. Retching, or vomiting, assists mechanically in driving forward the blood in the distant congested vessels. (Mr. French, p. 85.)

First give calomel, rhubarb, aloes, aa. gr. x. ft. bolus; then liq. ammon. m xv., and repeat in half hour doses if rejected. Effervescing draughts, soda water, liq. ammoniæ externally over the chest, abdomen, and upper and lower extremities as a rubefacient, vinegar and water to the head. *Convalescent Treatment*.—A laxative after the second or third day, and tonics for a week afterwards. Use opium cautiously. For the spasms or cramps, stretch the lower extremities, taking hold of heel and toes, and bend the toes and foot towards the patient as he lies, gently and repeatedly. Use also shampooing. (Ollapod, of Madras, p. 86.)

DIARRHŒA.—Try acetate of lead for obstinate and peculiar diarrhœa, accompanying uterine phlebitis and peritonitis. This medicine seems to act by checking the peristaltic action of the intestines, and allaying pain by

blunting the sensibility of the mucous membrane. (Dr. Smyth, p. 86.)

DYSENTERY.—Battley's solution of secalæ, one drachm; tinct. of muriate of iron, one drachm; water, six ounces. Mix, and give a quarter part every four hours. (Mr. Gervis, p. 87.)

HERNIA.—New mode of applying the taxis, viz., drawing back the protrusion into the cavity, instead of pushing it back. Flex the thighs on the pelvis, also the loins, &c., so that the body may be coiled up. Seize with one hand the hernial tumor at its base, and compress slightly, and with the other hand bring the abdominal parietes as much towards the inguinal aperture as practicable, and by a simultaneous movement of both hands, produce traction on the hernial contents.

This plan is to imitate the practice in olden time, which was to place the patient's head downwards, and by the position of the intestines, shaking him up and down, to induce the viscera to gravitate back into the abdomen; and it often succeeded after the failure of all other means. (M. Grynfeldt, p. 197.)

STRANGULATED (*Early operation in*).—Try the following plan of treatment:—1. Pressure for a short time is indispensable. 2. Bleeding under cautious restrictions is advisable. 3. The warm bath may be used in mild cases, but in bad strangulations they are worse than useless. 4. Cold may be tolerated in the early stage, but if too long used, or used too cold, may produce gangrene. 5. Tobacco is uncertain and dangerous; useless if weak, and dangerous if strong. 6. Opium in full doses is useful, causing muscular relaxation. 7. Purgatives are pernicious. 8. Belladonna, trifling with the life of the patient.

SUMMARY.—In bad strangulation, where pain, tenderness, and firmness of the tumor are great, and where there is much constitutional disturbance, after cautious use of the taxis—1st, Bleed to faintness, and when the necessary relaxation is produced, 2d, further attempts, very cautiously used, may be employed to effect reduction, but by no means exhaust too long the time and strength of the patient by the other accessory means mentioned above, but at once, 3d, proceed to the operation. Of the utility and practicability of dividing the stricture without opening the hernial sac, there can be no doubt when the cases are cautiously chosen; and, it may be generally attempted, except where gangrene is fairly suspected, when the sac must be opened to allow the gangrenous parts to separate; or when the stricture is in the neck of the sac itself, whether at the upper or lower rings, which is not very frequent. (Dr. Warren, 201.)

HÆMORRHOIDS (*Operation by cautery*).—The tumors may be brought down as usual, opened throughout their whole length, and the fillos caustic, i. e., potassa c. calce, well rubbed in, so as to destroy the structure. Afterwards give injections to remove loose particles of caustic, and use a hip-bath afterwards. (M. Amussat, p. 204.)

ANUS, *Fissures of, with Condyloma*.—This was a most satisfactory and efficient cure of a most troublesome affection by nitrate of silver.

A daily application was made of the solid nitrate, from the 29th of May to the 19th of June, when the case was cured of both the fissures and the condyloma. (Dr. Hargrave, p. 205.)

FISSURE OF THE ANUS IN CHILDREN.—Give an enema daily for six or eight days, composed of extract of rhatany, one scruple; and water three ounces. (Trousseau, p. 206.)

Affections of the Urinary Organs.

KIDNEYS, Treatment of Diabetes.—*Glucosuria.*—*Diet.*—Strictly forbid all farinaceous substances, as those into which starch in any way enters. Gluten bread is of great value; it satisfies the cravings of the appetite. Animal food, with eggs, milk, butter, and cheese, are proper. Also the following vegetables: Spinage, endive, lettuce, sorrel, asparagus, haricots verts, cabbage of all kinds, along with fat pork or salt bacon; cresses with oil, and hard-boiled eggs. Fresh gluten, with butter, and cheese grated upon it, is an excellent dish. For dessert, allow olives, almonds, filberts, and walnuts; occasionally, and in small quantities, allow apples, pears, cherries, currants, gooseberries, raisins, and pine-apples. *Drinks:* The French wines, Bourgogne and Bourdeaux, about a pint in the twenty-four hours; they are astringent; sometimes the quantity is to be increased, but the least approach to inebriety is injurious. N. B. Some patients are made worse with wine. Beer is injurious. Coffee is good, and should be taken without sugar, or the quantity of sugar should be very small. Lemonade and drinks of this class are very injurious. *Clothing:* Protect the body from sudden chills, by clothing it in flannel. *Exercise* should be carefully regulated; the patient should engage in those exercises in which he takes pleasure; but fatigue is to be avoided. Baths are not of much use; occasionally a tepid bath may do good; swimming in the sea has been found very useful.

Medical Treatment.—Carbonate of ammonia, 77 grains; rum, 310; water, 1550 grains. One third to be taken half an hour before each meal; or give it as a bolus (eight grains), with treacle, from two to ten to be given every night.

Give Vichy water. The alkaline bicarbonates, particularly soda, are very useful.

Dover's Powder and Opiates.—The former is very useful; ten grains at bed-time. Crude opium and morphia often disorder the stomach.

Theriaca divina, ʒss. to ʒi., every night: a drachm contains one grain of opium.

Chalybeates and Tonics.—When there is decided pallor of skin, resembling chlorosis, give tonic bitters with iron. The pulverized iron, or iron reduced by hydrogen, is the best form of chalybeate.

Evacuants.—Commence the treatment by giving an emetic and afterwards a purgative,

to clear away anything injurious in the primæ viæ. Evacuants are of no use afterwards, except to combat certain symptoms.

Lime water, calcined magnesia, alkalies, nitric, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids, alum, tannin, and other astringents, are of little if any use.

Bleeding.—General bleeding is always injurious. Leeches or cupping to different parts, as the stomach or anus (as symptoms indicate), will be found useful, viz., where there is epigastric tenderness or suppressed hæmorrhoids.

The chief reliance must be placed on dietetic and hygienic means. (M. Bouchardat, p. 103.)

HÆMATURIA.—If the patient be young, vigorous and plethoric (not otherwise), general blood-letting. If the kidneys are affected, cup over the loins; if the bladder is painful, apply leeches to the groins or perineum. In renal cases, dependent on subacute inflammation, use counter irritation, by means of antimonial ointment. Do not apply blisters. If the pain seems to arise from the presence of calculi in the kidney, apply morphine ointment, or apply a belladonna plaster to the loins. When the circulation is increased, and there is no sickness, give tartar emetic. If there is sickness give digitalis. In order to restrain the hæmorrhage, give acetate of lead and opium, or sulphate of alum with hyoscyamus. If the pain is decidedly connected with the bladder, use anodyne suppositories. Ergot of rye is very efficacious in stopping the hæmorrhage, and it produces no unpleasant effects; give it in doses of from ten to fifteen grains, with a little carbonate of soda or potash, and at intervals of from four to six hours. Should it disorder the stomach, add a few grains of ginger or comp. cinnamon powder. Any of the mineral acids may be given according to the individual case. In chronic cases, give copaiba and turpentine; also pareira brava, and uva ursi; and improve the general health with iron and iodide of potassium. Cold should be applied, and cold water injections used as auxiliaries to restrain the hæmorrhage. (Dr. Fife, p. 88.)

Alkaline Urine.—Use strychnia when the affection follows injury or lesion of the spine, as recommended by Dr. Golding Bird. (p. 99.)

Nephritis.—Give copaiba in ten drop doses, three times a day, in case of nephritis with suppression of urine, after bleeding and the ordinary treatment have failed. (Mr. Roberts, p. 73.)

BLADDER.—*Lithotrixy.*—This operation is applicable, 1st, to patients above puberty, if the stone is not large, say $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, or as large as a chesnut; 2d, when the bladder and urethra are tolerably healthy, as shown by retaining the urine for hours, and being able to pass it in a good stream, and when the bladder will admit of injection and careful exploration. (Liston, p. 207.)

Dr. Arthault's new instrument is capable of crushing and pulverizing in three minutes, a calculus of the size of a pigeon's egg. (Gaz. Med. Chir., p. 209.)

Lithotomy.—1. Use the simplest instruments. 2. Interfere as little as possible with

the ileo-vesical fascia. 3. Know well the exact position of the stone, for the use of the forceps is the most annoying part of the operation. 4. Dilate internally, if necessary, for a large stone; or make a bilateral incision, but it is very seldom necessary. 5. Inroducing a gum-elastic tube through the track of the wound into the bladder, to secure the flow of urine from it, and keep it there, in children 20 hours, in adults 40 or 50.—(Mr. Liston, p. 207.)

In performing the operation of lithotomy in the female introduce a deeply grooved straight director into the bladder; and then pass a probe-pointed bistoury along it, and make an incision, about half an inch in extent, towards the tuberosity of the ischium, the wound being limited to the anterior half of the urethra. Next make a slight pick in the (?) side of the orifice of the urethra, and withdraw the director; then gradually introduce the point of the left forefinger into the wound, and carefully dilate the posterior half of the urethra; finally, seize the stone with a small lithotomy forceps. Mr. Fergusson thinks that the incision in the anterior part of the urethra produces less injury than dilation. (Mr. Fergusson, p. 209.)

Dr. Baker of New York, on the other hand, divides the urethra half an inch posterior to the meatus urinarius, leaving this orifice and the anterior portion of the urethra undivided. (Dr. Baker, p. 210.)

URETHRA.—*Stricture.*—M. Civiale uses the flexible sound, carrying a port-caustique within, but projecting an inch beyond the latter. The length of the opposite end is about eight inches. The smallest port-caustiques are three-quarters of a line in diameter, and are flexible. The conductors are elastic gum, straight or curved, according to the situation of the stricture: they are seven inches long, and from two to three lines diameter, having a graduated scale attached. The anterior opening is proportioned to the size of the port-caustique, which fits without being tight. Care is necessary that the extremity of the port-caustique is completely introduced into the constricted part at the moment when it protrudes from the conductor: this will be obtained by gentle traction on the penis.

When the stricture is much contracted, so as to admit only a very delicate bougie, renounce or apply it from before backwards. Its application should be confined to linear contractions, capable of admitting the port-caustique, and an exact impression of the contraction. When the melioration is not progressive, discontinue the use of the caustic, and resort to other means. (Dr. Civiale, p. 217.)

Urethral Fistula.—When from healthy abscess, to be treated by encouraging granulations, assisted by permanent catheters.

When from specific abscess and stricture, to be treated by simple incision into the urethra through the perineum, to divert the urine for a few days before performing the operation, and when this is healed, by using permanent catheters. (Segalas and Ricord, p. 220.)

Perineal Fistula.—If the application of caustic or the actual cautery fail to keep the orifice

raw, so that the granulations cannot close it, a taliacotian operation should be tried, as modified by Dieffenbach, which consists in not turning the flap round or bringing the edges together, but of separating two little lateral flaps from the penis; at the sides of the fistulous opening.

If calculi are passing through the urethra, and lodge in front of the scrotum, endeavor to draw them forwards to the orifice, which, by a little enlargement, will allow them to come out. If not able to be brought forwards, try to pass them back, so as to cut on them in the perineum behind the scrotum. (Mr. Hawkins, p. 219.)

Urine, Extravasation of.—Cut down upon the part, lay open the urethra, and allow the pus and urine to escape; then apply warm poultices to favor the separation of the sloughs. Support the scrotum, should it be implicated, and afterwards use astringent lotions. During the attendant fever, relieve the bowels with an enema, and give Dover's powder; and, when low symptoms come on, give stimulants (brandy) and opium. (Mr. Quain, p. 221.)

Hæmorrhage from Urethra.—Hæmorrhage from the urethra, as well as other cases of hæmorrhage, may be treated by solution of secale. Battley's solution of secale, 3j.; tinct. of sesquichlor. of iron, 3j.; water, 3vj. Mix, and give a quarter part every four hours. (Mr. Gervis, p. 87.)

Affections of the Organs of Generation.

SYPHILIS, Chancre.—If seen within three days, apply nitrate of silver freely, and secondary symptoms need not be feared, and even after this time, in nine cases out of ten, the same results will take place. There are some indications, however, against the use of caustic, and these are inflammation, or great irritation of the part; but, perhaps, the most important indication against its use is induration of the sore; the constitution is sure to be affected when this occurs, and mercury *must* be given. (Mr. Acton, p. 222.)

Secondary Syphilis.—Pains in the Long Bones, &c.—Give hydriodate of potash, five to eight, or to fifteen grains three times a day, and, if not successful in a few days, then mercury may be had recourse to. Where the secondary symptoms are scaly eruption, excavated ulcer of the tonsil, swelling of the testicle, excavated ulcer of the tongue, acute ulcers of the edges of the eyelids, iritis, purulent discharge of the meatus auditorius externus, papular eruption without fever, desquamating tubercular and pustular eruption, secondary ulcers, fissured tongue, ulceration round the nail, phagedenic ulcers of the skin, and foul sloughy ulcerations of the pharynx, they will be benefited by mercurial fumigations. (Mr. Ormerod, p. 227.)

M. Ricord often substitutes the bromide for the iodide of potassium. The dose is the same, and it has produced the same therapeutic effects, but more slowly. It is much cheaper. (p. 229.)

Syphilitic Testicle.—Combine the mercurial

treatment with iodide of potassium. Give three quarters of a grain of iodide of mercury in a pill every night, and one or two grains of iodide of potassium twice or thrice during the day. Continue this treatment for some time after a cure is effected. When effusion into the tunica vaginalis occurs, the fluid is generally absorbed; occasionally, however, it remains, and it is necessary to tap and inject the sac; before doing this we should endeavor to procure its absorption, by mercurial frictions on the scrotum, or the application of bego plaster with mercury. We should also try compression. (M. Helot, p. 229.)

GONORRHOEA.—Gonorrhœa has six regions as its seat in the urethra. 1. Balanic, or the portion within and just behind the glans penis. 2. Spongie, or the portion extending from the glans penis to the bulb. 3. Bulbic, or the portion situated about the bulb, and to the membranous portion. 4. Membranic, the whole membranous or muscular portion. 5. Prostatic, or the part involved by the prostate gland. 6. Cystic, when the specific poison affects the bladder.

Destroy its existence as quickly as possible, as there is no fear of stricture, if no phlegmonous inflammation. Take six to twelve copaiba capsules daily, or one to two oz. of cubebs. Use an injection of ten to fifteen grs. arg. nit. aq. distillat. zj. Do not mix copaiba and cubebs in one preparation, or give them together.

1. Where there is active inflammation, use active antiphlogistic measures, baths, and laxatives, and when subdued, as above.

2. Where dysuria, apply leeches in perineo, cool lavements, general baths. If it continue very distressing, use an elastic catheter of moderate size.

3. Open abscesses as early as the matter is well formed.

4. Vesical tenesmus; inject per rectum aq. ziv., tinct. opii 20 v. 30 drops.

5. In commencing gleet, inject ter die aq. dist. 3vij. zinc. sulph. plumb. s. acet. aa. ʒj.

6. In chronic gleet, if no particular thickening or stricture, use wine, tannin, alum, or iodide of iron (aq. dist. 3viii., iod. ferri. gr. ij ad iv.) injections.

Injections with copaiba or cubebs are generally useless.

7. Epididymitis, or inflammation of epididymis, use a suspensory bandage. N. B. Be careful not to confound orchitis with epididymitis. (M. Ricord, p. 213.)

Enjoin rest and temperate habits. Use astringent injections, as nitrate of silver, quarter of a grain to the ounce, used only once in twenty-four hours; or sulphate of zinc or alum, from ten to fifteen grains to the ounce. At the same time give the capsules of copaiba in large doses an hour after each meal; give a large dose (five or six) at bed-time. Direct the patient to void his urine every half hour or so, previous to which he should inject a small quantity of injection. (Mr. Brett, p. 215.)

Mr. M'Donald condemns solutions of nitrate of silver because of producing cystitis, and recommends it in ointment, a drachm to an

ounce of lard, smeared on a bougie, and introduced three inches in the male, and retained three minutes. The penis afterwards to be bathed in warm water. (Mr. M'Donald, p. 215.)

Whenever gonorrhœa is followed by secondary symptoms, it is more than probable that there originally existed some syphilitic sore just within the orifice of the urethra, unobserved by the surgeon. (p. 228.)

Ectrotic or Abortive Treatment.—In the very early stage, before the suppurative crisis, inject a solution of nitrate of silver (grs. xii. to ʒi.) about two inches and a half down the urethra, by means of a glass syringe. Only use it once or twice, and if it fail in arresting the disease, then have recourse to ordinary treatment. (Dr. Arnott, p. 213.)

SCROTUM. Hydrocele.—Treated successfully by alcohol, after the puncture had been made twice unsuccessfully. The scrotum was enveloped with a large compress, four times doubled, and steeped in alcohol of thirty degrees, and kept on by a suspensory bandage. This lotion was continued forty days. (M. Pleindoux, p. 234.)

Discharge the fluid with a trocar or pocket lancet. Apply a warm vinegar poultice. When sufficient inflammation is superinduced by the poultice, apply poultices of bread and milk, and give a few smart doses of purgative medicine. (Dr. Harvey, p. 234.)

Parturition and Diseases of Women.

VULVA, Follicular Disease of.—Arg. nit. and nitric acid are of no use. Hydrocyanic acid lotion is serviceable, or an ointment made of two drachms of prussic acid and a scruple of diacetate of lead, with two ounces of cocoanut oil. The parts are to be first washed with infusion of roses, and the ointment applied two or three times a day on lint.

Or try a lotion of lime water with opium; or make a poultice of bread, saturated with a decoction of conium leaves, to a pint of which add two drachms of the liq. plumbi diacet.

When irritation is excessive, prescribe vapor-baths, either simple, or medicated with sulphur. Attend to general health, order a nutritious but unstimulating diet; avoid wine and porter; give milk with lime water; keep the patient at rest; forbid sexual intercourse. There should be change of air. Give the vegetable tonics, as cascarrilla, columba, cinchona, sarsaparilla, &c.; keep the bowels open with small doses of magnes. sulph. in infusion of cascarrilla or camomile. When the symptoms are decidedly abating, give a mild mercurial course with sarsaparilla. (Mr. Oldham, p. 307.)

VAGINA AND URETHRA, Disease of.—The value of the speculum is incalculable in all cases where there is reason to suspect disease of the neck of the uterus.

Local Treatment.—In vulvular inflammation, the hip-bath and poppy fomentations. For the itching, nitrate of silver ʒj., aq. dist. ʒj., applied three or four times a-day; or tincture of matico,

Both may be applied either with a camel's hair pencil or with a stick, to which a piece of sponge is tied. Lotions of the soluble salts of lead, zinc, mercury, narcotic preparations, borax, hydrocyanic acid, bread crumb soaked with liquor plumbi diacet., gelatine and bran baths.

General Treatment.—Mild saline purgatives, rest, sea-bathing, alterative doses of mercury, as Plummer's pill, gr. v., nocte manequ. Brandishe's alkaline solution, twenty drops in an ounce of any bitter infusion; balsam copai-ba. For pain in the back apply cautery to the sacrum. (Dr. Mitchell, p. 306.)

Uterine Polypi and Ulceration.—If small, remove them by twisting, with a forceps, consisting of a straight stem, eight inches long, having two short spring blades, with serrated tips, upon which slide a brace movable from the handle, by which they are easily pressed firmly together, and made to grasp very securely any object caught between them. Apply nitrate of silver to restrain bleeding. Where it is necessary, in a larger pedunculated polypus, apply a ligature; Niessen's double canula is recommended, and with it, silk salmon fishing line soaked in linseed oil, which combines strength, perfect pliability, and softness, and is unaffected by moisture. N. B. In persons of a high habit, and who are subject to indulgences in dietary, be careful not suddenly to suppress menorrhagic discharges, because of the dangers of determination to cerebral congestion. (Dr. Montgomery, p. 307.)

UTERUS, Ulcerative Inflammation of.—Make very careful specular examination. Local treatment:—astringent vaginal injections, sulph. zinc, alum, tannin, acetate of lead, &c., repeated cauterization of the ulcerated surface with nitrate of silver, or acid nitrate of mercury. The use of the caustic is followed frequently by an increase in the local pains and leucorrhœa, which may become sanguinolent. The exacerbation may last a few days, but afterwards the patient becomes easier and better than before its application. General treatment:—contenance, horizontal posture, and such other means as constitutional symptoms indicate. When there is debility, give tonics, &c. Leeches, scarifications, or cold hip-bath are unnecessary. External applications for pains in the loins are useless, but may be employed as a placebo. (Dr. Bennett, p. 287.)

Irritability of Stomach in Pregnancy.—Give strychnia in doses of from one-sixth to one-twelfth of a grain in a little diluted nitric acid three times a day. (Dr. G. Bird, p. 98.)

Vomiting of Pregnancy.—M. Stackler gives three quarters of a grain daily, of the black oxide of mercury. No unpleasant effects follow. It is beneficial in hysterical convulsions and uterine irritation. [We suspect some mistake in the statement of the quantity given.—ED.] (p. 279.)

HÆMORRHAGE before Delivery.—1. Accidental.—If the os uteri be dilated and the presentation natural, rupture the membranes, and leave the case to nature; but if the hæmorrhage do not cease, use ergot. If the os be not dilated, plug and wait.

2. In unavoidable, as placenta prævia.—If

the os be dilated or dilatable, introduce the hand and turn the child, but if the placental covering of the os be only partial, treat as the first variety. (Dr. Mitchell, p. 280.)

Uterine Hæmorrhage after Delivery.—Mr. Higginbottom recommends giving an emetic dose of ipecacuanha, or ergot, in the exhaustion attending uterine hæmorrhage, after the delivery of the child or separation of the placenta. Of the ergot, Mr. H. gives 3ss. before the birth of the child, and a like dose after birth, and before the separation of the placenta. (p. 286.)

Uterine Phlebitis and Peritonitis.—Give acetate of lead in the obstinate diarrhœa of uterine phlebitis and peritonitis. (Dr. Smith, p. 86.)

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Endeavor to throw off the morbid specific matter, and sustain the powers of life; give diaphoretics and stimulants according to the stage of the disease. Adopt every precaution against propagation; cease to attend midwifery at the same time with cases of malignant or severe erysipelas; observe rigid ablution of the hands, either with simple water, or chlorinated; change garments, or expose them to a free atmosphere or high temperature, or absent yourself so as to obtain an entire purification, at the same time using warm baths and other alterative and purifying means. (Dr. Peddie, p. 43.)

OVARIAN DROPSY.—Puncture with a trocar through the vaginal parietes (the tumor being situate between the rectum and vagina), the canula being left thirty hours in the puncture to permit the fluid to drain off. In ten days it was dilated with a bistoury, and water injected into the sac; and to keep the opening pervious, a thick tube of tin was introduced and secured in front. In four weeks the puncture and cyst were contracted, and the patient cured. Conditions necessary to success:—1. No complication, and the tumor unilocular. 2. That the cyst contain no more than fifteen lbs. of fluid. 3. That the opening be large enough to permit the easy introduction of the finger. 4. That the temperature of injected water be agreeable to the patient, and thrown deep into the sac. 5. That the tube be occasionally withdrawn, and not entirely disused, until the opening has contracted and the discharge become solely purulent. (Prof. Kiwisch, p. 319.)

MENSTRUATION, Irregular.—Make use of cold water, as follows; Commence first with the tepid and then with the cold bath, twice daily, for half an hour at a time. This process exerts a double influence on the female genital organs; the one a strengthening, and the other an attracting force. (Dr. Chmelik, p. 316.)

CHLOROSIS.—There are cases of chlorosis marked by an increase rather than a diminution of the total amount of blood; it is not a necessary condition, but it is more certainly and frequently a change in its quality. It is identical with anæmia.

When there is increase of blood, blood-letting, leeches, or cupping, are recommended.

When pain on pressure in some region of the spinal cord, cup or apply leeches, or repeat

ed blisters on either side of the spine. Moderate pustulation; use anodynes sparingly and cautiously, and this may apply also to the use of aconite or cannabis Indica. The local application of these anodynes may be tried with much advantage, by means of soaked lint, either with or without the removal of the cuticle. Sulphate of veratrine \mathfrak{Dj} . to \mathfrak{zj} . of axunge is very efficacious. Where the pains are very obstinate and severe, *firing* lightly applied may be tried.

Where there is great disturbance of the digestive functions, give warm cordial cathartics; one or two drops of creosote in pill thrice daily, alone, or with compound galbanum pill; finely powdered charcoal (of which that from box-wood is the best); or the following:—Fine charcoal, calcined magnesia, aa. gr. x., powdered nutmeg, five grs. Mix. This, mixed cautiously with, and taken in, milk and water, two or three times a day.

The *essential* treatment, as it has special regard to the normal character of the red particles of the blood, must consist in the administration of iron (if no contrary indicating conditions). If idiosyncrasy prove a constitution intolerant of iron, then make trial of bismuth, either alone, or in combination with carbonate of ammonia, and the salts of Peruvian bark. If iron can be tolerated, then the muriated tincture; the acetated tincture of Dr. Percival, of Dublin; vinum ferri; or Bewley's solution of the super-carbonate; mist. ferri. comp.; bark, iron, and ammonia; citrate of iron and quinine; compound ferri pil. with sulph. of quinine; and the saccharine proto-carbonate.

When a mild aperient is necessary during the use of iron, the following is recommended:—Sodæ bicarb. gr. xv.; acid tartaric. gr. x.; sulph. ferri (sicc.) gr. j. ad gr. v.; sacchari albi \mathfrak{zss} . M. to be kept dry, dissolved in a wine-glassful of water, and swallowed while effervescing.

Dr. Freke recommends the hydro-sulphuret of ammonia to diminish the number of red corpuscles in the blood, on the supposition that it appropriates a portion of that iron which would otherwise contribute to the formation of the red globules. (Sir H. Marsh, p. 310.)

Administer from eight to thirty grains daily, of tannate of iron, especially to persons of sanguine temperament. (M. Benedetti, p. 315.)

AMENORRHEA, *Electricity and Galvanism in*.—To insure success, improve the general health by exercise and tonics, and remove accumulations from the bowels. Pass the shocks of the Leyden jar from the pubes to the sacrum, beginning about a week before the expected period of return, and repeat as often as will be thought necessary. (Dr. G. Bird, p. 315.)

Dr. T. L. Ogier gives a teaspoonful of a strong tincture of water pepper, made from the leaves, stems, and flowers, three times a day. (p. 316.)

Affections of Joints and Bones.

DISLOCATIONS, *Hip Joint, Reduction of*.—1. Obtain two planks of oak, beech, or elm, eight

feet long, three feet wide, and three inches thick, and joint these by joists. 2. Let these rest on chairs or tressels. 3. Drill holes in opposite directions, so that when the patient is placed upon the board, the ilia and unaffected thigh may be secured by two strong leather straps, thus rendering the pelvis fixed, and enabling the effective means, viz., extension and uplifting the head of the affected bone, to be used with the greatest advantage. In dislocation of the dorsum ilii, instead of the single pad above the knee, substitute two iron plates just above the condyles, one side being fast by a hinge-joint, and the other by two thumb-screws. 4. At the distal end of the board, fix an upright post, twenty inches high and three or four inches thick, and drill in it a hole for the pulley rope to pass; make another hole laterally in the post for a stick or windlass, which may be worked with cogs or a ratchet wheel. 5. Attach one of the pulleys to a hook in the front plate (of which no description is given), and the other to a strong screw staple in the upright post. 6. All being now adjusted, extension may be made in the most gradual manner. Wherever it shall be required, the apparatus should be well wadded with any suitable soft material, to prevent abrasion of the skin and bruising of soft parts. [A simple diagram, with the apparatus applied upon a figure, would very much have forwarded the objects for which this paper is published.—Ed.] (Mr. Davis, p. 144.)

Iodine Injections in the Joints.—Consider well the situation of the opening, especially let it be at or near where fluctuation is most evident. Pinch up a fold of the skin and pass in the hydrocele trocar at the base of the fold, so that when the operation is complete, the internal and external opening may not correspond, which prevents the ingress of air. An ordinary trocar may be used. [M. Velpeau uses a hydrocele trocar.] Draw off six or eight drachms of the fluid [M. Velpeau draws the whole off], or a quantity equal to the injection thrown in. Use undiluted tincture of iodine; the fluid left in the cavity dilutes it. [M. Velpeau dilutes the injection.] Allow the greater part of the fluid to remain in the joint. [M. Velpeau allows it all to escape.] N. B. M. Velpeau's practice appears to have been the most successful; it does not excite so much inflammation. (M. Bonnet, p. 147.)

BURSÆ, *Diseased*.—Make a free longitudinal incision from above downwards, throughout the whole extent of the bursa; inspect the cyst and detach any small adherent bodies; where the cyst is thick and capacious, and bulges from the incision, remove an elliptical portion. Introduce an oiled dossil of lint as a dressing, and apply light compresses and a bandage. When suppuration is fairly established, apply poultices if necessary. The advantages of this method over puncture, subcutaneous incision, injection, seton, extirpation, &c., are—1. it is easily and quickly done. 2. It is less painful. 3. It produces little or no constitutional disturbance. 4. It is more satisfactory in its results, producing a radical cure, and removes all foreign bodies at once. (Dr. Adams, p. 152.)

In acutely inflamed bursæ, enjoin rest, apply leeches, and cold lotions, and when the inflammation is sufficiently subdued, pass a bit of sewing silk through the centre of the cyst. [Mr. Richard, p. 154.]

KNEE-JOINT, Bursal Disease of.—When not communicating with a joint, they may be opened without danger in all situations and in every stage. The effect of seton is like that through a hydrocele or ranula, viz., the secretion is absorbed without being discharged by a wound, and the sac is obliterated. In a hard and consolidated form of the disease, it breaks down into a common abscess, which, when punctured, discharges its contents and heals. Pass the thread (common silk) through the centre of the tumor, and keep it in until the end is accomplished. If inflammation supervene, remove the thread; foment, or poultice; when sufficient inflammation has been set up, which is indicated by the oozing of pus from the punctures, and may be continued four or five weeks. If the morbid bursa be too deep for the application of the above treatment, injection and pressure may be used.

For ganglions or adventitious cutaneous cysts, puncture with the lancet is a less painful and more certain remedy than a blow. Let the puncture be no larger than to evacuate the contents of the cyst. Bind down the part afterwards with a pad of lint and adhesive plaster, to promote the obliteration of the cyst. [Mr. Skey, p. 151.]

Diseased Joints,—Position and Support.—In joints of the lower extremities, first calculate well the position the most applicable [the straight being the most slightly and useful]. Use strong pasteboard or undressed leather as a splint, adapt it whilst wet, and pad with lint or jeweller's wool, and fit in such a way to the limb as to be perfectly easy to the patient, at the same time giving steadiness to the limb, and let it extend sufficiently above and below the joint.

Convalescent Treatment.—Envelope the joint in splints of leather undressed with oil, first soften in water, and allow them to remain on so as to form an exact case for the joint, which, when hard, may be lined with soft wash leather. Jeweller's wool may now be laid in various places to prevent pressure of the edges of the splint, and a firm roller applied to secure all parts equally. The joint is now ready for passive or active motion, as may be judged most advisable. [Mr. Brownless, p. 149.]

Fractures of the Thigh.—Mr. Bulley, of the Berkshire Hospital, uses an apparatus for the more efficient treatment of fracture of the thigh, which makes the extensile power by means of a foot-piece moving on an endless screw, and divides the traction equally between the foot and the lower end of the fractured bone. Its advantages are—1st, Easily-regulated extension. 2d, Constant exposure to the eye of the surgeon. There is a lateral splint also connected with the upper part of the apparatus, so acted upon, as to prevent the bowed or ex-curved appearance so frequently produced. (p. 142.)

Fracture of Clavicle.—The maintenance of the fragments immovable, and the obtaining a regular callus, are procurable by Dessault's bandage rendered stiff with dextrine. Care is to be taken to guard the armpits and other parts against this stiffness by means of compresses or wadding. A tight flannel waistcoat next to the skin is a good precaution. (M. Blandin, p. 158.)

Fracture, Treatment of.—To prevent pain and suffering, to place the parts in the most favorable condition for repair, and to prompt the normal shape and length of the limb, are the principles which must guide the surgeon in the treatment of fracture; and these indications are fulfilled by instant co-aptation, and observing the utmost possible apposition. These observed, there is no necessity for local loss of blood or cold lotions. Firm support, guided by the above principles, will do all that is necessary to secure a sound limb. (Mr. Liston, p. 141.)

Affections of the Senses,

SKIN DISEASES, *Porriago Scutulata* (Ring-worm).—Shave the head, and apply one of the stronger acids to the part. The strong acetic answers the best. It may be applied by means of a piece of sponge tied to a stick, and should only be used for a few minutes. Nothing more should be done for a week or ten days, when the crust produced by the acid should be separated with a pair of scissors, and if there be any appearance of the disease remaining, the acetic acid should be applied again; but if it presents a healthy appearance, let it be well washed with soap and water, and a little olive oil applied every night. When all the vegetable organisms constituting the disease have been destroyed, then use a stimulating ointment, as the ung. creosote 3ss. to 3j. to the ounce of lard; or apply tincture of iodine by means of a camel's-hair brush; or the ung. hyd. biniodid., diluted with six parts of the ung. picis liquid.; or a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and pitch ointment; or the carb. of potass ointment, 3ss. to 3i. to the ounce of lard. It is often useful to alternate some of these remedies; the head should also be washed three or four times a day with a lotion of the sulphuret of potass. dissolved in lime water, or with carbonate of potass. dissolved in water. Attend to the general health; if the child be of a delicate habit or scrofulous, give iron and tonics, quinine with infus. quassia, and a nutritious diet. All heating articles of diet are improper, also salted food; the diet should be plain, but nutritious. (Erichsen and Wigan, p. 245.)

Porriago.—Avoid all unnecessary irritation, as soap, cold lotions, poultices, or narcotics. Do not shave the head, but cut the hair down as close as possible with scissors, first softening the crusts with hot water, and afterwards washing with half the yolk of a fresh egg and water, and drying with a very soft cloth. Use a sulphurous ointment combined with camphor

or creosote $\mathfrak{g}j.$ to $3j.$ of lard. Wear a light linen or silk cap of a washing kind, and change the linings of hats, bonnets, &c., frequently. Internal treatment must be guided by common principles. (Mr. Startin, p. 236.)

Porrigo Pudendi.—Take a small bleeding from the arm (8 oz.). Give calomel, gr. iv; ext. coloc. comp. gr. vi., statim; and every four hours two table spoonfuls of the following mixture:—Potassæ nitrat., $3j.$; magn. sulph., $3j.$; mist. camph., $3vj.$ M. Lotio plumbi to be kept constantly applied to the vulva. After some time the lead lotion may be replaced by one of two grs. to five of bichloride of mercury, and two to five minims of hydrochloric acid to aqua $3j.$ Observe well the regulation of the bowels and dietary. (Mr. Evans, p. 247.)

Acne.—When the follicles are only loaded, use the flesh brush, but, if very large and unsightly, use mechanical means, as a needle, to empty them. If the suppurating points are numerous, order the vapor douche; mercury, and camphor ointment, white precipitate with camphor, or lime, $3j.$, zinc ointment, $3j.$, camphor, $\mathfrak{g}j.$, or ioduret of sulphur, gr. xv. ad gr. xxx., lard, $3j.$, or, hyd. bichlor. in almond emulsion, or quince seed mucilage; or, sodæ hyposulphatis, $3j.$ ad $3ij.$, alum sulphat. $3j.$ ad $3ij.$, aq. ros. $3viiss.$, aq. colognæ $3ss.$ for a lotion.

For the redness that remains on the nose after the eruption, apply nitric acid, pharmacopœia strength, but take it off immediately with blotting paper; or, you may use acetum cantharidis; both these at fortnightly intervals; or, puncture every vascular trunk with a fine lancet.

Chalybeates, mineral acids, vegetable bitters, or iodine, arsenic, or mercury, if special organs require them. Alcoholic stimulants, if the stomach require, good air and exercise. (Mr. Startin, p. 240.)

Sycosis.—Extract the hairs with a pair of forceps; wash with yolk of egg and warm water, or fomentations of decoction of poppies, linseed, &c., with a little sulphur or bran; or a sulphur vapor douche, applied by means of a steam pipe to the face, excluding the nose; or, apply the following mild stimulating ointments, viz., hyd. precip. alb. gr. xv. ung. hydrarg. fort. $3j.$; liq. plumbi acet. $3ss.$; ol. palmi, recent. $3vj.$; M. Give brisk acidulated saline purgatives, and subsequently chalybeates. (M. Startin, p. 240.)

Lepra, Psoriasis, Lupus, Acne, Eczema Chronica, Impetigo, Prurigo, Lichen.—In the treatment of these and all chronic affections of the skin which are not venereal, nor dependent on local causes, first, reduce inflammatory action by depletion and antiphlogistic regimen; then administer arsenic, beginning with five minims of the liquor potassæ arsenitis thrice a day, with the meals, until the conjunctiva is inflamed; afterwards reduce the dose to four minims, keeping the eyelids slightly sore and weeping. The whole success of this treatment (which seldom or never fails in any of the above diseases) depends upon the continued and persevering use of the medicine, which is perfectly harmless, when administered with

vigilance under these restrictions. (Mr. Hunt, p. 247.)*

Pityriasis, Herpes, Eczema.—Use a lotion composed of one part of alum, and sixty-two parts of water.

In the slighter forms of acne, lichen, pityriasis, herpes, and even in eczema, use a simple acidulated lotion. In impetigo, after the crusts have fallen off, use the following application of alumina:—Alum, eight grammes; infusion of Provence roses, five hundred grammes. Gowlan's solution, or Bateman's mercurial emulsion, however, answer very well. M. Cazenave uses the following:—Bichloride of mercury, ten centigrammes; hydrochlorate of ammonia, ten centigrammes; almond emulsion 250 grammes; make a solution. In really chronic eczema he uses the following lotion:—Acid nitric, twenty-five drops; acid muriatic, twenty-five drops; distilled water, three hundred grammes. Mix by shaking. (Cazenave, p. 253.)

Ichthyosis Fortuita.—1st. Augment the action of the capillaries of the skin, by giving small doses of the blue pill and emetic tartar; liquor arsenicalis; cantharides in decoction of rumex obtusifolius, made by boiling an ounce of the sliced root of the common dock in a pint of soft water; dose $3ij.$ 2dly. Improve the secretions generally, by generous diet, as milk, vigorous exercise in the open air, &c. 3dly. Aid the action of the two former by topical means which stimulate the skin, and assist the separation of the diseased papillæ by warm baths, friction, &c. (Dr. A. T. Thompson, p. 254.)

Urticaria.—Where arising from irritating ingesta, give emetics and purgatives. If from visceral disorders of other forms, pay especial attention to them. Where idiopathic, and without assignable cause, pay close attention to the skin, &c.: bleed when the pulse will admit, and give magnesian aperients, or iodide of potassium. Where the case is chronic, use liquor potassæ in large, or liquor potassæ arsenitis, in small doses. (Mr. Startin, p. 248.)

Erysipelas.—In some cases the following ointment may be used instead of the solid arg. nit. or the solution: nitrate of silver ointment in three strengths, viz.:—Nitrate, 12 parts, lard 32 parts; nitrate, 8 parts, lard 32 parts; nitrate, 4 parts, lard 32 parts. (M. Jobert, p. 254.)

Stains from Nitrate of Silver, to remove.—Moisten the spots several times with a solution of hydriodate of potash, and expose the part to the direct rays of the sun. The hydriodate converts the black stain of the nitrate into the white ioduret of silver. A trial of its use internally is also recommended in those cases where the skin has been tinted by the internal use of the nitrate. (Journal de Médecine, p. 254.)

EYE DISEASES, Syphilitic Iritis.—Give turpentine $3j.$ three times a day in almond emulsion, using double the quantity of the confection. Thus (Mr. Carmichael's formula): R. Olei terebinth. rectificat. $3j.$, vitelli unius ovi

* See Mr. Hunt's papers on chronic diseases of the skin, Lancet, 1846, p. 32, 77, 125, 271, 385, 543, 697.

simul, et adde gradatim, emulsionis amygd. 3iv.; syr. cort. aurant., 3ij.; spt. lav. c. 3iij. ol. cinnam. gtt. three vel four. Misce, sumat cochlearia larga duo ter in die. If the inflammation run high, cup or leech the temple. This remedy alone is frequently successful, but in obstinate cases, mercury is the sheet anchor. (Dr. Jacob, p. 261.)

Conjunctivitis, Iritis, &c.—Dr. Laugier recommends a collyrium—made in a warm marble mortar—of two parts Venice turpentine, and one part oil of turpentine, added by degrees in conjunctivitis, accompanied with slight tarsal affections, scrofulous corneitis, and conjunctivitis with corneitis. He instils three or four drops between the eyelids night and morning. The oil of turpentine may also be made into an ointment, but he prefers using the mixture. (p. 268.)

Ophthalmia, Gonorrhæal.—Apply the nitrate of silver in substance to the conjunctiva by exposing the conjunctival surface of the inferior eyelid, and drawing the caustic, pointed like a pencil, lightly across it. (Mr. Walker, p. 264.)

Ptoxis.—Reserve in the use of direct depletion is commonly most in accordance with the principles of sound practice. But cupping, mercury, purgatives, dietary, blistering, and subsequently tonics, are productive of most decided advantage. (Mr. France, p. 265.)

Toxicology.

Poisons, Arsenic.—Magnesia, not strongly calcined, is an excellent antidote to arsenious acid; it removes it entirely from a state of solution in water, and forms an insoluble compound. Magnesia in a gelatinous state answers best. Magnesia decomposes emetic tartar, the salts of copper, and corrosive sublimate, also the organic alkalies, morphia, strychnia, &c. (M. Bussy, p. 117.)

Dr. Christison recommends the light pure magnesia, which may be obtained in a gelatinous pulpy state, by adding a solution of caustic potash to a cold saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia, and washed afterwards with cold water. The dense magnesia has very little action on arsenic in solution. When the gelatinous cannot be obtained, then use the light calcined, in proportion of between thirty and fifty parts to one of arsenic taken.

[As in the hurry of these cases it is frequently difficult to know what quantity of arsenic has been taken, it must be left to the discretion of each practitioner to judge what quantity of the magnesia he shall administer as the antidote.—Ed.] (Dr. Christison, p. 117.)

Mineral Poisons.—Universal antidote:—First give a purgative, then a soap bath, and a mixture of persulphuret of iron and syrup, night and morning, in such quantities as to be always in excess in the intestines to prevent re-absorption. (MM. Sandras and Bouchardt, p. 324.)

King's Yellow.—The hydrated peroxide of

iron acts as the best chemical antidote, combining with the arsenic in the stomach to form an arsenite of iron which has little solubility, and therefore of little energy as a poison. As the arsenic may be again set free by the secretions of the stomach, take care to give the peroxide in excess, and repeatedly, until all effects subside. (Dr. Patterson, p. 119.)

Laudanum.—Make use of electro-magnetism. The wires to be applied in turn to every part of the body, and the patient to be roused and kept awake. It may be continued for four hours, and may gradually become more susceptible and energetic in the limit until the end of the period stated, when there may be satisfactory revival. (Dr. Barry, p. 113.)

Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

ATROPHIA AND BELLADONNA.—Make a solution of one, two, or three grains of atropia to 3j. of distilled water; add a drop of nitric acid to render it soluble, and a drop of spt. vini, to make it keep. Introduce a drop of one of these solutions between the eyelids, which will keep the pupil dilated from four to ten days, according to the strength of the solution used.

It may be useful in iritis; aquo capsulitis; also when it is wished to break up recent adhesions between the iris and lens; to withdraw a protruding iris from its position; in central cataract; or in central opacity of the cornea, where the pupillary margin is attached to the back of the cornea, &c. Its use is less marked when conjunctivitis is present, than in a healthy eye, and its effects are more evanescent.

In ulcers of the cornea, belladonna is of special service; by it synechia anterior, &c., may be prevented. In cases of rupture from ulceration, with hernia of the iris, apply the solution of atropia close to the eyelids, and keep them closed with plaster; smear the eye and brow with the extract of belladonna, and, if necessary, use leeches to the temples, just over the malar bone; apply blistering, and use such constitutional treatment, as is calculated to subdue inflammation, and the further spread of the sloughy or ulcerating process.

In neuralgic affections of the eye, intermitting and unattended with inflammation, or obvious alteration in the structure or motion of the organ—try belladonna internally, from one-sixteenth to one-sixth of a gr. in solution three times a day. In old and inveterate photophobia or ophthalmia, attended with vascular cornea, in discharged soldiers, the internal use of belladonna is marked. (Mr. Wilde, p. 258.)

AMPUTATION of the Thigh.—Mr. Syme says he is now satisfied that there are circumstances in which the circular incision ought to be preferred. The perfect condition of the stump, where there is nothing but integuments to protect the bone, as at the ankle, led him to conclude, that if the circular operation could be performed with the certainty of providing such a covering, it might be employed with advantage in the lower third of the thigh. There is

plenty of skin and plenty of room to employ the tourniquet, without impeding the incisions or retraction of the muscles, and the size of the wound is much smaller than at the middle of the thigh. Apply the tourniquet close to the groin; use a middle-sized knife, such as is employed for the flap operation. Make the incision of the skin as near the knee as possible; not in a circular direction, but so as to form two semilunar edges, which may meet together in a line, from side to side, without projecting at the corners, and divide the fascia with the integuments. Draw these up by firmly claspings the limb, and not by dissecting and turning back. Divide the muscles by a circular sweep of the knife down to the bone, and retract with the utmost care. This should be at least two inches; and, before using the saw, protect the muscles, and freely expose the bone by means of a split cloth.

Mr. Syme adds, as the soft parts required to form the stump in amputation at the knee, are apt to be so deranged in their texture, as to delay, though not prevent recovery, and thus in some measure counterbalance the advantage of exposing the cancellated instead of dense bone, together with the contents of the medullary cavity, "I do not persist in advocating amputation at the knee now, when satisfied that the operation by circular incision, if performed with due care on proper principles, may be employed at the lower third of the thigh safely and advantageously." (Professor Syme, p. 155.)

In amputation, Mr. Quain makes the flaps short in the first instance, and adds to their length, subsequently, by circular incisions through the deeper muscles. Modifications are, however, required, according as the parts to be amputated are not clothed with muscle, e. g., the leg and fore-arm. (Mr. Quain, p. 158.)

FLAP AMPUTATION.—The disadvantages of flap amputation are—1. It is more painful from the extent of integument divided, and oblique division of nerves. 2. More protracted in its performance, in consequence of the difficulty of obliquely cut arteries collapsing. (Mr. Bulley, p. 158.)

REFLECTING PRISM, and Tube for Exploring the Open Passages.—Used for, 1st. The vagina, &c., for polypi; for, ulcerative, and other diseases, both of the vagina and uterus, and preternatural labor. 2d. The rectum; for stricture, hæmorrhoids, &c. 3d. Urethra and bladder; in lithotrixy, lithotomy, and stricture. 4th. The pharynx, larynx, and eustachian tube; for diseases of these passages. 5th. The nose; for ulcer, ozæna, polypus. 6th. The stomach itself! 7th. Gunshot wounds, &c.; where bodies lodge and require extraction. (Warden and Avery, p. 324.)

ULCERS.—Give turpentine those in ulcers

which are prevented healing by deficient action, where the ulcer is sluggish, surface smooth, without granulation, or of a greenish foul appearance; discharge serous, edges rounded, smooth, and callous, and the surrounding skin is pink or blue. It should not be exhibited where the patient is plethoric, the ulcer inflammatory, and the pulse full and frequent, or where it produces nausea, or other unpleasant symptoms; in the last case substitute cajeput oil, three drops three times a day, or give the capsules of Messrs. Evans and Lescher, each containing twenty to twenty-five drops of the turpentine. Continue the use of the turpentine until good healthy granulations appear, with the secretion of good pus. (Mr. Hancock, p. 321.)

MOIST HEAT, Application of.—Mr. Markwick, of the Western German Dispensary, has invented a fabric of sponge and wool, which he calls "Spongio-piline," which, by being impregnated with the required epithem, proves a substitute for poultices and fermentation cloths.

The "Impermeable piline" is another fabric of wool, &c., backed with India-rubber, and recommended where protection to the skin and joints, or increased diaphoresis, is necessary.

PLASTERS.—New mode of preparing adhesive and strengthening plasters.—India-rubber in fine shreds, 5 lbs.; spt. turpentine, sufficient to cover, and add as the substance absorbs it. When dissolved, press through a fine sieve. Heat four ounces of Cayenne pepper in a quart of spt. turpentine, and with a portion of it, grind 1 lb. of litharge, mix in the remainder afterwards, and add 6 oz. bals. Peru. Then melt 1 lb. of India-rubber, and add spt. turpentine until it is thin enough to strain. Finally, mix all the preceding together. (Chemist, p. 324.)

BED SORES.—Thicken the cuticle, by using a stimulating wash, as follows:—Hyd. bichlorid. gr. ij.; sp. vini tenui. 3j. ft. lotio. This may also be applied to the skin, against which a very powerful truss is to press. (Sir B. Brodie, p. 325.)

VAPOR BATH.—Cheap substitute for one more complicated.—Take a piece of quick lime, the size of the fist; wrap it round with a well wetted cloth or flannel; then, to prevent its wetting the bed, with a dry one doubled in folds. One may be placed on each side, and one at the feet, and when sweating is fully established, they may be withdrawn. Hot fluids or increased covering is unnecessary. (Dr. Serre, p. 140.)

MERCURY, Mode of Administering to Children.—Smear a drachm or more of strong mercurial ointment on a flannel roller, and apply it not very tight, round the knee. Repeat it daily. The motions of the child produce the necessary friction. (Sir B. Brodie, p. 133.)

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

BY DR. GUINNESS, DUBLIN.

Pleuropneumonia.

ON Friday, the 2d of October, 1846, Miss A. D. of Beaumont, aged thirteen, was attacked with shivering, headache, and other febrile symptoms, for which I gave her

℞ Tinct. Aconiti, 3. gtts. iii.

Aquæ, ℥ iv. M.

A tablespoonful every second hour.

And at bedtime one dose of Belladonna, 3.

She was so much better the next day, that I found her up and dressed, and she begged to be allowed to go down to the drawing-room; being exposed to a draught of cold air that evening, all her former symptoms returned, and her mother continued the medicine as above; and on Monday, the 5th, eight o'clock at night, her cough and fever became so much worse that I again was sent for. I found her lying on her right side, her face and eyes very red, her skin in general burning, but particularly over chest and abdomen; raving at times; headache; incessant, dry, hacking cough; the least stir increased it; shooting pains through the chest occasionally, when coughing, and pains in right side; pulse 130 full; her breathing oppressed and short, particularly when sleeping, which is much disturbed by the cough; bowels confined; urine very turbid. Physical signs: dulness on percussion well marked over the posterior and inferior part of right lung, as far as spine of scapula; bronchial respiration, and absence of vesicular murmur. Ordered

℞ Tinct. Bryoniæ, 3. gtts. iii.

Aquæ, ℥ iii. M.

A teaspoonful at once, followed in an hour after with

Tinct. Aconiti, 3 gtts. iii.

Aquæ, ℥ iii. M.

These medicines to be repeated alternately during the night.

Tuesday morning, 6th October.—Her medicine had been given regularly every hour, as she was so much disturbed by the cough; skin much cooler; pulse reduced 30 beats; countenance more natural; eyes and face not nearly so red; cough looser, but she gets up very little expectoration, and swallows it immediately: urine and bowels as last night. Physical signs not altered. The Tinct. Bryoniæ, 3., and Tinctura Aconiti, 3, to be continued, but at intervals of two hours.

Wednesday morning, 7th—Passed a much better night; slept for two or three hours at a time; pulse 90; cough looser, and not so

troublesome; pain in side nearly gone; feels stronger. She has taken of late only cold water, whey, or barley water; urine still turbid; bowels not moved, but she has no uneasiness; directed an enema of warm water if she felt uneasy. Omit Tinct. Aconiti. Continue Bryonia, 3, every third hour.

Thursday, 8th.—Passed a much better night; slept for three or four hours at a time; no febrile symptom; physical symptoms much as before, but there are occasional mucous râles, and at times I thought I observed some moist crepitus. To continue Bryonia 3, as before.

Friday morning, 9th.—The fourth morning of treatment for pneumonia, but a week since the rigor. Finding that though she was improved, still the physical signs remained pretty much the same, I gave her

Tinct. Phosph., 3. gtts. iii.

Aquæ, ℥ iii. M.

A tablespoonful every third hour. The Bryonia to be discontinued, and to get a little weak chicken broth.

Saturday morning, 10th.—Fifth day of treatment for pneumonia; slept nearly seven hours without awaking; feels quite well; on examining the posterior part of the right lung, I was much gratified to find that the sound was *much* clearer on percussion, and there was a distinct moist crepitating râle, with some mucus râles; no pain in the chest; bowels had been well moved without enema; urine nearly natural; pulse 86. To continue Phosphorus every four hours, and to sit up for a little time, and to have beef tea.

Sunday, 11th.—Is up and able to walk about the room; feels strong; pulse 70; to move into the drawing-room. Chicken for dinner. Continue Phosphorus three or four times in the day.

Tuesday, 13th.—My little patient was well; there was a slight itchy eruption in one of her hands and feet. Sulphur, third trituration in water. A spoonful three times daily.

This case is interesting, as, although the febrile symptoms and cough were quite subdued by the Bryon. and Aconite, still the physical signs never gave way until I gave her Phosph.; and it is an additional proof of the truth of Dr. Fleischmann's remark, viz.: "I have been quite convinced, by the experience of many years, that pneumonia is cured by no medicine so rapidly and certainly without any other aid, as with Phosphorus; and I am inclined to believe that a pneumonia which Phosphorus does not cure is, *as yet*, incurable by the Homœopathic method."

SCROFULOUS OPHTHALMIA.

June 30th, 1846.—John Quays, county

Meath, three years old, had been ill with this disease twelve months; various remedies had been tried by different physicians without success. He was led into my study with his head much bent forward, as he could not bear the least ray of light. I found it quite impossible to raise the eyelids, which were puffed, and a quantity of hot tears were running from his eyes, also much purulent matter, his face was swollen, pale and unhealthy-looking, his abdomen very large, he was weak in his limbs, and his appetite bad; he was also very low in spirits, and wished to sit in the dark by himself; he had an eruption on his legs. Ordered.

R Tinct. Sulph., 30. gl. xx.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. M.

A tablespoonful three times daily.

The following week the child was brought again, his eyes were open, he was much more lively, the eruption was going off, and altogether he was much improved.

R Tinct. Sulph., 30. gl. xx.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. M.

A tablespoonful three times daily.

July 9th.—Still continues improving.

R Tinct. Calcar., 30. gl. xx.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ xii.

A tablespoonful three times daily.

21st.—Getting quite well.

R Tinct. Sulph., 30 gl. xx.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. M.

A tablespoonful three times daily.

August 4th.

R Tinct. Calcar., 30. gl. xx.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ xii.

A tablespoonful three times daily.

12th.—His father came up from the county of Meath for him, and was surprised at the great improvement, as he stated that he had been at much expense paying for medicine and advice, without deriving any benefit. I ordered him to take him home to the country.

HERNIA HUMORALIS.

On the 8th of September, John Bell, from the county of Monaghan, applied to me for relief. Two months before he contracted gonorrhœa in England; this was quite checked by medicine he had been taking (I believe Copaiba). He now complains of much pain in the left testicle, and a distressing dragging sensation in his side; the testicle is a good deal swollen and tense, and painful to the touch. He cannot sleep at night.

Tinct. Pulsatillæ, 6.

A few globules dissolved in eight ounces of water.—A tablespoonful three times daily.

September 10th.—Pain much less, testicle not so much swollen, pain in side relieved, slept better, and there is now some discharge from urethra.

Tinct. Clematis, 3. gl. xii.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.

A spoonful three times daily,

12th.—Continues to improve.

Tinct. Clematis, 3. gl. xii.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.

A spoonful three times daily.

15th.—Improving still. More discharge from urethra.

Tinct. Merc. Sol., 5. gl. xii.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.

A spoonful three times daily.

18th.—Swelling of testicle nearly gone.

Tinct. Merc. Sol., 5. gl. xii.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.

A spoonful three times daily.

18th.—Swelling of testicle nearly gone.

Continue Mercury:

21st.—He is almost well.

Sulph., 30.

Three times daily.

29th.—Slight running from urethra; swelling all gone long since.

Nitric Ac., 30.

He went home quite well.

HEMORRHOIDS.

September 30th.—John Byrne, of Raheny, aged forty-two, has suffered from piles constantly for fourteen years, frequently passing blood; has severe burning sensation, with tenesmus; habitual constipation; has taken much medicine, and consulted a great many physicians, without deriving much benefit; for the last two years has been in constant suffering.

Tinct. Arsen., 3. gl. xii.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.

A tablespoonful night and morning.

October 5th.—Bowels had been much more free; he has passed no blood for three days, and feels much better.

Tinct. Arsen., 3. gl. xii.

Aquæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.

A tablespoonful night and morning.

9th.—Bowels quite regular; no appearance of blood since; tenesmus gone; "has not been so well for nearly two years;" his appetite and strength improved.

Tinct. Arsen., 3.

Only to be taken at bedtime.

14th.—Continues quite well.

Tinct. Sulph., 30.

A tablespoonful night and morning.

19th.—Is quite well; expresses himself most thankful.

Tinct. Sulph., 30.

A tablespoonful night and morning.

This case attracted the notice of the physicians under whose care it had been previously.

September 23d.—Mary Welch, of Doney-

carney, aged 18. This young woman had been ill about three months; had been ordered aperients by the physician of her parish without relief, further than acting on the bowels; her bowels were not moved often for a fortnight, unless by purgatives; she has a constant sensation of "beating" in her head and vertigo, and these symptoms are sometimes so bad that she is forced to go to bed; menstruation irregular; great pain in her back. Is suffering much from piles.

Tinct. Nucis vomicæ, 3. gl. xii.

Aquæ, ℥ vi.

A dessert spoonful three times daily.

30th.—Bowels have been regular since; piles much better; her tongue is foul, and he complains of sickness of the stomach.

Tinct. Pulsatillæ, 6.

To be taken three times daily.

October 7th.—Piles quite gone; stomach and bowels well; still has much pain in head, and dimness of sight occasionally.

Tinct. Belladonnæ, 3.

When she feels the pain coming on.

14th.—After taking the last medicine two or three times, she felt no further uneasiness of head and sight; expects a change soon; in other respects she is quite well.

Tinct. Pulsatillæ, 6.

To be taken three times daily.

Shortly after this I was told she was in perfect health.

August 10th.—Mrs. Masterman, Raheny, has been suffering from piles, with much bleeding and pain occasionally, for twenty-seven years. Complains of much weakness and constipation.

℞ Tinct. Arsen., 3.

To be taken three times daily.

12th.—Some improvement, but still has tenesmus and blood.

℞ Tinct. Merc. Sol., 5.

To be taken three times daily.

16th.—Tenesmus and blood gone; bowels moved once daily; feels much better; piles nearly gone.

℞ Sulph. 30.

To be taken night and morning. Cured.

November 27th.—She has remained in perfect health.

August 3d.—Ann Cooney, aged thirty-five, has had piles for thirteen years. Constant sensation of sickness and load in stomach, much worse after eating; epigastric region tender on pressure; bowels generally confined; pulse, sixty.

℞ Tinct. Nucis vom. 3. gl. xx.

Aquæ ℥ viii. M.

A tablespoonful to be taken three times daily.

18th.—The report is, that the piles are quite relieved, and her stomach much better.

℞ Tinct. Sulph. 18. gl. xx.

Aquæ ℥ viii. M.

A spoonful to be taken night and morning, Cured her.

August 13th.—F. Martin, a laborer, was unable to leave his bed, the piles protruded so much; they were very dark and tense; they bled a great deal, and the pain was very severe; bowels costive.

The same treatment as in Cooney's case was adopted; on the 18th he was much better, and I gave Sulph. 18; on the 20th he was at his work, quite well.

GLOSSITIS.

P. Fitzsimmons, a carman, aged forty, on 10th June, 1846, had a severe rigor, followed by painful swelling of the tongue and throat. I did not see him until the 11th, about twenty-four hours after the rigor: the whole tongue was then enormously swollen; it nearly filled the cavity of the mouth, so that it was quite impossible to see the throat; but the tonsils externally felt enlarged, and were painful to the touch; his face very red and swollen, headache, pulse 100, full. On asking him could he swallow, he shook his head, and endeavored to mutter that he could not. His wife stated that when he attempted it, it seemed to give him great pain. Pressure on the tongue with a spoon gave much pain, and the surface of it, as far as I could see, was coated white; but the point and edges, and inferior surface, were deep red, glossy, tense, and shining. His skin was burning hot, and he had passed a very restless night. I explained to him that he must endeavor to swallow a teaspoonful of the bottle I was going to give, regularly every hour; and it was not without much difficulty and pain that he succeeded in doing so.

℞ Tinct. Bellad. 3. gtts. iv.

Aquæ ℥ ii. M.

A teaspoonful to be taken at once, to be followed in an hour after with a teaspoonful of the following, and so on alternately:—

℞ Tinct. Merc. Sol. 5. gtts. v.

Aquæ ℥ ii. M.

Ten o'clock, P. M.—Twelve hours since I saw him: pulse 84, face less red, swallows better, and speaks rather better. To continue the medicines alternately every second hour during the night, should he be awake. Next morning I found the swelling greatly reduced, the tongue was less red and painful, and he could swallow and speak much better, the medicines to be continued alternately every third hour. On the next morning, forty-eight hours since I first saw him, the swelling was almost completely gone, and he could speak and swallow nearly as well as before his illness: pulse 76, natural; appetite good; slept well. He was able to go to his work in a day or two, and expressed himself truly grate-

ful for the very rapid cure of his most distressing complaint.

I had a similar case some months before, treated exactly in the same way, which recovered as rapidly. I also had two cases of the same disease before I knew Homœopathy: in one case, after adopting the usual antiphlogistic treatment, I was obliged to make a deep incision into the tongue, and the patient recovered. This practice is strongly recommended by some French surgeons, particularly De La Malle, in the fifth volume, quarto, of the *Mem. de l'Acad. de Chirurgie*. It also appears that many patients have been saved from suffocation by making deep incisions, notwithstanding the antiphlogistic treatment adopted; and yet, in the two last cases I treated, I was enabled, in a very few hours, by the use of *Belladonna* and *Mercury*, to reduce the severe inflammation of the tongue, thus saving my patients the painful operation of cutting into the tongue. The other case, treated Allopathically by me (that is, before I studied Homœopathy,) I sent into a Hospital; finding that the disease spread so rapidly, and the man was becoming insensible, I wished for further advice.

PLACENTA PRÆVIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET :

Sir,—I beg to submit to your disposal the following case, which I consider both interesting and important, as it tends in some degree to elucidate the correct treatment of placenta prævia, which has lately been the subject of much controversy among obstetricians. On Monday, Dec. 7th, I was requested to see Mrs. T—, aged twenty-nine, the mother of three children, and who stated that she was at full period of utero-gestation. I found that she complained of slight pains in the back, accom-

panied by rather profuse discharges of blood, which she attributed to some unusual bodily exertion, to which she had been subjected on the previous day. I therefore enjoined rest in the recumbent position, and prescribed small doses of the tincture of opium with diluted sulphuric acid. On the following day, I ascertained that there had been but slight returns of the hæmorrhage and very little pain. She continued in this state for four days subsequently to my first visit, when I was hastily summoned on the accession of the more active pains of parturition. I found her in rather an exhausted state; there was profuse hæmorrhage, the blood trickling from the bedstead, and the bleeding increased considerably during each succeeding pain. A vaginal examination demonstrated a complete presentation of the placenta, with the os uteri dilated to about the size of a crown piece, and thin and yielding. As the powers of life were evidently on the decline from the hæmorrhage which had occurred, it was evident that no further time was to be lost. I accordingly administered half a drachm of finely powdered ergot in some brandy and water, and proceeded to the extraction of the placenta before the child. After removing the placenta from the vagina, the hæmorrhage almost entirely ceased, and parturient pains became energetic, the child was expelled, under head presentation, entirely by the natural efforts. The infant was apparently still-born, but was, after a time, resuscitated by the usual expedients. The patient (six days after delivery) is recovering without any unfavorable symptom, with the exception of debility, the natural consequence of the unusual loss of blood. I have sent you the above case as another example in favor of the "new mode" of treating placenta prævia, for which I hope no apology is necessary from—Sir, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM G. CORY.

Cannon-street-road, Dec., 1846.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE HOSPITALS OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AT LINZ AND KREMSIER.

LINZ HOSPITAL.

From the 1st January till the end of December, 1846.

NAMES OF DISEASES.	Rm'gfr'm 1844.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining.	NAMES OF DISEASES.	Rm'gfr'm 1844.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess.....	1	4	5					Brought forward.....	17	310	296	7	2	8	14
Anasarca.....		2	1			1		Furunculi.....		1	1				
Amenorrhœa.....	1	5	5				1	Gangrene of throat.....		1	1				
Apoplexy.....		1	1					Gout.....	2	4	1	1	2		2
Ascites.....	1	2					2	Headache, nervous.....		1	1				
Arthritis rheumatic.....	2	8	10					rheumatic.....		12	11				1
Aortitis.....		1	1					Hysteria.....	1	3	4				
chronic.....	1		1					Hernia, incarcerated.....		1				1	
Bronchitis.....	1		1					Hepatitis.....		1	1				
chronic.....			1	1				chronic.....		1		1			
Burns.....		3	3					Hemiplegia.....		1		1			
Caries of bones.....		1		1				Hæmoptysis.....		4	4				
Catarrh of the bowels.....		2	2					Heart disease, organic.....		16		11	2	1	2
of the lungs, acute.....		11	11					Hemeralopia.....		1	1				
chronic.....		4	4					Inflammation of the nasal mem- brane.....		2	1	1			
emphyse- matic.....	1	3	4					of gums.....		1	1				
of the stomach.....		3		3				of knee joint.....		1	1				
Cancer of the uterus.....		2			1	1		of vertebræ.....		1	1				
of the stomach.....		1		1				Jaundice.....		7	5		1		1
Cerebral irritation.....		1	1					Influenza.....		1	1				
Chlorosis.....		8	7				1	Lentitis.....		1		1			
Colic.....		1	1					Leucorrhœa.....		1					1
gastric.....		5	4				1	Mammitis.....		1	1				
menstrual.....		3	3					Melancholia.....		1		1			
nervous.....		1	1					Medullary sarcoma of the liver.....		1				1	
rheumatic.....		9	9					Menorrhagia.....		1	1				
painters'.....		1					1	Myelitis.....		1	1				
Concussion of the brain.....		2	2					Old age.....	1	2				3	
spinal cord.....		1	1					Ophthalmia rheumatic.....		4	4				
Contusions.....	12	11					1	scrofulous.....	1	2	3				
Convulsions.....	2		2					Otitis.....		2	1				1
Coxalgia.....		1			1			Edema, general.....		1				1	
Congestion of lungs.....		1	1					Pemphigus.....		1	1				
Cramp of stomach.....		8	8					Peritonitis.....		5	5				
Cynanche tonsillar.....	15	15						traumatic.....		1	1				
Desquamation of skin.....		1	1					Parotitis.....		3	3				
Dissolution of the fluids (Auflö- sung der Säfte).....		1				1		Phlebitis.....		1	1				
Dislocation of the shoulder joint.....		1	1					Pleuritis.....	1	7	7				1
Diarrhœa.....	14	13					1	chronic.....	1		1				
catarrhal.....		1	1					and pneumonia.....		1	1				
chronic.....		2	2					Pneumonia.....	14	14					
Dropsy, general.....	1	2	1			2		and cystitis.....		1	1				
Dysentery.....	2	3	5					Purpura.....		2	2				
Diabetes.....	1		1					Panaritium.....		1	1				
Encephalitis.....		1	1					Photophobia, scrofulous.....		2	2				
Endocarditis.....	2	15	16				1	Paralysis of spine.....		4		1	2	1	
Entropium.....		1	1					Pleuritic effusion.....		2	1			1	
Empyema, and purulent effu- sion into pericardium.....		1				1		Prolapsus iridis.....		1			1		
Erysipelas of foot.....		8	6				2	uteri.....		1	1				
of face.....		6	6					Rheumatism, acute.....	1	42	42				1
Fever, catarrhal.....		5	5					chronic.....		5	4	1			
inflammatory.....		2	2					of the nerves.....		1	1				
gastric.....	2	29	31					Rheumatic palsy.....		1	1				
intermittent.....		41	40				1	Scorbutus.....	1	1	1			1	
rheumatic.....	1	45	44				2	Scrofula.....	1			1			
Frozen limbs.....		6	5				1	Splenitis.....		2	2				
								Spasms, hysteric.....		1	1				
								Spasmodic cough.....		1	1				
Carried forward.....	17	310	296	7	2	8	14	Carried forward.....	27	439	436	27	10	19	24

LINZ HOSPITAL—(Continued).

NAMES OF DISEASES.	Rm'g fr'm 1844.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining.	NAMES OF DISEASES.	Rm'g fr'm 1844.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Brought forward.....	27	489	436	27	10	19	24	Brought forward.....	27	515	455	29	12	19	27
Strangury	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis of lungs .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Swelling of the cheek.....	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	Tuberculous disease of intestines.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
of the axillary gland } ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	disease of lungs } ..	3	20	..	11	1	7	4
inflammatory..... } ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	(Phthisis.....) } ..	4	57	48	..	1	7	5
of the gums..... } ..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	Typhus.....	2	15	14	..	1	..	2
of the knee joint, gouty } ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	Ulcers, indolent.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
of the inguinal } ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	of stomach, perforating..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
glands, syphilitic } ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	scrofulous.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
of the lower jaw, inflammatory..... } ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	Ulcers, syphilitic.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Scabies.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	Vomiting, chronic.....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	with purging.....	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Sprain.....	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	Wounds.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tinea capitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zona.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward.....	27	515	455	29	12	19	27	Total.....	38	616	524	40	17	35	39

The number of patients who attended the Dispensary in 1845 was 3868.

DR. REISS, Ordinary Physician.

K. PLENINGER, District Surgeon, &c., &c.

THE KREMSIER HOSPITAL.

From the 12th of October, 1845, till the end of April, 1846.

NAMES OF DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining.	NAMES OF DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Improved.	Uncured.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess, lymphatic, of breast.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	Brought forward.....	132	108	7	3	5	11
Ascites	1	..	..	1	..	..	Gastric irritation.....	10	10	..	..	..	..
Aneurism of aorta.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	Herpetic eruption	2	1	..	1	..	..
Arthritis.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	Hæmaturia	2	1	..	..	1	..
Anasarca.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	Hæmoptysis.....	4	2	1	..	1	..
Anomalous menstruation.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Hæmorrhage.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	Hepatitis	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cataract, incipient.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	Hemiplegia	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cough, acute.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	Incontinence of urine.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
chronic.....	10	7	3	..	..	..	Leucorrhœa	1	1	..	..	..	..
hooping.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Laryngitis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Colic, gastric	1	1	..	..	..	..	Ophthalmia	8	6	1	..	..	1
Cramp of stomach	6	6	..	..	..	..	scrofulous.....	5	4	..	..	..	..
Concussion of chest.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Ovaritis	1	1	..	..	..	..
of brain.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	Parotitis.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Cynanche tonsillaris	12	12	..	..	..	..	Pneumonia	7	6	..	1	..	..
Disease of heart, organic.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	Pleuritis.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Dropsy, general.....	3	1	..	..	2	..	Phthisis.....	1	..	..	1	..	..
Diarrhœa	5	5	..	..	..	..	Ptyalism	2	1	..	..	1	..
Dropsy of the ovarium.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	Rheumatism.....	3	3	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas of face	3	3	..	..	..	2	Swelling of the knee.....	5	1	1	1	..	2
of foot.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	Speck upon Cornea.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	Scrofula, general.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fever, typhus.....	10	9	..	1	..	1	Tetanus, traumatic.....	1	..	..	1	..	..
, mild.....	13	12	..	..	1	..	Ulcer of foot	13	11	1	..	1	..
, cerebral.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	hand.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
, rheumatic.....	3	2	..	..	1	..	lips.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
, intermittent.....	21	18	..	..	3	..	back.....	1	1	..	..	..	..
, gastric.....	17	15	..	..	2	..	, scrofulous.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
, catarrhal.....	4	4	..	..	..	..	Vomiting, gastric.....	3	3	..	..	..	..
Gout, chronic.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	Wounds.....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Carried forward.....	132	108	7	3	5	11	Total.....	219	175	14	6	8	18

DR. SCHWEITZER, Ordinary Physician.

THREE CURES OF EPILEPSY.

BY DR STORER, OF BATH.

"People are as free to believe in repeal as in mesmerism. It is treated as a dream, which concerns none but the dreamer."—MR. ALBANY FONBLANQUE, *Examiner*, Nov. 29, 1846. p. 754.*

To the Editor of the *Zoist*:

SIR,—In forwarding the enclosed cases, I must remark that next in importance to surgical operations without pain, of which your journal affords abundant examples, stands perhaps the cure of epilepsy, so truly distressing to patients and their friends. The long continuance of the attacks, the thorough incapability of pursuing regular employment, and the extreme uncertainty of any known medical means in the shape of medicines, are too well known to need comment. I will not pretend that mesmerism is a specific in epileptic cases, but I do say that what it has already accomplished should at least open the eyes of the medical public and procure it a still greater trial. Yours obediently,

HENRY STORER, M. D.

27 Brock street, Bath, }
December, 1846. }

Case I.—Charlotte Pearson, 23 years of age, residing at 33 Milk street, Bath, was sent to me in March, 1845, by General White, a gentleman who takes great interest in mesmerism. The account I received from her mother was, that she had suffered from fits for the last three or four years,—that they occurred as frequently as five or six times a week, sometimes as often as to this amount in one day, and so violently that she required two or three persons to hold her; and that she had frequently injured herself during the attacks by falling suddenly against the wall, down the stairs, or into the fireplace.

Up to the very time of my seeing her, she had continued to have these fits. The last was a most severe one, and her fall greatly bruised her face and temple. She had been under the care of a great many medical men; amongst others, the late Dr. Barlow, *who pronounced her case incurable*: and so extreme did I regard it, that I told her friends I could only hope to relieve.

From this period I mesmerized her daily for three weeks, and afterwards three times a week for the same time, *together about six*

* Mr. Albany W. Fonblanque surely knows that believers in mesmerism are so "free" that they are vilified in all the English medical journals, and by a host of physicians and surgeons, and newspaper and magazine writers, who, like himself, are totally ignorant of the subject. Surely, too, when cases previously rebellious to art are cured, and torturing operations are rendered painless, some others are concerned as well as the dreaming mesmerists, who effect these blessings.—*Zoist*.

weeks. The results have been as follow. During the first fortnight the fits were as frequent as previously, but *not so severe*. After the first fortnight they gradually *diminished in number, and became much less violent*. This state of improvement continued until the end of the month. Since that period she has had NO RETURN, NOW ABOVE A YEAR AND A HALF. Her general health is much improved, bodily and *intellectually*; for she was becoming fatuitous. The contrast in her daily pursuits is striking and gratifying. Her mother is a charwoman, and was frequently obliged to give up two or three days a week to attend on her. The mother has since become infirm, and the daughter is now able to go out and earn her own living, and to assist towards the support of her mother.

In the treatment of this case, simple sleep only was produced or sought for. She would remain for a long time quite passive, but could easily be aroused. The only marked sensible effect in her case, was the state of sleep or quiescence which followed during the day. She has been seen here by several parties, who have kindly interested themselves in her behalf, and the results in all respects have afforded the most satisfactory evidence of the good accomplished.

II.—Master Chapman, aged 13, was brought to me by his mother, residing at Primrose Hill, Bath, February 5, 1846. She stated that he had suffered from fits (apparently epileptic), more or less, for the last three years; that the attacks had sometimes continued for many months together, and sometimes returned with little intermission during a whole day, though not so frequently at present, but still he generally had three or four attacks daily; and that he had been under the care of several medical men of Bath, amongst others the late Dr. Barlow, *by whom, as well as by the rest, his case had been pronounced hopeless*.

Previously to his being brought to me, he had been seen by Dr. Carter of Bath, who adopted mesmerism in his case for about three weeks; but as that gentleman soon afterwards left the place, the treatment was given up.

Just before my being consulted, I was informed that he had several fits, though not quite so severe. I mesmerized him daily for the first fortnight, then three times a week for about two months, and then only twice a week for a month. He continued to improve rapidly; and has had NO RETURN *whatever of his fits*. During the excessive heat of this summer, he complained of faintness, but this feeling was soon removed by mesmerizing him; and I occasionally mesmerized him during the warm weather.

There were some peculiarities in this

youth's case. At first, when mesmerized, he was quite taciturn; after a short period he became so loquacious that it was with difficulty he could be restrained. He was at times perfectly insensible to pain, so much so, that he had a tooth extracted without sensation, as reported in your last number but one, p. 214; at other times he was so highly sensitive as to be impressible by every external circumstance. He was also at times perfectly clairvoyant. His case was witnessed by a great number of individuals here, and, after the most rigid testing, they have been perfectly satisfied with the reality of the phenomena.

The states of catalepsy and rigidity also varied in this case, sometimes the one, sometimes the other, being extremely well developed.

The most important point in the case, however, is the COMPLETE CESSATION of the fits, and the general improvement, *bodily and intellectually*, which has taken place. So great is this improvement, that he has resumed his school studies, which for three years had been completely interrupted.

III.—As a sequel to these cases, I will now add the outlines of one, which, for the good accomplished, ought to rivet the attention of every conscientious practitioner.

A respectable mechanic, a printer, was seized with epileptic fits about three years since. They continued so long and violently as to compel him to leave his occupation; and himself, his wife, and three children, were obliged to live on three shillings a week received from the Bristol Union. About this period, Mr. Lundie, a lecturer on mesmerism, sought out some extreme cases, and amongst others found that of this poor man, and mesmerized him for about a month. The patient was afterwards occasionally mesmerized by a volunteer, and by myself; and the effects were most striking.

For the last eighteen months he has had no RETURN whatever of his fits; and, instead of being the recipient of three shillings a week from the Union, he has been enabled to earn for the last eighteen months eighteen shillings a week in an iron factory.

I should not report this case, as the patient was not my own, but that I can vouch for every particular.

* * How can Mr. Wakley and his coadjutor Dr. Marshall Hall, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. George Burrows, Dr. Chambers, &c., find it in their hearts to read such facts as these and continue to do all in their power to make the world despise mesmerism!—*Zoist*.

SPEEDY CURES OF VARIOUS LOCAL AFFECTIONS.

BY MISS ELLIOTSON, OF LAUREL LODGE, CHELTENHAM.

[Communicated by Dr. Elliotson.]

"How much more amiable and becoming it would have been, if this lady had unceasingly 'minded her knitting,' instead of bothering her brain about such a subtlety as mesmerism. Enough of her. She (Miss Martineau) has gone to mesmerize Mehemet Ali; but I can easily fancy the old file saying, 'Won't do, Miss Martineau! Egyptian darkness has become enlightenment.' Truly, this is a quacking and miracle-loving age!" Mr. F. S. GARLICK, Medical Practitioner, 5, Cheapside, Halifax; Nov. 10. 1846.—*Halifax Guardian*.

I have received the following cases from Miss Wallace, whose undaunted practice and defence of mesmerism before all the medical and satanical scoffers of her neighborhood, are beyond all praise.

Such cases appear to me of the highest importance. In the first place, they prove that not merely diseases of the nervous system, as is a common case, but inflammatory and other kinds of affections, yield to mesmerism. In the next place, they prove that mankind have a ready help in their own families in numerous accidents and ailments; more ready than lotions and liniments and plasters and leeches usually are, however excellent these may be. Let not medical men say that their well-established methods would have surpassed the easy mesmeric means employed by Miss Wallace.

CASES.

I will now detail the cases, in Miss Wallace's own words.

I. Inflammation of the Eye.

July 5th, 1846.

Victoria Harmer, aged 8, suffering from an inflamed eye, blood-shot, and having a sty on the eyelid, was cured by mesmerism in a quarter of an hour. The sty, the redness, and the pain, which the child compared to running a needle into her eye, had all *entirely disappeared, and the eye in every respect looked and felt as well as the other.* The child was stated by her mother seldom to be free from this malady for a fortnight together, and sometimes it continued several weeks without intermission. So many weeks have elapsed without any return of the complaint, her mother hopes the cure is radical.

We, the undersigned, were present and witnessed the above cure.

Elizabeth Harmer,
Sarah Tomlins.

2, Pitville Parade, Aug. 27th.

II. *Inflammation of the Eye.*

August 1, 1846.

Harriet Gregory was attacked last January with inflammation of the left eye, attended with great pain both in the eye and over the brow. When I first saw her, the eyelids were swollen, the eyeball blood-shot, and the usual routine of leeching, lotions, fomentations, &c., prescribed by Dr. Alerdice and Mr. Hartley, had failed entirely in giving her any relief. Dr. Alerdice recommended salivation, to which the patient refused to submit. Harriet Gregory has been unable to remain in service from this severe affliction. When she came to me on the 1st of August, she was suffering under all the symptoms already described. *Half an hour's mesmerizing relieved the pain*, but effected no change in the appearance of the eye. On going into the air, she suddenly felt as if a great weight was removed from the forehead, and found she could bear the light, and look steadily at any object without pain. She returned to tell me of this decided improvement. The next day, the eye was still red, but the pain had only returned over the eyebrow, and this I removed in a few minutes. I did not see her again for three days, when her eye was quite well, and she told me the redness and inflammation had entirely disappeared in the evening of the day I last mesmerized her.

We, the undersigned, witnessed this cure.
(Signed) Harriet Gregory,
Sarah Tomlins,
Esther Harrington.

August 5th.

The second time I mesmerized Harriet Gregory, I observed a speck on the eye, which I privately pointed out to a gentleman present, but did not name to her, as she had not mentioned it. Mrs. Harmer informs me she had shown this speck to her, and they both saw that it was entirely gone after the third mesmerising.*

Elizabeth Harmer.

III. *Tooth-ache.*

August 11th, 1846.

Harriet Haynes, cook to Mrs. Brooke, of the Aviary, came to me suffering from excruciating tooth-ache, which had deprived her of all rest. I entirely removed the pain in a few minutes by mesmerism.

A day or two after, the pain returned, from

* Compare the cures of inflammation of the eye in Vol. II., p. 239; Vol. III., pp. 25, 32, 324. For the power of mesmerism over inflammation in general, see Vol. III., p. 512, and the remarks in it.

exposure to cold, accompanied by swelling in the cheek, which drew the mouth and eyelids on one side. In a few minutes, the pain and swelling were entirely gone, and the mouth and eyelids restored to their usual position.*

(Signed)

Harriet Haynes,
A. E. Andrews,
A. M. Brooke.

August 28th.

IV. *Severe Head-aches.*

August 17th, 1846.

Elizabeth Wakeley,† aged 28, suffered from most violent head-aches, for ten years, and was in great pain in her head when she came to me, and had a festered breast. I mesmerized her, and she went away in twenty minutes perfectly relieved from all suffering, and remains quite well up to the present time.

Catherine Wakeley, her mark, ×
As witness, Mary Ann Williams.

August 28th.

V. *Severe Rheumatic Pains.*

John House, butler to Mrs. Brooke, suffered violent pain in his shoulder, from rheumatism; was unable to use his arm or work for two days. I mesmerized him: all pain was removed, and the free use of his arm restored, in about twenty minutes. The next evening much rain fell, and the pain returned in his knee; but I again succeeded in removing it, and he is now able to do his work.

John House,
A. M. Brooke.

The Aviary, Cheltenham, August 27th.

VI. *Tooth-ache.*

August 18th, 1846.

Mary Ann Phillips, suffering from distracting tooth-ache, was quite cured by half an hour's mesmeric sleep.

Mary Ann Phillips.

August 27th.

VII. *Severe Pain from a Fall.*

August 26th, 1846.

Richard Phillips, living at No. 8, St. James's street, aged 60, fell from a ladder and hurt the whole left side, particularly the shoulder,

* Compare Vol. III., p. 514, for a similar rapid cure, by a personage as high in the church as in literature and philosophy.—J. E.

† Mr. Wakley formerly spelt his name thus, like the rest of his Gloucestershire and Somersetshire relations; but we always adopt his present spelling. We have old lists in which his name is so spelt. Why he dashed out the first *e* several years ago, we know not.—Zoist.

so severely, that he could not be moved without suffering agony.

I found him lying on his back, groaning with pain, attended by Mr. Heally, of the hospital, without any good results.

The slightest touch on shoulder, head, or foot, caused such acute suffering, that I was obliged to give up the idea of having him moved off his back as I wished, in order to apply local mesmerism over the injured parts. I therefore proceeded to make long passes from head to foot, and in about twenty minutes he was able to raise, and freely use, his arms, and shortly after he turned on his side, merely taking hold of his wife's hand. I left him free from pain, and the catching that affected his breathing was also removed.

On returning the next day, he met me at the door, expressed his warmest gratitude for *his cure*, and told me that shortly after I left him, he was able to rise from his bed, and sit up two hours; and came down stairs next morning, feeling no pain beyond tenderness in the shoulder. Two days after, he resumed his work as a gardener.

I remarked in this case, as in almost all others, that though the patient could not suffer the slightest touch from any other person, the pressure from my hand gave relief in place of pain. I first noticed this fact three years ago, in a very bad case of sciatica, which I cured; and almost invariably I find it repeated in cases of tic, tooth-ache, rheumatism, &c., &c.

We, the undersigned, testify to the truth of the above cure.

Richard Phillips,
Mary Phillips,
M. Phillips,
C. Haynes.

VIII. *Inflammation of the Eye.*

August 27th, 1846.

James Smith had experienced considerable pain for several days from an inflamed eye, accompanied by a sty on the upper lid. All pain and inflammation was subdued by my twice mesmerizing him. A hard substance still remains, arising, I conclude, from want of perseverance in the use of mesmerism and *mesmerized water*.

James Smith,
Avandale House.

IX. *Inflammation of the Eye.*

August.

Sara Phillipps had bad eyes, greatly inflamed, for three months: was quite cured by seven times mesmerizing.

Sara Phillipps, her mark, +
Anne Phillipps, her mark, +

X. *Liver Complaint.*

Anne Phillipps had, as the doctors said, liver complaint from the age of 7, and is now 12. Suffered great and almost constant pain in her side, which had been much swelled. Had been a dispensary patient for years, and derived no benefit from the remedies prescribed. Never had any pain from the first time she was mesmerized, three weeks ago, and thinks she is now quite cured.

(Signed) Sara and Anne Phillipps.

Both these cases continued well when I left Cheltenham, at the end of October.

XI. *Scalded Arm.*

We, the undersigned, certify that Harriet Haynes scalded herself so severely, that she compared the pain she endured to having her arm "from the shoulder to the end of the fingers thrust into the fire." In the presence of Mrs. Thomas, Miss Wallace entirely removed the pain, leaving little remains of the redness and inflammation that followed the accident; and a *complete cure was effected in about three minutes*. In the course of a few days, the skin came entirely off the hand and arm, leaving a new skin in its place.

Under ordinary *medical* treatment, the patient herself, and all who witnessed the accident, feel convinced her sufferings would have been severe and protracted.

Jane Thomas, Pittville Villas,
Sarah English, 9, Northfield Terrace,
Mary Ann Williams, } Laurel Lodge,
Ellen Wallace, }
John House, }
Harriet Haynes, } The Aviary.
Ann Taylor, }

Laurel Lodge, Oct. 8th, 1846.

XII. *Inflammation of the Eye.*

SEPTEMBER 14th, 1846.

Caroline Reeves suffered from violent inflammation of the eye for four years, which terminated in the *total loss* of the sight of one eye about four months ago. She had consulted Dr. Selwyn, Mr. Cook, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Evans, without deriving any benefit; and when she came to me, she feared she was losing the sight of the other eye. Some of the medical gentlemen said the sight could never be restored, as the nerve of the eye was destroyed: the pupil was nearly covered with a speck, that appeared deeply indented.

After the first mesmerizing, the pain was much subdued; and after the third, all redness and inflammation had disappeared, and

both eyes felt stronger. The fourth mesmerizing enabled her to see a little with the blind eye, and in three days more she read a newspaper by candle-light; and her eyes have now remained well for nearly a month, and every day they appear to be gaining strength. Three weeks before Caroline came to me, she applied to Miss Kirkland for an in-door ticket for the hospital, as she was told that the only chance of saving her remaining eye was getting absolute rest for some time; and, she being a friendless orphan, this could only be obtained by admission into an hospital. Miss Kirkland kindly tried, but without success, to obtain the desired admission for her.

Caroline is servant to Mrs. Olive, fishmonger, High Street, who has been very kind in getting medical advice for her, and sending her regularly to me at much inconvenience to herself.

We, the undersigned, certify the above cure to have been effected as reported.

(Signed)

Caroline Reeves, her mark +
Mary Ann Williams, Laurel Lodge,
Annie Andrews, 9, Norwood Terrace,
E. Turty, Manchester Walk,
Sarah English, 9, Northfield Terrace,
S. Baker, Haynes Cottage, Wynchomb st.
Ellen Wallace, Laurel Lodge.

Mrs. Olive and her daughter expressed their willingness to attest Caroline's restoration to sight, and I left the case for their signatures, but through some neglect it has been sent to me without, and there is not time now to apply for them.

XIII. Deafness.

Peter Baker, 4 years old, became deaf from cold. At the request of his father I mesmerized him, and he went into so deep a sleep that he was carried home and put to bed without waking; and the next day his hearing was much better.

At the second mesmerizing he walked about the room without awaking, and was quite insensible to the prick of a pin, pinching, &c., and his hearing was entirely restored.

Signed by the father and mother of the child,

Samuel Baker,
Ann Baker.

Laurel Lodge, Oct., 1846.

XIV. Pain from a fall, and Scalded Hand.

Mary Bowyer fell down a flight of stairs in the dark, striking her side and back with great force against a projecting window-frame on the landing. When telling me of

the accident next day, she said the shock she received was tremendous, and the bruises were very black, but she hoped they would not signify.

Two days after she told me she greatly feared she had sustained some internal injury, and that the spine was hurt, for every time she came up stairs or drew a deep breath, she felt pain in her back: adding that her fellow-servant assured her he was certain I could cure her, which I did *completely*, by a few minutes' *local* mesmerism.

About a fortnight afterwards, Mary scalded her hand very severely, and came to me in great agony, having applied flour and *ink* to her hand, which formed a paste: over this I put some cotton wadding, and after the application of local mesmerism for about ten minutes, to my great surprise she sank into a profound sleep which lasted about two hours, when she awoke perfectly free from pain. Two hours after the pain returned, in consequence of her washing off the ink and flour. I again put her to sleep in a few minutes, and on rousing her in about half an hour, she declared the pain entirely cured; and a very slight redness was all that remained of this serious accident. The next day I sent her in to Dr. Elliotson, who expressed much satisfaction with both the cures. The skin came off her hand very gradually in the course of the following week.

The undersigned witnessed the scald and its cure.

Ellen Wallace,
Samuel Baker,
Mary Bowyer, her mark +

Kensington, Dec. 7, 1846.

At the termination of these narratives by Miss Wallace, I must tell the medical world, that, however they may sneer, no means which they would have employed could have effected speedier, or so speedy, cures. No disagreeable drugs had to be swallowed: no painful or irksome local measures had to be borne.

When in Switzerland lately, I met that excellent man, the Rev. Mr. Pyne. He told me that his driver, a few days before, fell off the box, and hurt his shoulder and arm so severely that he could not hold his whip or move the limb. Mr. Pyne mesmerized the part, and presently the man was astonished to find he could move the arm freely and hold his whip. Subsequently to this, he met a gentleman with an agonizing tooth-ache. Mr. Pyne said he thought he could benefit him, and in a very short time the gentleman found his pain gone by local mesmerism. Was not this as much as the established medical means would have effected? If the

devil lent his hand invisibly to Mr. Pyne and Miss Wallace, I can only say it was very good of him : and I shall begin to like him.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

CURE OF FATUITY, INSANITY, &c. &c.

BY DR. ELLIOTSON.

"John Elliotson, M.D., has labored with all his might to ruin his own prospects, and bring his profession into disrepute. *Sorely has he suffered for the part he has played. His position is irretrievably lost. No man now cares what Dr. Elliotson says or does.*" Mr. F. S. GARLICK, Medical Practitioner, 5 Cheapside. Halifax. Nov. 10, 1846.—*Halifax Guardian*.*

IN November, 1842, Mr. Morgan, Surgeon, of Bedford Row, called upon me to request I would see a poor child whom *he had been treating for four months without the least benefit*, and in whose case no measures of the ordinary routine of medicine now suggested themselves to him as calculated to be of any use. The mother had heard of the wonderful case and cure of Miss Emma Melhuish, of Bedford Street, opposite the Three Cups Yard, in which she lived, the remarkable and most instructive details of whom are given in the fourth number of *The Zoist* † and had told him that, as her daughter still lay in the most wretched state, not at all improved, and he held out no hopes to her of being able to do any good, she should be thankful if he would go to me and ask me to try to cure the poor child with mesmerism. Mr. Morgan did not fall in a passion at her "ignorance" and "impudence;" he neither "swore" nor "bounced;" neither did he "laugh at her as a fool;" he did not tell her that mesmerism was a "complete humbug," and "wonder she could believe in such nonsense;" he did not tell her that I was a "quack," "a very clever man once, but now a lost man," "mad," and that "nobody now cared what I said;" that "Mr. Wakley had exposed all mesmerists and mesmeric patients, and destroyed mesmerism years ago, *for ever*," that I "had been turned out of University College and its Hospital on account of prescribing mesmerism;" that Dr. Forbes had killed mesmerism after Mr. Wakley had killed it, and both would kill it several times yet; that my "*prospects* ‡ were ruined;" that I "was ruined and going to leave England for ever;" that "mesmerism was a most dangerous thing, and persons sometimes could not be awaked again, and that it might cause apoplexy, or,

perhaps, insanity for life;" that "the Okeys are both in lunatic asylums through it;" that "the coma might so overpower the system and produce such a shock, that the system might *never* rally;" that "if the child was mesmerized, he," though he confessed he could do nothing for it, and was no longer attempting to do anything for it, "would never attend it again;" nor, "should the mother have any more family, that he would not attend her in her confinement, if mesmerism was allowed to enter the house;" all which deliberate falsehoods and threats have come to my knowledge as uttered by modern practitioners of what is absurdly called high standing and of middle standing, royal practitioners, titled practitioners, graduates of English universities, fellows of colleges, hospital physicians, and surgeons, and professors, and teachers, the middle orders taking courage at seeing their superiors act thus; and also by the most miserable distributors of physic. He did not say, as the most fashionable physician of the hour did to a baronet, a patient of mine, who consulted him in my absence, on finding that I attended him, "Oh, that gentleman who has always got some crotchet or other: and has now got hold of mesmerism:" and on being then asked if he had ever witnessed a mesmeric case, replied, "No; and nothing shall ever induce me." No; Mr. Morgan immediately called upon me, and made the request, honestly saying, "certain it is that neither myself nor others" (I use the words of a letter subsequently written to me by him) "have produced the least benefit upon a set of symptoms as strange as I ever witnessed, and as difficult, to me at least, to understand or describe."

"In the summer of 1842 (continues his letter) I first saw her, laboring under the following symptoms; constant pain in her head; with difficulty roused to the slightest exertion; bowels obstinately costive; lying for weeks in a semi-comatose state, sometimes crying, again laughing; painfully susceptible to the least noise, at one time almost refusing food, at another ravenous, refusing, however, to eat before any one, but screaming if a basket kept in her bed was not constantly supplied, not with proper food, but cakes of all sorts, jellies, and new bread. Her appearance, pallid in the extreme, and daily wasting away. I tried *in vain*, in their turns, stimulants, cordials, tonics, local bleeding, purging, blistering, constant cold applications to the head. Some other medical men saw her; I don't know their treatment, but when I was again called in, I was at a loss what to do, and sent for you."

On the 4th of November, 1842, at four o'clock in the afternoon, I accordingly went to see the child. Her name was Sarah Wiltshire: and her age eleven years. The ac-

* I am not aware of having done anything to offend Mr. Garlick, or even heard of his existence before.

† Vol. I., p. 429.

‡ "God bless the mark!" after being in practice thirty years.

count given by her mother was the following. She herself had been attacked in the mews by a drunken man, who abused her in the grossest manner. The child was terrified, seized with a violent tremor, screamed excessively, and continued to do so. At length her hands became clenched, her jaws locked, and she fell into insensibility which lasted three days; her head working about all the time; and not a particle of food or drink being swallowed. Her sensibility then returned, and she ate voraciously, *lying constantly on her back, moaning, rolling her head, and working her hands: and a fit of screaming and rage took place every hour or two, in which she attempted to bite everybody;* the bowels were never relieved without medicine: and she had also a violent cough, like the barking of a dog.

In this state I now beheld the child. *She could not speak, and had not spoken from the first, and the bowels had not acted for nine days, nor had she SLEPT AN HOUR AT A TIME. She was pale and looked thin, sickly, and fatuitous. She could not even sit up in bed:* thus there was extreme general debility, and the greater part of the nervous system was in disorder. She was fatuitous and maniacal; had great excitement of some of the portions of the brain concerned with emotion, and of parts concerned with muscular action.

Finding that aperients, like all other medical means, had failed, and, what was worse, had always aggravated the symptoms, I entertained that no aperients, nor indeed any other drugs, should be given, whatever the length of time the bowels might remain torpid. I have repeatedly seen the cure of St. Vitus's dance thrown back by the use of active purgatives, or by diarrhœa excited by eating improper things while the disease was yielding to iron, with which I have *never* failed to cure the dysease when I superintended its use myself. Feeble, nervous, and dyspeptic persons suffer exceedingly from similar injudicious treatment, as well as by the prevalent use of mercury; many such patients are the better for habitual action but once every second or third day.

I made long and slow passes at a very short distance from her, from opposite the forehead to opposite her stomach, as she lay. At first she continued moving her head about and away from me, moaning, and very cross, and she never fixed her eyes upon me or anything. But in *twenty minutes she was fast asleep;* her head ceased to roll, and the moaning was no longer heard. On my speaking to her she was roused up, but a repetition of the passes for five minutes, sent her back into sleep as sound as ever, and I left her asleep, silent and motionless. It was now twenty minutes to five, and I desired she might be undisturbed

and allowed to wake spontaneously, and she *slept from that time till two o'clock in the morning*—ABOVE NINE HOURS: she who had not slept one hour together for the previous ten weeks!

Was all this sheer imposture? was her disease imposture? and was the deep trance, the stillness of head and hands, and the silence above nine hours, the result of imagination in this poor violent and fatuitous object? was it Manchester fatigue of her eyes? which were never fixed upon me.

As she lived too far off for my convenience, and out of my usual course of visits, Mr. Wood visited her daily, and continued what I had begun.

Nov. 5th. Sent again to sleep, and left sleepy.

She has not screamed from the time she was mesmerized yesterday; and, though she was left *sleepy* only, *slept* well all night. She is altogether better.

6th. The head was rolling about as usual, but became quiet almost as soon as mesmerization was begun, and she was soon asleep.

7th. *Slept* from the time she was mesmerized yesterday, at 6 o'clock P. M., till 4 in the morning—ten hours: when she awoke for a few minutes, and slept again till 6, making twelve hours. She also slept on her side for the first time since her seizure, four months before—the cough, which had been very troublesome, was also greatly reduced. She had recovered her speech, but it was only to use bad and violent language to all about her, in the fits of frenzy which often seized her. She was mesmerized in the afternoon and left asleep.

8th. She slept from the afternoon of yesterday, till 8 o'clock to-day. During the mesmerization to-day, the cough ceased, she turned on her left side, went to sleep, and was left sleeping. Her bowels acted to-day spontaneously.

9th. She slept from 6 o'clock last evening, till 7 this morning—thirteen hours. She has no cough to-day; is stronger, and decidedly better.

Soon mesmerized to sleep, and left sleeping.

The daily report was much the same, till

15th. She had slept all night as usual, except that she woke about 4 o'clock in the morning for a few minutes. She was *much improved*: but, having had no action of the bowels for seven days, a purgative was given, contrary to my express orders, because I felt convinced its action would be injurious, and that the bowels, if left to nature, would at length act spontaneously. The purgative acted violently, exhausted her, brought back the cough, and intensely aggravated every symptom.

The mesmerization influenced her less ; so that she slept from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 9 in the evening only ; and not so soundly as before. The fits of screaming returned frequently.

16th. She was sent to sleep, but slept only for an hour after she was left, and has not slept at all since. Her symptoms are much aggravated, and she is much weaker.

I often observe that the effects of causes injurious to health are felt, as in this instance, more afterwards than immediately, or even not at all at first.

17th. Slept for a short time only after she was left asleep : and had no sleep at night.

She is *nearly as bad as before she was mesmerized*.

Mesmerism thus had far less power over her now she was reduced. I have often been unable to produce any appreciable effect upon extremely weak persons, even when their complaints were seated in the nervous system, and they were exceedingly nervous. So far is the fancy of uninformed persons incorrect, that mesmerism is the influence of merely a strong person over one less strong. The irritable condition which often attends extreme weakness probably tends to prevent the mesmeric influence. At any rate, weakness does not favor mesmeric susceptibility.

18th. She slept longer last night, and is much stronger.

19 to Dec. 3d. Slept well at night : still improving.

Dec. 10th. Much better : but still rolls her head.

16th. Stronger : spasmodic cough gone.

Jan. 3d. Pretty well. Is able to walk across the room. Will now be mesmerized every other day only.

20th. No symptom but a degree of debility. Will be mesmerized but twice a week.

Feb. 1. Perfectly well : and walks about as usual. To be mesmerized but once a week. *Her bowels always act regularly*.

20th. Mesmerism to be discontinued.

In the autumn, seven months after her cure, she was terrified again by the same man and suffered a relapse ; which, however, was soon removed by mesmerism.

Mr. Morgan wrote to me about Christmas, last year. " You will be pleased to hear she continues quite well ; has all her faculties ; has assisted in teaching in a Sunday school,* much to the satisfaction of the lady patronesses. Her mother thinks her quite well, and attributes her return to health to your advice and attention."

Her mother was right : and nothing but the most perverse prejudice or dulness could suggest a doubt upon the point.

Unhappily, after being well nearly three years, she was terrified a third time on the 14th of last June, and suffered another relapse : and the mother herself came to me for assistance. There was some mistake in taking the address of their new abode, and I did not see her for a week. She remained without any improvement all this time, and nothing had been done for her. She was feeble, almost sleepless, fiercely outrageous, after having been sullen for the first three days. The bowels did not act for the first fifteen days, and during that time she lived upon jelly ; they had acted spontaneously, however, before my arrival. She could not sit up in bed ; had fits of insensibility several times a day ; and suffered pain in her head.

I easily sent her, who had been so long nearly sleepless, into a sleep which lasted from four that afternoon till ten the next morning.

I desired the mother to make the passes twice a day just as she saw me do. She followed my directions and regularly produced sleep, which lasted very many hours : and she thus soon cured the child. *Nothing else was done*. The bowels soon became regular ; and I saw the girl on Friday last, December 11, stout and in perfect health, in Three Cups Yard.

It will be observed that when she was asleep, we left her. In a former number I stated that if I had my own way—had no special reason for deviating from a general rule—I *would never wake a patient*.* The longer the sleep, the greater generally the benefit. Still patients in their sleep-waking sometimes tell us that they should sleep only a certain time ; and then we ought always, where there is no delirium, to follow their directions. Without such instructions, we may discover that sleep beyond a certain time does not leave them so well. This is, however, very seldom the case. Sometimes they grow uneasy in their sleep, and it is well to wake them, and generally to send them to sleep again. But if none of these things take place, I should never wish to wake a patient ; nor do I, except for mere convenience, as when they come to my house and I am obliged to go out at a certain hour, or when their avocations will not allow them to sleep beyond a certain time.

They are sure to wake spontaneously sooner or later,—as sure as we are from common sleep when we go to bed. An unfounded fear prevails that persons may never wake again from the mesmeric sleep, because it has appeared in the papers that particular patients could not be awakened. We sometimes cannot wake them just when we wish. But if

* Satan little thought when he was curing her, that this ungrateful return would be made to him.—J. E.

* Zoist, Vol. III., p. 41.

we wait, we are able after a time; and, if we wait still longer, they are sure to wake of their own accord. There was an account of a lad at Deptford who could not be awakened. In his sleep he said he could not be awakened till the next or following day at a certain hour. Nor could he. But at the hour mentioned, he awoke spontaneously; and is well and thriving at this moment.*

The longer the sleep, the greater usually is the benefit. *Yet patients are every day cured without sleep or any other sensible effect*; so that mesmerism should have an ample trial of many months in every case, although no sleep take place. I have never yet failed of curing St. Vitus's dance: but never yet sent a patient in that disease to sleep. On the other hand, sleep-waking may be readily induced, and endless exquisite phenomena present themselves, and yet no improvement take place. I mesmerized three cases of epilepsy for three years daily, and produced nearly all phenomena short of clairvoyance and sympathy of sensation, and did not cure one of the three.

Generally the more experiments are made with traction, rigidity, &c., though not always with mesmerized water or metals, and the more cheerful a conversation is carried on, the better.

Generally the deeper the sleep can be made, by breathing, continued passes, laying the fingers over the eyeballs, or the hand upon the head, &c., &c., the greater the good. Not, however, always. I have seen a few patients, who, after they have been mesmerized some weeks or months, suffered if the sleep was made so deep that they could not converse. Some suffer at last if they are mesmerized often: so that those who were at first improved by mesmerism twice a day are the better for having it only once a day; then for having it every other day, and so on. † When no sleep was even induced, but passes made for half an hour with no great sensible effect, I have known them at length produce discomfort if continued as long as at first, and I have been obliged to reduce the time, till at length I made them for only a minute or two, and less and less frequently in the week. A very deep sleep produced by metals or water, or in any other manner, may at length completely overpower the system and greatly exhaust its strength.

It will be observed that this little girl was left asleep. When this can be done, it is a happy circumstance, and we ought always to attempt it the first time. But when it is found that the patient cannot be left by the mesmerizer without distress, we must remain. In some instances this will wear off, especially if others in the mesmeric state are present;

for persons generally become agreeable to each other in the mesmeric state. We ought carefully to ascertain, not only that the patient may be left by us, but that he can allow the presence or proximity of another. If he cannot, and we leave him in charge of some one, great mischief may be occasioned.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

FEVER A DISEASE OF THE SPLEEN. (?)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET.

MORE busied in the "sport of musing" than in the "labor of thought," a sentence in a past number of a contemporary suggests to me the following reflections.

Dr. Williams, of University College Hospital, lecturing on the subject of intermittent fever, in noticing the "poor, impoverished state of the blood," which attends the disease, adds: "It has been a matter of doubt (question?) among physiologists, as well as pathologists, how it is that disease of the spleen so peculiarly produces this anæmia" (*Gaz.*, Oct. 24, 1845). In elucidation of this point, I may observe, that it has been long a matter of conviction with me that the spleen is the laboratory of the hæmatosine of the blood. Harvey, indeed, disclosed how the blood is distributed; but philosophers appear very generally to have forgotten to ask themselves whence it is got?—where it is made? The heart pumps, the vessels convey, the lungs aerate, the liver and kidneys depurate, and chyle-milk renovates, the blood; but, *de novo*, where is it generated?—whence is it originally derived?—where is it that the chylous supplies are converted into red globules? Most certainly, to my apprehension, in the passage through the spleen.

There are those with whom it has been a favorite theory that fevers are disease of the blood. I believe that fevers are diseases of the spleen. Of this I think there exists adequate evidence. Of course I do not allude to symptomatic or nervous "fevers." A lesion of the function of the spleen vitiates its products—i. e., vitiates the manufacture of hæmatosine. I have even an idea that the rigors of ague have some relation to a crisis of puruloid secretion in the splenic apparatus—a vitiation of the splenic process of the formation of the red principle. It would not appear difficult to account in this way for the translation of purulous deposits. I have an idea that the production of animal heat takes place whenever and wherever arterial blood becomes venous—viz. in the capillary transit; and that the splenic product, the hæmatosine of the blood, plays an

* *Zoist*, Vol. 1., p. 472.

† *Zoist*, Vol. 1., p. 426.

important part in the process. If the functions of the spleen, then, be those not only of the generation of new globules, but also of the renovation or regeneration of the old, exhausted, or deteriorated red particles—alike the renovation of the old, and the production of the new material of the elementary constituent of the blood, the hæmatosine, hæmatin, or cruorin,—it is easy to perceive in what way “disease of the spleen so peculiarly produces anæmia.” By the objectionable term “anæmia,” an absence of the red particles, the radical constituent of blood, is properly indicated. In the history of fevers, after a review of the facts which connect fevers with the spleen and the blood, it will not be difficult to come to the conclusion that fevers are diseases of the spleen, in reference to the functions of that organ as the laboratory of the elementary constituent of the blood, the hæmatosine.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. HAYGARTH.

Hamilton, Nov., 1846.

ELECTRICITY

Considered as to its distribution throughout our globe, with a theory respecting temperament, and the peculiar influence of climate upon our mental faculties.

BY J. W. LAKE, ESQ., HOLBEACH.

IN a recent communication, I offered some fair ground for the assumption that electricity was identical with the vital or nervous agent. Assuming this identity, then, it will be expected that the human body should exhibit the customary electrical phenomena. I have, however, observed, that man is not an isolated being, but that he is intimately, though mysteriously, connected with surrounding objects, and therefore, before we consider electricity in its relation to him, it should first be considered in its relation to the globe on which he treads. And here the question arises—What is electricity? Who can define the subtle agent? We are acquainted with its effects, but we are ignorant of the manner in which those effects are produced. We can reduce it to certain laws, but we cannot penetrate into the manner in which those laws are controlled. We view it as the great cause productive of every movement and operation of Nature, but we are wholly unable to trace the mysterious tie which connects it with the fiat of the Great Ruler of all. As a power, its existence has been known from the earliest ages; it is the fifth element of the Hindoos, by whose sacred Vedas it is thus described:—“There is a strong propensity which dances through every atom, and attracts the minutest par-

ticle to some particular object. Search this universe, from its base to its summit, from fire to air, from water to earth, from all below the moon, to all above the celestial spheres, and thou wilt not find a corpuscle destitute of that natural attractability.”* As the vital or generative principle of Nature, this power was worshipped as a God in the earliest ages of mankind, the Greeks deriving their *Θεος* from the word *θεαομαι*—I contemplate an unknown cause.† In the mythology of the Romans it was deified under the title of Jupiter Tonans. The two hands of Nature, whereby she chiefly worketh, heat and cold, of Lord Verulam; the plastic Nature of Cudworth; the spirit of Nature of Dr. Henry Moore; and the ether of Sir Isaac Newton, are all conceptions of that principle which modern science recognises by the term Electricity.

One of the most prevalent errors regarding this principle is that which would argue from a difference of effect a distinctness of agent, and call upon us to acknowledge the existence of two electricities, positive and negative. But if the different effects of positive and negative electricity be adduced as an argument of their being distinct agents, I answer, that this carries with it no proof of the fact; for be it recollected, that a certain degree of heat (32° Fahr.) turns fluid water into solid ice, while another degree of heat (212° Fahr.) converts this same water into ethereal steam, and yet, who would venture to assert that ice-heat and steam-heat were distinct agents, or that heat and cold were not comparative states of the same principle?

Now, I conceive that electricity, like heat, has an infinite range of intensity, and as heat and cold are but comparative terms, so positive and negative electricity are but comparative states: for instance, a body positively electrified as regards the earth, is negatively electrified as regards another substance, on which a greater quantity of this agent has been induced; so water at 80° will be warm compared with ice, and cold in comparison with boiling water. Again, I conceive that the range of electrical intensity within the limits of our experiments is very trifling in this respect, being again analogous to heat, and that, therefore, a negatively electrified body is merely a body containing a less amount of electricity than the surrounding medium, or the substance with which it is compared; and I consider that it would be as impossible to deprive a body of the whole amount of its electricity, as it would be to deprive a substance of the whole amount of its caloric. Frozen mercury still contains a large amount of the

* Quoted and translated from the Hindoo poem of Shirin and Ferhad, by Sir William Jones.—See Asiatic Researches.

† Mirabaud.

agent called heat; so a body in the greatest negatively electrical state which it was in our power to induce, would still contain a large amount of electricity.

One of the principal characteristics of this agent is the tendency which it has to assume a polarized position; it is in this condition we find it in the magnetic needle, the atmosphere, the terrestrial globe; and when we come to consider it as a pathological agent, we shall find that this is the condition it assumes in man.

If we place a bar of iron in the northern hemisphere, it is found that positive electricity takes the upper surface, and negative electricity the lower, and *vice versa* in the southern hemisphere, where negative electricity takes the upper portion, and positive electricity the lower.* Kite-experiments, too, in the northern hemisphere, have all tended to prove that every elevation in the atmosphere is positive to all strata beneath it, and negative to all strata above it: and I have no doubt but that these experiments would, in the southern hemisphere, give the reverse results, and it is to be regretted that they are as yet wanting. However, this deficiency is in some measure remedied by the results obtained from observations on the dipping-needle. This instrument is merely the magnetic needle suspended so as to have free motion in a vertical instead of a horizontal plane; in the northern hemisphere, the attraction of the earth draws the positive electric, or north pole of the needle, in a downward direction, with an intensity varying with the latitude: for instance, at a certain point in the tropical regions, the needle assumes a horizontal position; and could it be carried around the globe in a line where this horizontal position would be maintained, the line thus drawn would be the magnetic equator.† As we approach the pole in the northern hemisphere, the positive extremity of the needle is attracted downwards, and at the pole itself assumes a perpendicular position (?);‡ in intermediate places, this dip or declination varies with the latitude. In the southern hemisphere, the same phenomenon is observed, with this exception, that here it is the opposite extremity, or negative pole of the needle, that is attracted.

These observations afford us an insight into the manner in which electricity is distributed throughout our globe—namely, that it is found

collected within the tropics, from which it is polarized in a horizontal direction; there is also a vertical polarization of the terrestrial electricity, the vertical direction being from the surface of the earth upwards, while the horizontal direction extends from the equator to the poles. With these preliminaries, then, we will proceed to consider this agent, more especially in reference to the physiology and diseases of man. Regarding electricity as the vital agent, I propose to call that state of body characterized by energy of the vital power, as fever; the electric, in contradistinction to that state in which this power is torpid, as collapse, to which I apply the term magnetic. The temperament, then, may be divided into four classes—viz, the electric, the electro-magnetic, the magneto-electric, and the magnetic. The electric temperament is that in which electric action is in excess, and is characterized by a dark complexion; hair dark, and in large growth; warmth and energy of the various passions; and muscular and constitutional strength. The electro-magnetic temperament is that in which electricity slightly preponderates, and is known by the same characteristics less evidently marked. The magneto-electric temperament is an approximation to the magnetic, which latter is characterized by a fair and delicate complexion, timidity, and reserve, want of energy, and a degree of distance or coldness. The magnetic state is strikingly marked in the latter stages of phthisis, a disease to which this temperament is especially subject.

The temperament of climate, too, is especially deserving of attention. Contrast the warmth and energy of the inhabitants of the southerly portion of our hemisphere, where electricity is more abundantly diffused, with the coldness and reserve which characterize the inhabitants of more northerly latitudes. Certainly it is evident that a deficiency of electricity seems, in cold climates, attended with a deficiency of the fire and vigor which characterize the human passions. All the sciences of the passions, such as music, painting, &c., claim a southerly zone as their birth-place, whilst the calm and calculating coolness of philosophy finds a more genial home in the less exciting latitudes of our own country. The civilization of the southern portions of Europe brought sculpture, painting, and poetry, to perfection, yet produced few mechanicians. In more modern times, these latitudes have been the cradle and nursery of music, while the genius of the mechanician and the logic of the metaphysician shine more conspicuously in the temperate regions of the north. These facts, I conceive, admit of the following explanation:—Electricity, or magnetism, in excess, acts alike as a sedative (as frozen mercury produces

* Cunningham's Essays on Electricity and Magnetism.

† For the form of the magnetic equator, as determined by Morle and Haustein, see Noad's Lectures on Electricity.

‡ We must here suggest that positive experiment is wholly wanting. The nearest approach of man to the north pole was made in 1827, by Parry, who did not attain further than lat. $82^{\circ} 45'$; and to the south pole, we believe by Weddell, in 1823, who reached only to lat. $74^{\circ} 15' S.$ —Ed. L.

the same effects on the living tissues as red-hot iron);—witness apoplexy, or the stupor of drunkenness, as an example of the one, and the soporific influence of extreme cold, as an instance of the other; but in moderate quantities, both these agents (or, rather, both these states of the same agent) act as a stimulus. Witness the exhilarating influence of alcoholic liquors, and the bracing effects of a frost. Now I conceive that the functions of our bodies, both mental and corporeal, are dependent on the electricity contained in the brain and spinal marrow, and this electricity is affected by climate in two ways—viz. as to its quantity and as to its polarity—the first occasioned by the horizontal polarization of the terrestrial electricity; the second by its vertical polarization. The horizontal polarization is by far the most important, and it is owing to this that electricity is in excess in the torrid, and so deficient in the frigid zones; and, as a consequence of this excess and deficiency, the inhabitants of these zones stand very low in the scale of civilization; a literary negro or Esquimaux would, indeed, be looked upon as a phenomenon. Approaching from the torrid zone towards the pole, we arrive at a latitude* in which a vertical polarity becomes evident, and here we find a degree of activity in the intellectual and physical faculties. The vertical polarity, however, being slight, the intellectual is almost on a par with the physical, and this tends to develop the passions rather than the judgment. Approaching further north, we find this activity increased, and the greater vertical polarity of these latitudes occasions a determination of electricity to the upper or intellectual portions of the brain; hence the rapid progress of civilization in these zones when once the intellect was cultivated, and mankind taught to rely rather on their mental than their physical powers. It is in these regions (and our own country is happily situated in this zone) that the intellectual man makes his nearest approach towards perfection; for the quantity of electricity, as regulated by the “horizontal polarization” is that best adapted for the exercise of the animal functions, whilst the “vertical polarization,” by causing the cerebrum to be more active than the cerebellum and spinal marrow, renders the passions less energetic, and the intellect more acute. A striking proof in corroboration of these remarks may be found in the fact, that all our finest works of art are executed by southern artists, whilst the inhabitants of southern climes are compelled to have recourse to the superior skill and talent of the northern engineer. In the frigid zone, the

great deficiency of electricity renders the corporeal frame short and stunted, and the passions dull and obtuse, and merges the intellect into a show of reason little better than instinct.

These peculiarities of climate are evinced in the variableness of our own country. We well know that when suffering from intense cold or oppressive heat, our intellect seems to have deserted us: in the one case we express our ideas as having frozen, in the other as being melted. I question whether an advocate could do justice to a cause if compelled to plead it in an atmosphere of either 20° below zero, or 100° above it. These effects would be temporary, but they serve to illustrate the effects of climate upon the mental faculties.

A question now arises as to whether climate will produce its characteristic effect upon strangers—that is, whether on removal to another latitude the electricity present in the brain and spinal marrow will assume the same polarity as exists at that latitude. This I think may be answered in the affirmative, though an extent of time may be required for the purpose. The removal of a Newton to the warmer regions of the south would in all probability have deprived the world of his incomparable “*Principia*,” while the depth of passion exhibited in the poetry of Byron may be traced to the very cause which would have ruined a Newton. Mr. Dalton, in his recent remarks on elephantiasis (a disease decidedly peculiar to climate) corroborates this opinion: he says—“Individuals coming to live in a country where this disease is prevalent, do not become attacked with it at an early period of their residence; it seems to require a certain amount of *seasoning* to render the constitution liable to its influence.” Causes which affect the body affect the mind also, the one being intimately connected with the other. The fact, then, of climate exerting its influence upon our physical condition is a convincing proof of its affecting the mental faculties also. The peculiar influence of climate upon the physical condition of man must form the subject of a future communication.

In the present instance I have labored, and I hope not in vain, to prove my previous assertion of the connexion existing between man and the globe on which he treads, my object being to induce medical men, by investigating disease in its relation to the vital or nervous agent,

“Not merely to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents.”

The path before us may be unfrequented, but it is not altogether untrodden. The suggestions here offered are but an extension of ideas that flitted in the speculative imagina-

* Italy, Greece, the South of France, and Turkey, may be included in this zone.

tions of our forefathers; and though each succeeding adventurer may progress a few steps in advance of his predecessors, still this is too trifling to be considered in comparison with the vast field which yet lies unexplored before us. As yet we are but groping at the foundation; let those, then, who seek honor and distinction in natural science, gain it by erecting the superstructure; let them unfold to us the mysteries of that

"Electric chain wherewith we are darkly bound,"

and by practical demonstration realize Pope's sublime idea, that

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."

Holbeach, Nov., 1846.

ON THE ELECTRICITY EVOLVED IN RESPIRATION.

BY — BOW, M. D., PORTOBELLO, NEAR EDINBURGH.

IN attempts to explain the changes effected during respiration, physiologists take no account of the electricity of the air, notwithstanding it is as much a principle of the atmosphere as either nitrogen or oxygen; indeed, it has been surmised, and that on no slight grounds, that to electricity does oxygen owe its gaseous state. This notion was promulgated in an inaugural dissertation, entitled "De Effectibus Electricitatis Quibusdam, 1820. By Dr. Moran, formerly of the Staff Corps." I remember perusing this thesis at the time with great interest; but had lost sight of it, until it recurred to me whilst reading the article on electricity, in *THE LANCET*, by Mr. Lake.

Dr. Moran quotes the experiments of others to prove that the oxygen of the air is combined with electricity, and that it affords electricity when its capacity for it is diminished, as in condensation or combination; and therefore, when the combination which is effected in the lungs takes place, electricity must be liberated. The result of experiments instituted by himself proves that recent venous blood, subjected to negative electricity, becomes red, whilst arterial blood, so treated by positive electricity, becomes black; that venous blood, subjected to galvanism, becomes, at the positive pole, blacker and thicker, but at the negative pole, redder, thinner, and spumous.

Seeing, then, that electricity must be liberated in the lungs, and that it does redden venous blood, and that as nearly all the oxygen which disappears is expired in combination with carbon, Dr. Moran concludes that the change of color is owing to the entrance of

electricity into the blood, and the removal from it of carbon. The electricity is carried along with the blood to all parts of the body, and is attracted by the nervous matter within the cranium, and by the ganglionic system, and there becomes nervous power. By entering the muscular fibre, it endows it with irritability; and from the union of the nervous power of the nerves of the capillaries with the electricity of the blood passing through these vessels, animal heat is produced.

The above is a short exposition of Dr. Moran's views; and I think it very difficult to disprove that oxygen owes its gaseous form to its junction with electricity, and that, until it can be disproved, electricity should be considered a principle of the atmosphere, and the part it plays during respiration inquired into.

Volta and Read observed, that in expired air the quantity of electricity was constantly diminished compared with that inspired. But listen to Sir Humphrey Davy:—Oxygen, in its elastic state, has properties which are very characteristic; it gives out light by compression, which is not certainly known to be the case with any other elastic fluid, except those with which oxygen has entered without undergoing combustion; and from the fire it produces in certain processes, and from the manner in which it is separated by positive electricity, in the gaseous state, from its combinations, it is not easy to avoid the supposition that it contains, besides its ponderable elements, some very subtle matter, which is capable of assuming the form of heat and light. My idea is, that the common air inspired enters into the venous blood entire, in a state of dissolution, carrying with it its subtle or ethereal part, which, in ordinary cases of chemical change, is given off; that it expels from the blood carbonic acid gas and azote; and that, in the course of the circulation, its ethereal part and its ponderable part undergo changes which belong to laws that cannot be considered as chemical,—the ethereal part, probably, producing animal heat and other effects, and the ponderable part contributing to form carbonic acid and other products. The arterial blood is necessary to all the functions of life, and it is no less connected with the irritability of the muscles, and the sensibility of the nerves, than with the performance of all the secretions. I have not marked the above passages as a quotation from "Consolations in Travel; or, the Last Days of a Philosopher," because I find it on a slip of paper written some years ago, and not so marked. I have not now the volume at command; but I believe it is a quotation, and underneath I have written—Sir Humphrey is particularly cautious; he would not have us to believe that he thought this subtle matter to be electricity, and nothing, he says, can

be more remote from his opinion than to conjecture the cause of vitality.

The modern doctrine imputes the change of color to the absorption of oxygen gas by, and the removal of carbonic acid from, the blood. "The blood, whilst circulating through the capillaries of the lungs, is divided into an innumerable multitude of minute streamlets, each so small as to admit but a single layer of its corpuscles; and in these, therefore, the surface which is placed in contact with the air is so enormously extended as to be almost beyond calculation. Hence, then, we can at once understand how a change may be instantaneously effected in it, which would occupy several hours, when the blood is less advantageously exposed to the influence of oxygen." (Carpenter.) This view would appear much clearer, could we believe that the fresh air at each inspiration reached the cells. The quantity of vitiated air remaining in the lungs after expiration is not less than a hundred cubic inches, and this must occupy the cells; the change of color after each inspiration is instantaneous, which must baffle all attempts at explanation by the laws of diffusion of gases. No such objection can be raised to the electric doctrine; for the separation of the electricity from the oxygen may take place in the bronchial tubes, the electricity passing readily through the moist air of the cells into the blood, which, from the iron it contains, is admirably fitted to attract it. The particles of blood, having become similarly electrified, repel each other, giving rise to a stream which necessarily flows towards the left auricle. Nor does this doctrine interfere with that of the absorption of oxygen. It is now known that the oxygen consumed exceeds that necessary for the production of carbonic acid, so that a part may be absorbed by the lungs.

I agree with Dr. Moran that the electricity which enters the blood in the lungs becomes nervous power, but I would confine the operation of that power to effecting the functions of animal life. I agree, also, with Mr. Lake, that electricity is elicited in the body by chemical decompositions and combinations; but not that that so elicited is carried to the brain, and thence dispensed. I take it, that the electricity from decomposition is of the nature of galvanism or magnetism, and passes to the ganglionic system of nerves, there to effect the functions of organized life.

Some years ago, in a communication to THE LANCET, I supposed that the sympathetic system of nerves was composed of two divisions, the one furnishing contractility to all the muscles of the body, the other effecting the chemical changes in growth and repair. Thus the muscle derives its contractility from organic nerves, but the nerve conveying the

stimulus to contraction comes from a different source. Now, let us see how this nerve enters and traverses the muscle:—"The trunk of a nerve and its first branches penetrate between the muscular fasciculi in a tortuous course, the exact direction of which appears indifferent. But the minute filaments on which each branch ends are found invariably to traverse the muscular fibres at a right angle, and at short distances from each other, and then either to return to the same nerve, or to join a neighboring branch. Thus, a nerve terminates in muscles by innumerable delicate loops; or the nervous filaments distributed transversely through muscular substance communicate equally at either end with the brain or spinal cord. The branches of the portio dura are found to unite by slender twigs with those of the three divisions of the fifth nerve upon the face; and in the tongue the union is equally distinct of twigs of the ninth nerve with twigs of the gustatory. It is remarkable that in many of these familiar instances the junction that takes place is between sentient nerves and nerves of motion."

In this nerve, which enters and traverses the muscle in a direction perpendicular to that of the fibre, and which communicates equally at either end with the brain or spinal cord, I see nothing more nor less than a conducting wire inducing contraction of the muscle, which, in its turn, may be compared to the magnet of an electro-magnetic machine. By the innumerable filaments by which the nerve traverses the muscle, the inducing force is multiplied in the same manner as we multiply the electrical intensity by making our conductors into the form of helices.

In the above quotation from Mayo, it is said to be remarkable, that in many of these familiar instances, the junction that takes place is between sentient nerves and nerves of motion; but I think it would be remarkable were such not the case, for by such junction we become conscious of the state of the muscle.

Portobello, N. B., Dec., 1846.

PAINLESS REMOVAL OF A TUMOR WEIGHING 112 POUNDS.

By the kindness of Dr. Ashburner I am enabled to give the following extract from the *Bombay Bi-Monthly Times*, of Oct. 15—Nov. 1.

"The Committee appointed by Government to report on the value of mesmerism in surgical operations, have handed up their opinion to the authorities. The committee had met *fourteen* times, each sitting being of *two hours*'

duration. Appended to their report were minutes of all proceedings, and details of the different cases which had been kept. It is to be hoped their inquiries have tended to prove the value of the science, and that they will induce Government to introduce its practice into general use. Of the value of mesmerism in surgical operations, Dr. Esdaile has supplied abundant evidence. The *Calcutta Star*, of the 15th of Oct., published an account of the removal of a tumor the day previous from a man's body which weighed *seven stone*, which occupied six and a half minutes in the performance; the patient *moved neither muscle nor limb during the time it was being removed, and did not awake till roused with a view of being given some wine and water!* There could be no mistake in the matter: the operation was performed in the presence of Mr. Halliday, Mr. Beadon, Mr. Young, Mr. Hume, Dr. McPherson, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Burt, Dr. R. Stuart, Dr. Taylor, and Dr. Hufnagle.

"We subjoin the report of the operation entire from the *Eastern Star* of the 17th ult. It puts the question of the advantages of mesmerism beyond a doubt:

"*Report of Dr. Esdaile's last Mesmeric Operation at the Native Hospital.—Calcutta, 16th of October, 1846.* Hurromundoo Laha, aged 27, hearing that I was in Calcutta, came to the Native Hospital to-day with an enormous scrotal tumor. It measures *seven feet* in circumference, and two feet round its neck. The disease began seven years ago with hydrocele, and its progress has been very rapid during the last three years. He has monthly attacks of fever, when the tumor swells, and discharges water. Although the tumor is actually *as large as his whole body* (he appears to be about eight stone weight), his person is in tolerable condition, and his constitution does not seem much broken. 10th. He was mesmerized to-day for the first time for two hours. He slept profoundly, and was partially cataleptic. 11th. No mesmeric effects to-day, on account of his system being deranged by fever. 12th. The mesmeric phenomena are less striking than on the first day. He is still feverish. 13th. This day being excessively rainy, I did not go to hospital, thinking the gentlemen interested in the progress of the case would not venture to the hospital in such bad weather. At 2 o'clock, p. m., I received a note from an amateur who had gone to watch the progress, informing me that the patient

had that day exhibited the most perfect *cataplexy*, and might have been made into "*minced meat*" without knowing it. 14th. The same appearances being present as yesterday, proceeded to operate on him. The tumor had daily been tied up in a sheet, to which was attached a rope through a pulley in a rafter. The first part of the operation was performed without disturbing him, as he lay; the mattress was then hauled down till his pelvis rested on the end of the bed; his legs were held asunder, and the pulley put in motion to develope the neck of the mass. It was transfixed with a long two-edged knife, and removed by circular incisions, right and left. The flow of venous blood was appalling, but soon moderated under general pressure of the operator's hand. The arterial bleeding was not formidable, and was not a source of danger. The mass, half an hour after its removal, weighed 103 lbs., and with the blood and fluid contained in it, must have been *upwards of eight stone weight*. During the whole operation, *I was not sensible of a quiver of the flesh or the slightest movement of his limbs or body*. Dr. Duncan Stewart held his pulse all the time, and had the best opportunities of observation; he has kindly furnished me with the following notes.—JAS. ESDAILE, M.D."

"The time occupied in the operation was *six minutes*, including the application of ligatures to the spermatic arteries, and three or four other vessels that spouted. The arterial hemorrhage was very small indeed, but the welling of blood at the movement of each transverse incision was appalling. The loss could not have been less than 10 or 12 lbs. The patient remained *throughout most perfectly still and motionless*. I held his pulse the whole time, and counted it carefully. Immediately on the removal of the tumor it sank to zero; his face became pale and cold, sweat bedewed his forehead, and it was not till his head was lowered by the withdrawal of one or two pillows that he recovered from the collapse caused by so sudden and great a withdrawal of vital stimulus from the heart and brain. The pulse gradually returned, and was found, when first counted, to be 120, very small, compressible, and intermitting, but there was *not the slightest evidence of consciousness or pain*. It was now deemed necessary by Dr. Taylor and myself to pour some wine and hartshorn down his throat; but as he could not swallow in this

state, it was allowed us to dash cold water in his face, blow in his eyes, and fan him, by which means he awoke from his trance, recovered sufficient sensibility to drink some brandy and water, and *presently subsided into perfect repose*; the pulse however remaining very weak, and settling at 100. No active hemorrhage ensued with this reaction, but two or three more small arteries were tied, cold cloths were applied to the raw surface, and the patient was then carefully removed to a clean bed. In the course of the afternoon, as I was informed, some symptoms of collapse occurred, such as vomiting and restlessness, and some seven or eight more vessels were successively secured by the assistants, who remained in watchful charge of him. He passed a good night; the wound was stitched and strapped the following day, and on visiting him this morning I found him looking composed and sleeping soundly: the parts looking well, and with every promise of a most successful cure.—D. STEWART, M.D., *Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta, Oct. 16th, 1846.*”

On reading this, I wrote to Dr. Esdaile's excellent brother, the Rev. David Esdaile, in Scotland, requesting the latest professional news he had received from the doctor. The following is the reply:—

“Manse of Rescobie, Forfar,
“18th Dec., 1846.

“Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I have much pleasure in communicating the latest intelligence regarding my brother and his mesmeric doings. I have a letter from him, dated Calcutta, 18th October, in which he tells me that he *has come successfully through the ordeal of the Mesmeric Committee*, appointed by the Government of Bengal. *Two members* of the seven composing this Committee were selected on account of their *notorious opposition to mesmerism*; ‘yet,’ observes my brother, ‘they have signed a report to Government, confessing to have witnessed seven painless operations in a fortnight. I have not seen the report, but it is favorable, with some attempts at damaging with faint praise, and doubts of its general applicability; mere grimaces and helpless kickings against the pricks of the doctor-craft, which will be duly disposed of when the report is printed. I am now waiting for orders from Government. The Governor of Bengal tells me that he wishes me to prosecute the matter into all its practical details, and I have asked for an experi-

mental hospital for this purpose, but have no idea how it will end.

“‘Having finished with the Committee, I gave a public entertainment, three days ago, to some of the leading officials here, when I abstracted a scrotal tumor, EIGHT STONE WEIGHT (THE WEIGHT OF THE MAN'S WHOLE BODY), *without its owner knowing anything about it*, and he is doing very well. Pray tell Dr. Elliotson that the tumor has been voted to him by acclamation, and is in rum, waiting his acceptance. It was proposed to send it to Dr. Forbes, but, on the principle of “*detur digniori*,” Dr. Elliotson was preferred. I am glad that he *has lived to defile the graves of his enemies*.’

“In the conclusion of the letter my brother complains bitterly of a sentence of ‘cruel nonsense,’ published in his book. As the only remedy, I beg you will be so kind as publish what he says in *The Zoist*. ‘What I wrote was—“And may it not be the nervous energy passing off by the organs of sense, the lungs, and periphery of the body, retaining its vital properties, and remaining under the direction of the will for a time, even beyond the surface of the body?” There is meaning, if not truth, in this: as it stands, it is mere verbiage. Could it not be corrected? I become every day better satisfied with my theory, and am vexed to see it so mauled.’

“Trusting to hear of your gracious acceptance of the rare gift presented as a homage to your talents and noble exertions in the cause of science and humanity,

“I am, dear Sir,

“Yours sincerely,

“DAVID ESDAILE.

“John Elliotson, Esq., M.D.”

As soon as the mass arrives, I shall have great pleasure in showing it to any gentleman who may call at my house in Conduit Street.

REMOVAL OF A TUMOR FROM THE NECK.

M. DURAND, Professor of Philosophy in the College of France, has sent me the following account of another painless operation in France:—

“We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Cherbourg, having witnessed on this 19th of September, 1846, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, an operation just terminated with the greatest success, by Dr. Loysell, assisted by Dr.

Gibon, upon Miss Anne Le Marchand, of Portbail, thirty years of age, placed in a state of mesmeric sleep and *perfect insensibility*, in our presence, we attest and certify to the following facts :

“ At forty minutes past two o'clock the patient was mesmerized to sleep by Professor Durand, at the distance of two metres (about 80 inches) and in less than three seconds. The surgeon, then, in order to satisfy himself of the insensibility of his subject, plunged a long stilette, such as used by dissectors, several times abruptly into her neck ; a bottle of concentrated ammonia was also placed under her nose. She continued in a state of immobility ; no sensation was perceived ; *no alteration was visible in her features : not a single external impression was manifested.*

“ At the end of five or six minutes of sleep, the patient was awaked by her mesmerizer in a second. After a few moments she was re-mesmerized, as at first, but at a still greater distance. The physicians were immediately informed by Professor Durand that the operation might be commenced with perfect safety, and that they might freely converse aloud as to the state of the patient without fear of being heard, so deep and perfect was her insensibility.

“ At ten minutes before three o'clock, the operator made straight downwards, behind and above the mastoid process, an incision eight centimetres in length (above 3 inches). A layer of muscles presented itself first. Then a large gland came into view, which was carefully dissected away in *four minutes and a half.*

“ The wound was washed. It was now discovered, what it was difficult to foresee, that there were two other glands ; the superior extending its roots deep into the tissues, and in immediate contact with the carotid, the principal artery of the neck : the other, less difficult to isolate, in consequence of its connexion, and lying among the muscles situated in the side of the neck. These two latter glands were extracted in *three minutes.*

“ In dissecting the glands, a vein of large capacity was wounded. The surgeon tried to stop the flow by causing the patient to respire, so as to strongly dilate the chest. She instantly did this at the request of her mesmerizer ; but the effort being insufficient, it became necessary to apply a ligature.

“ The greater part of the spectators now approached the patient ; several

medical men introduced their fingers into the gaping wound, which was more than eight centimetres in depth, and distinctly felt the pulsation of the carotid artery.

“ During the whole of the operation, Miss Le Marchand remained calm and *impassible ; no emotion agitated her ; no muscular contraction* took place, not even while the knife was penetrating deeply into the flesh ; she in fact appeared like a *statue* ; for insensibility had become perfect. No change appeared in her frame ; there was no sign of uneasiness, no syncope, no lethargy ; indeed the young lady spoke several times. As often as she was interrogated, she replied that she felt exceedingly well, and had no pain whatever. At the invitation of M. Durand, once we even saw her raise herself, and resume her former position.

“ The wound was cleansed again. Some minutes afterwards, the edges were united with several pins, between which were placed strips of adhesive plaster, and above these were perforated linen lint compresses, an external supporting bandage, and the other dressings necessary in such cases.

“ At this period several other persons approached the patient. For a moment, isolation was destroyed by her mesmerizer, and she was enabled to hear the various questions addressed to her. Her replies were given with perfect ease and remarkable calmness.

“ When everything was complete, the patient was restored to consciousness in two or three seconds. She smiled, by degrees recognised her position, and perceived that the operation had been performed. To the questions put to her, she replied with lively interest, *that she had not suffered at all ; that she had not experienced the least pain*, and had no recollection of what had taken place. Afterwards she retired, and every one present could clearly see in her physiognomy tranquillity and unaffected cheerfulness.

“ An extremely remarkable phenomenon occurred in this case. She had only been mesmerized nine times ; yet the rapidity with which her mesmerizer was able to pass her, several times in our presence and immediately before the operation, from ordinary life into the most absolute and insensible mesmeric sleep, was almost incredible. At several metres distance from her, even a glance of the eye, a single look accompanied by a firm will, was sufficient to plunge her into this extraordinary state,

which is at present so interesting to science, extinguishing as it does all possibility of sensibility to pain. Her isolation from the external world became so complete that she heard no one, not even her mesmerizer, when he did not touch her. This isolation was promoted to the utmost, so that the operator and the medical men and other numerous spectators were at liberty to talk at their ease as much and as loudly as they chose about what was going on, without any fear of being heard by her, even at the height of the operation.

"In conclusion, the undersigned declare that they are *fully convinced*, after witnessing such a result, that the mesmeric sleep is sufficient, even in a few sittings, to produce the most perfect insensibility in the organs; and that it is of high value in surgical operations of every kind, by *sparing to the unfortunate patient cruel suffering*;* and what is, perhaps, still more formidable, the distressing sight of preparations, and anticipated terrors of operation.

"Dr. Obet remained constantly *close to the patient*, in order repeatedly and attentively to examine this interesting phenomenon, and observe the state of the *pulse and respiration*, which underwent *scarcely any alteration*.

"The present report has been compared with notes, taken with scrupulous exactness, by M. Chevreil, Member of the Council of the Arrondissement and of the Municipal Council of Cherbourg, who noted down with the greatest minuteness all the circumstances of the operation as they occurred.

"[Here follow the names of *upwards of fifty* of the most respectable citizens of Cherbourg, out of which we select the following:—]

"Messrs. Lemaistre, Receiver of the Public Taxes, and formerly Under-Prefect of Cherbourg; Obet, M.D. of Paris, Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine; Gibon, M.D. of Paris; Fossey, King's Attorney-General, at Cherbourg; Le Seigneural, Judge of Instruction to the Civil Tribunal, Member of the Arrondissement Council; Des Rives, Military Superintendent at Cherbourg; Henry, Merchant, Commander of the National Guard, and Member of the Municipal Council; L'Abbé Fafin, Chaplain to the Civil Hospital; Professor Darrington.—&c., &c., &c."

"On the 23d of Sept. the wound resulting from the operation was completely cicatrized. Yesterday morning, the pins and the bandages which surrounded it were removed, and the young lady was able to walk about part of the afternoon."

The following accounts were furnished me by Mr. Chandler.

Removal of a Tonsil by Mr. Aston Key.

"A CONTRAST.

"My next case may, I think, with great propriety, be headed as above. In *The Zoist* for October is inserted a letter written by me to Dr. Elliotson describing the removal of a tonsil from the throat of a little girl three years and a half old, by Mr. Key, he having promised to permit me to mesmerize her prior to the operation, but proceeding with it without fulfilling that promise, although I was present for the purpose and could have got her asleep in four or five minutes.

"I need not again describe the sufferings and fright of the little patient. Suffice it to say that she has not ceased to talk of them to the present time, and, the other tonsil increasing in size, till its removal was quite necessary, all her friends considered that she would not permit Mr. Key even to approach her. He however appointed Wednesday, Oct. 21st, to make the attempt.

"Now mark the contrast!—I had but three days to renew the influence of mesmerism over her as she had been at Margate since the last operation. Nevertheless I resolved to try, and accordingly commenced on Monday. She slept in ten minutes and remained asleep an hour and a half; Tuesday she was asleep in eight minutes and remained above an hour, when she was awaked. On the Wednesday, as Mr. Key's appointment was for twenty minutes past three, I mesmerized her at three o'clock: she slept in four minutes, and on his arrival she was very profound, and everything appeared quite favorable.

"With a bone spatula I made several attempts to open the mouth and depress the tongue, the little patient partially awaking each time, but quickly falling into profound sleep again. At length by using a little more force and asking her at the same time in a whisper to open her mouth (to which request she partially acceded), the tonsil was exposed fairly to view, and Mr. Key seized it with the double hooks, and with a bistoury very expertly removed the greater portion of it. The little girl of course partially awoke, but did not struggle; nor was she aware that any-

* What will Sir B. Brodie, Dr. Copland, and their Exeter and Halifax friends think of these French block-heads?—*Zoist*.

thing beyond a mere examination of the throat had taken place. She displayed no fear or surprise. She was allowed to swallow all the blood, as she has a great horror at its appearance, and she permitted me to examine the mouth immediately after the operation, evidently showing that she was quite unconscious of what had taken place. After Mr. Key was gone, she observed that 'she did not dislike him this time, as he had not hurt her.' Finding her throat rather sore some hours after, and having seen the piece of tonsil on the table, she became suspicious, and said, 'she was sure Mr. Key had been cutting her again,'—but was quite satisfied when told that he had only applied something to it.

"Mr. Key very candidly acknowledged that mesmerism had been the means of soothing the little patient and quieting her fears; and I think he will admit that he could not have removed the tonsil without its aid, for he told me on our way to the house, that he did not expect to succeed in removing it.

"The contrast between the two operations was most striking; the first was all noise, fright, and blood, with a deep cut on the tongue, which was very sore for a week; whilst the second was all sleep, sleep, sleep, and not a spot of blood outside the mouth.

"What a triumph for mesmerism!

"I have yet another case to relate of great interest on account of its novelty. It is a case of mesmeric tooth extraction in which the patient appeared to feel at the time, but, when awaked a few seconds after the operation, was evidently not aware of having done so.

"Mrs. Moss, æt. 25, applied to me on the 19th of November, to have three teeth extracted, asking at the same time if it could not be done in the mesmeric sleep. I immediately commenced making passes, and, finding her very susceptible (the eyes following the hand at the very first pass), I continued, and in 25 minutes she slept, though not soundly, as she did not lose her recollection.

"The next day she slept in 12 minutes, and after a few minutes more became quite profound.

"21st. Asleep in 8 minutes. Loss of sensation in the hands and feet, gradually extending to the shoulders, which it did not pass; the line of demarcation being accurately defined (not visibly of course). After awaking her, the loss of sensation remained to the same point, and was removed by blowing or transverse passes, and was instantly renewed by longitudinal ones. I tested the genuineness of the case very beautifully to-day. After blowing to restore the sensation in the hands without making any remark, I restored it to the foot by a transverse pass. This was the first time I used the pass for that purpose, and

I may observe that my patient had never seen mesmerism.

"28th. She now goes to sleep in two or three minutes, and the sensation (though still lost gradually from the hands and feet upwards) disappears entirely in about a quarter of an hour, the last portion being the top of the head. She has for the last two or three days shown perfect catalepsy, which also remains after she is awake.

"She is also re-mesmerized by one pass, a nod, or even a wink; and when awakened again, is quite puzzled to know why she again fell asleep."

CONVERSION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO THE SOLEMN DUTY OF PREVENTING THE AGONY OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

DR. ASHBURNER has favored us with the following extract from a letter written in America to Miss Edgeworth, who communicated it to him:

"With us here in Boston a new adaptation of gas from ether removes all sensibility to pain from the most fearful surgical operations. It is a blessing to the human race unequalled since the first application of vaccination. I speak decidedly, for it has within the last month been so repeatedly tested without failure in our admirable hospital by skilful surgeons, that it is an accredited fact. It is gas from ether, inhaled through the mouth, which produces a tranquil dreamy state, an entire inaction of the muscular system, a total insensibility to pain, but a slight perception of sound, which enters into this sort of dream that is passing through the mind. It being necessary to take out two of Lizzie's large double teeth three weeks since, I asked to have this gas applied first, having heard of its power only a few days before. They were taken out with an interval of only five minutes, and she was conscious of nothing but the placing of the instrument and the sound of her father's steps as he walked up and down the room. She suffered *no pain* at the time or afterwards. It leaves no effect except a sort of drowsiness, which passes off in a few moments. At the hospital large tumors have been removed, limbs have been amputated, the patient perfectly unconscious, the flesh and muscles perfectly still, no twitching, no contracting. In one case of amputation, the woman began to rouse at the tying of the last artery, and said she felt something pinch her. Another waking when all was done, asked impatiently why they did not begin—what they were waiting for.

"It was first applied in this manner by a

practical and very skilful chemist in this town of the name of Jackson, and explained by him to a young dentist, who applied for some means to manage a refractory patient. He tried it on himself first, and was so delighted with its effects, that he sent out to hire some one to have a tooth drawn after taking it, for five dollars; since then his room has been crowded."

I understand that sulphuric ether is employed: a piece of sponge soaked in it is placed in an opening of a bottle with two openings, and the patient inhales through the other opening, so that the air drawn into the bottle and thence into the lungs is necessarily charged with ether. Insensibility is said to occur generally in about three minutes. If this plan produces insensibility to pain in more instances than mesmerism, and quite as innocently and easily as when mesmerism succeeds, it will indeed be a blessing, and none will hail it more joyously than we mesmerists, who have no other object than the good of mankind. It is this consciousness indeed, and the noble self-respect which this produces, that enables us with all humility and thankfulness to disregard the fiendish malice of our opponents.

In my Pamphlet *On Painless Surgical Operations in the Mesmeric State*, I, in 1843, recorded 1 amputation, 1 removal of a cancerous breast, 1 division of the ham-strings, one introduction of a seton, 1 removal of an excrescence, 1 opening of an abscess, 2 severe operations on the jaw, &c., and 32 tooth extractions—*forty painless operations*.

In *The Zoist* are recorded 16 amputations; the removal of 28 tumors—some enormous; 19 various operations by incisions of greater or less length, 3 applications of fire or caustic substances, 3 cuttings away of cancer of the breast, 67 tooth extractions, 3 cuttings out of nails, 1 operation for cataract, 3 for hydrocele, 1 for polypus, one for squinting, 3 venections, 4 introductions of setons and issues—*a hundred and fifty-two painless operations*.

This overwhelming amount of facts in all quarters of the globe has made no impression upon the medical world. *Not one* of these operations has been copied into the medical journals from *The Zoist*, nor even the name of *The Zoist* allowed to sully their pages.* This circumstance will never cease to be the most astounding in the history of our profession when studied by posterity, not only by the

medical, but by the whole reading public. It will be referred to as an illustration of the character of human nature in this century.

Yet, though this mighty mass of prevention of agony has been as disregarded by the profession as the treasures of the British Museum are by the horses of the cab-stands in all the surrounding streets, I felt certain that, as soon as it was announced that the same thing could be effected by inhaling ether, all the medical world would be alive to the importance of preventing the agony of operation: that the various poor patients who showed no pain in the ethereal stupor, and declared afterwards that they had felt none, would not be cruelly reviled as impostors, but that their undisturbed state would be considered *full proof* of the absence of suffering, not of concealment of suffering: that their word would be implicitly respected as truth, not scorned as falsehood: that, if they did not shake their left leg while their right was cutting off, this would not be urged against them as unphysiological by Mr. Wakley, Dr. Marshall Hall, Sir B. Brodie, and a host of uninformed disciples:† that the operators who published their painless operations would not be styled dupes, mountebanks, quacks, impostors, deserving to be scouted by medical colleges, and met in consultation by no respectable medical man: nay, that the most stupid and dogged opposers of mesmerism would be the first to desire to alleviate pain by the new method, each hospital straining hard to be the earliest in the race. Such is beginning to be the case. *The London Medical Gazette*, which not only has not noticed one painless mesmeric operation from *The Zoist*, but declares that no one reads—not *The Zoist*, hated word!—the *mesmeric magazine*, except the *impostors* who send their cases to it,‡ announced on Dec. 18th, p. 1085, the new fact, merrily heading the article, "*Animal magnetism superseded*." Its authority was not, like us, unworthy of respect, but "respectable;" the stupor was not a sham, but was the "most profound sleep;" and the patient *really* went through all "without being sensible to pain, or having any knowledge of the proceedings of the operator." It considers that the process "must be regarded as producing a state of temporary poisoning," by which "sensibility may be so destroyed that that which in the healthy state would occasion severe pain, may be performed without any consciousness on the part of the patient. The *respectability* of the source from which we derive our information, prevents us from doubting that the writer has accurately stated what he saw." Truly, the house of Longman & Co., and their reputed editor,

* The French case of painless operation in *The Zoist* for July, p. 199, was copied by the *Medical Gazette* from the *Times*, and in the very same number, June 19, the editor consistently expresses his surprise and regret that I was appointed to deliver the Harveian Oration. "Considering the notoriety which the orator elect has acquired as a patron of *mesmerism*, we should have supposed that a more appropriate selection might have been made." P. 1088.

* See my Pamphlet *On Operations Without Pain*, pp. 19, 50.

† *Medical Gazette*, April 12, 1845. See *Zoist*, Vol. III., p. 201.

Dr. Alfred Taylor, are very complimentary to us mesmerists.

Then the *Lancet* has no hesitation (in the number for Dec. 26, p. 704) to announce the matter: is now struck with the propriety of preventing agony, and protests that such a discovery, if it stand the test of experience, will be an *invaluable boon*; in the same number inveighing against and abusing the mesmeric method with all the distinguishing characteristics of the Wakleyan tongue. Mr. Wakley will not hear of a patent being taken out to limit the benefits of the plan, as the Americans propose on account of the possible abuse of it. He sees no danger, makes no indecent objections.*

The *Medical Times*, which has not presented to its readers one of the operations recorded in *The Zoist*, though the editor reads it, is fully convinced of the truth of mesmerism, and extracts so largely from other journals that a fruitless attempt was lately made by Messrs. Longman to arrest its extractions, announces that Mr. Liston! yes, Mr. Liston! has taken off a thigh and torn away a diseased toe-nail in the ethereal insensibility, and the editor "hopes to have further particulars on this very interesting subject." We hear from a gentleman present that after the amputation Mr. Liston said to the students, "You see just what it's worth. At any rate it's better than mesmerism." Certainly it is, and greatly better in some respects,—that is if more generally successful, as innocent, and as capable of repetition, after the operation, to procure ease. When mesmerism takes, it has this advantage, that it may be easily repeated whenever the pain comes on or the wound has to be meddled with; that the insensibility may be continued for a length of time; and that nights of good repose may be procured. The poor creature whose leg Mr. Liston removed painlessly, shrieked fearfully with agony afterwards when something was done to him. Besides, mesmerism greatly restores the health and is productive of the highest benefit before the operation and after it, and will sometimes prevent the necessity of an operation.†

Mr. Liston did not scoff at the poor man; he did not wonder, as he did in the Medical Society in regard to the Nottinghamshire man, whether "the interesting patient was advanced enough in his education to read with his belly:"‡—no, he felt, in common with other medical men, that the world is now beginning to see it no longer doubtful that operations may often be, and ought to be if possible, performed painlessly in the mesmeric state: and he and they jump at any other

method of effecting the same thing. To mesmerism and mesmerizers all this is really owing. The idea of procuring insensibility for operations had, through mesmerism, laid such hold on men that the trial of inhaling ether was made; and the success of mesmerism will drive the profession headlong to try the new method, and too generally, as evidently in the case of Mr. Liston, out of a desire to "*supersede*" mesmerism. We will contribute all in our power to the success of the new method; for we prove all things and cleave to that which is good. But, in cases of operation, mesmerism, when it succeeds, will have the advantages which we have just mentioned; and might properly be added before and after the operation for their sake. The mighty, the inestimable blessings of mesmerism in the cure and alleviation of disease are of greater extent than its application in operations, and we see no reason to imagine that the stupefaction by ether will be found to possess its remedial powers.

After all this was written, there appears in *The Times*, to-day, Dec. 28, an extract from Dr. Forbes's forthcoming number, containing accounts just received from America of the new discovery.

One patient, it is declared,

"Knew what the operator was doing; perceived him, for example, take hold of the tooth and draw it out, felt the grating of the instruments, but still felt no pain."

In another,

"The features assumed an expression of pain, and the hand was raised."

Another,

"Flinched and frowned, and raised his hand to his mouth."

But all, on coming out of the stupor, declared they had felt no pain. Dr. Forbes was present at the amputation of the thigh by Mr. Liston, and says that the man seemed partially conscious, and declared that in his sleep he had heard some words, and felt something was being done to his limb: but that he had felt no pain. Some have known all that was going on, some have talked, and some have recollected much or all afterwards.

What was the conduct of the Medical and Chirurgical Society and of writers in medical journals and newspapers, because the poor man, whose leg was amputated without pain by Mr. Ward in Nottinghamshire, moaned, as in a disturbed dream, after the leg was off, and on waking said he thought he had once heard a kind of crunching, but had felt no pain and knew nothing that had passed? Why he was violently and coarsely pronounced by acclamation a *trained impostor*, and his case not allowed to remain on the minutes. I beg the world to read pages 10, 11, 33, 34, 55, of my Pamphlet.

* See Dr. Engleclue further on, p. 600. —*Zoist*.

† See Pamphlet, p. 6, 13.

‡ Pamphlet, p. 56.

The truth, unsuspected by Messrs. Liston, Wakley, Boott, and the rest of the eager anti-mesmerists, is, that the state induced by ether is somnambulism—the very same state as the *mesmeric*—which varies from deep coma to more or less partial activity of brain.* In both instances it is induced artificially; but in mesmerism it is induced by a living frame, in inhalation it is induced by an inanimate compound.†

My triumph has now arrived. The first operation in the sleep-waking state thus artificially induced, has been performed in the hospital from which mesmerism was banished, and by the surgeon who was the most violent against it and leagued with Mr. Wakley.

In the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day, Dec. 28, is a letter from Dr. Boott, announcing the American fact to the public, and saying that a young lady had gone through the extraction of a tooth in his house in Gower street without being conscious of it: that six persons had gone through the same at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the presence of Mr. Lawrence,—who behaved so unjustifiably at the time of the Okeys, and has sneered at mesmerism from that period on all occasions. Dr. Boott says,

"I hope the fact will induce surgeons to make trial of inhalation," and that the insertion of his letter in the *Morning Chronicle* may "encourage dentists and surgeons to attempt the alleviation of human suffering."

He assures us that he *immediately* sent the whole American report to Mr. Wakley and to several distinguished surgeons, and is *quite* grieved to find it will not appear in the *Lancet* for a week, on account of this delay "leading to the infliction of unnecessary pain." This is very proper feeling: most commendable. But reflect a moment, Dr. Boott, on the vast amount of surgical pain and of unrelieved human suffering to which you have been accessory. You are a physician: and you were on the Council of University College‡ at the time of the genuine cases of the innocent Okeys: when diseases were cured beautifully by mesmerism, and *when a painless operation was performed on one of my patients in the mesmeric insensibility, in your hospital, by my clerk under my directions.* You were one of the council who forbade the use of mesmerism in the hospital, and have been on the Council, I believe, ever since. You obstinately refused to witness even one of the wonderful facts, though it was *your duty* to investigate them. The clear and indisputable operations recorded in *The Zoist*, have taken place since then, and yet the pre-

vention of mesmerism in the hospital, *in which prevention you took an active part* with Mr. Quain and Dr. Sharpey, has continued under your auspices: you have allowed agony to be inflicted on the patients who came under the surgeon's knife, and have felt not for them during *eight long years*: and now, suddenly, you think a week is too long (and I also say it is too long) for surgeons to continue to inflict pain!!! When your old anxiety to oppose and injure mesmerism, and *the part you played against it and me* as a member of the Council, are remembered, your present lively humanity and your alacrity respecting ether, with your instant communication of the new facts to Mr. Wakley above all other journalists, would be laughable, were it not melancholy.*

What will Dr. Copeland say to this terrible innovation of preventing so useful a thing, "*so wise a provision*," as pain in operations? "patients being all the better for it."† What will Sir B. Brodie say, who told the Society and recently told the students of St. George's Hospital, in his anxiety to crush all attempts at preventing surgical agony by mesmerism, that patients who appear not to feel in what is called the mesmeric state, do feel; that a *large portion* in ordinary circumstances *scarcely complain of pain*! that it is *not* very uncommon for them to appear like indifferent spectators! and that *it is in the power of almost every one to sustain pain without any outward manifestation*!‡

I see clearly that the profession will now admit the truth of mesmerism. The performance of operations without pain, through mesmerism, caused men's thoughts to be occupied with the point, and this new mode was devised. The possibility of artificial insensibility by the new method being believed practicable, men will be led to think more calmly of the mesmeric method, and of its many advantages in soothing and strengthening, as well as in causing insensibility in surgical cases. Mesmerism at large will then be calmly consider-

* Pamphlet, p. 65. The feeling which animates all these worthies to such sudden and active benevolence, was absolutely confessed by some of the officers of St. Thomas's hospital. They called on a friend of mine, and actually said they liked the new invention, because it would knock up mesmerism.

At Bartholomew's, one of the surgeons said last week to a man who wished to have a tooth out, "Well, do you wish to have it with pain or without?" "Without," was the answer. "Well then, breathe this." After all was over, the man was not mocked and insulted, but directed to go and tell everybody that they perform operations there without pain. This is all right: but why not have attempted it by mesmerism long ago?

† My Pamphlet, p. 59. *Zoist*. Vol. IV., p. 3.

‡ I must refer to pp. 36 and 37 of my Pamphlet, for Sir B. B.'s inability to distinguish between endurance of pain and insensibility, and his strange argument that the Nottinghamshire man, who when awake was most sensible of pain, was perhaps by nature unsceptible of pain, &c.

* I refer to my Pamphlet, p. 41, sq.

† Palpable matter and a drug. †

‡ *Zoist*, Vol. IV., p. 2.

ed, and all the good which it can give in states of disease, will be sought after. The rapid progress of mesmerism is now secured.

The great want of knowledge of the character of sleep-waking in all its modifications, and even of common sleep and dreaming, will pass away; * for the patients' stupified by ether, are evidently in a state of sleep-waking or somnambulism, and this state will become familiar: and such nonsense as was spoken in the Medical Society and has been written in medical journals and newspapers, will cease.

Sir Benjamin Brodie will not commit himself much longer, by mistaking for a piece of deception the exquisite and genuine case of sleep-waking near Bath, that is recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions*.†

THE DISSECTOR.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1847.

Swedenborg a Clairvoyant.

SINCE by the *spirit* of man is meant his mind, therefore by being in the SPIRIT, which is sometimes said in the word, is meant a state of the mind separate from the body; and because, in that state, the prophets saw such things as exist in the spiritual world, therefore that is called the *vision of God*. Their state, then, was such as that of spirits themselves is, and angels in that world. In that state, the *spirit* of man, like his mind as to sight, may be transported from place to place, *the body remaining in its own*. *This is the state in which I have now been for twenty-six years*, with this difference, that I have been in the spirit and at the same time in the body, and only several times out of the body.

—T. C. R., p. 157.

The state here described by Swedenborg, in which he had been for twenty-six years, is plainly and clearly the mesmeric or magnetic state. It is however said that Swedenborg denied this in the following words: "I foresee that many, who read the revelations of the chapters, will believe that they are the inventions of the imagination; but I assert in truth that they are not inventions, but were truly seen and heard, not seen and heard in any state of the mind buried in sleep or in a dreamy state, but in a state of full wakefulness."—T. C. R., p. 851.

The first lines we have quoted are from the first part of Swedenborg's work, entitled "True Christian Religion," and the last will be seen from the point where it was closed, and expresses a commendable parental solicitude for the work in a latitudinarian manner common to priests and prophets, and nothing more. We should, however, observe that persons in the magnetic state often say of their own accord that they are not asleep, but are in a state of full wakefulness, and such is the fact; for the magnetic state is not one of sleep, but of *wakefulness* greater than that of the natural state, because they know more in the former than they do in the latter state.

Swedenborg was a natural clairvoyant more than a hundred years ago, and had the faculty of magnetizing and demagnetizing himself at will, as many persons have at this day. He had also the faculty of opening his eyes and walking the streets in the magnetic state, like many clairvoyants of the present period.

He also wrote a great portion of some, and perhaps of all of his religious works in the magnetic state, and these portions are easily distinguished from those that were written in the natural state.

In his work entitled "Heaven and Hell," p. 192, Swedenborg says, "All progressions in the spiritual world are made by changes of the state of the interiors, so that progressions are nothing else than changes of state: thus also I have been conducted by the Lord into the heavens, and likewise to the earth in the universe, and this as to the spirit, *while the body remained in the same place*."

Now when the spirits of clairvoyants or impressionists are progressing to the planets or to patients at great distances, their bodies remain in the same place as did Swedenborg's, and these acknowledgments in regard to his state show in the most direct manner that it was the magnetic state, and are conclusive and final.

We may now copy the following from Swedenborg, as it is mostly matter of science, as seen and known to clairvoyants, and will be very interesting to many of our readers.

"Man at this day, to whom the interiors are closed, knows nothing of those things which exist in the spiritual world or heaven: he says indeed from the Word and from doc-

* *Zoist*, Vol. IV., p. 17. † Pamphlet, p. 38.

trine, that there is a heaven, and that the angels, who are there, are in joy and in glory, and he knows nothing besides.

“Nevertheless most persons do not apprehend that spirits and angels have sensations much more exquisite than men in the world; namely, sight, hearing, smelling, something analogous to taste and touch, and especially the delights of the affections. If they had only believed that their interior essence was a spirit, and that the body, together with its sensations and members, is only adequate to uses in the world, and that the spirit and its sensations and organs are adequate to uses in the other life, then they would come of themselves and almost spontaneously into ideas concerning the state of their spirits after death. For then they would think with themselves, that his spirit is the very man himself who thinks and who lusts, who desires and is affected, and further that all the sensitive, which appears in the body, is properly of its spirit, and of the body only by influx: and these things they would afterwards confirm with themselves by many things, and thus at length would be delighted with those things which are of their spirit more than with those which are of their body. In reality also this is the case, that it is not the body which sees, hears, smells, feels, but its spirit; wherefore when the spirit is freed from the body, it is then in its own sensations, in which it had been when in the body, and indeed in those much more exquisite; for corporeal things, because respectively gross, rendered the sensations obtuse, and still more obtuse, because it immersed them in earthly and worldly things.

“This I can assert, that a spirit has much more exquisite sight than a man in the body, and also hearing, and what will seem surprising, more exquisite sense of smell, and especially sense of touch, for they see each other, hear each other, and touch each other. This also he who believes a life after death, might conclude from this, that no life can be given without sense, and that the quality of the life is according to the quality of the sense; yea, that the intellectual is nothing but an exquisite sense of interior things, and the superior intellectual of spiritual things; hence also the things which are of the intellectual and of its perceptions are called the internal senses. With the sensitive of man immediately after death, the case is this. As soon as man dies, and the corporeal things with him grow cold, he is raised up into life, and then into the state of all sensations, inasmuch that at first he scarcely knows otherwise than that he is still in the body; for the sensations in which he is, lead him so to believe. But when he perceives that he has more exquisite sensations, and this especially

when he begins to speak with other spirits, he then takes notice that he is in another life, and that the death of his body was the continuation of the life of his spirit. I have spoken with two with whom I had been acquainted, on the same day that they were buried and with one who saw through my eyes his own coffin and bier, and inasmuch as he was in every sensation in which he had been in the world, he talked with me about the obsequies, when I was following his funeral, and also about his body, saying, that they reject it because he himself lives.

“But it is to be known, that they who are in the other life, cannot see anything which is in the world through the eyes of any man; the reason why they could see through my eyes was, because *I am in the spirit with them, and at the same time in the body with those who are in the world.* And it is further to be known, that I did not see those with whom I discoursed in the other life, with the eyes of my body, but with *the eyes of my spirit*, and still as clearly, and sometimes more clearly than with the eyes of my body, for, by the divine mercy of the Lord, the things which are of my spirit have been opened.

“But I am aware that the things which have been heretofore said, will not be believed by those who are immersed in corporeal, terrestrial, and worldly things, that is, by such of them as hold those things for an end, for these have no apprehension of other things than those which are dissipated by death. I am aware also, that neither will they believe, who have thought and inquired much about the soul, and have not at the same time comprehended that the soul is man's spirit, and that his spirit is his very man which lives in the body. For these cannot conceive any other notion about the soul, than that it is something cogitative, or flamy, or ethereal, which only acts into the organic forms of the body, and not into the purer forms which are of its spirit in the body, and thus such that it is dissipated with the body; and this is especially the case with those, who have confirmed themselves in such notions by views puffed up by the persuasion of their own superior wisdom.”—*Arcana Celestia*, 4622.

We should now copy in this connexion the following, as it is matter of science, as seen and known to clairvoyants.

“That nothing exists in nature but from a spiritual principle is, because there cannot anything be given, unless it has a soul; all that is called soul which is essence, for what is not in itself an essence, this does not exist, for it is a nonentity, because there is no *esse* from which it is; thus it is with nature; its essence from which it exists is the spiritual principle, because this has in itself the divine

esse, and also the divine power of acting, creating, and forming, as will be seen from what follows: this essence may also be called soul: because all that is spiritual lives, and what is alive, when it acts into what is not alive, as into what is natural, causes it either to have as it were life, or to derive somewhat of the appearance thereof from the living principle: the latter [is the case] in vegetables, the former in animals. That nothing in nature exists but from what is spiritual, is because no effect is given without a cause; whatever exists in effect is from a cause; what is not from a cause, is separated; thus it is with nature; the singular and most singular things thereof are an effect from a cause which is prior to it, and which is interior to it, and which is superior to it, and also is immediately from God; for a spiritual world is given, that world is prior, interior, and superior to the natural world, wherefore everything of the spiritual world is a cause and everything of the natural world is an effect. Indeed one thing exists from another progressively even in the natural world, but this by causes from the spiritual world, for where the cause of the effect is, there also is the cause of the effect sufficient; for every effect becomes an efficient cause in order even to the ultimate, where the effective power subsists; but this is effected continually from a spiritual principle, in which alone that force is; and so it is, that nothing in nature exists except from something spiritual and *by it*.”—*Athanasian Creed*, 94.

Facts and Fictions.

WE are told by Professor Bush in his relation of the developments of Mesmerism to the doctrines and disclosures of Swedenborg, that “the mesmeric state is as much distinguished by mental as by physical phenomena. Yet this state is induced by *physical means*, that is to say, by manual movements, or passes made in a downward direction, and it is removed by passes made in a reverse direction.”—P. 85. Now it is a *fact* that physical means, as passes, are generally made in inducing the mesmeric state; but it is a *fiction* to suppose that this state is thus induced or removed by the passes alone, without the exercise of the forces of the brain at the same time.

Again the Professor says, “And what will he (the objector) make of the fact, that in *transmitting* this agent, which is palpably removed by upward passes purely mechanical,

he has transferred his own thoughts and volitions to the physical element of the other party? All this is matter of indubitable *fact*, coming within the range of every day experience, and we submit whether the simple charge of *materialism* is a sufficient reply to the evidence of *facts* which appeal as directly to the objector’s reason as to ours.”—P. 86.

There is not, we are sorry to say, a solitary *fact* to be found in the above paragraph. The thoughts of the magnetizer are *never* transferred to the other party in the process of mesmerizing, nor until the other party is mesmerized. It is then only that the thoughts of the magnetizer or other persons can be read and *thus* transferred.

The work is full of such errors, the consequence of the Professor’s limited knowledge of magnetism.

Magnetic Machines and Consumption.

WE should again direct the attention of physicians to the great importance of the use of the *magnetic machine* in the treatment of consumption, as the use of this instrument with the compound chloride of gold cures every case in the first stage of the disease, and more than nine-tenths of those in the last stage.

We should also again direct their attention to the fact that we first commenced the new, scientific, and successful manner of magnetizing, and were soon after compelled to engage in the manufacture of magnetic machines to obtain good instruments for magnetizing, by which the great benefits of the practice might be extended and perpetuated; and that we have sold and continue to sell at a very small profit a great number every year. The great demand for these instruments has, however, excited the cupidity of speculators, who have engaged in the manufacture of inferior imitations of our machines, and without any knowledge of magnetism or magnetizing, are foisting them upon the profession and the public with all the arts that are peculiar to such geniuses; and if the practice of magnetizing is not entirely ruined and abandoned in a very few years, it will not be from

any fault of theirs, for a little practice soon shows that no dependence whatever can be placed upon the action of such machines, in the cure of consumption or any disease.

The actions of the two magnetic forces are opposite, or as different as black is from white, and in magnetizing it is a matter of great importance to know which is the positive and which the negative force, and where to apply the positive and where the negative force; yet neither the speculator who sells, nor the person who purchases, knows anything on these subjects. Besides the forces from our machines are really magnetic, and appear, and are really, different from those of other machines as seen by the natural eye and by clairvoyants.

Mesmerism—Lectures on.

DURING the last winter this city has been surfeited with the crude expositions of some eight or ten lecturers on Mesmerism. Professor Rodgers opened the discussion on the philosophy of Mesmerism. Professor Sunderland followed on its phantasies; and Professor Dodd closed on its constant tendency to produce an equilibrium.

The accompaniments of these lectures were first, Professor Sunderland's Red Pepper case; second, Davis's Hall case, and third, Mrs. Johnson and Dr. Oatman's case.

Professor Rodgers claimed priority of discovery in mesmerizing an audience; Professor Sunderland claimed to have discovered that Mesmerism is nothing but sympathy; while Professor Dodd claimed to have made the grand discovery that the sun, earth, and planets, were maintained in their positions by the forces of Mesmerism.

THE following communication is from the Rev. Samuel Griswold, of Lyme, Ct., a very accurate observer, and a very powerful mesmerizer.

[For the New York Dissector.]

POLARITY OF THE HUMAN HAND.

Mr. Editor:

Some facts were presented in an early number of the Dissector, in proof of the po-

larity of the human hand. During the last two years I have frequently tried experiments illustrating the same truth.

1. The following is a pretty experiment, and may be tried by those who do not understand the process of inducing the somniscient state by Animal Magnetism.

Place together the ends of the thumb and of all the fingers of your right hand, so that they will all touch at once any flat surface, as a table. The magnetic current from the poles in the ends of the thumb and of the fingers, will thus be made to concentrate their influence on a comparatively small surface. Let a second person hold the palm of his left hand upward and horizontally, bringing the elbow opposite the side, at a little distance from it; being careful not to rest this hand or arm on any part of himself or other object. Then bring your concentrated thumb and fingers over the centre of the palm of his hand (the location of the large pole), holding it for some time an inch or half an inch distant from it. A sensation of warmth will be felt if both the experimenters are right-handed, or both left-handed, and both in their normal magnetic state. This warmth is occasioned by the union of the negative force in your right hand, with the positive force in his left hand, on the principle that magnetic forces of opposite denominations, on being united, attract and contract, consequently expel heat.

Next bring the thumb and fingers of your right hand over the right hand of the other person in the same manner, as in the first experiment; and a sensation of cold, like a very slight breeze, will be produced by the two forces,—on the principle that magnetic forces of the same denomination, on being united, repel and expand—consequently absorb heat, and cause the sensation of colic.

If you next hold your left hand over the right hand of the other person and then over his left, both being placed as in the former experiments, you will obtain the former result.

I have frequently discovered, by this experiment, that persons were left-handed, [as the warm sensation was produced by bringing nearly together both of our right hands, or both of our left hands; and the cold sensation

by the near approximation of the right hand of one to the left hand of the other.

The negative force being stronger than the positive, will be found on the right side of persons who are right-handed; and on the left side of those who are left-handed.

In both these cases the normal state may be reversed by local injuries, or partial paralysis of the stronger side.

Many persons have not sufficient susceptibility to magnetic impressions, to perceive these sensations. In some cases also it will require considerable time for the magnetic communications to be established between the two experimenters.

Many, who have stoutly professed their disbelief in Animal Magnetism, or even ridiculed it as a humbug, have honestly declared to me that they very distinctly perceived both the warm and cold sensations in the foregoing experiment. But their disavowal cut them off from any possible source of explanation of the phenomena produced.

2. Another proof of the opposite polarity of the two hands, I have often deduced from the somniscient subject.

Care was taken not to disturb the polarity of either side by cross manipulations. When the subject was declared by himself to be in the magnetic sleep, I have crossed my arms, so that my right hand came in contact with his right hand, and my left with his left, and have often been surprised by the marked effect. I have often tried this experiment with C. M. R., a young lady of delicate constitution and magnetic sensibility, whom I have magnetized for her health. When in the somniscient state I have often touched her right hand with my right hand, which gave her a powerful shock, attended with an unpleasant sensation. Even one finger produced this shock. If I took hold of her right hand with my right, and her left hand with my left, she would manifest great uneasiness, and immediately change her hands, taking my right hand with her left, and my left with her right. Other somniscients, less sensitive, have perceived a different influence from my two hands when applied to either of their hands; and have often directed how the two

hands should be placed in reference to their polarity.

INFLUENCE IN REMEDIAL APPLICATIONS.

A knowledge of the distinct polarity of each hand, yea of the whole side, is of great practical importance in the application of the remedial influences of Animal Magnetism.

1. In producing clairvoyance, great care should be used not to disturb the polarity of the two sides of the subject, otherwise much confusion may be produced.

2. Local inflammations may be removed by applying the repulsive and cooling influence to the diseased or injured part.

While in your office more than a year ago, with Dr. ———, of strong, healthy constitution, he had a painful sensation and some inflammation in his *right* eye, produced, if I rightly remember, by a small particle of sulphate of copper. I applied the fingers of my *right* hand, held at a little distance from his eye; and he immediately felt the cooling sensation, mentioned in the foregoing experiments, and very speedily both the pain and inflammation were removed.

3. Your directions for magnetizing with your magnetic machine, are equally applicable to the appliance of Animal Magnetism. The right hand corresponds to the negative button, and the left hand to the positive button. In magnetizing for diseases of the organs the right hand should generally be placed on the spine opposite the organ diseased, and the left hand over the place where the pain is felt.

4. Your diagrams and explanations of the poles in the brain and in the internal organs are of very great importance to those who magnetize for disease.

Your much obliged friend,
SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Lyme, Ct., Feb. 10, 1847.

Case of Epileptic and other fits, Delirium, Neuralgia, Vomiting, and the discharge of Arsenic taken long previously, successfully treated with Mesmerism, which produced intuitive knowledge of the internal state, the future course of the Disease, and the proper treatment. By J. C. LUXMOORE, Esq., of Alphington, Devon.

I SHALL premise an account of the case before I saw it, by Mr. Parker, surgeon, at Exeter.

"In 1833 I was requested by Dr. ——— to attend Mrs. Bird with him. She was then suffering daily from *epileptic fits*, varying from six to eight hours in duration, and they have continued as long as 48 hours: *frequent delirium*: *paralysis* of the left arm and left leg: the left hand inverted so that the fingers could not be separated without great exertion: *vomiting* of nearly all her food, and very frequently blood, even as much as half a pint at a time. She had a large painful tumor in the left iliac fossa, connected with the uterus, from which tumor the aura epileptica always proceeded. She had also a cough resembling hooping cough of the most violent character.

"The above sufferings had been treated by *one bleeding, one cupping, leeches, and repeated salivations*. She was once under *salivation* for 12 consecutive months. The *materia medica* had been ransacked. *Electricity* and *galvanism* had been also resorted to. But no *beneficial effects* attended any of the treatment.

"I removed the tumor by the application of leeches to the os uteri. It frequently returned, and was as often removed by the same means. The paralysis of nearly *three years' duration* was quite cured by the application of moxa, and has remained well to this day, now nearly 14 years. The cough was much relieved by the same means. *Tic douloureux* was also added to her other ailments.

"All other means having failed to relieve her sufferings, I suggested bleeding her from the arm, which was attended with such relief, that I have now bled her nearly SIX HUNDRED times, never taking less than *half a pint*, and more frequently *more than a pint*, each time. The treatment after a while lessened the violence of the fits, shortened the duration of the delirium, stopped the vomiting of blood, but had no effect on the *tic douloureux* or the vomiting of food.

"I ceased to attend Mrs. Bird for some time. In 1834 I was selected as her sole medical attendant, when I found her with her face, eyelids, lips and tongue much swollen; scarcely able to speak or swallow; the inside of her mouth was covered with black pustules. She had been taking for some months moderate doses of the solution of arsenic, which Dr. ——— had prescribed for her tic doulou-

reux, and which is a very ordinary treatment for that complaint. She was at the same time taking frequent doses of lime water.

"I have never given her a single dose of arsenic or mercury. She has frequently called my attention to a watery eruption on her legs and feet, arms and hands; and on eating salt or salt meat has complained of garlic eructations. Mrs. Bird kept her bed for seven years, and then gradually gained strength, until she was able to walk short distances; but the tic, fits, and vomiting of food were never subdued.

"The attendance on and subsequent death of her husband, in 1845, again increased all her ailments. The fits became more violent, and the weakness gradually increased; the tic douloureux attacked every part of the system, particularly in the form of angina pectoris, which I have frequently witnessed; and expected her death every moment.

"In 1845 I recommended *mesmerism*, but she would not consent to it until October of that year. She was now in a deplorable state; violent fits occurring daily, or rather nightly; tic douloureux without intermission. She could take very little solid nourishment, and even that little was nearly all rejected within a few minutes of its having been taken. From all these symptoms I did not consider she would live a month. Mesmerism was now had recourse to, a detailed account of which is furnished by Mr. Luxmoore in the following pages.

"I. B. PARKER."

On the 24th of October, 1845, I, in company with Mr. Parker, visited Mrs. Bird, whom I had never before seen. In seven minutes I succeeded in getting her into mesmeric sleep, although she had, on my arrival, assured me she did not think mesmerism would ever affect her. I aroused her at the end of half an hour. During sleep the left hand contracted in the manner described by Mr. Parker: blowing upon it caused relaxation.

Oct. 27th. Asleep in three minutes, and was aroused at the expiration of one hour.

Oct. 29th. Mesmerized late in the evening, with the intention of leaving her asleep (she gets no natural sleep). She soon fell into sleep-waking, mistaking me for a particular friend of her late husband's. Mesmeric attachment now manifested itself, so as to oblige me to give up the idea of leaving her asleep. Community of taste and feeling were also very marked. Slept two hours.

Nov. 1st. Has suffered much from spasms, rigidity, and palpitation of the heart; all which were much better during sleep-waking, and this continued two hours.

Nov. 3d. Found Mrs. Bird in high delirium,

declaring neither Mr. Parker nor I should come near her; and on my approach she attempted to bite and strike me. In ten minutes she was in quiet sleep-waking.

At the expiration of two hours I aroused her, but, not finding her collected, I again put her to sleep; shortly after which she awoke quite comfortable.

Previously to being mesmerized, these fits of delirium never lasted less than six or eight hours, and have continued six weeks.

Nov. 5th. Feels much better. In mesmeric sleep-waking two hours and a quarter.

Nov. 6th. All day threatened with a fit, conscious of its coming on just as I arrived. Mesmerized, and immediately had the fit, with slight delirium and considerable rigidity: aroused her in a little more than two hours, unconscious of what had taken place. She hears no voice but her mesmerizer's, nor can she distinguish the loudest mechanical sounds.

Nov. 8th. General health improved, has suffered scarcely any pain from tic since first mesmerized, although up to that very day she had never been free from it for eleven years, and has been in the habit of rubbing half an ounce of creosote into her face and head every fortnight. Slept two hours and a half.

Nov. 10th. Mesmerized two hours and a quarter. Rather poorly.

Nov. 11th. Mesmerized two hours, during which she suffered from a slight fit of rigidity. While Mrs. Bird was in sleep-waking, I silently placed the kernel of a nut in my mouth; she then complained of a "nasty" taste, and in one moment began retching violently. I ascertained she had lately taken a dislike to nuts, from having eaten a very bad one.

Nov. 14th. Mesmerized two hours and a quarter: has had no tic nor fit.

Unavoidable circumstances prevented Mrs. Bird's being again mesmerized until the 22d; in the interval she had three fits, and was obliged once to use creosote to ease a slight attack of tic.

Nov. 22d. Slept two hours, during which she had a slight fit. I to-day observed that in sleep-waking she was much influenced by my will. She pointed a finger, opened or closed her hand, placed it on my knee or took it off, by my silently willing her to do so.

Nov. 24th. The old distressing cough, resembling hooping-cough, has returned, but no fit. Slept three hours.

Nov. 25th. Much more cheerful, and seems better, but had a violent fit during mesmerism, extreme rigidity; the head and heels only touching the sofa, the spine being arched backwards. It took me nearly a quarter of an hour to relax the body.

Nov. 29th. Has suffered slightly from tic,

cough very bad, voice weak, slept three hours and forty minutes.

Dec. 1st. No tic. During sleep-waking, Mr. Parker burnt moxa on the spine in hope of relieving the cough; she felt the pain for a moment, but it did not produce a fit, as was the case before mesmerism was resorted to. On arousing she was unconscious of having been burnt. While asleep she said bleeding would do her good.

Dec. 2d. Bled before she was mesmerized; then had a very tranquil sleep. No rigidity even of the left hand. Circumstances prevented Mrs. Bird's being again mesmerized until the 16th; and, although a very exciting circumstance took place, she had but two fits and no tic.

Dec. 16th. Spirits low; slept three hours; no fit nor tic. Mrs. Bird's cerebral organs are easily excited by local mesmerism: I however scrupulously avoid touching them, unless actually necessary, as I well know the excitability of her brain.

Dec. 19th. Slept two hours; but did not get into perfect sleep-waking until after a fit and considerable rigidity. When this was over, she said, "I shall be ill on Christmas day, and have a very severe fit on the last day of the year; it will be the worst I ever had; but, if I survive it, I shall be better afterwards."

Dec. 20th. Slept two hours and a half; during which she had a severe fit.

Dec. 22d. Found Mrs. Bird in high delirium, beating herself on the floor. Soon mesmerized her into sleep-waking, and, at the end of one hour and three quarters, I aroused her, quite tranquil; she had been much irritated during the day, which may account for her uncomfortable feelings.

Dec. 24th. Slept two hours and a half, during which Mrs. B., had two fits, but very little delirium; she again alluded to the attack on Christmas day, and said, the second would be on New Year's day (not on the 31st of December, as she had before stated); and added, "I shall be very ill all day. The worst will commence at 6 P.M., and, if I am alive, at twelve o'clock at night I shall recover."

Dec. 25th. Very delirious, and has been so all the morning. I mesmerized her, but it took two hours to overcome the delirium; at the end of three hours, I aroused her, perfectly tranquil.

Dec. 26th. Much better; slept three hours.

Dec. 27th. In a very confused state of mind: mesmerism soon reduced the delirium, and on arousing her, she was tranquil and collected.

Dec. 28th. Feels better, slept three hours, and had a severe fit. During sleep-waking she said, "I must, on the 1st of January, be

bled copiously after 6 P. M., and my feet kept warm; give me a little coffee, if possible, after I am bled: it will be no use trying to mesmerize me until after 5 P. M."

Dec. 29th. Very tranquil: mesmerized three hours: no fit, nor tic.

Dec. 30th. Has suffered from spasms; mesmerized; no fit, nor tic.

Dec. 31st. Mesmerized four hours; suffered from tic, owing to having been exposed to a current of cold air.

Jan. 1st, 1846. Mr. Parker and I visited Mrs. Bird in the forenoon, and found her very restless and ill. At a little after 5 P.M. we found her quite delirious. I commenced mesmerizing her, but she did not get into sleep-waking. Soon after 6 o'clock a very severe epileptic fit came on; her struggles and convulsions were frightful; she would, in a moment, jump from the reclining position, and stand on her toes in that posture, become rigid, then fall away relaxed, and remain almost inanimate. Shortly after the commencement of the fit, Mr. Parker opened a vein in her left arm, and, although the orifice was large, scarcely any blood flowed, and what did come was more like treacle than ordinary blood: another vein in the same arm was opened, and the hand placed in hot water, &c., but not more than half a pint of blood could be obtained; the other arm was then tried, with, for some time, no greater success; at last, the blood changed color, and flowed more freely. Still the fits returned, at very short intervals, for nearly six hours. At three different times, Mr. Parker, the nurse, and myself, all thought her dying; and at one time we feared she had ceased to exist. The disturbance about the head and lungs was frightful. Passes over both afforded relief. I had during the whole time continued to mesmerize, and kept one hand well wetted with cold water on her forehead when her struggles would admit. At 12 o'clock I saw her lips move; she said, "I am better now; I am only a little faint; I shall be better directly." She then took a cup of coffee, remained partially faint for some time, but quite collected. At a little after 1 o'clock I aroused her, and she seemed better than could possibly be expected.

Jan. 2d. Very sore from the effects of the fit; mesmerized into sleep-waking in two minutes, when she said, "I told you I should be very ill yesterday; you see I was right; I shall not have another fit until the 9th of June in the evening. I must, if they wish me to get better, be bled every Thursday for five weeks; it will weaken me, but I shall regain my appetite, and be able to take solids:" this she had not done for a long time.

Jan. 3d. Suffering from slight head-ache; mesmerized two hours and a half, during

which she took coffee and plain cake; on arousing the head-ache had vanished.

Jan. A little confused, but not delirious; mesmerized three hours. During her sleep-waking she took coffee, and a small quantity of animal food for the first time for many weeks. She said, "I should have been better if they had taken more blood on the first of the month; it would have drawn off more of the black blood from the vessels about the brain. I shall, after my next bleeding, if Mr. (Luxmoore) (it must be remembered that she does not know me in her sleep-waking) puts me to sleep, be able to eat a mutton chop for supper."

Jan. 5th. Better; had two hours natural sleep during the night, and retained her breakfast. During sleep-waking, which continued two hours and a half, she said, "The first thing that injured me was being salivated. I ought not to have had any mercury. My then medical attendant also gave me a solution of arsenic, which I took until my mouth was all over black spots; it created inflammation in the stomach, which has never subsided."*

Jan. 6th. Mesmerized one hour and three quarters; says, "A cup of coffee should be given me after bleeding; I will tell you more on Friday (Jan. 9)."

Jan. 7th. Still better; mesmerized two hours.

Jan. 8th. Not quite so well; was bled as directed; then mesmerized more than two hours, and on arousing felt better.

Jan. 9th. Soon after she got into sleep-waking, she said, "How beautiful! I see all my inside." She described the structure of her foot, and then went through many other portions of her body with (in the opinion of Mr. Parker, who was present) great accuracy.

Jan. 10th. Mesmerized one hour and a

* The effects on the mouth and skin, were such as slow poisoning by arsenic sometimes produces. It also causes inflammation of the eyes and stomach. In a Clinical Lecture by Dr. Elliotson, reported in the *Lancet* for May 5, 1832, he detailed the very slow poisoning of a family near Chelsea by arsenic, one having died before he was called in, and nobody could guess why. He immediately suspected arsenic was the cause of the watery eyes, vomiting, and quickness of pulse. On a diligent search, colors containing arsenic and copper were found in large quantities buried in the damp kitchen and garden surrounding the house, left by the previous occupier. As water had free access to the arsenite of copper, an eminent chemist had no doubt that arseniuretted hydrogen had been formed and had vitiated the air of the house. They all recovered by bleeding. After arsenic swallowed has been apparently all removed from the stomach, inflammation may remain in the organ. A case of the kind is recorded by Dr. Roget in the *Transactions of the Med. and Chir. Society* (vol. ii.), where bleeding and other anti-inflammatory means were requisite to cure, though stimulants also were required. Conformable to all that we observe of the symptoms and to all we know of appropriate ultimate treatment in poisoning by arsenic is the present wonderful narrative. Dr. Elliotson mentions a lady who had spasm, &c., of her stomach and pain of her limbs for years after swallowing arsenic.—*Zoist*.

half, and aroused spontaneously; says, "Mesmerism may be omitted on Sunday without injury."

Jan 12th. Side (uterus) very painful; has a headache of the description which in her case is usually followed by a fit; soothing mesmeric passes relieved her much. Aroused at the end of three hours by my silently willing her to be so. In her sleep to-day she described a sort of coating over the inside of her stomach.

Jan. 13th. Side easy for some hours after I left yesterday, but the pain has since returned. Mesmeric passes again gave relief. After she had been in sleep-waking some time, she, quite contrary to her usual custom, became violent, attempting to strike me: I placed my finger on Benevolence and subdued her, but, on my ceasing to act on that organ, her angry feelings returned; I at last discovered that a kerchief she wears over her ears had slipped, and was pressing on destructiveness; on removing it, all anger ceased. Her left hand was, as usual during the first part of her sleep, contracted, and I proceeded to release it by blowing, passes, &c., when she said, "If you place your fingers just by the side of Veneration, and draw them down the arm and beyond the fingers two or three times, you will get rid of the contraction much better." This proved to be true, but in most cases the contrary would have been the effect.

Jan. 14th. Mesmerized three hours; side again relieved by passes.

Jan. 15th. Bled as directed; mesmerized about two hours; aroused, refreshed.

Jan. 16th. Better. In sleep-waking, which lasted two hours and a half, she said, "The black blood on the top of the head is much reduced by last night's bleeding." Appetite tolerable, and she retains most of her food. No tic.

Jan. 17th. Mesmerized three hours and forty minutes; breathing difficult; passes with the flat hand gave ease to the lungs. Breathing over the chest made her start, and gave the sensation of electric sparks. Had two hours' natural sleep during the previous night.

Jan. 19th. Has had two hours' natural sleep, and seems better than I have ever seen her; breathing much easier. I breathed over her lungs, then on my own fingers, and passed them (touching the dress) from the top of the shoulder, over the lung, and off by the waist. This produced in her the sensation of electricity, following my fingers, and passing off like sparks as they left her body. Her hand also on the same side became as it were electrified, so that the tips of her fingers touching any part of her body or mine caused the feeling of sparks having been drawn through them.

Jan. 22d. Has thrown no food from her stomach for ten days. Is suffering from a slight cold, with difficulty of breathing. Bled as directed. Mesmerized, and was better on arousing. Electric phenomena as on Monday (19th).

Jan. 23d. General health better, but side painful. Soon after sleep-waking was produced, she made signs that her jaw was locked; upon which I inquired how I could relieve it; she took my hand and made passes from the ear to the mouth, which soon had the desired effect.

Jan. 24th. Side still painful, otherwise better; appetite good, and retains most of her food; mesmerized, and said the next two bleedings would much lessen the black blood on the brain.

Jan. 26th. Annoying circumstances caused a headache. Mesmerized, and was better on arousing.

Jan. 27th. Mesmerized two hours, side and head still painful; says the tumor in the former will be relieved by a discharge within twenty-four hours.

Jan. 29th. Side has discharged. Bled as directed. Mesmerized two hours, and awoke very comfortable.

Jan. 31st. Better. Mesmerized two hours and a half.

Feb. 2d. Slight headache. Mesmerized and said she would give further directions as to her treatment after bleeding on Thursday (Feb. 5).

Feb. 5th. Has suffered from rheumatism since Monday. Bled, and then put to sleep. I rendered her limbs rigid, and on relaxing them the rheumatic pains had left. She, as promised, now gave further directions as to her treatment, saying, "I must not be bled again for a month or three weeks at the earliest, unless I have a fit. The coating in my stomach, which I mentioned in January, is rather loosened; my food should be nourishing. If this treatment is followed, I shall be sometimes better and sometimes worse until the 9th of June, when I shall have a bad fit; but, if proper precautions be taken, I shall from time to time give directions as to my treatment. I do not mean to say I shall live until the 9th of June, but, if I do, what I have named will take place: life and death are in the hands of the Almighty."

Feb. 7th. Rheumatism has not returned, but she again rejects most of her food. Mesmerized three hours.

Feb. 9th. Mesmerized two hours and a quarter. Appetite indifferent.

Feb. 12th. Better, but appetite bad, and she retains but little food, though apparently gaining strength.

Feb. 14th. Was much frightened last night by two drunken men entering her garden and

knocking at her door; this produced violent palpitation, and shortly her legs and feet began to swell, assuming a dropsical appearance. Mesmerized.

Feb. 27th. Absence from home has prevented my mesmerizing her since the 14th instant. She has suffered slightly from tic, but nothing like she did before being mesmerized; legs still swollen. During her sleep-waking to-day she suffered from rigidity and locked-jaw, which required some perseverance to overcome. She said, "I have lost some ground from being so long without mesmerism." She still vomits her food, and says she shall continue to do so until the coating is removed from the stomach.

Feb. 28th. Mesmerized three hours; at first she suffered from lock-jaw and rigidity, which were soon overcome. She directed that small quantities of laudanum should be applied to the stomach externally, and added, "I shall be much weaker yet, and on the 7th of March delirious, and should be mesmerized from 6 to 8 o'clock." I to-day rendered the ankles and legs rigid several times, and this reduced the swelling.

March 2d. Excessive debility. Mesmerized into sleep-waking; soon after which she had a most violent spasm about the heart, which seemed to threaten life. After it had ceased, she said, "I shall have another attack in about ten minutes, and another between 7 and 8 in the evening. The former took place, and at the end of four hours I aroused her, when she was perfectly unconscious of all that she had suffered. At half past 6 P. M., I found her rather delirious, but soon got her into sleep-waking, when she told me the attack would last on and off for an hour. This proved correct. The spasms were terrific; her screams might have been heard a long way off. The violence of the attack on the 7th will, she says, commence about 6 o'clock, P. M.; it will be useless for me to persevere in mesmerizing her for more than three hours that night. The swelling of the legs has subsided, but the water is gone into her chest. This, I fear, was caused by my driving it from the feet and legs. The dropsical manifestations were, she thinks, produced by the fright on the 14th of February, causing interruption of the circulation of the blood.

March 3d. Rather more comfortable, having had some natural sleep during the night. Mesmerized four hours, and suffered from slight spasms.

March 4th. Much better, but has felt a little tic. Mesmerized three hours, and said, "I shall throw a quart or three pints of water from my stomach within forty-eight hours, which will relieve the chest. I am in a very weak state, but on the 7th they must

not be afraid to follow my directions, which will prove beneficial. I shall be in a high state of delirium from inflammation on the brain, resulting partly from over anxiety and partly from want of free circulation. They should take a small quantity of blood from the temporal artery, but, if this cannot be done, more must be taken from the arm: then rub the chest with laudanum, and apply mustard plasters to it and the feet. If they follow these directions, whatever I take on Saturday night and Sunday will remain on the stomach. On Saturday after bleeding, I may have a wine-glass of Sherry, given in small quantities at a time; arrow-root will be good for me. I should be mesmerized at 6 P. M., and bled as soon as I am asleep;" (she often talks of being put to sleep, but never admits that she is so when mesmerized.) "Let me be kept as much under mesmerism as possible for three hours; I should also have a dose of morphine equal to twelve drops of laudanum. I shall then have a better night than for some time. I may have a wine-glass of Sherry on Sunday. Pay no attention to any directions I give respecting myself on Saturday (March 7). After Sunday I shall again reject my food."

March 6th. Yesterday she vomited nearly two quarts of water, which much relieved the chest. Mesmerized; says, "The tumor in my side (uterus) will discharge on Thursday or Friday. I shall be very weak, but better on the 14th. The day before, on the same morning I vomit the coating from my stomach, I shall eject a little blood."

March 7th. Mr. Parker and I visited her rather before 6 o'clock, P. M.; she was in a high state of delirium, declaring she would destroy herself. I placed her on the sofa and commenced mesmerizing her, but was obliged to put my finger on Benevolence before she would allow me to proceed. Until I resorted to this expedient, she attempted to strike and bite me. I could not get her into sleep: still mesmerism had a very soothing effect, and she was sufficiently under its influence to object to the touch of any one but her mesmerizer. Mr. Parker attempted to open the temporal artery, but, owing to its being in her case very deeply seated, he did not succeed; she was therefore bled from the arm. All her other directions, with one exception, that of washing the chest with laudanum, which was quite unintentionally omitted, were strictly attended to.

March 8th. Found Mrs. Bird in a sort of quiet delirium, and was informed that, during the night and since she arose, she had been constantly falling asleep and starting up again. She was soon mesmerized into sleep-waking, and the delirium passed off. She said, "It is a pity they forgot the laudanum, but it is no

wonder, they had so many difficulties* to contend with. I should have had a better night, but as it is I shall be weaker for it all the week. The morphine would have quieted the internal nerves, and the laudanum the external ones; but, the latter being omitted, I felt sleepy, but was continually disturbed. On the 12th, in the morning, I shall be very faint; I shall throw from my stomach more than a quart of water. There will be no delirium after to-morrow, 3 o'clock, until the 20th, and then it will not be much. On Saturday I will give you further directions.

March 9th. Just as yesterday. Mesmerized into sleep-waking, and the delirium ceased. At five minutes after 3 P. M., I aroused her, quite free from delirium; but she thought it was still Saturday, having lost the time during which, in her waking state, she had been delirious.

March 10th. Quite collected; side painful, breathing oppressed. Mesmerized.

March 11th. Mesmerized two hours and a half; chest more uneasy.

March 12th. Mesmerized four hours; feels faint, and has thrown from her stomach two quarts and half a pint of water. During sleep-waking, she said, "I shall have three very severe spasms about the heart in a quarter of an hour." They took place. Mrs. Bird also added, "I shall, on the 3d of April, have a very severe fit of tic, but I will tell you more about it on Saturday. If, when I throw the coating from my stomach, Mr. Parker will analyse it, he will find it contains arsenic."

March 13th. Tumor has discharged, and Mrs. Bird has thrown nearly a pint and a half more water from her stomach. Mesmerized, and said, "I shall, in ten or fifteen minutes, have three severe spasms about the heart." They took place; her screams and convulsions were frightful. Mr. Parker, who was present, said he never saw any more severe. After they were over, she said, "There's an end of the ill effects of my friend's forgetting to put laudanum on my chest."

March 14th. Mesmerized, and seems better. During the sitting, she gave the following directions: "Let me have as much mesmerism as possible next week, any time any day, except on the 20th, when it should be in the evening. I shall wander slightly on that day; Saturday be exhausted; Sunday poorly, but better; Monday still better; Tuesday a severe head-ache. The tic, on the 3d of April, will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and end at 3 P. M.; from 2 to 3, it will be at the worst. After the tic, six violent spasms; when they are over, let two teaspoonfuls of laudanum be rubbed on the chest and stomach."

March 16th and 17th. More comfortable; mesmerized both days.

March 20th. Breathing bad. Mesmerized, and said, "The water is again collected on my chest. I must as much as possible avoid the recumbent position, even at night, and have some medicine to promote the swelling of my feet. I was to have been better to-morrow, Sunday and Monday, and so I shall, except the breathing, which will be worse on these days."

March 21st. Breathing still bad. Mesmerized, and said, "The water in my chest is increased; the medicine and liniment have been of use; without them, the increase would have been greater. Passes down the back and chest will be beneficial." I followed her directions.

March 23d. Breathing very bad. Soon after she was under the influence of mesmerism, very distressing attacks of difficult breathing commenced, threatening suffocation. In the first and second she suffered very much, starting on her feet; in that state became quite rigid; and in a minute or two relaxed, and was left perfectly powerless. She then said, "You must keep me leaning forward, or I shall die; you must use any force to do it. I shall have six more attacks; do not fear, and I shall be safe." The six paroxysms took place, and I had to use great pressure to prevent her rising. After this, she said, "I shall throw water from my stomach about 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and more before noon. Mesmerism will not take full effect on me on the 3d of April, until 3 o'clock."

March 23d. Threw about two quarts of water from her stomach about 5 o'clock in the morning, and rather more than a pint at 10. Mesmerized into sleep-waking, and said, "I shall throw more water from my stomach before 5 o'clock this evening."

March 24th. A pint more of water was ejected after I left yesterday. Feels weak, but two hours and a half mesmerizing refreshed her.

March 25th. Rather better, but suffers from not being able to lie down; feet swollen. Mesmerized four hours.

March 26th and 27th. Looks better, but is still weak. Mesmerized both days.

March 28th. Mesmerized two hours and a half; has a watery rash, which in her sleep-waking she says is on the inside of her stomach, as well as on the external parts of the body.

March 29th. Mesmerized one hour and three quarters. No water in the chest; feet less swollen.

March 30th. Rash still bad. Mesmerized, and said, "My stomach is very much irritated."

[To be concluded in the next number.]

THE DISSECTOR.

VOL. IV..

JULY, 1847.

NO. 3.

Case of Epileptic and other fits, Delirium, Neuralgia, Vomiting, and the discharge of Arsenic taken long previously, successfully treated with Mesmerism, which produced intuitive knowledge of the internal state, the future course of the Disease, and the proper treatment. By J. C. LUXMOORE, Esq., of Alphington, Devon.

[Concluded from the April No.]

ed, and the arsenic acting on the system is poisoning the blood, and also the water that is floating about me; this makes the rash so troublesome."

March 31st. Rash still troublesome; chest and stomach painful. Mesmerized two hours.

April 1st. Mesmerized. Rash has partially disappeared, owing to a slight chill: says, "it will appear again before the 3d; it is now looking very angry in the stomach."

April 2d. Rash a little more out; slight tic. Mesmerized.

April 3d. Tic came on this morning, in exact accordance with Mrs. Bird's prediction. No tongue can describe what she appeared to suffer. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the tic ceased, and I got her into sleep-waking. Previously to this, although I had been with her a long time, all my endeavors to produce sleep were unavailing. At a quarter after 3, the spasms commenced; the six occupied twenty-five minutes, and were very violent. After they were over, she said, "I shall get on tolerably until the 16th of this month, when I shall have either seven or eight spasms about the head and heart; they will last nearly an hour. On the 16th I should be under mesmerism from 12 to 2 o'clock. After this I shall have a severe head-ache for three days; if it lasts to the fourth, I must have aperient medicine; and if to the fifth, should be bled." On arousing she was quite free from tic, but her head and face were sore from the effects of it.

April 4th. Free from tic, which much surprised her, and quite unconscious of having suffered from spasms. Mesmerized two hours.

April 5th. Mesmerized one hour and three quarters, and said, "There is little water in my chest, the weather is much against me" (rain has fallen and there is great dampness in the air). "On the 16th, the spasm will be the worst. I fear Mr. Luxmoore will require assistance to hold me, but no one but himself must touch my forehead or over my heart; it would be dangerous." Chest mesmerically electrified.

April 6th. Mesmerized. Says, "The water in my chest is not much increased." I made, by her direction, passes with the flat hand from chest to feet: this produced slight swelling of the feet. Her chest was again mesmerically electrified, and she observed yellow fire follow the tips of my fingers. The electricity of yesterday, she says, prevented the breathing being as bad as it otherwise would have been.

April 7th. Breathing bad. Mesmerized, and said the water in the chest will be thrown off on Saturday (April), at 5 o'clock. Chest again electrified, and she saw ribbons of fire pass through the water, which they seemed to warm.

April 8th. Breathing still bad; was frightened again last night by two men entering her garden. Passes with the flat hand made her feet swell.

April 9th. Breathing bad. Mesmerized three hours and a half; says, "Whenever the coating is removed from the stomach, I must have a strong dose of aperient medicine, to prevent any portion remaining in the bowels."

April 10th. Mesmerized one hour and three quarters; feels better, except the breathing.

April 11th. Threw off five pints of water this morning. Mesmerized, and said, "I shall throw off a little more water at 5 o'clock to-morrow."

April 12th. More water having been ejected, the breathing is much better. Mesmerized one hour and forty minutes.

April 13th. Breathing still better. Mesmerized, and said, "I fear I must be bled on

the 21st, as the head-ache will not pass off without it."

April 14th and 15th. Slight spasms while asleep, otherwise comfortable. Mesmerized both days.

April 16th. Mr. Parker and I visited Mrs. Bird at ten minutes before 12 o'clock; we found her on the floor quite delirious. In less than two minutes I mesmerized her into sleep-waking, and she became sane and tractable. The spasms shortly commenced, and increased in violence to the fifth, which was truly frightful; and during which, she, notwithstanding all my efforts, assisted by Mr. Parker, threw herself on the floor, carrying me with her, and pulling out her hair by handfuls; the next two spasms were not so bad, and the last was very slight. Soon after the spasms had ceased, she said, "Between this and the 21st, mesmerism must, on no account, be omitted for twenty-four hours together, and, on that day, I should be twice under its influence. I shall have bad spasms on the 1st of June." Soon after arousing, a severe head-ache came on, as she had said would be the case.

April 17th. Head-ache continues. Mesmerized four hours; says she shall have spasms, daily, more or less until the 9th of June.

April 18th. Head still aches. Mesmerized two hours; says there is water in the chest.

April 19th. Head-ache and slight spasms. Mesmerized, and then said, "I shall have rather a severe spasm while under mesmerism this evening (she was correct). They must not attend to any directions I may give on the 21st, however plausible they may appear to be. I should be bled on that day at 12 o'clock, and not aroused from mesmerism until half-past 2. Persons subject to insanity should always be mesmerized by the same operator. If I were mesmerized by any one but Mr. Luxmoore, I should be insane until the 9th of June. I shall be ill on the 2d of May, and should be mesmerized in the evening."

April 20th. Took a strong dose of medicine as directed. Mesmerized, and said the medicine has had the desired effect, in removing an obstruction.

April 21st. At 11 A.M., I found Mrs. Bird delirious; she had been rather violent. At half-past 11, I commenced mesmerizing her; in two minutes she was in sleep-waking, and the delirium had almost ceased; she might wander for a sentence or two, but soon detected herself. At twenty-five minutes after 12 she was bled, and at the end of four hours she aroused perfectly collected, and free from head-ache. In the evening I again sent her to sleep for two hours, when she said, "I shall throw water from my stomach on Saturday."

April 22d. Mesmerized, and said, "On

the 1st of May I shall throw off a little blood from my stomach; on the 2d, I shall be very ill, particularly towards evening; on the 3d, I shall throw up something gritty, it will contain part of the coating of the stomach I have before spoken of. Immediately after I have thrown up the gritty substance, I must have a dose of the same sort of medicine I had on the 20th of the month. I shall throw off three pints of water on Saturday next (25th), at five minutes before 6 in the morning. After the 3d of May, I hope I shall be able to recline." She has not been able to lie down night nor day since the 20th of March.

April 23d. Mesmerized two hours and a half; had one bad spasm.

April 24th. Suffering from great nausea, and is very weak. Mesmerized, had a bad spasm, and the nausea produced retching. She said, "The coating is almost all fallen from the stomach, but still it will not be got rid of until the 3d of May. If I am under mesmerism to-morrow between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, I shall be able to give better directions about the 9th of June than at any other time."

April 25th. Water vomited this morning, and she feels very languid. Mesmerized in the morning, and again in the afternoon, when she gave the following directions for the 1st and 9th of June. "On the 1st of June, the spasms will commence at 3 P.M., and be over by 4; mustard should be applied to the extremities for twenty or thirty minutes. To be mesmerized at 2, and aroused at 5 o'clock. On the 9th, at 10 in the morning, I shall be delirious; but there will be no danger of my injuring myself until 10 P.M. No cold water must be applied to the head on account of tic. After 10 at night, violent spasms of the head and heart, which will continue until 12 o'clock. Head and heart to be held by Mr. Luxmoore. From 12 to 2 violent tic; during which let me have hot cloths to my face. From 2 to 4, a fit in great violence; I should be bled as soon after 3 as the struggles will allow. If possible, open both temporal arteries; if not, bleed from both arms. If one temporal artery is opened, and not the other, bleed from the opposite arm. I must be bled until I yawn, and have coffee soon after; then two teaspoonfuls of laudanum to be applied round the temples, face, and chest. From 4 to 6, spasms, and the effects of previous suffering; during which, mustard plasters must be had recourse to, and kept up for twenty-five minutes. I shall then get into a sort of half-stupor until 9 o'clock. After this, mesmerism will be deeper than it ever has been in my case. I shall know Mr. Luxmoore, and shall also be asleep (she does not now consider herself asleep when mesmerized). I must not be al-

lowed to put my foot to the ground this day, nor the next. I may be aroused at 10 o'clock, but should be under mesmerism again in two hours."

April 26th. Has unfortunately given her head a blow, which caused a head-ache. Mesmerized three hours and a quarter.

April 27th. Tolerable in the morning, but during the day circumstances occurred causing a misunderstanding betwixt Mrs. Bird and the person for whom she, in her sleep-waking, mistakes me: this caused her very great distress of mind; and as soon as I mesmerized her into sleep-waking, she became very uncomfortable at having the person she mistook me for with her. I took a great deal of trouble to quiet her, but all to no purpose; so I thought it best to arouse her, and in her waking state assured her that if she thought any one was near, or would approach her, except Mr. Parker and myself, it must be a delusion, and I begged her to keep this idea strongly impressed on her mind while passing into mesmerism. I had, however, to arouse her several times before I could succeed in making her know me in her sleep-waking; when, however, this was accomplished, she became reconciled, and said she must be bled immediately, or she should be insane for life, which would not, in that case, last more than a fortnight. She was bled, and then felt better.

April 28th. Very ill and depressed; but during sleep-waking, she said, "With due care you will yet save me." Mesmerized twice, and knows me in her sleep-waking.

April 29th. Mesmerized in the morning, when she said, "If you wish to save me, you must be with me from half-past 8 to half-past 9 this evening; it will be a struggle between life and death." I sent her to sleep at 7 P.M.; soon after which a spasm came on, and she was very ill. I kept her asleep until 10 o'clock.

April 30th. Mesmerized in the evening, and was very comfortable during the first part of the sitting, but ultimately became faint, owing (as she said) to the contents of the stomach beginning to ferment. She also directed hot jars to be placed at her feet, and sal volatile, two parts water and one part spirit, to be taken at 12 o'clock to-night, 5 to-morrow morning, 12 at noon, and 5 in the afternoon; and a hot jar to be placed at her side.

May 1st. Mesmerized three hours; said, "I shall be ill this evening; keep me asleep as late as you conveniently can to-morrow evening." Mesmerized again in the evening; she was delirious, and remained so for an hour; then became collected, and directed sal volatile, of the same strength as before, between 5 and 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. She now suffered horribly in the calves of her legs and

stomach; the pain could scarcely be endured. She has vomited a little blood. On eating salt or salt meat, she experiences garlic eructations. All this, and the rash she has suffered from, are, I understand, indications of the presence of arsenic.

May 2d. Rather wandering. Mesmerized, soon became collected, and said, "My blood is fermenting, as if I were in a state of salivation. The reason I have been obliged to be so often bled, is owing to the medicine I formerly took." Mesmerized again in the evening, and Mrs. Bird's sufferings in the legs, head, stomach, back, chest, and arms, were perfectly dreadful; three times did she fall into such a paroxysm, as Mr. Parker, who was present, said he never saw a person recover from; her gasping for breath cannot be described. After a time she became easy, and on arousing was unconscious of anything extraordinary having taken place.

May 3d. Mr. Parker and I called on Mrs. Bird between 1 and 2 o'clock, P.M., and found she had thrown from her stomach a quantity of a gritty substance, in a little bloody water, at 5 A.M.; on applying the established tests, the presence of arsenic was indicated. She had taken the aperient medicine as directed. Mesmerized in the evening for two hours, and, with the exception of great weakness, was much more comfortable. She said, "I must not be allowed to fall into what I call sleep, during mesmerism for some time (this is a drowsy stupor, quite distinct from mesmeric sleep; both body and mind are in a state of listless inactivity), or I shall awake an idiot."

May 4th. Much easier; continues to take sal volatile of the same strength; says the system is so paralysed, that if it were weaker it would have no effect. Mesmerized two hours. In the evening I found Mrs. Bird delirious, but soon got her into sane sleep-waking; when she said, "It is lucky you came to-night, or I should have been raving mad by the morning. I did not tell you of it, as I could not endure the notion of encroaching so much on your time; but I see I was wrong, and will never again withhold any directions I consider beneficial. To-morrow you should be with me from 8 to 9 in the evening. I shall have three severe spasms between 12 to 1 o'clock to-morrow; if I were mesmerized, it would be better."

May 5th. Mesmerized two hours; had the three spasms. In the evening found Mrs. Bird delirious; mesmerized from half-past 6 to 10 o'clock, P.M.; soon got her into sleep-waking. She said, "I could not have lived, if Mr. Parker had not bled me so often."

May 6th. Quite collected; mesmerized twice.

May 7th. Great tendency to the stupor;

mesmerized two hours and twenty minutes in the morning, and again in the evening.

May 8th. Very weak. Mesmerized two hours and a quarter, and said, "Very shortly after I am mesmerized this evening, I shall cough, and shall wipe some more of the gritty substance from my mouth. I shall have a spasm between 7 and 8 o'clock, this evening, and should have one ounce of Epsom salts, with a little peppermint between 4 and 5 to-morrow morning. I shall have spasms all Monday." In the evening I again visited Mrs. Bird, and, after having talked to her a little time, sent her into sleep-waking, when she soon coughed, and I wiped from her mouth a gritty substance, precisely similar to that she had vomited on the 3d; this did not go out of my sight until I delivered it to Mr. Parker, who, on testing, found it contained arsenic. Had a very bad spasm between 7 and 8 o'clock.

May 9th. Tolerably comfortable, but weak, and had a little impediment in speaking. Mesmerized twice; said, "I shall be very ill Monday and Tuesday (11th and 12th), and have spasms between 7 and 8 P.M., on the latter day. I shall be very faint."

May 10th. Mesmerized, and said, "I should be mesmerized to-morrow from 10 to 12, 3 to 4, and 7 to 8 o'clock. On Tuesday, from 10 to 12, and 6 to half-past 8. When I faint, rub camphorated spirits into the upper part of each side of my windpipe,—it will recover me sooner than anything else: this will be found beneficial in all cases of fainting. I shall be very ill on the 3d of July, but it will not be a fit. If not mesmerized, I shall not recover."

May 11th. In the morning was tolerable, except the tendency to faint, which, however, was overcome by strictly following her directions. Mesmerized two hours. In the afternoon I found Mrs. Bird much depressed; a distressing message had been delivered to her. Mesmerized, and for a time she was just as she had predicted; but afterwards became raving mad. I sent for Mr. Parker, who applied mustard to the ankles; but with this assistance, and all the mesmeric means I could think of, it took two or three hours to get her tolerably calm; when she exclaimed, "You have overcome me again; if you wish to save my life, bleed me; do not be afraid." This was done, and before 11 o'clock we left her perfectly sane. She also said during sleep-waking, "I may lie down to-night." This she has not been able to do, night nor day, since the 20th of March.

May 12th. Better than could be expected. Mesmerized in the morning three hours and a half; said, "The spasm will, owing to my being bled last evening, come on between 3

and 4, instead of between 7 and 8 o'clock, as I before stated, but it will not be so severe. I shall wander on the 15th, between 3 and 5 o'clock." Mesmerized again in the afternoon for two hours; at a quarter after 3 o'clock the spasm came on; after which she said, "I must be bled again on the 18th. I shall, from 4 to 9 in the evening, be as raving as I was yesterday: I should be bled at a quarter after 8. I shall then be tolerable until the 23d; after which, I shall be able to give no directions about anything until the 9th of June. On the 21st, I will give you all the necessary directions until the 9th. Between the 1st and the 9th of June, my speech will be very bad."

May 13th. Feels better. Mesmerized twice, two hours each time.

May 14th. Tolerably comfortable. Mesmerized two hours in the morning, and the same time in the evening; said, "To-morrow I shall wander slightly, and should be under mesmerism from half-past 11 to half-past 12 o'clock, and again in the evening."

May 15th. Mesmerized, and said, "I threw off two mouthfuls of blood from the lungs this morning; the right lung is very bad, not only shrivelled, but in spots much inflamed. I shall have a struggle to-night, soon after I am mesmerized. (This proved correct.) If I were not mesmerized it would take place at 1 in the morning, and then I should be violent. To-morrow I must be mesmerized from 10 to 1, and again in the evening. I shall have a spasm about 7 P.M." Slept three hours in the morning, and two in the evening. Wandered slightly during the day.

May 16th. Has a slight cold. Mesmerized, and said, "I am rather out of order from the cold; my right lung is still inflamed, and will be more so. Mesmerized persons are electrified in a high degree; they should never sleep on iron bedsteads, or spring mattresses." Mesmerized again in the evening, and the spasm was violent about 7 o'clock.

May 18th. Found Mrs. Bird tolerably free from delirium, but was told she had wandered a little before I arrived. Mesmerized two hours and a half. At ten minutes before 4 P.M., Mr. Parker and I found Mrs. Bird delirious. Mesmerized, and retched violently, but soon became collected, and said a mustard emetic would relieve her stomach. It was administered, but a second was resorted to before the desired effect was sufficiently produced. She now discovered that there was a small portion of the gritty substance still remaining in her stomach, which would be thrown off within three days. She, after some time (as she had predicted), became raving mad; screaming, singing, and

laughing most violently. I still had great influence over her, although I cannot say she was asleep. She was bled, as she had directed, and soon after became collected, and remained so on arousing. If during the extreme raving I took off my attention for a single moment, she was sure to commit some act of violence, either towards me or herself; but while I kept my will strongly upon her, she was quite tractable, that is, I could prevent violence.

May 19th. Has enjoyed some natural sleep during the night, and is quite free from delirium. Mesmerized twice, and said, "I have a great deal of water in the chest; I shall throw it off before the 25th, but to-morrow I will tell you the exact day. I shall be better to-morrow than on any day until after the 9th of June, but my intellect will be clearest on the 21st."

May 20th. Mesmerized twice, and after she had been asleep some little time, she coughed, and threw from her stomach a small quantity of the gritty substance, similar to what had been before ejected; this also contained arsenic. During sleep she said, "The sal volatile must not be, for a few hours, more than half as strong as I have been taking it (up to this time it has been two parts water and one part spirit), as the stomach is lacerated at the parts from which the gritty substance has last been removed. I shall have rather a severe spasm about noon to-morrow; when it is over, give me a cup of coffee. I shall throw about three pints of water from my stomach between 2 and 3 o'clock to-morrow morning; after which I may lie down, but before that I must keep my head and chest up."

May 21st. Water has been vomited. Spirits not so good. Mesmerized, and repeated her directions for the 9th of June, in no particular varying from what she had before said. She now desired that a poultice (made according to a prescription she gave) should be applied to the side to-night and to-morrow night, and the tumor would then discharge at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. "I shall (she said) feel ill to-morrow, and have a spasm at 7 o'clock, P.M.; it will be over by 8. I should be mesmerized twice. On the 23d, I should have a dose of salts; on the 24th, I should be mesmerized in the evening, and not awake until 10 o'clock, P.M. On the 25th, I shall have spasms and cramp through the limbs and whole system, both in and out of mesmerism: 26th and 27th, ditto: 28th, severe spasms; between 11 and 12 o'clock in the day I shall be delirious, but if it comes to madness, bleed me sparingly. I should be mesmerized at 10 A.M. 29th, 30th and 31st, spasms, but not very severe; times of mesmerism immaterial. To

this date let me go out as often as the weather will permit, except on the 28th; but after the 31st, I should not go out until after the 9th of June. For directions for the 1st of June, see April 25th; 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, spasms; 6th, 7th, 8th, very ill."

May 22d. Last night the poultice was applied to the side, which caused great pain. Mesmerized twice. Spasm as predicted.

May 23d. Application to side repeated last night, and tumor has discharged. Mesmerized two hours in the morning, after which she was taken into the open air. When I visited Mrs. Bird in the afternoon, she was much fatigued; this caused delirium, which it took some time to overcome, but after arousing she was perfectly collected.

May 24th. Took the salts yesterday, as directed. Mesmerized twice. I aroused her at a quarter after 10, tolerably comfortable.

May 25th. Suffering from cramp and spasms. Mesmerized four hours and a half in the morning, and had a long sleep in the evening.

May 26th and 27th. Just as yesterday. Mesmerized twice on each of these days. Internal vision, prevision, and clairvoyance have all left her; she does not now during mesmerism recollect a word she has said during lucid sleep-waking, nor has she since the 21st instant.

May 28th. Found Mrs. Bird in her garden, quite delirious. I induced her to go into the house, and soon mesmerized her into sleep-waking, in which for a time she was collected; but from half-past 10 to 11 o'clock she gradually got worse, spasms began, and then she became perfectly mad. Mr. Parker bled her, I having placed her as erect as possible in order that faintness might be felt with the loss of little blood, and consequently half a pint was sufficient to produce the effect. On recovering she was quite collected. I kept her asleep nearly six hours at the first sitting, and two hours more in the evening.

May 29th, 30th and 31st. Weak, but quite collected. Mesmerized twice each day, and I had great difficulty in preventing the stupor: slight spasms.

June 1st. Mesmerized a little before 2 o'clock; at a quarter before 3 she became restless; this feeling increased to 3 o'clock, when the spasm commenced with great violence; nothing but her prevision, and what we had before witnessed in her case, gave Mr. Parker or myself any hope of her recovery. At a quarter after 3 o'clock the mustard was applied, and before 4 she was quite tranquil. At 5 I aroused her, and again mesmerized her for two hours in the evening.

June 2d. Very languid. Mesmerized, and soon after became delirious for three

quarters of an hour, but it appeared to proceed more from weakness than anything else, and might have been increased by the excessive heat of the weather; kept her asleep four hours, and mesmerized her again for two hours in the evening; suffered slightly from tic and spasms.

June 3d and 4th. Slight spasms and a very little tic. Mesmerized twice each day.

June 5th. Spasms rather more severe. Mesmerized twice; great tendency to stupor.

June 6th. Feels ill. Mesmerized at a quarter before 10 o'clock, when a severe spasm came on, causing delirium, rigidity, and an involuntary action of the muscles. Slept three hours and a half; was again mesmerized two hours in the evening, and said, "I think a dose of salts would do me good, but I do not know."

June 7th. Took the salts, and feels they have been beneficial. Mesmerized five hours, before and during which she had several spasms, producing rigidity and violent involuntary action of the muscles. Was much refreshed on awaking.

June 8th. Very ill, and slightly delirious. Soon after I had mesmerized her into sleep-waking, a spasm came on; she was quite insensible and unmanageable. Having read Dr. Gregory's translation of Reichenbach's *Researches on Magnetism*, it occurred to me that placing Mrs. Bird's head to the north could do her no harm, and might be of benefit. I therefore, without assigning any reason, requested the sofa might be so turned as to bring her, as near as I could judge, into the desired position; and in less than two minutes a surprising change took place. She exclaimed, "My head is towards the north. I feel much more comfortable. I am suffering great pain, but my spirits are better. How bright things appear to me! How dull I have been! but now I see clearly. How stupid not to know that I was to be so very ill to-day, and have so much to go through to-morrow. You have done very well for me. I shall remain lucid until after a spasm, which will take place about 7 this evening, when all will again be dark until the 10th." She also said, "If you were now to turn my head to the west, I should be mad. I think (she added) if all persons subject to insanity were (provided they do not lie on iron) to sleep with their heads to the north, it would be better. East to west, or south to north, is not so bad as west to east." I am convinced Mrs. Bird had never seen Reichenbach's book, but these assertions are, I consider, borne out by experiments. "I am (she also said) influenced as the compass, being full of a mesmeric electricity; it is similar to electricity and magnetism, but not identical with them. Some persons under mesmerism are

not so much influenced by this electricity as others."

June 9th. Although Mrs. Bird was not to be mesmerized until 10 o'clock, P.M., Mr. Parker and I visited her in the morning; she was delirious, and continued so through the day. At about half-past 9, P.M., we again saw Mrs. Bird, and at a little before 10 I commenced mesmerizing her: a very bad spasm came on, acting on her head and heart; then violent delirium with continual spasms, lasting until 12 o'clock.

June 10th. At 12 o'clock the tic commenced; her agonies were most distressing to witness; she threw herself about, sometimes on the floor, and was quite insane; singing, laughing, screaming, and groaning alternately. At 2 o'clock, the tic had passed off, and the fit commenced with great violence: her spine was arched forwards, and she injured it, as she had some time previously predicted. At 3 o'clock, A.M., on Mr. Parker's attempting to open her temporal arteries, she became very violent, and for twenty minutes resisted all our efforts. We at last succeeded in opening the right artery, but it caused for an instant great agony, as it implicated the nerves, which were suffering from the effects of tic. After a very little blood had flowed, she became sane, and requested to be bled in the opposite arm, instead of the other artery, as the nerves were in such an irritable condition; this was done: the artery and vein were kept open until yawning was produced. At 4, A.M., the laudanum was applied, slight spasms came on at intervals, and she suffered much from the effects of what she had gone through. At half-past 5, mustard cataplasms were applied, and as soon as they were taken off, she fell into a sort of half stupor; this continued until 9 o'clock, when she got into a high state of mesmerism, knowing she was asleep, &c.; and said, "I have injured the spine in two places: my side will never gather again, unless there is some active cause; but this would not have been the case, if leeches had been applied, instead of the poultice." Mrs. Bird's predictions in all cases have been fully verified, and we considered ourselves called upon to carry out all her directions. At a little after 10 I aroused her. Mesmerized again at noon, and slept three hours. Internal vision and prevision have returned in full splendor (see April 25, and June 10). At half past 7, P.M., I again sent her to sleep for two hours and a half, when she said, "I must be bled every Wednesday for six weeks; the first five times in the arm, and the last in the left temporal artery. To-morrow I should be mesmerized from 11 to 2, and 7 to 9 o'clock." The cough has come on, and will, she says, last six weeks. Mrs. Bird, between the 14th

of February and 9th of June, had two fits; but it must be recollected, she was twice frightened, and often much excited. I have neglected to note the dates.

June 11th. Better. Mesmerized three hours and a half in the morning, and two hours and a half in the evening, during which she said, "I shall be very unwell on the 3d of July; I should to-morrow be mesmerized twice, but the time is not important."

June 12th. Mesmerized three hours, and prescribed medicine for Saturday.

June 13th. Very tolerable. Mesmerized twice. In the afternoon, and after she had got into sleep-waking, a gentleman of Exeter came to see Mrs. Bird. I then called her attention to his knee, which had been seriously injured some months before from the kick of a horse. After a time, she said, "Your knee is bandaged too tight (this no one in the room knew but the gentleman himself, who instantly admitted the truth of what she stated. He was sitting from three to six feet from Mrs. Bird, and wore loose trousers). She was now silent for a little time, appeared puzzled, and requested me to take the gentleman's hand; on my doing which, she started, exclaiming, "He has steel about him." She for a few moments felt uncomfortable. When Mrs. Bird recovered, she said, "Steel is not good for the knee, whalebone or ivory should be used instead, and no metal except silver or gold be introduced." She recommended bathing, local mesmerism, and a liniment, adding, "If the gentleman follows my advice, he will be much better than he is at present."

June 14th. Feels sick from the medicine. Mesmerized water settled her stomach, and threw her into a very deep sleep, in which she did not hear even my voice, nor could I get her to pay the least attention to me in any way. On again arousing (if I may use such a term) into sleep-waking, she was much refreshed, and directed that she should be mesmerized on the 16th before 12 o'clock in the day, and between 7 and 9 in the evening. Slept three hours and a half.

June 15th. Better. Mesmerized and slept comfortably.

June 16th. Still improving in general health, but the cough, which exactly resembles hooping-cough, is very troublesome. Mesmerized water again produced what she calls the double sleep. In the afternoon she had a slight attack of diarrhœa, for which she gave a prescription in case it continued. Mesmerized twice.

June 17th. Head and face swollen; mesmerized twice. In the evening all the symptoms had increased. Bled as she had directed. She also said, "My face should be bathed with an infusion of parsley, marsh mallow, and feverfew."

June 18th. Diarrhœa rather violent. Mesmerized twice, and said, "It will be necessary to use the prescription I gave the other day, and to have my face bathed." All this was attended to.

June 19th. Mesmerized at Mr. Parker's, when a few gentlemen and ladies were admitted to see Mrs. Bird; she aroused at the end of five hours. Mesmerized for two hours in the afternoon, and aroused, feeling better. Face to be again bathed.

June 20th. Mesmerized twice; cough very bad, producing a tendency to lock-jaw, which she said would be avoided either in or out of mesmerism by pressure of the fingers just at the hinge of the jaw. Passes down the spine relieve the cough.

June 21st. Health improving. Mesmerized from a quarter before 3 to 6 o'clock. For twenty minutes she was in the deep sleep, and, on again getting into sleep-waking, she said, "I have been examining my brain to see in what state it will be after the last bleeding, on the 22d of July (Wednesday). I shall be very ill on the Monday and Tuesday, from cramp and violent cough. Before 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening I shall be quite mad; then bleed me in the temporal artery; this will get rid of the madness, and I shall get into mesmeric sleep: I shall be partially under its influence before, but not asleep. From this time I shall get better, but should not exert myself too much, nor get overheated."

June 22d. Somewhat depressed, particularly after 12 o'clock (there was much thunder in the air). Mesmerized twice, and says her liver is out of order, and she should eat water-cress, and very young onions. Cough still bad.

June 23d. A severe thunder took place last evening, during which Mrs. Bird felt a very curious sensation in the head, spine, and limbs, such as she had never before experienced; there seemed to be slight electric shocks passing through the system. Mesmerized twice, and slept five hours.

June 24th. Mesmerized morning and evening; during the latter sitting, Mr. Parker attempted to bleed; the first trial was unsuccessful. There is now some difficulty in getting at the vein, as she has been bled more than four hundred times in the arm that was now tried. On the second attempt, Mr. Parker's finger unfortunately touched her arm, which immediately became rigid, and although the vein was opened, scarcely any blood would flow.* I soon relaxed the arm, and placed her hand in hot water, but all to no effect. She then said it would be safer after a short time to arouse her and open a

* When Mr. Parker has bled Mrs. Bird in the mesmeric state, he has always avoided touching her, having used my hand as a rest.

vein in the waking state, as, if a similar accident occurred to the other arm, we should not be able to bleed her for the night. This was done, and sixteen ounces of blood taken; after which she was again mesmerized for two hours.

June 25th and 26th. Mesmerized twice each day, and is better.

June 27th. The thunder weather still causes uneasiness. Mesmerized twice, and said, "On Monday, the 29th instant, I will give directions for the following day, and decide whether it will be better to postpone the bleeding from Wednesday, the 1st of July, to Friday, the 3d, as it would be of great benefit to me on that day, when I shall be so ill."

June 28th. Felt better for a drive she took last evening. Mesmerized three hours and fifty minutes; said, "I have not quite got over the effects of the stagnation of the blood on Wednesday. There is great inflammation all up the spine, but particularly at the lower bone."

June 29th. Feels as yesterday. Mesmerized two hours and three quarters in the morning, and said, "The bleeding can be put off until Friday (July 3), if you will mesmerize me every evening after to-morrow from 7 to a quarter before 10 o'clock. On Friday I shall have spasms through the day; indeed they will commence the night before, but the worst will be between 7 and 8 P.M.; after 8, bleed. In the forepart of the day let me have as much mesmerism as you can. I shall be rather delirious. During the following week I shall be weak and poorly until the last bleeding; a few days after which, I shall be able to do without mesmerism for a short time."

June 30th. Had enjoyed many hours natural sleep during the night and feels better. Mesmerized twice.

July 1st. Slight spasms. Mesmerized as yesterday.

July 2d. Spasms increased, but it must be remembered she was to have been bled last night: the operation by her directions was postponed to to-morrow. Mesmerized twice.

July 3d. Spasms rather worse. Mesmerized 3 hours in the morning. At 5 o'clock in the evening I again mesmerized Mrs. Bird, spasms still continued, and between 7 and 8 three very severe ones came on. As soon as she became collected after the third spasm I aroused her, and Mr. Parker opened a vein in her arm: it was not done during sleep for fear of a repetition of what took place when she was last bled. When the arm was secured I again sent her to sleep until 10 o'clock, when she was aroused free from delirium.

July 4th. Suffering from reaction after the blood letting. Mesmerized 3 hours both morning and evening. Spine also locally mesmerized with the flat hand during both sittings; this has been done daily for some

time, and it generally throws her into deep sleep.

July 5th. Mesmerized more than three hours. To-day she could bear the spine and chest to be mesmerically electrified by the tips of my fingers and then soothed down with the flat hand.

July 6th. Mesmerized three hours and three quarters.

July 7th. Spine and cough better. Mesmerized twice; back and chest electrified.

July 8th. Suffering from head-ache. Mesmerized 3 hours in the forenoon. In the evening Mr. Parker and I visited Mrs. Bird, and found her much excited, a report having reached her (promulgated of course by an opposer of mesmerism), reflecting on her character, insinuating that Mr. Parker and I visited her for immoral purposes: a more wicked or false report could not have been invented. But what will not our opponents do! They must be beaten and they begin to know it, though still trying to ward off the blow for a time. They scruple not to have recourse to the most base expedients, setting truth utterly at defiance. While they only rant about satanic influence, witchcraft, humbug, &c., &c., their conduct produces some amusement: but when they are base enough to attack the character of a female, on whom a word of reproach on that point has never before been breathed, it must, I think, be reprobated by all respectable persons, be their opinion of mesmerism what it may. But to return to our patient, who was bled and sent to sleep for three hours.

July 9th. Head much relieved, although she frets and vexes herself much, owing to the report alluded to yesterday. Mesmerized three hours in the morning and not again for the day, owing to my being suddenly called to see a sick relation some miles from Exeter.

July 10th. At half past 3 P.M. I found Mrs. Bird suffering from head-ache. Mesmerized her, when she said, "If mesmerized gold were placed on my forehead where the pain is, I think it would produce a soothing effect. It may throw me into a deep sleep; if it does, you had better remove it soon after that takes place." I tried the experiment, which succeeded admirably. After two hours and a half, it was convenient that she should be aroused; I therefore awoke her, and she took tea; after which I again put her into sleep-waking and repeated the experiment with the mesmerized gold, with a precisely similar result. Slept three hours.

July 11th. The excitement respecting the report is much increased. Mesmerized three hours, during which she was tolerably composed. In the evening, when Mr. Parker and I arrived, we found Mrs. Bird suffering much in her head, and very soon after I got her asleep a convulsive motion of the eyes com-

menced. Then came several violent spasms, flying from the head to the heart, accompanied with great rigidity of the whole body, and excessive difficulty of breathing; indeed such were the symptoms, that had I not known the power mesmerism had over her, I should have despaired of her life. She was very delirious, but after a time became more calm, although the breathing continued painfully difficult. I now placed a highly mesmerized sovereign in her hand; she grasped it tightly, and then placed it on the pit of her stomach, and fell into a deep sleep. In five minutes the breathing and whole frame became as tranquil as can well be imagined. On arousing she felt exhausted, but was quite collected.

July 12th. Spirits still much depressed. Mesmerized twice, and said, she had irritated the spine during last evening, which made the cough worse.

July 13th. Spirits low and feels pressure on the brain, particularly on the centre of the forehead. Mesmerized three hours in the morning, during part of which time she was in the deep sleep; on coming out of which she said, "After the bleeding on the 22d of this month, I shall feel weak and ill for a few days, then, if nothing unexpected occurs, I shall gradually get better until the 16th of August, on which day I shall have very severe spasmodic affections: both hands will be contracted, particularly the left. You must relieve this by burning moxa on the nape of the neck; let the arms be rubbed with camphorated spirits and oil, twice a day, until they gain strength." Mesmerized again in the evening for three hours, when she directed that she should inhale from an infusion of certain herbs twice a day.

July 14th. Headache rather worse. Mesmerized twice; says, "The spasms which will take place on the 16th of next month, are entirely caused by her fretting about the report affecting her character."

July 15th. Head still bad. Mesmerized three hours in the morning, when she said, "The lungs are already benefited by the inhaling." They are mesmerically electrified daily. In the evening she was bled, then mesmerized, and when the first feeling of faintness had passed off, she desired me to throw her into the deep sleep, with mesmerized gold on her forehead. This was done, and, on again getting into sleep-waking, she alluded to the 16th of August, saying, "I cannot see my way clear; that day looks very dark to me." Slept four hours.

July 16th. Very weak, but head better. Mesmerized twice, and said, "The temporal artery must not be opened on Wednesday until about 8 o'clock P.M. I shall begin to be very delirious between 5 and 6 P.M."

July 17th. Much mental suffering conti-

nues. Mesmerized three hours in the morning. In the evening I found Mrs. Bird considerably excited, having heard more of the slanders that have been so falsely reported respecting her. Mesmerized; soon after which a severe spasm came on, was followed by others, and she became insane. I now succeeded in getting her into the very deep state. Slept three hours and twenty minutes. On arousing she was calm.

July 18th. Spirits a little better, but the spasms continue. Mesmerized twice.

July 19th. Still poorly; spasms continue, and she has a slight attack of St. Vitus's dance. Mesmerized twice; says the action of the limbs will only last for a day or two.

July 20th. Less spasms, but great debility. Mesmerized 3 hours in the morning, and 2½ hours in the afternoon. Cramp and cough.

July 21st. Better, with the exception of a pain in her head, which cannot be expected to be removed until blood has been taken from the temporal artery to-morrow evening. Mesmerized twice. Still unable to say how the 16th will terminate. Cramp and cough as yesterday.

July 22d. Head very bad. Mesmerized three hours in the forenoon, and at times was slightly delirious. A little before 6 P.M., Mr. Parker and I found Mrs. Bird delirious, and she soon became quite mad, attempting to strike me and do all sorts of mischief. I could not get her to sleep, but still by determination and a strong exercise of the will, I kept her tolerably quiet, provided I did not take my eye off her. At 8 o'clock the temporal artery was opened, and before much more than a table-spoonful of blood had flowed, she was quite collected and asked what we had done. As soon as the bandage was adjusted, I mesmerized her into sleep-waking and then into the deep sleep: on recovering from the latter she said, "I shall only have one more fit of coughing, which will be on Saturday evening. On Friday week the 31st I must take an ounce of tincture of rhubarb, and on Tuesday week I should be bled. I shall be cheerful while away" (Mrs. Bird is going to the sea side for a fortnight), "but my spirits will flag on my return." She again, after speaking of the spasm which will take place on the 16th of August, said, "After the application of moxa a stupor will come on, during which, bleed until I show some signs of faintness; then put my feet into warm water with a little mustard in it for ten minutes, wipe them dry and put them on the sofa. If I rally from the stupor I shall do well; if not, one hour will only be left for me. The sufferings of that day are entirely produced by the unkind reports."

July 23d. Better in every respect, but

weak from the bleeding. Mesmerized. St. Vitus's dance has quite left her.

July 24th. Appetite improved, and is altogether better. Mesmerized three hours and a half in the morning and two hours in the evening.

July 25th. Still better. Mesmerized twice. During the morning sitting a thunder storm came on and she felt slight shocks through her system. She heard the thunder, although no mechanical noise nor the voice of any one but that of her mesmerizer is audible to her. May not this be owing to electricity? She again assured me, that being without mesmerism until the 15th of August would not, in any way, affect the crisis on the 16th. Cough as predicted.

July 26th. Still better. Mesmerized two hours and a half.

Aug. 4th. Bled to sixteen ounces while at the sea-side.

Aug. 14th. Has not been mesmerized since the 26th ultimo. Mrs. Bird took the tincture of rhubarb on the 31st ultimo. The changeable weather has given her very slight tic. Mesmerized three hours and a half, and said, "My chest is nearly full of water" (her breathing is very difficult), "I have a slight cold, which has produced a little inflammation through the system, and the stomach is disordered by it. I can give you no further directions as to the 16th. The spasms will commence at 5 o'clock."

Aug. 15th. Still feeling ill. Mesmerized three hours in the morning, and said, "I shall throw the water from my stomach before to-morrow morning; that is something in favor of my recovery. Your taking sal volatile or wine after I am bled, on the 16th, will be beneficial." On visiting Mrs. Bird in the evening, I found she had ejected three pints of water, and consequently the chest was much relieved. Mesmerized again for three hours.

Aug. 16th. Found Mrs. Bird at 10 A.M. very ill. Mesmerized her for two hours and a half, but she could not even now see her way through the afternoon attack; indeed there appeared to be in sleep-waking a very strong impression that she should not recover; not that she saw that would be the case, but all after the stupor appeared as a blank. At twenty minutes after 3 P.M., Mr. Parker and I found Mrs. Bird looking and feeling as ill as it is possible to imagine; Mr. Parker's impression was that she would not recover. I mesmerized her into sleep-waking, and it was very beautiful to observe her perfect resignation, and touching to a degree to hear her express her entire forgiveness of all who had injured her. The gratitude she expressed towards Mr. Parker and myself for the attention we had paid her, was unbounded. At 5 o'clock the spasms came on, her screams were

dreadful; before 6, both hands contracted, and Mr. Parker gave me a moxa to burn on her neck, as she had directed. Soon after it began to affect the skin, the hands flew open and were relaxed. Her other directions as to hot water, bleeding, &c., were attended to. She fell into the stupor, and was to all appearance dying. I persevered in keeping her as much under the influence of mesmerism as possible, wetting her lips with wine, and taking some myself, as well as several doses of sal volatile; this recovered her for a moment, but her tongue was convulsively drawn to the roof of her mouth; lower jaw dropping, limbs extended, and she was to all appearance sinking. This continued for nearly an hour, when her breathing became more easy; and she told me, in an almost inaudible voice, that she was better, but that as the reaction of blood-letting took place, she should suffer greatly. I proposed keeping her under mesmerism the whole night. This at first she was unwilling we should do, as it would fatigue us. However, Mr. Parker and I remained with her until 7 o'clock the next morning. She awoke spontaneously twice during the time, but I soon mesmerized her into sleep-waking. At 7 A.M. I aroused her. At 1 P.M. I again gave her three hours mesmerism, and kept her asleep the same time in the evening.

Aug. 18th. Thunder in the air, which causes a little oppression about the brain. Mrs. Bird last night ejected her supper; with one exception, this is the only time she has vomited any food since the early part of July, and on each occasion she had exerted herself sooner after a meal than is desirable. Before being mesmerized, she ejected her food daily for nearly thirteen years. Mesmerized twice.

Aug. 19th. Notwithstanding the weather, which is very damp, Mrs. Bird gains strength, and her general health improves. Mesmerized twice, and said, "My stomach is a little out of order; liver is inflamed; right lung dormant, but not much inflamed; nerves of the brain rather excited, but that will subside. The time of the day at which you mesmerize me is of no importance, until Tuesday, the 25th. At 4 P.M. on that day I shall suffer from cramp in the bowels. Soothing passes would be of benefit. If you were not with me there would be no danger, only I should suffer more. I must have one ounce of tincture of rhubarb that night."

Aug. 20th. Mrs. Bird's cold has occasioned slight tooth-ache, but nothing worth the name of tic. Mesmerized twice. During the second sitting she said, "Wild sage tea would do me good, and a poultice of toast and yeast, such as I have before used. The general inflammation through the system is much less."

Aug. 21st. Mesmerized twice, together six hours.

Aug. 22d. Face much better. Mesmerized three hours.

Aug. 23d. Still better; appetite good, does not eject her food. Mesmerized each day for some hours.

Aug. 25th. Mesmerized in the morning, and a little before 4 in the afternoon, with the cramp present.

Aug. 26th and 27th. Took rhubarb on the night of the 25th. Rather weak; mesmerized both days for some hours.

Aug. 29th, 30th, and 31st. Mesmerized each day twice. Health improving.

Sept. 1st, 2d, and 3d. Mesmerized each day. On the last, she said, "I shall, soon after I am mesmerized to-morrow, have a sharp spasm, which will leave a head-ache; with this exception I shall get on tolerably until Tuesday, which day I do not see clearly."

Sept. 4th. Mesmerized six hours. Spasm came on as predicted, and left a head-ache.

Sept. 5th. Head-ache continues. Mesmerized twice, two hours each time; says Tuesday will be an uncomfortable day.

Sept. 6th. Head worse (there is thunder in the air, and this always affects her). Mesmerized once four hours; says she should be bled on Tuesday the 8th, or a severe spasm and delirium will be the consequence.

Sept. 7th. Mesmerized: head bad.

Sept. 8th. Bled, and then mesmerized three hours in the afternoon.

Sept. 9th. Head-ache gone; feels better, but weak. Mesmerized some hours.

Sept. 10th. Still better: sleeps at night. Mesmerized twice, together five hours; says the heart is now worse than any other part.

Sept. 11th. Mesmerized twice, together five hours.

Sept. 12th. Mrs. Bird has a little tendency to faint; the heat of the weather is intense. Mesmerized twice, two hours each time.

Sept. 13th. Just as yesterday. Mesmerized three hours.

Sept. 14th. Stronger, and able to sit up a longer time; but exertion causes palpitation. Mesmerized four hours, and said, "To-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday, will be very fair days; Friday and Saturday oppression about the head; Sunday I shall be very ill, but better on Monday."

Sept. 15th. Mesmerized five hours; says, "There is pain at the bottom of the right lung: I must rub into the side, just over that part, one-third of a grain of opium in an ointment, twice a day; and the inhalation must be altered" (for this she gave a prescription); in other respects comfortable.

Sept. 16th. Not mesmerized.

Sept. 17th. Comfortable. Mesmerized twice, together five hours.

Sept. 18th. Severe head-ache, and feels ill. Mesmerized twice; spasm in the head; says she shall require bleeding on Sunday afternoon.

Sept. 19th. As yesterday. Mesmerized twice.

Sept. 20th. Mesmerized two hours and a quarter in the morning, and appeared as usual. At six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Parker and I found Mrs. Bird very ill, eyes sunk, and appears in a most deplorable state; she was bled, and then put to sleep. She first got into sleep-waking, and then into the deep sleep; remained in the latter one hour and a half, and, on again coming into sleep-waking, said, "The disease that is prevalent is not diarrhœa, but Asiatic cholera; it is in a milder form than it was some years since. I shall have an attack of it this day fortnight; but if you attend to my directions, I shall recover. It will come on in the night. I should drink as much water as possible, have some of the medicine which I have told you is good for that complaint, and bled at 12 o'clock at noon." I kept her asleep upwards of three hours, when she awoke much more comfortable.

Sept. 21st and 22d. Better. Mesmerized twice each day.

Sept. 23d. Has had a slight fall in rising from the sofa, and sprained her arm and ankle, both of which were eased by local passes after she was put into sleep-waking. The spine is also a little injured, and causes a slight impediment in her speech; local mesmerism soon relieved it.

Sept. 24th. Feels the shake, but is otherwise improving. Mesmerized twice.

Sept. 25th. Mesmerized three hours. Feels tightness on the chest; said during sleeping-waking, "I shall on Sunday and Monday be tolerable; Tuesday and Wednesday, a sick head-ache; Thursday and Friday, better; Saturday not so well."

Sept. 26th and 27th. Mesmerized some hours each day, and during sleep-waking coughed up a considerable portion of phlegm, which relieved her chest.

Sept. 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. Mesmerized twice on each day. Sick head-ache on the two latter.

Oct. 2d. Rather uncomfortable. Mesmerized twice, together five hours, and said, "On Sunday (4th), as I have told you, I shall be very ill: I must be bled at 12 o'clock, but not mesmerized until 5 p.m., as the bowels will not cease to act until that time; I must take a dose of the medicine I have prescribed every two hours until the action on the bowels begins to subside. I may have a little wine Monday and Tuesday. I shall be some days better and some worse until the following Sunday, when I must be again bled. I shall then get on as usual until the 21st; bleed me

in the evening of that day. On the 28th, I shall be very ill from spasms, faintness, and delirium; bleed me in the evening. On the 29th and 30th I shall feel ill. On the 31st, a change will take place, and I shall improve daily to the end of the year, that is, if no external circumstance occurs to throw me back. Let me take every third day, commencing from the last day of October to the 31st of December, half a teacup-full of infusion of furze-blossom and sting-nettles, with a quarter of a glass of sherry, and ten drops of essence of coriander or caraway seeds; it must be taken warm on going to bed. After the last day of November I shall not require so much of your attention."

Oct. 3d. Feels poorly. Mesmerized twice, together four hours and three quarters.

Oct. 4th. Mr. Parker bled Mrs. Bird at 12 o'clock; she was suffering from Asiatic cholera; her nails were blue round the quick, and blood glutinous. The attack commenced at 4 in the morning (the medicine had been left the evening before, with directions to be taken if the bowels were acted on; Mrs. Bird was of course not told what would take place), with vomiting; soon after a violent action of the bowels came on, accompanied with severe cramp. Evacuations like rice water. At 5 o'clock p.m., I mesmerized her, and kept her asleep five hours. It will be recollected she had predicted this attack fourteen days before it came on.

Oct. 5th, 6th, and 7th. Mesmerized twice each day, and is better, but weak.

Oct. 8th and 9th. Better. Mesmerized several hours each day.

Oct. 10. Not so well. Mesmerized some hours.

Oct. 11. Poorly. Mesmerized twice, and bled.

Oct. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th. Some days a little better than others. Mesmerized twice each day, except the 15th.

Oct. 17th. Took an aperient draught, as she had directed on the 14th.

Oct. 18th and 19th. Mesmerized some hours each day, and on the latter said, "I should not eat much animal food for the present. Rice and tapioca are good for me."

Oct. 20th. Suffering from an attack on the bowels, produced by a slight cold. Mesmerized twice.

Oct. 21st. Bowels still out of order. Mesmerized twice, prescribed for myself, and took the medicine; bled in the evening.

Oct. 22d. Bowels much quieter. Mesmerized twice.

Oct. 23d and 24th. Mesmerized twice each day, and feels better.

Oct. 25th. Just as yesterday. Mesmerized once.

Oct. 26th. Mesmerized twice, together four hours and a half: said, "My spirits

will be bad up to Wednesday night. Bleed me as soon as convenient after 6 o'clock on that evening." Has a little head-ache.

Oct. 27th. Head-ache increased. Mesmerized twice.

Oct. 28th. Found Mrs. B. in the evening suffering much from head-ache and depression. Mesmerized two hours and a half. In the afternoon, about half-past 4, Mr. Parker and I visited Mrs. B.; she was looking very ill, eyes particularly dull, and she was a little incoherent in her conversation; this increased until she became quite delirious. Spasm as predicted. At 6 o'clock she was bled, but faintness was not produced until twenty ounces of blood had been taken. Up to this time mesmerism had not been attempted, Mrs. Bird having told me it would not produce sleep. As soon as the arm was secured I sent her into sleep-waking, and she said, "I am very weak, but my complaints are cured: I shall after a day or two gain fast. The mechanical injury I received on the top of my head, when young, may produce occasional delirium."

Oct. 29th. Mesmerized twice, and is suffering from reaction after blood-letting.

Oct. 30th, 31st, and Nov. 1st. Mesmerized each day, and is better: but her spirits are depressed, owing to the base attacks on her published in the Exeter papers, where she is week after week branded as an impostor, because some of the opposers of mesmerism cannot understand the arsenic affair; and they have not the fairness to wait until the case is published, but take hold of all the scraps of conversation, whether true or false, that are reported to have fallen from any one connected with the case. They harp a great deal about arsenic, enough to kill twenty men, and say there is a written statement that I have asserted this to be the case. I can only say, whoever has written a statement to this effect, must have mistaken what I said, as I never even thought that such a quantity of poison had been vomited: indeed, how much arsenic the gritty substance contained I could form no judgment of, until I received Dr. W. Gregory's analysis in the middle of November. It may seem strange for me to speak of November here, but this part of the case had not been transcribed from my notes when Dr. Gregory's letter arrived.

Nov. 2d, 3d, and 4th. Spirits very low. Mesmerized many hours each day.

Nov. 5th. Mesmerized twice, and had a dreadfully severe spasm through the head through fretting.

Nov. 6th. Frightfully ill, owing to the effects produced by the continued published attacks on her character. Mesmerized three times, two hours each; says there will be a change one way or another before half-past 5 o'clock to-morrow evening.

Nov. 7th. Ill all day. Mesmerized twice. At a little after 5 p.m., a most severe spasm came on; her convulsions were dreadful to witness.

Nov. 8th, 9th, and 10th. Rather better, but the spasm of the 7th has greatly reduced her strength.

Nov. 11th. Vomited her breakfast this morning, owing to again exerting herself too soon after eating. Mesmerized twice.

Nov. 12th, 13th, and 14th. Mesmerized some hours each day, and is gaining strength, although slowly.

Nov. 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th. Mesmerized twice each day. Not much change.

Nov. 19th. Mesmerized twice, and said, "The circulation of blood is more free; I should take warm liquids, but no wine. The tea must be omitted for the present. I should have three frankincense pills for three nights, a moderate dose of squills the following mornings, and some magnesia the fourth night." Her directions were followed, as on every other occasion.

Nov. 20th. Mesmerized twice, gains strength slowly.

Nov. 21st. Still better in the morning; but, after seeing a letter in the *Western Times*, declaring her to be an impostor, and stating some direct falsehoods respecting her, the brain became irritated. In the afternoon she was delirious, and very ill. I mesmerized her three times to-day, and on the last occasion, after having been some time in the deep sleep, she, on again getting into sleep-waking, said, "You must soon decide. I have been looking at myself; if you do not bleed, I shall be insane for life; and if you bleed, I do not know that you will be able to recover me from the faintness." Mr. Parker, who was present, immediately opened a vein in Mrs. Bird's arm (I having first aroused her), and bled to indications of faintness. I then again commenced mesmerizing her, but had very great difficulty in recovering Mrs. Bird from the faintness; indeed she appeared, both to Mr. Parker and myself, to be dying; her tongue was convulsed, breathing scarcely discernible, and in the midst of all this her jaw became locked; but I soon relieved it by the means I had before used. After about half an hour she recovered a little, and was able to swallow small quantities of wine. My taking strong doses of dilute sal volatile, seemed to have a beneficial effect on Mrs. Bird.

Nov. 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th. Mesmerized twice each day, except the 25th. Very ill on the first three days, but has gained strength since, and her spirits are improving.

Nov. 27th and 28th. Mesmerized twice each day; is suffering from tic, but not nearly to the extent she did before mesmerized. Mrs. Bird has a severe attack of influenza.

On the latter day she said, "I shall suffer from tic during the night, but it will be better by the morning. I shall have a spasm in the kidneys on Tuesday between 7 and 8 P.M."

Nov. 29th, 30th, and Dec. 1st. Has suffered from tic. The spasm took place as she predicted. The influenza has caused great weakness. Spirits better.

Mrs. Bird has, during sleep-waking, the power not only of looking through her own system, but also that of any persons who may be brought before her, and can give directions for the treatment of their diseases. In no one instance in which her recommendations have been fully carried out, have they, as far as I am aware, failed to procure relief: and I am authorized by Mr. Parker to state, that she has most successfully prescribed for many patients by his merely giving their symptoms, and that frequently after the ordinary medical remedies have failed, especially in violent cases of typhus fever, diarrhœa, external inflammation, consumption, rheumatism, and tic douloureux. Mrs. Bird can also give the phrenological development of any person's brain who may be present, when she is in sleep-waking. One case I will mention. A lady, with whom Mrs. Bird was not previously acquainted, entered the room after Mrs. B. was mesmerized, and the lady herself declared that Mrs. B. had given as correct a description of her character as if she had known her twenty years. The lady wore a thick dark bonnet the whole time she was present. There have been several other equally striking instances, but space forbids my entering into their details.

It may now be asked, what benefit has Mrs. Bird herself derived from mesmerism, as she is still reported to be a great invalid? My reply is, that external circumstances weighing on her mind are the cause of her present bodily sufferings, as I venture to assert (and in this I am borne out by Mr. Parker's opinion) that a great majority of the spasmodic affections she has lately suffered from, have been produced by mental depression. Even conscious innocence cannot bear up against continued public detraction. It will be seen by reference to Mr. Parker's statement, that Mrs. B. was (previously to being mesmerized) suffering daily from violent epileptic fits. She vomited nearly all her food, and her agonies from tic were scarcely to be endured. She has not had a fit since the 9th of June, and only three since the 1st of January. The tic has been in comparison (except when mentioned in the previous part of the case) next to nothing since the first day she was mesmerized; and she has vomited food but three or four times since the early part of July, and in every instance has this been occasioned by her moving too soon after eating.

Mrs. B.'s side (uterus) now causes her no inconvenience.

I, in conclusion, hope that the interest of the case will be sufficient apology for my giving it in the form of a diary; and should the perusal of these pages induce but one person to persevere in a mesmeric case, notwithstanding apparently insurmountable difficulties, it will greatly add to the pleasure I have received during the progress of my labors. Many cases I am confident fail for want of sufficient time being devoted to them.

Much has been said respecting the substance which Mrs. Bird ejected from her stomach, and of course the antimesmerists in the neighborhood cannot be induced to believe one word about her having vomited any substance containing arsenic. Some report that we assert she vomited pure arsenic; others insinuate that the substance which I say she vomited did not come from her stomach, but was placed in her mouth and from thence ejected merely for the purpose of deception; and this they considered proved, when it was discovered that Mrs. B. had caused arsenic to be purchased some little time before she vomited the gritty substance. I was aware of this months before they said a word about it; Mr. Parker knew it at the time it was procured; and who will it be supposed was our informant? Why Mrs. Bird herself! The fact is, the arsenic was never in her possession, but was brought by the chemist of whom she purchased it for the purpose of his using it in her garden, mixed with salt, to destroy slugs. The evening proving wet, he came over the next morning and buried it in the earth. During the night it was in Mrs. B.'s house; a person at the time staying with her had it locked away and kept the key, so that Mrs. Bird did not know where it was placed; and had she, there was no means of her getting at it.

As I am one of those foolish people who condescend to believe what they see, my opinion on the subject would not have been altered if Mrs. Bird had kept any quantity of arsenic in her possession. I assert (and I flatter myself that at least those who know me, and whose opinion I value, will not doubt my word) that on two occasions a gritty substance, subsequently found to obtain arsenic, was in my presence ejected from Mrs. Bird's stomach. As to her having concealed it in her mouth, that is quite out of the question, for she could not, during the time I was with her before it was ejected, have spoken plainly had there been anything in her mouth. Besides which, how was she to get it into the state in which it is, for anything to all appearance less like arsenic can scarcely be conceived. In one point of view it is perhaps unfortunate that Mrs. B. should have purchas-

ed arsenic at this particular time, as it enables uncandid people to insinuate that the said arsenic has been used for the purposes of deception. But leaving out of view the circumstance of both Mr. Parker and myself knowing all about her having procured the article, Mrs. B.'s openly sending for arsenic is I think a clear proof that no trick was intended, and strongly confirms my statement that she, on arousing, recollects nothing that has taken place during her sleep-waking. An impostor would not, I should say, do what would lead to certain detection. Added to this, the watery rash, garlic eructations, and pain in the calves of the legs, are indications of the presence of arsenic in the system. All these she experienced and complained of to Mr. Parker, long before mesmerism was even named in this neighborhood.

Once more; must not the system from some cause have been much paralysed, to allow of very good sal volatile being taken with only two parts out of three water? and I have, at the time she prescribed it for herself, often seen her take it of that strength. I hope I shall be excused this digression, as I feel, on Mrs. Bird's account, strongly on the subject, she having been branded as an impostor by those who can know nothing of her case.

My friend, Mr. Janson, has examined the ejected substance under a powerful microscope, and is satisfied it is not a mechanical mixture.

Mr. Herapath, the eminent chemist, has published the following letter in the *Western Times*:—

"To the Editor of the Western Times.

"BRISTOL, Dec. 2d, 1846.

"Sir,—My attention has been called to a controversy which has for some time been carried on in your city, upon the reality of certain exhibitions and statements in relation to mesmerism, and I have been solicited by the exhibitor on one side, and opponents on the other, to express an opinion upon the possibility of a large quantity of arsenic ('enough to kill 20 men') remaining in a living stomach for many years, and then of having been thrown up during mesmeric clairvoyance. Of course in the absence of more definite information I could, in reply, merely state that no such case had ever occurred in my experience, or within the course of my reading. Since then, Mr. Parker, surgeon, of Exeter, the exhibitor and advocate of mesmerism, has called upon me with the matter said to be ejected, and having expressed a wish to have all the facts inquired into, I obtained from him a small portion of each of the two packets, one of which he said had been caught and identified by a gentleman who was present at the time of ejection, and the other which had not been so identified. I have submitted those to chemical inquiry, and I find them to be nearly alike in appearance and chemical composition. They are pulverulent, and slightly ag-

glomerated, the color whitish—or rather white, with a shade of brown. The microscope shows the structure to be crystalline, and capable of depolarizing light; they contain one-twentieth part of their weight of arsenious acid, combined with lime as arsenite of lime; the remainder is crystalline carbonate of lime, with a little organic matter of animal origin. I did not weigh what I saw in Mr. Parker's possession, nor have I any means of knowing the entire weight of what was said to be ejected—what I received was half a grain of the identified, and four-tenths of a grain of the other, and I should judge them to be a tenth part of what I saw. If I am right in this, the total quantity of arsenious acid in it would be under half a grain—a quantity certainly not enough to kill an adult human being, and especially as it is partly neutralized by lime, which, to a certain extent, destroys its poisonous qualities. The smallest quantity of uncombined arsenious acid which is recorded as destroying life from its action on the stomach is six grains, and that was in the case of a child.

"Such a compound as that I refer to might be formed if 'arsenical solution,' arsenite of potassa and lime water, were mixed together in a neutral solution containing animal matter;* but I cannot understand how it could remain in a human stomach for years, knowing as I do that the contents of almost every stomach *is acid*, from the presence of free hydrochloric acid and biphosphate of lime, both of which would constantly tend to dissolve and decompose it.

"I have neither the time nor the inclination to be drawn into a controversy of such a length as this appears to be, and I would respectfully recommend the belligerents to abandon the mere expression of opinion, and to resort to the application of *practical tests* to prove or disprove the possession of the powers claimed—thus *strangers* with diseases *not apparent* might surely be subjected to the clairvoyant by disinterested persons. If she judges rightly in a majority of cases, a favorable opinion would follow, and in the Exeter Infirmary patients about to submit to surgical operations could be mesmerized—if only two or three of them underwent the operations without feeling pain more would be done to establish mesmerism than by writing hundreds of columns in newspapers.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM HERAPATH."

It will be observed that Mr. Herapath considers both the specimens given to him by Mr. Parker "nearly alike in appearance and chemical composition." Dr. William Gregory, to whose report I shall hereafter refer, coincides in this opinion. I therefore consider it proved that the substance ejected in my presence, and what was before vomited, are essentially identical in their contents. With

regard to Mr. Herapath's assertion that he cannot understand how it could remain in the human stomach so many years, &c., it must be taken with the due consideration that, although a *most eminent chemist*, he is *not*, I believe, a medical man; and also that the question was put to him, as to arsenic enough to kill twenty men. I should before have stated that the entire quantity of gritty substance ejected by Mrs. Bird is about one drachm. It has been stated that Mrs. B. took but a single half ounce of liquor arsenicalis, which would contain rather more than two grains of arsenic. This is *not the case*, as Mr. Parker well knows from statements received when he in 1834 became her sole medical attendant. The liquor arsenicalis was sometimes procured by her late husband, and sometimes by a servant. Mr. Bird, being in a public office, was in the habit of purchasing things at different chemists who frequented the office in which he was engaged. I mention this, as a druggist in Exeter has stated that only once did he make up a prescription for Mrs. Bird containing arsenic. Her then medical attendant, from whom Mrs. B. received the greatest kindness and attention while under his care, frequently himself brought medicines in his pocket for her; but whether that containing liquor arsenicalis formed any part of them, we have no means of ascertaining.

I now with great pleasure come to the analysis and opinion of Dr. William Gregory, Professor in the University of Edinburgh; but before doing so, I confess my utter want of language *adequately* to express my sense of the obligation we are under to him for the unremitting attention he has paid, and trouble he has taken, to determine the contents of the substance submitted to him, and also for allowing us to publish so full a report of his labors and opinions. Dr. Gregory, it will be recollected, is not only a chemist, but also an eminent physician, and the translator of all Liebig's works on chemistry known in this country.

Dr. Gregory's Analysis, extracted from a letter addressed to Mr. Parker.

"297 milligrammes of the powder, about 4.5 grains, were boiled ten times in succession, each time with about 30 grammes of distilled water, and the solutions filtered, united, and evaporated to dryness in the vapor bath. The liquid when very concentrated became covered with a film, which is the case with a solution of arsenite of lime. A little organic matter, of a brown color, separated towards the end of the evaporation, but when dry, the residue was nearly white, the organic matter being masked by the arsenite of lime. It weighed, after being heated for a long time at 212°, 45.5 milligrammes. This dried mass had all the characters of a similar one obtained by boiling

* "The patient is said to have formerly taken these as medicines at the same time."

arsenite of lime with water, and drying up the solution. In both cases the film appeared, and if any crystallization existed in the dry mass, it was very confused in both.

"The mass was dissolved in boiling water and filtered from a little organic matter which had become insoluble, or at least was not dissolved by this smaller quantity of boiling water. The solution in both cases was slightly alkaline to very delicate test-paper, indicating the presence of basic arsenite of lime. It gave a yellow precipitate, with nitrate of silver. In short, the solution was a nearly pure solution of arsenite of lime. In order to have a control for the quantity of arsenic present, I acidulated the liquid with hydrochloric acid, and precipitated the arsenic by a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The sulphuret of arsenic was formed very abundantly, and of a perfectly pure yellow color. After standing in a warm place till all the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen was gone, the liquid was thrown on a filter, and the sulphuret of arsenic well washed. It was then dissolved in ammonia, the solution dried up, and the residue, sulphuret of arsenic, with a trace of organic matter, after being heated to 212° for half an hour, that is, till it ceased to lose weight, weighed 30.0 milligrammes, equivalent to 24.1 milligrammes of arsenious acid, or to 44.9 milligrammes of basic arsenite of lime.

"The matter dissolved from the powder by boiling water therefore, consisted of,

Basic arsenite of lime,	44.9 mill.
Organic matter and loss,	0.6 "

45.5

And it contained 24.1 milligrammes, or about 0.372 of a grain (1.3 grain) of arsenious acid.

"That portion of the powder which had not been dissolved by the boiling water contained the carbonate of lime, colored by organic matter. It was dissolved, as well as what remained on the filter through which the boiling solutions had been filtered, in dilute hydrochloric acid; the solution neutralized by ammonia (which was added in slight excess, but caused no precipitate, indicating the entire absence of phosphate of lime), and precipitated by oxalate of ammonia. The precipitate was collected on a filter, well washed and dried. After being heated to 212°, till its weight became quite constant, it weighed 340 milligrammes, equivalent to 233 milligrammes of carbonate of lime. I should have said that the greater part of the organic matter remained undissolved when the original carbonate was acted on by hydrochloric acid, but its quantity was so small, and it adhered so tenaciously to the filter, that it was absolutely impossible to make a determination directly of its weight. It gave out when heated on platinum a smell of burnt animal matter, and no doubt contained a little albuminous or gelatinous matter.

"The result of the whole analysis, therefore, is as follows :

Carbonate of lime,	233 mill.,	or 3.989 grs.
Basic arsenite of lime,	44.9 "	0.372 "
Organic matter and loss,	19.1 "	0.138 "
	297.0 "	4.500

Or in 100 parts.

Carbonate of lime,	78.45
Basic arsenite of lime,	15.11
Organic matter and loss,	6.44
	<hr/> 100.00

The proportion of arsenious acid in 100 parts is therefore 8.11

"Before analysing the powder, I again examined various portions of it under the microscope, and in many instances I perceived some irregular fragments having a decided appearance of crystallization; but the mass of powder is amorphous, under the weak power which I employed. The crystallized portions have not in any degree the aspect of the powder of arsenious acid; they much more resemble grains of carbonate of lime; and the observations of Mr. Herapath, made with a higher power, show, I have no doubt correctly, that the mass of the powder is crystalline carbonate of lime.

"From all these observations, joined to those in my former letters, I am decidedly of opinion that the arsenious acid present in the powder is entirely in the state of arsenite of lime, and that it consequently has not been introduced into the stomach or into the powder in the form of the powder of arsenious acid.

"Considering that your patient took the arsenic in the form of the liquor arsenicalis, and was at the time in the habit of taking lime water (a very unchemical prescription, by the way), it is quite easy to see how arsenite of lime should be formed in the stomach along with carbonate, and once formed, its great insolubility would not only account for its being found there after so long a time, but would also explain how so considerable an amount of arsenic should remain in the stomach without producing dangerous or even fatal effects. At the same time it is quite possible that a very small portion might occasionally be dissolved, and produce some of the toxicological effects of arsenic as long as it remained. We must bear in mind, too, that the arsenite of lime, besides its own insolubility, was further protected by the presence of carbonate of lime in large excess, and of agglutinating organic matter, which must have defended it from solvent action. That it must have been agglutinated is obvious, otherwise it could not have remained in the stomach; and there can, I think, be no doubt that, from the very peculiarly morbid state of the stomach and digestive powers, the solvent energy in this case was reduced to a minimum, and that, when the patient's health began to improve, and her stomach to assume in a greater degree its normal powers, the agglutinating matter was absorbed, and the insoluble mass, thus disintegrated, and more exposed to solvent action than before, may have excited vomiting, and thus caused its own rejection. The physical appearance and chemical character, as well as the composition of the powder, indicate very clearly that it has been the result of slow action, the organic matter being equally diffused in every part. It is out of the question to suppose that the powder could have been formed artificially by mixing

arsenious acid with carbonate of lime; for the arsenious acid has certainly not been introduced as a powder. I should say it has been precipitated in the stomach by degrees, carrying with it some organic matter, as all precipitates do in animal fluids; and I look on the characters of this powder as demonstrative evidence that it has been formed by a slow process in the stomach.

"From what I have already said, you will perceive that I do not see any reason why such a powder, enveloped no doubt in organic matter, should not have remained in the stomach for any length of time, as long as it formed a coherent mass; and that without destroying life. The arsenite of lime is so insoluble in water, and above all in cold alkaline solutions, that I should not hesitate to take a considerable dose of it. I should think a very large quantity would be required to destroy an animal, and the experiment might be made; always remembering that when enveloped in a large excess of carbonate of lime, and agglutinated by organic matter, it is still more insoluble than when pure. I do not therefore entertain a doubt, that 60 grains of this powder, containing 9.06 grains of basic arsenite of lime, equivalent to 4.86 grains of arsenious acid, might, under the circumstances, remain for any length of time in the stomach without producing fatal effects; although the patient might suffer in some degree from its presence. It is not certain that 4 or 5 grains of arsenious acid would prove fatal even if pure and uncombined, although it might probably do so. But it is probable that there was originally much more of the powder, and that it has gradually yielded to the solvent actions to which it has been exposed. The symptoms observed, more particularly the vomiting and the garlic eructations occurring after the use of salt, would seem to indicate that some portion, no doubt a very minute portion, of arsenic has been in some way dissolved, possibly by free hydrochloric acid, and has then acted on the system from time to time; and it is probable that, had no marked change taken place in the health of the patient, the same slow process of solution might have continued for an indefinite time. A sudden increase in the action of the absorbents has apparently hastened the termination of the process, and disintegrated the offending mass or concretion, so that the residue of it has been ejected from the stomach.

"The question having been specifically put to me, whether the gritty powder had the appearance of a mixture recently made with a view to imposture, I have no hesitation in saying, that it does not appear to me to possess in any degree the characters of such a mixture. The crystalline carbonate of lime, I think, must have been slowly formed in a solution containing organic matter, and the uniform diffusion of the organic matter in the powder leads to the same conclusion. It seems to me exceedingly improbable that an impostor should have thought of converting the arsenious acid into arsenite of lime; and, had the powder been a mixture of the kind suggested, the arsenious acid in all probability would

have appeared in it uncombined, and in the form of white grains, of which there is in fact no appearance.

"Even supposing an impostor to have known the mode of formation and the chemical characters of arsenite of lime, I consider it in the highest degree improbable that he should have been able to form such a powder as that which I have examined. I am sure that to imitate it would be a very difficult task for the most dexterous chemist.

(Signed) "WILLIAM GREGORY."

Mrs. Bird has for years had an insurmountable dislike to salt (first engendered by the unpleasant eructations previously alluded to), and consequently she never takes any with her food; hence it is more than probable that she has less hydrochloric acid in her stomach than is found in that of most other persons, and this would account for the arsenite of lime being so little acted on by the gastric juice.

J. C. LUXMOORE.

Rose Mount, Alington, Devon.

*** It is impossible for us to publish this case without expressing our admiration of Mr Luxmoore's indefatigable kindness to the afflicted lady. He resides nearly four miles from her house, is a private gentleman, and a county magistrate, and his arduous exertions were prompted solely by benevolence and the love of scientific truth. Mr. Parker's conduct is likewise above all praise, surrounded as he is by brother medical men reviling him and mesmerism from morning to night. The case treated so perseveringly by Mr. Janson, and detailed in our last number, does him infinite honor: and the great ability and untiring, unflinching courage with which he has long castigated the ignorant and venomous foes of mesmerism in the Exeter papers, lays us all under deep obligation to him. He has compelled them to know and speak of The Zoist, which they would fain not know, or pretend not to know. The medical body of Exeter, with the exception of Mr. Parker, as far as we are aware, have acted a sad part by despising mesmerism, which properly belongs to the profession, and by allowing two gentlemen not of the profession to stand forth proudly as its noblest champions, cultivators, and propagators in their stead.—*Zoist*.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF MESMERISM ON A GENTLEMAN, PERFECTLY BLIND FOR ELEVEN YRS.

[Communicated by Dr. Elliotson.]

DR. ELLIOTSON begs to forward the following letter to *The Zoist*, from Dr. Chandler, of Rotherhithe.

Conduit Street, March 10th, 1847.

To Dr. Elliotson :

My dear Sir :—The following very curious and interesting case was introduced to my notice by Dr. Toulmin, of Blackheath, who, having witnessed some of my mesmerist cases, did not hesitate to admit that he believed his own eyes,—though perhaps he “knows human kind” quite as well as some others who suppose their retinæ to act as flattering mirrors.

Of course this patient has been malingering for the last 14 years, on purpose to gratify any mesmerist with whom he might happen to come in contact.

Capt. Peach, æt. 55, has formerly commanded large East India ships, and, having three times circumnavigated the globe, has consequently been exposed to frequent alternations of climate, which, together with severe losses by a very protracted Chancery suit, have probably been the cause of the following severe and complicated diseases of his nervous system.

He has been completely amaurotic in both eyes for eleven years. This was about three years coming on ; one eye going first, and afterwards the other. For about eleven years he has not been able to distinguish the brightest light from total darkness, except on one or two occasions for a few seconds only, when, under the influence of belladonna, he experienced slight glimmerings of light. He has suffered from partial paralysis of the lower limbs for about the same time. When sitting, he has the power of moving the legs ; and, when placed upright, he can balance himself, but cannot raise his foot from the ground. For about six or seven years he has been constantly subject to the most severe intermittent darting pains (of a Tic character) in his limbs ; these pains have always been capriciously erratic, but never attacking the trunk or head : he has also had spasmodic tension of the muscles of the lower part of the abdomen frequently to a most distressing degree. But the symptom which he describes as causing him the most intense suffering, since last June, has been a gnawing dull pain in the lower part of the spine, occurring generally on his awaking in the morning, of so desperate a character as to call for his being immediately got up and dressed. The altera-

tion of position appears to afford him some relief. These attacks will occur for several days together ; he then may get a few days intermission. They appear connected with a very copious discharge of blood from the bowels, that has existed for three or four years, though the attacks and discharge are now noticed to be invariably simultaneous ; and the latter has been observed to be much more copious since the lumbar pains have commenced.

These protracted and severe afflictions have at length produced a high state of nervous irritability, destroying rest and appetite to such an extent that he is worn almost to a skeleton. His pulse is always 100, and often 120 ; and he gets no sleep but what is produced by narcotics.

Mr. Watsford, of Greenwich, who has attended him for many years, has frequently told him and several members of his family, that medicine could be of no use to him ;—but, however, when the pains have been exceedingly urgent (giving occasion to screams which alarmed the neighborhood), Mr. W. has been sent for, and has always administered strong narcotics, which, though they lulled the pains for the time, left him stupid for two or three days.

For several years he has been distressed by extreme flatulence after the smallest quantity of food ;—indicative of greatly impaired digestion.

Dr. Toulmin, of Blackheath, who has paid him much disinterested attention for the last few months, and has tried various means, including belladonna and veratria, &c., asked me to see him in August last, and to say if I thought mesmerism would be likely to benefit him. After a careful investigation of the case, I pronounced it to be apparently a very hopeless one ; but, knowing what wonders mesmerism had worked in cases equally forlorn, I recommended that it should be tried if any one could be found in the neighborhood who would undertake it. Accordingly his mother, an old lady of more than 70, and the servant, an ignorant Irish girl, commenced mesmerizing him, and produced, after a very few trials, a most decidedly soothing effect.

Shortly after, I had an opportunity of introducing the case to the notice of Mr. Holland, of New Cross, who is a most enthusiastic non-professional supporter of mesmerism, and he immediately took it in hand ; and, as the wonders he has worked will be best related in his own words, I beg to subjoin his reports of the case to me, unabridged.

Laurie Terrace, New Cross, }
5th December, 1846. }

Thomas Chandler, Esq.

My dear Sir,—Your own personal obser-

vations, and our communications from time to time, will have made you aware, generally, of the favorable impression which mesmerism has effected in the, otherwise, desperate case of your Blackheath patient, Captain Daniel Peach, so long a martyr to a melancholy complication of ills.

In compliance with your wish, I have now the gratification to communicate a connected statement of my proceedings in this case, and their results.

After you had introduced me at the London Hospital, on the 26th August last, to Dr. Toulmin, as an amateur residing in the "neighborhood" of the patient, to wit, something more than a mile and a half distant, I lost no time in waiting upon that gentleman, at his residence at Blackheath, with the object of being made acquainted with full particulars. These were frankly communicated, and I placed myself at his disposal. Dr. Toulmin is the Captain's neighbor, both figuratively and literally, and I need hardly add, that the application of mesmerism, in this case, has been with his entire sanction and approval, and, occasionally, in his presence:—indeed, he has stated to me on our leaving the patient's residence together that the tranquillizing effect which he had just witnessed, exceeded what he could have produced by the largest "safe" dose of opium, at the same time adding that he was not aware of any ordinary means by which equal amelioration of the general symptoms could have been effected.

I commenced operations on the 11th of September last, and, after six sittings, up to the 21st, the following is the spirit of the remarks which I find in my notes, as regards the amount of mesmeric influence. A tranquil state of abstraction is induced, with more or less of the ordinary consciousness remaining, accompanied by an involuntary closing of the eyes; there is also a perceptible dullness of sensation at the surface (and most probably deeper), with a continually increasing indisposition to motion of any kind. Towards the end of this series of sittings, the above effects have attained a species of intensity which promises the best results.

My mode of proceeding has been as follows:—The patient being seated, I have made downward passes, with and also without contact, before the face, trunk, and limbs, occasionally pointing at the eyes, or intently looking into one or other of them (it must be borne in mind that he is totally blind). Much to my surprise, I found, at length, that the look alone produced some marked physical effects; these, the patient describes as follows:—A dry irritation in the upper part of the eye-ball, as if the upper lid were raised and a hard pencil passed over the organ; then a sensation of watering, as if occasioned by smoke, only re-

lieved by a strong closing of the lids. Sometimes the patient has felt as if a fine pencil of wind, proceeding from a point, impinged upon the centre of the eye-ball, occasioning a feeling of heat and mixing with the other symptoms, all which continue to be increased the longer the process is persevered in, so much so that he has more than once exclaimed, while strongly closing the lids, "It is very sharp to-night;" and on several occasions he has stated that the sensations amounted to positive "stinging," similar to that produced by "mustard," by "snuff," or by an "onion." Fluid collects in the corner of the eyes; or eye perhaps, if one only is stared or pointed at.

After being demesmerized, the patient is assisted to an erect position, in which I make contact passes down the spine and limbs, down the latter before and behind.

I have continued similar proceedings up to this date, about three times in each week, from an hour to an hour and a half on each occasion, with only the following slight variations, of having the patient placed at full length on a bed, instead of being seated in a chair, and my manipulating the spine and limbs while he was in the mesmeric state,—the latter mode was suggested by Dr. Elliotson as more likely to be beneficial, the former (the recumbent attitude) had been preferred all along by Dr. Toulmin and also by the patient. I elected to mesmerize him sitting (to him an uneasy position, from the weakness in the lumbar region), in order to be able with certainty to distinguish the mesmeric influence from ordinary sleep, the latter not being so likely to supervene in an uneasy position: as soon as rigidity manifested itself, there was no longer any necessity for this precaution.

The result of continuing mesmerism has been an increased intensity of all the phenomena—great insensibility of mechanical injury on the surface—loss of either ordinary consciousness, or of the recollection after the mesmeric state is over of the occurrences which took place during sleep-waking—inability to describe correctly in his sleep-waking the position in which his limbs may have been placed, for he is beautifully cataleptic, and his limbs obey attraction as distinctly as the limbs of patients whose organs of vision are perfect.*

* This exquisite fact I witnessed myself on the two occasions of my being allowed the favor of visiting this gentleman. The whole affair was so striking that, after my first visit to Blackheath, I requested permission to go again. On the second occasion I was anxious that the mesmerism might be begun when there was no possibility of the patient being aware of it. Accordingly, while we were all in conversation, Mr. Holland began to fix his eyes upon the patient, our conversation continuing equally as before. Presently the captain's eye-lids twinkled; he exclaimed, "Are you not mesmerizing me?" A drop of fluid appeared at the corner of one eye, and he was soon in sleep-waking.—
JOHN ELLIOTSON

Up to the present moment the good which has been accomplished is as follows:

Total cessation, since the first week of his being mesmerized, of that excruciating pain at the bottom of the spine that was wearing him to a shadow. His shuddering recollection of this pain, which was comparatively recent, is more vivid than that of any other of his afflictions: his mode of expressing himself, in allusion to it, is "No tongue can tell the agony," &c.; "it struck my very vitals," &c.; "if I had the ability I should have made away with myself," &c., &c.

The hæmorrhage from the bowels (the consequence of internal hæmorrhoids, in the opinion of Mr. Watsford of Greenwich) has been entirely suppressed, not even a tinge having manifested itself since the first application of mesmerism.

The tension at the lower part of the abdomen, as well as the extreme flatulence, have entirely disappeared.

The capriciously erratic, and fierce darting pains (spasms of the "tic" character), whose attacks were almost incessant of late, and more or less present for years past, have been very considerably ameliorated; indeed, out of 85 days which have elapsed since he was mesmerized (from 11th September last), there have only been 13 on which these spasms have returned—one relapse continued for 5 consecutive days, the others were short, with two intervals of 14 and 19 days, respectively, on which there was no return of spasm at all. Immediately previously to mesmerism having been resorted to, and during the greater part of the preceding summer and spring, these spasms, together with the gnawing pain in the lumbar region, were so frightful, that the patient's cries often alarmed the neighborhood, and attracted the notice of policemen on duty near the spot.

On Friday, the 27th ult., I found him suffering from a return of these spasms, and, as the relief derived from mesmerism, on that occasion, epitomized the whole case in that regard, I add a verbatim extract from one of my notes of that evening.

"The potency of mesmerism strongly evidenced this evening—a return of spasm yesterday morning (inside of left thigh), very severe through the day and night—less so since this morning, but quite sufficiently marked. I had to attack him in the midst of intermittent spasm, and it was full 25 minutes (instead of 6 or 8 ordinarily) before he came under the influence—the paroxysm still continued for a quarter of an hour more, as evidenced by strong startings, but less and less violent, which did not, however, occasion the usual contortion of the countenance, and the ordinary exclamation. Finally, and for the last half hour up to being demesmerized,

he had the appearance of placidity personified, without the least motion of any kind. I dispersed the influence, as usual, by quiet transverse passes before the face—he awoke very gradually, commencing with sundry very energetic gapes, accompanied by various grimaces and contortions of the muscles of the face, as if each stood in need of being stretched (altogether indicative of the refreshing effect of deep sleep)—for some time he replied incoherently to my questions, appearing to be solely occupied with the process of awakening, and the first indication (to-night) of his senses being collected, was his exclamation, 'Thank God, the pain is gone!' When fully conscious, his countenance and manner were quite cheerful, and he entered into the spirit of some facetious remarks which ensued. This contrast was effected by mesmerism in less than two hours; he admitted that he had dropped off two or three times (in fact, the influence was very deep this evening), but, as usual, asserted that he was generally conscious of what was passing. In this he was wrong, as he was not aware that I had turned him on his side, in order to manipulate the spine; neither was he conscious that a young lady had won a pair of gloves of him, which she did very prettily at my instance."

The high state of nervous irritability into which his afflictions had plunged him, together with its exponent, viz. a weak pulse from 100 to 120, or even 140, have entirely subsided; his appetite, with slight exceptions, continues good; his spirits are improved, his strength increased, and he usually rests well, the pulse ranging from 72 to 85, or very rarely 90. He has partially discontinued the use of Batley's Sedative Drops (wholly omitted on the nights of being mesmerized), and entirely that of stimulants (ale, wine, spirits, &c.), which Dr. Toulmin had recommended with a view to counteract the tendency to "sinking," which his late distressing symptoms occasioned.

The partial paralysis of the lower extremities remains much the same, as regards voluntary motion (or rather the want of it) in an erect position; nevertheless a tendency to increased power is also perceptible here.

In ordinary circumstances, it would be "hoping against hope," to expect a restoration of vision in this case,—but under the benign influence of the agent employed, what may not be accomplished! Already it has produced, on very many occasions, short intervals of "glimmer," so much so that the patient has been able to distinguish the return of day, as well as the "diffused whiteness," or "glare," from the fire or the flame of the candle. He has repeatedly inquired, "Is it not a very bright day?" "Is not the

fire very bright?" I presume that these interruptions of the perfect blindness (which is ordinarily so complete, that I have repeatedly, by means of a lens, condensed the image of the flame of the candle upon the pupil of his eye, so as exactly to fill it, of all which he has remained totally unconscious) indicate merely functional debility in the visual organs, without alteration in their structure; if so, let us hope on and persevere, looking to our polar star, which, in the teeth of adverse influences, has for the last ten or twelve years maintained its due elevation, and continued to shine with undimmed brightness, the centre of an increasing galaxy of similar intelligences.

If I could spare the time to mesmerize this patient every day, I have no doubt that matters would move faster, and therefore more satisfactorily. My avocations will not, however, permit this; and it is clear that cases of this description could only be met by a public establishment, devoted to the diffusion of the incalculable benefits flowing from the beneficent agent which we employ.

Believe me very truly yours,
J. HOLLAND.

Laurie Terrace, New Cross, }
6th March, 1847. }

Thomas Chandler, Esq.

My dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that, notwithstanding the trying character of the season from which we are now about to emerge, our patient, Captain Peach, has, by the continued aid of mesmerism, been preserved in a comparative state of ease, in the teeth of the debilitating tendency of his exotic mode of existence.

Since the 27th November last, he has had but one severe relapse (spasm), which commenced on the morning of the 12th of January last, and tormented him incessantly through the whole day. I visited him in the evening; and, contrary to my expectation, he was fully mesmerized in less than one minute, advantage having been taken of a temporary lull. On this occasion the attack was in the upper part of the large muscle on the under side of the left thigh, and was proportionally violent, returning almost directly after he was mesmerized. Each spasm lasted from 2 to 4 or 5 seconds, and recurred at intervals of from 20 to 40 seconds (by my watch), with occasional lulls of greater duration. There was the ordinary expression of agony, accompanied by a suppressed inarticulate cry, but without the least tendency to rouse the patient from the mesmeric state; indeed his countenance relaxed into perfect placidity the instant the several attacks passed off. I manipulated incessantly, and it was only at the end of the first 50 minutes that there was a perceptible

diminution of the symptoms; but at the expiration of 20 minutes more, he was sleeping like an infant, and continued so for other 20 minutes, when I left him, thinking that it would be more beneficial to suffer the influence to exhaust itself; besides which, I dreaded to awaken him, lest the attack should return and the labor have to be recommenced. However, there has not been any return, but he was very much shattered for two or three days; still he came round more kindly than had been his wont on former occasions before mesmerism was resorted to.

None of his other late complicated afflictions have returned since the date of my former letter.

I may mention that the fixed look alone continues to produce a highly irritating effect on the patient's eyes; and, if continued for 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour, becomes totally unbearable; they water copiously, and put on a highly inflamed appearance; the nasal passages also sympathize. This treatment has been repeated perseveringly with the object of rousing the paralysed optic nerve to natural action, and I am much disappointed at its not yet having had that result, more particularly as such high susceptibility to nature's own stimulus ought, one would think, to act in that direction. The main difficulty, no doubt, arises from the affection having been so long established, and being so deeply seated. This view is borne out by the fact that the late frightful pain in the lumbar region, which was of comparatively recent occurrence, yielded almost instantaneously to the mesmeric influence.

Independently of the grave afflictions mentioned in my former letter, he has suffered for a long time from various comparatively minor complaints, which have only been mentioned to me, when attention has been drawn to them in consequence of an amelioration having taken place. Among these may be mentioned an insensibility (of very long standing) in the parts administering to micturition, and also a chronic "weakness" in the inside of the left thigh. The latter has totally disappeared for some time past, and the former has been considerably relieved.

There is no indication in the mesmeric state of any exaltation of the senses or faculties in this patient, nor indeed of any other "high phenomena;" but it may be worth while to state that, in addition to the induced rigidity formerly mentioned, the sensation of thirst can invariably be brought on by merely placing the ends of my fingers lightly under the patient's chin. The sensation is always indicated by a sucking and swallowing action, and *viva* *ve* if the question be asked. That this fact is not the

result of "association" or "mental suggestion," was fully demonstrated by the following occurrence. On the first occasion of my trying the experiment, Mrs. Peach's notice was attracted to it, and a circumstance was thereby recalled to her mind, which to her had no significance at the time. Some time previously the servant was mesmerizing her master (who was seated), in the course of which ordinary sleep was combined with the mesmeric influence, and his "jaw dropped." Her mistress directed her to "put it up." In performing this evolution, the captain called out, "What is Jane doing?" &c., &c.: at the same time complaining of thirst, and distinctly showing by the sucking and swallowing action, that the salivary glands were excited. Some surprise was felt at the time, but the occurrence had been altogether dismissed, and was only recalled from witnessing my experiment.

I cannot note any decided alteration as regards the amaurosis, or the partial paralysis of the lower limbs. Still the fitful "glimmerings" continue to recur, and there is a very perceptible increase of strength, though voluntary motion (in the erect position) is not at command. However, his general health is certainly improved, his spirits are better, and his appetite is not to be found fault with; a bad night is now the exception.

He is making the attempt to discontinue opiates, and, hitherto, has succeeded better than could have been expected. His perseverance has been stimulated by having Miss Martineau's case read to him. This experiment was commenced on Saturday, the 20th ult., since when he has abstained altogether. He has had three or four sleepless nights in consequence, accompanied by great restlessness and craving; the effects of which have, invariably, been removed entirely, by the next dose of "nature's sedative," instead of "Batley's."

The patient has large expectations that the "advance of the sun" will tell in his favor. Hoping they may be realized,

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,

J. HOLLAND.

What can be more beautiful and conclusive than this case? Yet no doubt our scientific (?) profession will find something to cavil at. I do not complain of medical men refusing to believe mesmerism from mere report; it would, indeed, be unworthy of them to do so. But, when they see some of the first men, not only in our own profession, but also in the church and at the bar, openly and enthusiastically advocating the cause, I think they might at least examine for themselves. And I do not hesitate to state that he must be a most unfor-

tunate individual who, taking five persons indiscriminately for the purpose of experiment, does not find at least one of them susceptible at the first trial. I am quite sure the average is much above this in my own practice. I may instance an extraordinary circumstance which lately happened to me, by which a whole party became convinced of the truth of mesmerism. In January I went to Devizes to meet a party of relations and friends at dinner. Mesmerism was of course talked of, and many a joke passed at my expense, but you shall see how I turned the tables. Having offered to mesmerize any of the party (but without pledging myself to be successful), a lady volunteered. Her husband objected; I, however, left him with his wine and joined the ladies. The offer was soon renewed, and I commenced: in ten minutes she became a living statue, though for the first five she was talking and laughing incredulously; I then called her husband and the rest of the party to see her, and much enjoyed their look of amazement and fright; they did not doubt her being asleep, and the next question was, how I was going to awake her, for she could not even smile when her husband spoke to her, though of a very lively disposition. After three quarters of an hour I convinced them that I could dissipate the effect as easily as I had produced it, and in a few minutes restored her to her former self. She described her sensations as having been most delightful. She had been perfectly conscious, but could not speak or move. She heard her husband cough, and wished to speak to him, but could not articulate.

This lady is not a young hysterical female, but the mother of a large family, some of them as tall as herself; she is well known to the whole neighborhood, and I have no doubt the affair will make a little talk in the town.

Cases of this description make more converts than public exhibitions; indeed mesmerism had been much depreciated in the town of Devizes some years before by an itinerant mesmerizer, who could not of course inspire that confidence in his auditors, without which the most genuine phenomena appear like imposition.

In reference to the ether mania, which is now in course of finding its proper level, it may be remarked that mesmerists can have no objection to its monopolizing operative surgery. They would only wish to receive the same justice as regards their results, at the hands of the profession, that has been so eagerly accorded to the new agent.

I remain yours, very truly,

THOMAS CHANDLER.

58 Paradise street, Rotherhithe, }
March 10th, 1847. }

CURE OF ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

(By Dr. Engledue.)

DR. ENGLEDDUE states that he has sent us "the following case of cure of St. Vitus's dance, not because there is anything unusual in the course pursued, but because it is another instance of the value of mesmerism after the usual medical appliances had been tried in vain.

John C——, aged nine years, had been suffering for more than a month from St. Vitus's dance. His father consulted me in June, 1846. He presented the usual appearances, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. He could neither walk nor feed himself, and was in a truly miserable condition. After the administration of purgatives, he was placed under the influence of iron, and this was continued in gradually increasing doses for six weeks, at the expiration of which period he was not in the least degree improved, though no doubt further perseverance would have cured him. However, I persuaded his father to take the cure into his own hands, to abandon medicine and to try mesmerism, having witnessed its beneficial effects in other cases. He acceded to my wish, and made passes before his son for half an hour, night and morning. At the end of a fortnight there was a slight improvement. In three weeks this was much more manifest, and in two months he was quite well. During the whole of this period he took no medicine. While the disease existed he did not pass into mesmeric sleep, but so soon as this disappeared, his father was enabled to send him into the trance with the greatest ease. I believe this is not unusual. Sleep is not essential. Although in the majority of cases it is to be looked for, and to be wished for, nevertheless it is not necessary for the cure of disease.

Southsea, Hants.

CURE OF TIC DOULOUREUX.*

(By Miss Collins.)

DR. ELLIOTSON begs to forward the enclosed to The Zoist.

Conduit street, Jan., 1847.

Newark, Dec. 23, 1846.

Dear Dr. Elliotson.—The accompanying case I take the liberty of forwarding to you, as I feel persuaded it will afford you pleasure

to know that mesmerism has again proved of infinite service in a most obstinate complaint, the sufferer from which had tried all means that the faculty advised for her recovery. But all was found to be alike unsuccessful, until she had recourse to mesmerism. About the same time that Miss Wolstenholme was afflicted and deriving benefit from mesmerism, a young lady, a friend of mine, was troubled fearfully with the same malady (tic douloureux), when my mother undertook to apply the same means, and which were attended with equal success. She was mesmerized every day for about a fortnight, when she was quite cured, and she has had no return of pain since.

I am happy to say I am quite well; and with grateful remembrances again apologizing for the intrusion upon your time,

I am, dear Dr. Elliotson,

Yours ever obliged,

ELEANOR COLLINS.

John Elliotson, Esq., M.D.,
London.

SEVERE CASE OF TIC DOULOUREUX.

On the 24th June, 1846, Mr. Wolstenholme, an officer of Excise, called upon my father to borrow an electrical machine, in order to employ it for his daughter, who is about 24 years of age, and was suffering, and had suffered for several years, with tic douloureux. As the instrument was not in Newark at the time, my father advised mesmerism to be tried, and I am happy to say it was employed with complete success. My father and I went to her house during the afternoon, and Miss Wolstenholme informed us that she had been suffering from tic douloureux in both sides of the face for nearly five years, and to so great a degree that she dared not, during the whole of last winter, venture into a room where there was a fire, but was obliged to remain up stairs in a cold apartment; and her sufferings were so great, that her life, she stated, was perfectly miserable. She had been under medical treatment for two months, but grew worse instead of better, though everything that could be thought of had been tried for her relief. I saw her this afternoon for the first time, in company with my father, who mesmerized her by downward passes for half an hour. In fourteen minutes she appeared drowsy, but did not go to sleep. At the expiration of the half hour the pain had diminished. My father then locally mesmerized her, which produced great pain in her arms and legs, more especially in the right arm, as well as pain under the left ear; but all was removed before we had been there an hour, and we left her feeling very comfortable.

* The cure of this young lady's contracted foot by mesmerism, and the history of the beautiful phenomena of her mesmeric state, will amply repay the perusal in Nos. xi. and xii.

25th. The patient came to our house this morning much better; she had had but little pain in the night, and very little this morning early. The effects by mesmerizing her were the same as those produced yesterday, with the addition of pain in the neck. The general and local mesmerization lasted for three quarters of an hour, when she said that she felt better than she had done for months; and she returned home quite free from pain. She called in the evening to be mesmerized, as slight pain had come on about five o'clock. She went away quite well.

27th. Has had no pain in the night, but she had a very little in the morning early.

28th. Her health and general appearance much improved, though sleep has not yet been produced. Violent pain returned for an hour at six o'clock in the evening, and for ten minutes at half-past nine.

29th. My father being obliged to leave home for a few weeks, she became my patient, and this morning I mesmerized her; she would have gone to sleep but for several interruptions. She had no pain at all on the 30th or following day, and only very little for a short time in the evening at the usual hour (five o'clock). Whilst mesmerizing her on the last-mentioned day, she experienced the sensation of hot water running down the left side.

July 2d. Had no pain since yesterday, except for a very few minutes this morning. After mesmerizing her for twenty minutes, she fell into a light and quiet sleep, which lasted for seven or eight minutes, and was exceedingly sleepy the whole of the half hour. Extreme pain came on for an hour in the afternoon, which she attributed to having walked very quickly.

3d. Went to sleep in a quarter of an hour, and slept six minutes; experienced great stiffness, and a prickly sensation in the left arm and hand.

4th. She says her pain daily diminishes. I made only a few downward passes to-day, but kept my fingers pointing at her eyes, which made her drowsy in a very few minutes; she slept for a quarter of an hour much deeper than she has hitherto done. Excruciating pain came on in the neck and head, which was removed by breathing upon, and then blowing over, the seats of the pain.

5th. Had a deal of pain before she went to bed; did not rest quite so well, and suffered very much till I mesmerized her. She attributed these uncomfortable feelings to the change of weather. I locally mesmerized her for an hour and a half, when she assured me she was quite easy again.

6th. She went into the mesmeric state in a quarter of an hour, and remained in it for sixteen minutes. She could recollect every-

thing when she awoke, but said that while asleep she could hear very indistinctly, and felt all over as heavy as lead, and that sometimes she fancied she was falling into some place, and at other times that some one wanted her and pulled her head to the left—towards the place where I was then sitting.

7th. I mesmerized her for half an hour, when she slept for twenty-five minutes. Went away quite well.

8th. Had a very good night, and no pain since she left me at twelve o'clock yesterday morning. She went to sleep in ten minutes, and slept for twenty minutes. In the evening, though she had had no pain, I mesmerized her again; she slept for thirteen minutes, when something in the street disturbed her; but in five minutes she again went to sleep, and remained for a quarter of an hour.

9th. Daily improves, and in ten minutes the sleep was induced, and she remained in it for twenty minutes, and for thirty on the following day. I locally mesmerized the face before she went to sleep, and removed the pain in two minutes.

11th. Did not succeed in getting her to sleep, but sent her home quite well.

12th, 13th, and 14th. No pain except for a very few minutes. Went to sleep in five minutes and slept for half an hour. I asked her several questions, which she answered in a whisper.

15th. Pain gradually diminishing. In four minutes she was in a sound sleep, which continued for a quarter of an hour; again in the evening for twenty minutes. She had a severe pain in her head, which was greatly relieved by local mesmerism.

16th. Had no pain since I saw her yesterday.

17th. Has had pain in her face since yesterday afternoon. I took all pain away before she left, but it returned in two hours afterwards, and did not leave her till mesmerized this morning, when she went to sleep in five minutes, and slept for twenty: she went away quite well.

18th. Much better to-day; has had no pain since I mesmerized her last evening. I got her to sleep in three minutes, and she slept comfortably for half an hour. She fancied, as has been usual, lately, that her head was separated from her body.

20th. To-day my mother mesmerized her for me. She did not go to sleep, but said she felt as though hot water was running down her. The pain, which comes on but occasionally, now lasts but a very few minutes, and then is so slight as not be worth naming.

21st, 22d, 23d. Three minutes is now sufficient to send her to sleep, in which she remains happily and soundly for about half

an hour, when it expends itself and she awakes spontaneously. If by any chance she awakes before the usual time, two or three passes will send her off again.

28th. Very well indeed, and came for the last time.

Dec. 23d. I saw Miss Wolstenholme today, and she informs me that she has had no pain whatever since last June, and that she is now quite well.

ELEANOR COLLINS.

Newark, Dec. 23d, 1846.

"I have carefully read over the above statement of my case, and declare that every part of it is strictly correct.

"MARY ANN WOLSTENHOLME."

CASES OF TIC DOULOUREUX AND OTHER NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CURED WITH MESMERISM.

[By Dr. Storer.]

27 Brock street, Bath, }
Dec. 1st, 1846. }

CASE I.—A gentleman, residing at Lansdown Place, called in February last to consult me about his wife, who had been suffering for a long time from acute pains and restlessness; she had had no sleep for the last two or three weeks, notwithstanding opiates had been prescribed by her medical attendants. He wished to know if mesmerism would be of any use; I told him I thought it would, and made an appointment to see her at six o'clock in the evening.

I found the patient in bed, in great pain; she told me candidly, that she only consented to see me to oblige her husband; she had no belief in mesmerism, and therefore did not expect any benefit.

I proposed a trial, to which she consented, and though interrupted two or three times by her own remarks, I was enabled to induce sleep in less than twenty minutes,—by half-past six. She remained in this state until nine o'clock, when she awoke, asked the time, appeared surprised, turned her head, and again fell asleep, and continued in this state until the next morning, six o'clock. She told her husband how refreshed she felt, and how much better she really was.

This report I received when I called the next day.

The patient's appearance also corroborated this statement as regards her looks. I then proposed a second trial: she said it was perfectly useless, then, as she felt so much better and refreshed, that she was certain mesmerism could not produce any further effect.

She wished the operation postponed; I urged the present time, as it would more decidedly test its power. She incredulously consented, and told me, whilst trying her, I was only wasting my time; but opposed to all this, in less than twenty minutes, she was again asleep,—about half-past ten o'clock. A conversation was held in the room that did not disturb her, and I left directions for her to be allowed to sleep on. This she did until past two o'clock,—when being told the time, she made an effort to rouse herself,—and having friends present, succeeded. She awoke quite free from pains, dressed in the afternoon, and again passed another comfortable night. I wished to continue my attendance during the week, but a summons to the country prevented that; though I was glad to be informed some time afterwards, that the pains and sleeplessness were both removed, and her general health improved.

CASE II.—A lady, residing at Camden Place, Bath, sent for me in July last to see her. I was informed that she had been suffering from violent pains about her head and face for the last few weeks; she had been attended by two medical gentlemen, who considered the case to be tic douloureux, and prescribed various remedies, but without any good effects. A friend of her's, who had been greatly benefited by mesmerism, advised a trial; the lady consented, but told me she expected no benefit, having no belief in its powers.

I saw her on Sunday about two o'clock, for the first time, and found her suffering from acute pain, particularly on the right side of the face and temple. After a short time, I proposed a trial of mesmerism, and in a quarter of an hour produced sleep, with apparent freedom from pain. She remained in this state for half an hour, when I demesmerized her. She said she was now certainly free from pain, but she could not believe that to be the effect of mesmerism, inasmuch as she had not been to sleep; she however requested me to see her again soon, as about six o'clock the pains were always more violent. I returned about that time; she had been better since I left, but was evidently fearing the threatened attack, which was however much slighter than usual. I mesmerized her in less than ten minutes. There were, as before, two friends of her's, present, who, knowing her expressed denial of the first sleep, now requested me to adopt some plan to satisfy her own mind when awake.

I moved the arms backwards and forwards several times, and placed one hand for five minutes over her face. After the half hour I again woke her, as her friends did not like my leaving her in the mesmeric state, which I wished.

When demesmerized, she was quite free from pain; but again doubted having been affected, until satisfied by her own friends of what had occurred. Monday morning, I was informed that the patient had passed a quiet evening, had refreshing sleep, and only a slight return of pain this morning when she left her bed-room. All her doubts had vanished, and she had been anxiously looking for me. I again mesmerized her about ten o'clock and left her to awake spontaneously, which she did about one o'clock, and remained perfectly comfortable during the day. I saw her again in the evening, and left her asleep. On Tuesday I was told she had passed an excellent night, and had no return of the pain in the morning. I mesmerized her about three o'clock, and though the sleep did not last very long, she continued free from pain, and passed a good night. I continued my visits during the week. She had no return of the pains, says she feels her health generally improved, and intends next week going on a visit to some friends. I heard from this lady two months afterwards, and she says that she has had no return whatever of her pains, and that if they should again annoy her, she will lose no time in having applied the only remedy she has yet found successful.

CASE III.—MOST VIOLENT CASE OF TIC DOULOUREUX GREATLY RELIEVED.

Mrs. West, ætat. 50, residing at St. James's Parade, was sent to me in January last, by a medical gentleman residing here, with an opinion from him to the following effect:—that it was one of the worst cases he had ever seen, and that he had exhausted all his means without doing any good. The poor woman states, that she has suffered severely for the last three or four years, that sometimes the pain is so severe as to cause her to bite her lips, that she has frequently been without sleep for two or three weeks together, her eyes are constantly suffused with tears, and her mouth drawn aside by the pain. She has had several teeth removed with the hope of relief, but all to no avail. She has been under several medical men, and her case has excited much commiseration.

I willingly consented to try mesmerism, and though it was commenced during the coldest part of last winter, after a fortnight's mesmerizing there was evidently induced a remission of the more severe symptoms; for instance, the pain lessened, she slept better, she was much more placid during the mesmeric sleep, though frequently awaked by spasm, and her eyes less watery. I steadily persevered for about six weeks, and had the extreme satisfaction of seeing a marked change for the better. From fear of being

troublesome, she unfortunately omitted to attend, and in three weeks' time she became worse; I then resumed mesmerism, and in a few days brought her round to her previous improved state.

I continued mesmerizing for another month, making fully three months, when she was so much improved, that some who met her did not know her for the same person. She now slept well, ate well, and was altogether a different person. In the summer she went away for two months, and imprudently sitting on the grass after rain, caught severe rheumatism, but her tic did not affect her. When she returned to Bath, finding her still suffering from rheumatism, she was again mesmerized, and in three weeks greatly relieved. The tic has scarcely returned. Should it do so, I have no doubt but that mesmerism will soon relieve it. She is now very susceptible of mesmerism, and when I am busy Mrs. Storer finds no difficulty in affecting her.

In such a very extreme case, with a disposition to rheumatism, I can hardly hope for an entire cessation; but the good already effected has gone beyond anything yet accomplished by medicine.

The gratitude of the poor woman is extreme, and, what is equally satisfactory, the good effects of mesmerism have in this case been acknowledged by three different medical men.

CASE IV.—CASE OF GREAT NERVOUS DEBILITY AFFECTING THE HEAD.

Mrs. H., a respectable married woman, consulted me some time since in reference to her general health; she complained of great general debility, which she described as making her feel quite exhausted, with a constant head-ache, rendering her unequal to her duties at home.

As she had taken a good deal of medicine, and without any benefit, her husband recommended her to try mesmerism. I found her very susceptible to its influence, and after a few times mesmerizing, her head-aches ceased, and her general health became much improved. She is very liable to cold, which generally affects the side, and has usually been treated by depletion; but her husband, perceiving the good effects of mesmerism in the first instance, when her next attack began, in July last, sent for me. I found her with pains all over her, particularly in the side, and viewed the case as pleuritis with rheumatism. Knowing her susceptibility, I at once mesmerized her, and left her asleep; she continued in this state for nearly three hours, and when she awoke, expressed herself much freer from pain. I saw her in the evening, and put her again to sleep.

Her husband informed me the next day

that she had slept nearly all night, and that in the morning she was much more free from pain, and the side also was considerably better: I found her up in an easy chair, and again mesmerized her. She remained in this position for two hours, and, when she awoke, expressed herself to be nearly well. I attended her for two days more, making only four during the illness. She is now quite well, and looking altogether improved. Her husband and herself assure me that her last attack was precisely similar to her former ones, and that she has generally been confined from two to three weeks, and always remained extremely weak for a considerable time, until the present occasion.

This individual has been mesmerized now by me a great many times. Her case presents, in a very marked degree, almost all the mesmeric states, and on each occasion, after mesmerism, she expresses herself better. I sometimes avail myself of her offer, when I wish to give a private demonstration on this subject, her object being, as she says, to extend the knowledge of so valuable a remedy.

P.S. NOTE TO MY EPILEPTIC CASES IN NO. XVI.

The number of these and similar cases, occurring amongst the poor in every city, is very great, and yet even a trial of the most simple and the safest remedy, mesmerism, is still withheld from our public hospitals.

It was only a short time since, that a gentleman here recommended a poor epileptic youth to one of the hospitals, and, having seen the good effects of mesmerism in several cases, ventured to suggest it to the medical officers. The written answer was, and that from one of the leading (!) men, "That none of the men of the Bath United Hospital understood the science (so called) of mesmerism." Another was asked some time since, why, in surgical cases, he did not give the poor, at least, the benefit of a trial; his reply was, because he thought there was nothing in it.

This same individual's attention was again more recently directed to the subject in consequence of the many painless surgical operations which had been actually performed. He then said, he should be afraid of trying it, lest apoplexy should ensue. What! apoplexy be induced by nothing. Certainly, between the two opinions, there is only one step from the ridiculous to the sublime.

In justice, however, to two or three of the medical gentlemen connected with the hospital, I beg to say that all are not unbelievers, and that it is only the existence of certain prejudices or obstructions that prevents them giving it a fair trial.

J. S.

CURE OF INJURY OF THE SPINE AND CONTRACTION OF THE LEG.

[By Mr. H. Hudson.]

Liverpool, 30th Dec., 1846.

To the Editor of the Zoist:

DEAR SIR,—I perceive in your publication several accounts of cures effected by means of mesmerism, and think it will yet be made a great blessing to the community if properly applied. I cured a young woman in this town by means of it, whom I providentially met as I was looking for a place of worship. Perceiving she was quite lame and apparently in much pain, I proposed to mesmerize her. But not understanding what that meant, she did not know what to say, yet felt inclined to submit to anything calculated to do her good, but at the same time she said she had no money to pay me. I told her if I could cure her she would have nothing to pay. Upon inquiry, she informed me that about seven months since she had fallen while cleaning the outside of a window, and had injured her spine; the doctors called it a bruise of the spine; that she had been in York Infirmary five months, when she came to the one here, where she underwent several operations without receiving any benefit. She also said that she had had upwards of 200 leeches on her back, and had consulted about a dozen different doctors, but they could none of them do her any good.

During that time her left leg became contracted at the knee, so that she had to walk on her toes, and with great pain in her back. Her parents being very poor, she was almost reduced to the necessity of going to the poorhouse, having spent all her money, besides pledging her clothes for support. Her mother was present during our interview. I desired the young woman to sit down, and was enabled to put her in a trance in about four minutes; her mother thought she had fainted, but telling her she was asleep, I tried to make her sing by singing myself, when she immediately joined me. Having desired her mother to assist me, I took hold of her leg and brought it quite straight, without causing her the least pain. On trying if she could walk by exciting the organ of Self-Esteem, she did so quite well, which alarming her mother, she ran out and left the girl with me. In a few minutes her sister and another person came in, apparently much excited and alarmed, and I awoke her. It took me about four minutes, as she was in a very deep sleep. On asking her to walk across the floor, she got up and immediately said, "What have you been doing to my leg? it is now straight," and then walked about very well; but I perceived her heel was not properly on the

ground. Having asked her if her back was still painful, she said the pain was quite gone, but it felt sore. I put her to sleep again that evening and the day following; but the next day being the Sabbath, I left her till Monday, when I brought her leg into a rigid state, which stretched the sinew at the back of the heel. On waking her she said, "Thank God, I have got my heel to the ground again." I put her to sleep several times. On the Wednesday following, she stood all day at the wash-tub, and was perfectly cured. This was about four months since. I procured her a situation with a friend of mine (Mr. R. N., at Wallington, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne), where she has been ever since, without any return of her old complaint, and gives perfect satisfaction to her master and mistress. Her name is Elizabeth Harley, and she lived in Edmund Street with her mother. She lived last, when at service (where she left on account of her lameness), at Mr. Garthorpe's House of Correction, City of York.

This case has already been inserted in the *Liverpool Mercury*, and copied into several other papers from that. I have mesmerized several persons, and have always found it to do good when it takes proper effect. I will not trouble you further, but hoping this will meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain,

Your humble Servant,

H. HUDSON,

Cor. Sec. of the Liverpool Seamen's Friend Society.

P.S. We have made careful inquiries respecting the above-related particulars, and have ascertained that she lived with Mr. Garthorpe; was injured in her back, and dismissed from both infirmary and hospital; that she was at Leeds for some time, and sent to the House of Correction at York, with a good character, and taken into Mr. Garthorpe's service, remaining in some time, and proving himself a most excellent servant. On leaving it, she was at York entrapped and engaged by a woman who kept an improper house, but no sooner discovered this than she determined to make her escape; the woman refusing to let her go, and keeping her in the house by force. The poor girl watched her opportunity, dressed herself in the best clothes she could lay her hand upon, got out through a window and made the best of her way to Liverpool, to which she was traced by a police officer and taken back to York, and tried by the Recorder, Mr. Elsly, who was about to pass sentence of transportation for seven years upon her, when, in her defence, she detailed the whole story; and persons being present

who could confirm it, her sentence was commuted to confinement for a short period in the House of Correction. She was taken by Mr. Garthorpe again into his service, but not liking her confinement she attempted to escape, fell from a ladder and injured her spine. She then gradually became unable to work, entered the York Infirmary, and after remaining there unrelieved for a length of time, and finally pronounced incurable there and at the hospital, she went to some friend at Liverpool. All this information was given by Mr. Garthorpe himself, who declares she was a most excellent servant, and that he is ready to give her a character to that effect.—*Zoist*.

MESMERISM NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH, THOUGH IT KILLS NOBODY; OR, JAMES COOK ALIVE AND HEARTY.

[By M. W. G. Smith. Communicated by Dr. Elliotson.]

DR. ELLIOTSON forwards to The *Zoist* an authentic account which he has received of a lad unexpectedly sent to sleep with mesmerism two or three years ago, at Deptford, and whom the *Times* and other papers represented as incapable of being awakened; so that thousands now believe he never woke, and positively died, and many thousands fear mesmerism, lest the party mesmerized should never wake again, whereas every person who goes into the sleep wakes sooner or later spontaneously.

Conduit Street, March 10.

2, Deptford Bridge, }
February, 1847. }

My dear Sir,

In an interview I had some time since with Mr. Chandler, of Rotherhithe, he gave me to understand that various unpleasant and ill-founded reports were in circulation, tending very much to retard the progress of mesmerism and produce a feeling of terror of it in those who would otherwise avail themselves of that great therapeutic agent. These reports are, "that the lad, James Cook, mesmerized by me, is now dead, and had died in consequence of his being mesmerized." I beg most positively to deny this statement, and thus publicly to declare that he is alive and well, has grown up a fine young man, and was never in better health than at the present time.

It is true that his sleep was of a prolonged character, and so excited public attention that the police deemed it necessary to inves-

tigate the case. I was therefore visited at 2 a.m. by a special commission of that enlightened body (grave fellows, by the way, to report on a case of mesmerism), consisting of an inspector, sergeant, and private of the force, who, like Dogberry of old, showed their profound wisdom in their mode of examination, by summing up the evidence, and promising all parties a lodging in the station-house. Not being thoroughly satisfied whether they were acting right or wrong, a messenger was dispatched for the police surgeon. Myself and Mr. Taylor, awaiting his return, sat in suspense, the sable pall of night being for a time illumined with the presence of these worthy functionaries. ("We felt inclined to suspect their places, and in good faith to write them down—"). We reasoned for a time upon the imprudence of such a step, but "they knew the law" (they were good and true subjects). The worthy *Æsculapius* came. He very blandly and candidly assured us he was quite ignorant of the ills or benefits of mesmerism. After feeling the pulse, gravely shaking his head, &c., &c., he said he should advise the inspector to leave the case in our hands, for should anything serious happen we could easily be found. We were pleased enough to hear that decision, for the inspector's impressions a few minutes previous led us to expect something worse; and well for all persons it happened so, as the consequences of a separation from the patient at such a time would, no doubt, have been attended with serious results; and I take this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Downing, the police surgeon of Greenwich, for his favorable decision, and saving me from the ordeal of an examination before a magistrate.

It may be well here to narrate some few particulars in reference to this case, trusting it may serve as a warning to those who would tamper* with this agency, especially the timid and inexperienced, who have no idea of the many inconveniences in which the young experimentalist is placed, when he loses that great essential to a mesmerist—confidence, or of the care invariably requisite to prevent another person from coming in contact with his patient.

Having attended an experimental lecture in Greenwich, by a Mr. Taylor, and witnessed a young lady (the daughter of a much esteemed minister), mesmerized, after being casually selected from the audience, at the first sitting, in ten minutes, and some of the higher order of phenomena produced in her, I naturally experienced a desire to know something more. During the subsequent

week I read one or two cases, and I asked myself, why, if those effects were real, I should not produce them as well as other persons? my curiosity awakened, impulse pointed to me a patient. I then called James Cook, a lad in my father's employment, asked him to stand before me quite still, and look me in the face. He complied with my request; I placed him with his back against an iron steam pipe, which was affixed to some brickwork; I passed my hands in the way I had seen Mr. Taylor, and after making the downward passes for two or three minutes, his eyes closed, his breathing became accelerated, he lost all consciousness, and would have fallen had I not caught him in my arms.

This very much alarmed me, and I called to a young man (one of my father's workmen) to hold the lad while I procured a seat. No sooner had the man touched him than he went into a state of complete frenzy: he rose, threw his arms in all directions, strided along the workshop, and, in a few minutes, became quite furious and dangerous to approach; he opened his eyes and stared wildly, uttering incoherent sentences, and fancied he was pursued by some demon, saying, "That he had run him through with his sword, and had him under the drawbridge by the castle,"* and at length sank on the ground exhausted.

At this time I became terrified. My feelings it would be vain to attempt to describe. So completely was I overpowered that I allowed the boy to do as he pleased for some time without making any effort to restrain him, having so completely lost my power over him.

It occurred to me that a second lecture on mesmerism was to be given that evening in Greenwich, by Mr. Taylor, and to him I dispatched the young man who had innocently done the mischief, desiring him, under no pretence whatever, to return without Mr. Taylor. The interval was to me dreadful. Imagine, Sir, yourself alone with a maniac, and you have a description of my position for nearly two hours. At some times during this interval he would narrate, with remarkable accuracy, any event that had taken place in his life, or passages of tales he had read; he was performing mental journeys with the rapidity of thought, accurately describing places, as if he were present, that he had never before seen.

Mr. Taylor, upon hearing the facts of the case, with a generosity and kindness I can never forget, resolved to attend immediately. He only stayed to explain to an audience of 150 persons his reasons for absenting him-

* Medical men are the most fit to practise it IF they would.

* He was rather fond of reading tales of chivalry, which would account for his using such language.

self so abruptly. They, naturally thinking he was playing them a hoax, questioned him, and were clamorous till they heard the name. As soon as the name was mentioned, a great part of the audience who knew me accompanied Mr. Taylor and beset the house. I allowed them to enter, and numbers who an hour before were sceptics, departed convinced. They communicated to their friends what they had seen, who doubting everything unless it was corroborated by the evidence of their own senses, begged, as a favor, to be admitted also. Thus, on the first evening (though my inclination was to keep the affair secret), a chain of circumstances, over which I had no control, caused the reports to circulate, which produced an excitement and interest in the public mind almost unparalleled by any other case.

When Mr. Taylor arrived, the boy was on a mental journey to the Temperance Hall, looking for Mr. Taylor, and watching the young man's actions, and accurately described the place and persons there. I will affirm, previous to that time, he had neither seen the place nor the lecturer. The numerous persons continually pouring into the workshop, he did not notice. Having mentally travelled home, he cast his eyes about the workshop, and pointing to Mr. Taylor from among a group of persons, said, "That is the gentleman Walton (the young man who had handled Cook) was talking to at the Hall." It was impossible he could have heard who was Mr. Taylor, for among all the persons who were continually arriving, there was not a word spoken, except by myself and the boy. We adopted many means of awakening him, but in vain: on our questioning the boy on his own condition, he said, "If I do not wake in twenty minutes, you must take me to bed, and, if I am not awake in the morning, you must send for this gentleman." Precisely on the expiration of twenty minutes, he seized my hand and dragged me away as quickly as he could through a dark room, avoiding any obstacle in the way, and threw himself on the bed. Some of the most striking of his clairvoyant powers showed themselves during the night; and several severe and satisfactory tests were applied, convincing to all who applied them.

After a long, long, and wearying night, the morning came at last; but with it no hope, no improvement: his eyes remained hermetically sealed: he rose, washed himself, and ate his breakfast, and could observe the most minute object with as great accuracy as if he were in his normal condition. The whole of Friday passed in unsuccessful attempts to restore him. Towards the latter part of the day he opened

his eyes; but to me his aspect was more distressing than before: his looks excited pity in all who saw him. The great excitement caused in the town induced hundreds of persons to visit him, by which, from a desire on my part that all by seeing him should be convinced, I was little aware I was retarding his recovery.

Nothing particular occurred that day: but at night I was honored with a visit from the police, as I previously narrated. When morning arrived, the lad was conscious of all that had taken place, and added that had they taken us away he would have followed wherever I went: for separation from me would have injured him.

Throughout the whole of Saturday numerous persons visited the case, including several medical men, also a Mr. D. Hope, now keeping a small chemist and druggist's shop on Deptford Bridge, but then a medical student on board the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, all of whom declared the boy to be in a very extraordinary state. In their experience they had never seen such a case before. Mr. Hope also to test whether the boy was insensible to pain, slyly ran a needle into his foot, and declared before a company of respectable inhabitants in a neighboring tavern he was in the habit of visiting, that there was not the slightest manifestation of pain, and from his conversation led every one to believe in the reality of the mesmeric trance. This Mr. Hope was not only exceedingly interested in the lad, but did all he could to persuade him to take a powder he had prepared, as there had been no natural relief from Thursday morning till Sunday morning. But the boy resolutely persisted that "medicine would do him no good." How true must have been the boy's prevision, as was subsequently shown by the written communication you so kindly forwarded to me, and which in my then critical situation, although I had a firm belief in the boy's ultimate recovery, burst through the dark clouds of despondency, diffused a bright ray of hope, and cheered me in the severest moments of trial through which I had afterwards to struggle. At this crisis your kind advice raised my drooping spirits, imparted fresh vigor to my exertions, and nerved me to the task I had before me.

Several persons determined, should anything serious have occurred, to have raised a subscription to prosecute me. Mr. Hope afterwards wrote an untrue and impudent letter in the Times, and refused to repeat his charges of deception before a meeting of medical gentlemen that was convened; the chairman of that meeting, Mr. Atkins, surgeon, affirming "that there was neither delusion nor collusion in the case."

On Saturday afternoon, my situation and that of my patient, became to myself and all concerned, very alarming. About this time, sir, my mother called on you, when you, in the most gentlemanly and liberal manner, gave your valuable advice, which led to the boy's restoration, by our complying with your injunctions, much earlier than could otherwise have been done. You will recollect, sir, you requested no one should touch the patient but the mesmerizer; that he should also have whatever he desired, provided it appeared not decidedly improper: but to give him no medicine unless he prescribed it himself, as he would be his own physician. These injunctions were strictly adhered to, and after the crisis, which appeared about 10. 30 P.M., a gradual improvement took place, and on Sunday, 6 P.M. (as the boy had predicted), he returned to his normal condition, though he labored under extreme nervous debility for two or three days afterwards, and it required great care to subdue any returning paroxysm.

During the trance, he could relate with astonishing accuracy all the minutæ of the coming pains and paroxysms, the date to the very minute, and the nature of the pain and the means to remove it; water was his sovereign remedy, external and internal, with mesmerism, to his ultimate recovery. All his statements were verified to the letter in the presence repeatedly of a numerous circle of friends, who stood by me during my trials, and prevented that depression of spirits which might possibly have occurred had I been thoroughly deserted. Some of those gentlemen had the pleasure of meeting you at one of your mesmeric demonstrations some short time afterwards, who could testify to the genuineness of the statements I now advance, and whose names, a delicacy on their parts prevents me from publishing.

But to return to Mr. D. Hope, for I cannot allow such conduct to pass unnoticed, reflecting as it does on the characters of all persons concerned. Mr. D. Hope's letter was inserted in the Times, and all his assertions stereotyped in every brain as facts. But how was it they were never contradicted? They were replied to and flatly denied by me in an answer I wrote. Not only the editor of that public journal but the editor of the Examiner treated my communications in the most contemptuous manner—never noticed them; they published untruth, and denied me an opportunity of replying. So much for the liberty of the press.

Thus I have furnished you with a brief statement of facts that occurred in connexion with this extraordinary case; as I have given them from memory, I have omitted a considerable

portion; for from the excited state of my feelings at the time, and want of rest, not having slept throughout the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, a period of 88 hours, I was unable to take notes. The lad required my undivided attention, nor could I attempt to use a pen in his presence, for his curiosity to know what I wrote was intense, and if unsatisfied would have produced immediate paroxysms, and yet I dared not read anything about his own case to him. Some accounts reached the newspapers greatly exaggerating the leading features of the case: many were correct, but no authentic statement has before been published.

I do trust this letter will remove the impression from the minds of all who have hitherto been misled as to the effects produced on the "boy Cook of Deptford," and make it generally known that mesmerism, instead of injuring him, has, when subsequently properly applied, contributed very largely to restore to health a previously weak and ailing constitution.* I have mesmerized a great deal since in accordance with his own wish, as he continually was saying during his trance that he must be mesmerized a great deal before he "got quite well."

Thanking you sincerely for the interest you have taken in this case, and the courteous and kind manner in which you have always received me and imparted so cheerfully any information I have required,

I remain, my dear Sir,

With respect and gratitude,

Yours, very sincerely,

WM. G. SMITH.

To Dr. ELLIOTSON.

CURE OF DEAFNESS AND DUMBNESS OF ABOVE NINE YEARS' STANDING.

[By M. La Fontaine.]

To the Editor of the Zoist

SIR,—Having received from my friend, Dr. Burnett, the accompanying letter by M. La Fontaine, and believing that the facts therein stated are of great importance, I forward it to you in the hope that it may be inserted in the next number of your journal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

JOHN ASHBURNER.

13 North Audley street, }
6th Nov., 1846. }

* He is a surviving twin—the last child, and has a sister subject to fits. The father and mother and nearly all the family are of highly nervous temperaments.

Bagnères de Bigorre, }
 Aug. 30, 1846. }

Sir,—Your letter of July 19 arrived but yesterday; I lose no time in complying with your request.

Miss Georgiana Burton, 11 years old, became deaf and dumb at nine months, after convulsions. She had also a paralysis of the face, which was so drawn that the left corner of her mouth almost touched her eye. She heard only when her left ear was shouted into, and then could not distinguish sounds.

Drs. Donellan and Mesnier proposed an operation in the throat; but did not promise success.

On the 29th of January, 1843, her family brought her to me. Having ascertained that her case was what I have mentioned, I determined to mesmerize her without sending her to sleep.

In an hour there was some effect on her sensibility, and afterwards she heard and endeavored to repeat all the vocal sounds.

I continued to mesmerize her every other day for three months. At the end of this period, her deafness was completely removed; as were also the palsy and contraction of her features; and by the 1st of May she was really a pretty child.

During the three months of treatment, her sisters taught her to read, write, and reckon, and to speak. But for an individual to learn to speak who has been deaf and dumb, and who has been made to understand in any way, requires much time and patience. A child is a year old before it is taught to say papa, &c.

The last time I saw her was in June, 1844. Her hearing continued: she did not yet speak well. Her face was natural, except when she smiled, and then a little contraction appeared.

I trust, sir, that this account will be satisfactory to you. If you desire further information, I shall be in Paris about the 19th of September, and at your service.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,

CH. LA FONTAINE.

64, Rue Neuve des Mathurins, Paris.

INSTANCES OF CLAIRVOYANCE AND DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS INDEPENDENT OF MESMERISM, IN A FATHER AND HIS GROWN-UP CHILDREN.

By one of the parties; in a letter to Mr. Clark, Surgeon, of York Place, Kingsland Road.]

July 11th, 1846.

SIR,—The present very interesting number

of the *Zoist** you have so kindly lent me for perusal has brought to my recollection cases of double consciousness in my own family.*

In the years 1841–2, my dear respected father was frequently attacked with mental derangement, originating greatly I believe from the knowledge of the unfortunate circumstances in which I, his beloved daughter, was placed, owing to the sudden death of my husband.

The various scenes of mental delusion I was called to witness, are not uncommon to gentlemen of your profession. I therefore pass them over simply to relate his strange knowledge of events.

When he was first attacked, I went to see him, but it was only at times that he recognised me.

My attention was first excited by the following incident. So soon as the meat for dinner was brought from the butcher's, of which he could have no possible knowledge, being confined to his bed and out of the reach of either seeing or hearing, he exclaimed (pointing to the floor underneath which was the room it was in), "What a nice rump-steak, I will have some." Struck with his manner, and also knowing that it was not our intended dinner, I replied, "No, father, there is no rump-steak; we are going to have mutton chops:" he went into a great passion, declared that there was rump-steak, that he could see it, and described the dish. I went down stairs, and to my utter astonishment beheld it as he related.

In the morning, without making known my intention, I took a basket and went into the garden to cut some cabbages and gather strawberries. The garden being at the side of the house, where there was no window to look into it, it was impossible for him to see me by ordinary vision. However, he turned to my sister, saying, "That basket into which Betsey is putting the cabbages and strawberries, had better be moved out of the sun, or the fruit will be spoiled; tell her she is not gathering strawberries from the best bed; she had better go to the other." When I was told of it, I was completely puzzled. During the time of my visit, wherever I went, whatever I did or thought of, was open to his view. My sister afterwards informed me that his medical attendant lent her some books for her perusal; one morning my father said to her, "The Doctor sends his respects, and will be obliged for the books." Supposing some message had been sent, my sister replied, "Very well." In the course of a short time after, the Doctor's boy ar-

* This (the 14th) number contained some wonderful instances of double consciousness without mesmerism. —*Zoist*.

rived with his master's respects, and request for the books. On inquiry, she found no previous message had been sent, nor inquiry made for them. We have both come to the conclusion that he must mentally have travelled to the Doctor's, and heard the message: I should think the distance three quarters of a mile.

Another time he said to my sister, "There is a handsome young man and an old woman coming by the coach this afternoon, to see me." Sure enough, to her surprise, when the coach arrived, it brought my brother, and a nurse for my father. No one had any knowledge of my brother's coming, or of his bringing a nurse with him. The distance from whence they came was eleven miles. I wish to call your attention to the circumstance, that here he did not recognise the parties, though both well known to him; calling my brother a young man and the nurse an old woman, instead of mentioning their names.

When in his senses he knew nothing of what had transpired, and had no recollection of my coming to see him. He wasted away to a skeleton, and died, mid-summer, 1842, in the 64th year of his age. He never, until the time stated, had any mental derangement, though he certainly was for years very nervous. At that time I knew nothing of phrenology, so cannot give his development. I know he was a talented and very active man, a kind and affectionate father.

My second case is that of my eldest sister, though in priority of time before my father's, yet not so interesting. She was in a bad state of health some years, I suppose what might be called nervous. The circumstance I am about to relate occurred during a severe illness, in which mental derangement took place. At one time she would take no food, at another eat most voraciously. One day we had ribs of beef for dinner. How it came to her knowledge I could never ascertain, but so it did, and she insisted to have some for her dinner. I gave her some, she wanted more. Fearing to make her worse, I would not give it her: she declared she would have it, but soon after went to sleep. I went quietly down stairs, took the meat out of the kitchen, carried it down through the beer cellar into the wine cellar, covered it over with a tub, put a weight on it, went up and found her just as I left her. During the night, through fatigue, I fell asleep, and was awakened by her calling to me. What was my astonishment when I beheld her sitting in bed with a slice of this beef cut the whole length of the ribs, devouring it like a savage. I asked her how she obtained it, and she positively declared that she fetched it herself while I slept; that while lying in bed she

saw me go down, take the meat, and she described every particular. I believe she never left her bed when I hid it; and had she, there were three doors which I closed after me, and I must have seen her. When she recovered, she knew nothing about it, but on a relapse told me all the circumstances again, laughing heartily at the trick she had played me.

In 1833 she died of the cholera.

My next circumstance is different, not occurring under derangement; but accurately remembered to this day.

My youngest sister, when seriously ill a few years back, saw distinctly the saucepan on the fire, and the watch, and she told the time by it. She was terrified at herself, and mentions it now with a sort of terror.

I leave these cases for your consideration, wishing I had known formerly as much of mesmerism as I now do. I most certainly should have made use of its great benefits, I should more minutely have watched these singular phenomena.

To your professional friends you can make what use you please of this paper; I am willing to come forward before them at any time, but my situation prevents me having my name made public. I do not possess the firmness of an Elliotson, or I might not care about publicity: my three children hold me back; the day may come when it may not affect them, and then I should like nothing better than to declare publicly what mesmerism has done for me. I was thinking this morning what an infinite source of trouble I have been to you three years next week since you first mesmerized me. A waggon-load of vagaries you have driven out of my head, perhaps saved me from a miserable end. I think I was following in my father's steps. My extreme excitability was awful: now I have none of it: I am calm and take untoward circumstances quietly. But had I fallen into some mesmerists' hands, they would have been sick of me ere this. You have persevered, and I have gained the benefit. And what have you for it? just what your master gets (Dr. Elliotson, I mean), that is, nothing; and I have nothing to give you, but my gratitude. Accept this then, as all I have to offer.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, respectfully,

* * * * *

Mr. Clark informs us that the writer of this account has experienced the very same affections, but in a less intense degree. Her name is attached to the account, but we of course omitted it.

Mr. Clark was a student of University

College, and has for ten years fearlessly admitted the truth of mesmerism, practised it, and advocated it, and would at this moment fearlessly cure by its means, were he allowed, some remarkable cases in Shoreditch Workhouse, of which he is surgeon. But he is forbidden by the philosophical authorities, and nothing is done for the poor sufferers. We fear the Poor Law Commissioners are not without fault in this.—*Zoist*.

MAGENDIE'S EXPERIMENTS ON THE CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID.

THE following observations from Mr. Paget's Report of the Progress of Physiology, show on what uncertain data opinions are sometimes formed. They illustrate the necessity of taking all facts into account, before any positive conclusion as to cause and effect—

“M. Longet has found that the peculiar, unsteady, tottering movements, like those of drunkenness, which M. Magendie ascribed to the removal of the subarachnoid fluid of the spinal cord, are really due to the division of the muscles of the occipito-atlantal region, which is made to form a passage, through which the fluid may be drawn off. Whenever M. Longet drew off the fluid, without injuring these muscles, the animal preserved the power of motion unimpaired; but when he divided the posterior sub-occipital muscles (including always the *recti capitis postici minores*, and the supra-spinous ligament in the animals in which it exists), the peculiar defects of motion were produced, although the cerebro-spinal fluid was left untouched, and the sheath of the cord unopened. He ascribes the impairment of motion in these cases to the falling of the head, when its attachments to the atlas are destroyed, and the consequent dragging and pressure of the upper part of the cord, and especially of the medulla oblongata and pons; for the effects of the division of the muscles and other tissues are completely prevented, by artificially supporting the animal's head in a raised position; and in different animals, the degree in which the movements are impaired is directly proportionate to the amount of separation which takes place between the occiput and atlas, when their connexions (the occipito-atlantal ligament excepted) are divided. The speedy recovery of the animal, which Magendie ascribed to the rapid reproduction of the fluid, M. Longet considers to be due to the readiness with which the nervous masses (especially in animals) adapt themselves to

new and unnatural pressure. He observed a striking analogy between the effects of the division of these muscles, and those observed by M. Flourens and himself, in consequence of injuries of the cerebellum; and hence draws another evidence, that the former are due to the pressure and dragging of the medulla and pons, with which the crura of the cerebellum are connected.”—*Lancet*.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE INHALATION OF ETHER.

[By Richard Chambers, M.D., Physician to the Essex and Colchester Hospital.]

Colchester, }
April, 1847. }

A PERIOD of four months has elapsed since the inhalation of ether as a means of producing insensibility to pain, was brought under the notice of the profession in this country; and notwithstanding the repeated trials it has had, no decided opinion has yet been arrived at, as to its value as a therapeutical agent. Contrary to what generally obtains, in estimating the value of scientific discoveries, the occurrence of a few adverse cases has sufficed to counterbalance the favorable opinion which the safe result in innumerable instances ought naturally to have produced. But admitting that there have been some adverse cases, may not the result be dependent as much upon the mal-administration of the remedy as on any inherent noxious properties it may possess? Doubtless, ether is like a two-edged sword, but not more so than several other remedies in daily use.

As one of the few fatal cases that we are aware of occurred under my own observation in the Essex and Colchester Hospital, and as I am of opinion that it ought never to have been adverted to, to throw discredit upon the use of this important remedy, I feel it a duty I owe to the profession (before whom it has been so prominently brought), to state my opinion on the subject.

I refer my readers to the several medical journals of the last month for the particulars of the case, which have been so lucidly detailed by my colleague, Mr. Nunn; I may, however, be permitted to add, that the operation was well and ably performed.

After having inhaled the ether for eight minutes, the patient became fully under its influence, even to the extent of stertorous breathing, and the face and lips presented a livid hue; the nose-spring was then for a moment removed, but it was gently re-applied, and the stertorous breathing kept up. From the first inhalation to the commencement of

the operation, occupied a period of ten minutes, and the completion of the operation ten minutes more. During the first half (five minutes) of the period occupied by the operation, the patient was kept under the full influence of the ether, but during the remaining five minutes its use was somewhat relaxed. On the whole, then, we may say that the ether had been used for twenty minutes. The patient gradually became restored to consciousness, but at first he replied to questions, evidently without comprehending their meaning or his replies.

The operation was performed a little after two o'clock on Friday, and from that time till about the same hour on the following day, the patient continued in a quiet, passive state; but about this time, twenty-four hours after the operation, he was seized with a severe chill, upon which the very intelligent house-surgeon, Mr. Taylor, gave him two ounces of brandy diluted with water. He continued after this in a quiet dozing state, when he was visited by Mr. Nunn, who deemed it necessary, in consequence of the extreme prostration, to direct the free exhibition of stimulants. A consultation of the hospital staff was also requested for the next morning, at which we all met, about forty-four hours after the operation. It only remained for us to add our approval to, and recommend a continuance of, the treatment which was being pursued. The patient, notwithstanding, continued to sink, and died at five o'clock the same afternoon: I happened to be in the ward at the time. A post-mortem examination was made in sixty-seven hours after death. I transcribe from the published account the appearances observed:—

“Membranous congestion of the brain, but no effusion; brain firm; lungs permeable throughout—anteriorly exsanguineous, posteriorly engorged; heart flaccid, of a natural size, and nearly empty; left kidney pale, the right slightly congested; the bladder and the adjoining parts presented the usual aspects after an operation.”

I witnessed the examination of the brain and lungs; but having been called away, I did not see that of the other viscera, which, I doubt not, has been accurately described.

To the foregoing account of the examination, I wish to add, that the substance of the brain was paler than natural, indeed I might even say blanched.

Considerable stress has been laid upon the congested appearance of the membranes of the brain, and the engorgement of the posterior parts of the lungs. But when I consider the total absence, during the last hours of life, of any dyspnea, or other symptom indicative of cerebral congestion, I am compelled (which I do readily) to conclude that conges-

tion of either organ had nothing whatever to do with causing the fatal result. A heart so feeble that its sounds were only distinctly audible through the stethoscope, could not, and did not, propel much blood to the brain, and as a consequence of the imperfect flow of blood from the heart, the return of blood through the veins must naturally have been retarded; in addition to which, we must make considerable allowance for the influence exercised by post-mortem gravitation, aided by the fluidity of the blood, in producing the appearances revealed by the examination. And to the same causes do I solely attribute the pulmonary appearances. Indeed, the appearances were such as the symptoms during life would have led one to expect.

I must allude to some other circumstances in the case that may have exercised an injurious influence upon it. The man was of a spare and timid habit, and of indifferent constitutional powers, subadded to which, he had (not known till afterwards, and at all times a dangerous prognostic) a presentiment of death; nor must I omit to state, that some small vessels which were divided in the operation, bled rather freely—I should say to the extent of a pint. This, though not in itself of consequence, may, with the other circumstances, have interfered with reaction; and although I am inclined to attribute the death to the secondary depressing action of the ether, aided by the causes just mentioned, I contend that, on the closest examination of the case, there is nothing to be found in it that ought to militate against the proper use of the remedy. The same reasoning that would be applied to forbid the therapeutical use of ether, in consequence of the fatal result in this case, would likewise be applied to forbid the therapeutical use of opium, prussic acid, or any other powerful remedy which should happen to cause death, when given in an over quantity.

The fluidity of the blood which existed, may properly be attributed to the ether; not to any direct specific action exercised upon the blood, but indirectly by interfering with its supply of nervous influence. But nevertheless it does not follow that a moderate use of ether would produce a like effect.

The peculiarities observed in the action of ether when inhaled, depend, I think, upon the readiness with which it enters the circulation through the medium of the lungs, and the smallness of the quantity requisite to produce its effects, rendering the latter of only a temporary character. Upon the latter point its safety depends.

The effects of ether are exhibited upon the cerebral, spinal, and ganglionic systems; through the cerebral system, by inducing insensibility; through the spinal system, by

causing stertor, and in some cases strong convulsive action; and through the ganglionic, by depressing the heart's action. Its primary action is unquestionably stimulant; its secondary action depressing and narcotic; but the preponderance of ether is so much influenced by accidental or constitutional peculiarities, that it is not possible, *à priori*, to anticipate which may preponderate. Its employment is contra-indicated in individuals of full habit, or where there exists any tendency to cerebral or cardiac diseases. Its effects are but feebly exhibited upon the habitual drunkard, tending, I think, to prove that the action of ether is allied to that of ordinary alcoholic drinks, the difference depending upon the different modes by which admission is obtained into the circulation.

After insensibility occurs, the utmost caution ought to be observed, should it be necessary to keep the patient for any time under the continued influence of the remedy; because the insensibility is an evidence of a certain amount of cerebral congestion; and after this every portion that is inhaled favors the production of spinal or ganglionic symptoms, the result of which we can neither anticipate nor control.

In consequence of having read Mr. Nunn's account of the case, a writer (Mr. Beckingsale) in several of the journals condemned the stimulating treatment that had been adopted, and recommended the abstraction of blood. I think that, without injury to his modesty, he may have assumed that those in attendance were the most competent to decide upon the adoption of the most proper treatment. I allude to the matter more particularly, because it appears to me that his advice was carried out by the accidental hæmorrhage already alluded to, and from which I am quite sure that no benefit was derived.

Although there is a certain amount of congestion produced, it is so evanescent as not to call for a remedy (*sublata causa tollitur effectus*); for I consider that we are not justified in employing the remedy in individuals likely to suffer an amount of congestion that would demand, nor ought we in any case to carry the inhalation to the extent of justifying the adoption of blood-letting. From what I have seen of the subject, I would recommend the early adoption of stimulants, should not a proper amount of reaction set in; for my observation in cases of ague leads me to look upon venous congestion as an antecedent to a chill; and as I have already mentioned, I view the venous congestion here as a sequence to the depressed action of the heart.

I feel assured that the writer of the letter before alluded to, will be the first to regret its publication: but before dismissing the sub-

ject, I must protest, in the name of common sense, against an individual attempting to instruct others upon a subject, of which he confesses to have seen nothing, and (as it really would appear) knows less. Several other suggestions have been put forward with a degree of confidence they little deserve; indeed, some of them are of a character to induce me to believe that they were written under a forgetfulness that the fundamental principle of our profession is, TO SAVE LIFE.—*Lancet*.

MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION AT OXFORD.

SIR R. H. INGLIS took the chair; and after a brief introduction, delivered the following address—

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—EXTRACTS.

I begin with ASTRONOMY.—The progress of astronomy during the past year has been distinguished by a discovery the most remarkable, perhaps, ever made as the result of pure intellect exercised *before* observation,—and determining *without* observation the existence and force of a planet; which existence and which force were subsequently verified *by* observation. It had previously been considered as the great trial and triumph of Dynamical Science to determine the disturbances caused by the mutual action of “the stars in their courses,” even when their position and their orbits were fully known; but it has been reserved for these days to reverse the process, and to investigate from the discordance actually observed the existence and the place of the wondrous stranger which had been silently, since its creation, exerting this mysterious power. It has been reserved for these days to track the path and to measure the force which the great Creator had given to this hitherto unknown orb among the myriads of the air.

I will not presume to measure the claims of the two illustrious names of Leverrier and Adams: of him, who, in midnight workings and watchings, discovered the truth in our own country, and of the hardly happier philosopher who was permitted and enabled to be the first, after equal workings and watchings, to proclaim the great reality which his science had prepared and assured him to expect. I will trust myself with only two observations: the one my earnest hope that the rivalry not merely of the illustrious Leverrier and of my illustrious countryman Adams, but of the two great nations which they represent, France and England, respectively, may

always be confined to pursuits in which victory is without woe, and to studies which enlarge and elevate the mind, and which, if rightly directed, may produce alike glory to God and good to mankind: and the other, my equal hope, that for these (some of whom I trust may now hear me) who employ the same scientific training and the same laborious industry which marked the researches of Leverrier and Adams, there may still remain similar triumphs in the yet unpenetrated regions of space; and that—unlike the greater son of a great father—they may not have to mourn that there are no more worlds to be conquered.

It is a remarkable fact that the seeing of the planet Neptune was effected as suddenly at Berlin by means of one of the star-maps, which has proceeded from an association of astronomers, chiefly Germans; such maps forming in themselves a sufficient illustration of the value of such Associations as our own, by which the labor and the expense—too great, perhaps, for any individual—are supplied by the combined exertions of many kindred followers of science.

It is another result of the circulation of these star-maps, that a new visitor, a comet, can hardly be within the range of a telescope for a few hours without his presence being discovered and announced through Europe. Those comets which have been of larger apparent dimensions, or which have continued longer within view, have, in consequence, for more than 2,000 years been observed with more or less accuracy; their orbits have been calculated; and the return of some has been determined with a precision which in past ages excited the wonder of nations;—but now, improved maps of the heavens, and improved instruments by which the strangers who pass along those heavens are observed, carry knowledge where conjecture lately dared not to penetrate. It is not that more comets exist, as has sometimes been said, but more are observed.

An Englishman—a subject of this United Kingdom—cannot refer to the enlarged means of astronomical observation enjoyed by the present age, without some allusion to the noble Earl, Lord Rosse, one of the Vice Presidents of this day, who, himself educated amongst us here, in Oxford, has devoted large means and untiring labors to the completion of the most wonderful telescope which Science, Art, and wealth have ever yet combined to perfect; and which the Dean of Ely—a man worthy to praise the work—pronounced to be a rare combination of mechanical, chemical, and mathematical skill and knowledge. Its actual operations have been suspended by a cause not less honorable to Lord Rosse in another character than the

conception and early progress of his great instrument were to him as a man of science. They have been retarded, so far as he himself is concerned, by the more immediate and, I will say, higher duties which, as a magistrate, as a land-owner, and as a Christian gentleman, he owed, and has been paying, to his neighbors, his tenantry, and his country, during the late awful visitation which has afflicted Ireland. Yet perhaps my noble friend will permit me to say, that while we not only do not blame him—we even praise him cordially for having devoted his time, his mind, and his wealth to those claims which could not be postponed, since they affected the lives of those who, in God's providence, surrounded him—there were, and there are, others,—two, at least, in his own country, and one his most illustrious friend, Dr. Robinson (but I speak without any communication on the subject from that great observer and greater philosopher),—who might have carried on the series of observations which this wonderful telescope alone can effect, and might thus have secured for his own division of the empire the discovery of the planet Neptune.

The doctrine of the influence of the moon and of the sun on the tides was no sooner established, than it became eminently probable that an influence exerted so strongly upon a fluid so heavy as water, could not but have the lighter and all but imponderable fluid of air under its grasp. I speak not of the influence attributed to the moon in the popular language and belief of nations, ancient and modern,—of Western Europe and of Central Asia, in respect to disease; but of the direct and measurable influence of the moon and of the sun in respect to the air. It is now clear, as the result of the observations at St. Helena by my friend Col. Sabine, that, as on the waters, so on the atmosphere, there is a corresponding influence exerted by the same causes. There are tides in the air as in the sea; the extent is of course determinable only by the most careful observations with the most delicate instruments; since the minuteness of the effect, both in itself and in comparison with the disturbances which are occasioned in the equilibrium of the atmosphere from other causes, must always present great difficulty in the way of ascertaining the truth—and had, in fact, till Col. Sabine's researches, prevented any decisive testimony of the fact being obtained by direct observation. But the hourly observations of the barometer, made for some years past at the Meteorological and Magnetical Observatory at St. Helena, have now placed beyond a doubt the existence of a lunar atmospheric tide. It appears that in each day the barometer at St. Helena stands, on an average, four thousandths of an inch higher at the two periods when the

moon is on the meridian above or below the pole, than when she is six hours distant from the meridian on either side; the progression between this maximum and minimum being moreover continuous and uninterrupted:—thus furnishing a new element in the attainment of physical truth; and, to quote the expression of a distinguished foreigner now present, which he uttered in my own house, when the subject was mentioned, “We are thus making astronomical observations with the barometer”—that is, we are reasoning from the position of the mercury, in a barometer, which we can touch, as to the position of the heavenly bodies which, unseen by us, are influencing its visible fall and rise. “It is no exaggeration to say,”—and here I use the words of my friend, the Rev. Dr. Robinson,—“that we could even, if our satellite were incapable of reflecting light, have determined its existence, nay, more, have approximated to its eccentricity and period.”

The extensive and diversified field of physiology presents so many objects of nearly equal interest, as to make it difficult, in a rapid sketch like the present,—and above all for one like me,—to select those which may least unworthily occupy the attention of the Association.

In Physiology, the most remarkable of the discoveries, or rather improvements of previous discoveries, which the past year has seen, is perhaps that connected with the labors of the distinguished Tuscan philosopher, Matteucci; who, on several former occasions, has co-operated with this Association in the sections devoted to the advancement of the physical and physiological sciences. I refer, in this instance, to his experiments on the generation of electric currents by muscular contraction in the living body. The subject he has continued to pursue; and, by the happy combination of the rigorous methods of physical experiment with the ordinary course of physiological research, Prof. Matteucci has fully established the important fact of the existence of an electrical current—feeble, indeed, and such as could only be made manifest by his own delicate galvanoscope—between the deep and superficial parts of a muscle. Such electric currents pervade every muscle in every species of animal which has been the subject of experiment; and may, therefore, be inferred to be a general phenomenon of living bodies. Even after life has been extinguished by violence, these currents continue for a short time; but they cease more speedily in the muscles of the warm-blooded than in those of cold-blooded animals. The Association will find his own exposition of the action of the electric current, in his work, “*Leçons sur les Phénomènes Physiques des Corps Vivants*,” 1844.

The delicate experiments of Matteucci on the Torpedo, agree with those made by our own Faraday (whom I may call doubly our own in this place, where he is a Doctor of our University) upon the *Gymnotus electricus*, in proving that the shocks communicated by those fishes are due to electric currents generated by peculiar electric organs, which owe their most immediate and powerful stimulus to the action of the nerves.—In both species of fishes, the electricity generated by the action of their peculiar organized batteries—besides its benumbing and stunning effects on living animals,—renders the needle magnetic, decomposes chemical compounds, emits the spark, and, in short, exercises all the other known powers of the ordinary electricity developed in inorganic matter, or by the artificial apparatus of the laboratory.

ETHERIZATION, a kindred subject,—one to which deep and natural importance is now attached,—may not unfitly follow the mention of Prof. Matteucci's investigations.

It is the subject of the influence of the vapor of ether on the human frame—a discovery of the last year, and one the value of which in diminishing human pain, has been experienced in countless instances, in every variety of disease, and especially during the performance of trying and often agonizing operations. Several experiments on the tracts and nerve-roots appropriated respectively to the functions of sensation and volition, have been resumed and repeated in connexion with this new agency on the nervous system. Messrs. Flourens and Longet have shown that the sensational function at first affected, though temporarily, suspended under the operation of the vapor of ether, then the mental or cerebral powers, and finally, the motor and excito-motor forces are abrogated. It would seem that the stimulus of ether applied so largely or continuously as to produce that effect, is full of danger—and that weak constitutions are sometimes unable to rally and recover from it; but that when the influence is allowed to extend no further than to the suspension of sensation, the recovery is, as a general rule, complete. It is this remarkable property of ether which has led to its recent application with such success as may well lead us to thank God, who, in his providence, has directed the eminent physicians and surgeons amongst our brethren in the United States to make this discovery:—a discovery which will long place the name of Dr. Charles J. Jackson, its author, among the benefactors of our common nature.

At the same time, much careful observation on the *modus operandi* of this most singular agent, seems still requisite before a general, systematic, safe, and successful application of it can be established for the relief of suffering

humanity. So great, however, is the number of well-recorded instances of its having saved the patient from the pain of a surgical operation without any ill effect in reference to his subsequent recovery, as to make the subject of the influence of the vapor ether upon the nervous system, and the modification of that influence on different temperaments one eminently deserving the attention of the Physiological Section of the British Association.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

THE National Medical Convention, at Philadelphia, last week adjourned on Saturday, after a session of three days, to meet again in May, 1848, in the city of Baltimore. Previous to adjournment, the following resolution was proposed and adopted—

“*Resolved*, That this Convention do now resolve itself into the ‘American Medical Association.’”

An election was then gone into for officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen—

President—Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, of Pennsylvania.

Vice Presidents—Drs. J. Knight, Connecticut; A. H. Stephens, New York; Moultrie, South Carolina; Buchanan, Tennessee.

Secretaries—Drs. Stille and Dunbar, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Dr. J. Hays.

The discussions upon the various professional topics introduced during the session, were animated, able, and harmonious, so that the final action upon almost every question was unanimous, or nearly so. Measures were taken to secure a higher order of scholastic education as preliminary to the admission of students into our medical colleges, and the standard agreed upon is nearly equal to the requisitions for the degree of bachelor of arts in the academic department of any of our colleges. The elevation of the standard of qualifications for the doctorate was insisted upon, with recommendations of extending the lecture term in all medical colleges from four to six months, and a provision requiring the students to attend throughout the entire term, or forfeit credit for a full course; enlarging the curriculum of the college course; calling for seven years professors in each medical school; demanding that three months be required to be steadily employed in practical anatomy, and claiming clinical instruction to be included in each college course.

The large representation of the profession present from almost every part of the country,

pledged themselves to sustain these several improvements in medical education, and advise their students to attend the lectures only in such colleges as show a disposition to conform to the resolutions just adopted for elevating the standard of education.

An extended discussion took place on the proposition lately urged in various quarters, that there should be a separation of the licensing from the teaching power in medical schools, and that an independent board of examiners should be appointed in every state, by which the doctorate should be awarded, and license to practise physic and surgery exclusively conferred. The most pacific and conservative counsels prevailed even among those most zealous for reform, and this whole subject, after having been discussed in two candid and able reports of committees, was happily disposed of by reference to the appropriate standing committee, who are to deliberate thereon and submit a plan to the national society, in May next.

CEMENT IN DENTISTRY.

[Communicated to the New York Courier & Enquirer.]

GENTLEMEN—Having noticed considerable discussion in your paper, as to the good and bad qualities of Cement, as a filling for decayed teeth, and having been strongly urged by a large number of patients and others, to express my opinion in relation thereto, I beg leave through the medium of your journal to say, that it has been my uniform practice,

First, to fill all teeth which could be permanently preserved with gold.

Second, to fill teeth, the nerves of which have been destroyed, and teeth greatly decayed, with tin.

Third, to fill shells of teeth, and tender teeth, which would not bear the pressure of ordinary filling, with cement. This cement is composed of pure silver filings ground for a few seconds with a little quicksilver, and immediately forced into the tooth, where in a short time it becomes as hard as a rock, and is not acted upon by the secretions of the mouth. Its action is rather sedative, as is proved by the fact that aching teeth are often relieved by the filling. I beg further to observe that, I have thus been enabled to save many hundred valuable teeth. That I do not believe it can ever exert any injurious influence. That it is rapidly coming into use among the first dentists in the country, as a valuable adjunct in their practice; and I am convinced that those who condemn its occasional use, do so either from interested mo-

tives, or from a want of knowledge or experience as to the proper method of its preparation and use.

S. SPOONER, M.D.,
106 Liberty street, N. Y.

MAGNETISM OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM AND MAGNETIZING MEDICINE. RESEARCHES OF BARON VON REICHENBACH ON MAGNETISM.

[From The Popular Record of Modern Science, Edinburgh.]

WE have examples of magnetized medicines in our possession in which the magnetism imparted to them has remained in them many years.

"The adhesion of a living hand to a magnet is a fact unknown in physiology as in physics, and few have seen it: it, therefore, requires explanation. Madlle. N., being in catalepsy, insensible and motionless, but free from spasms, a horse-shoe magnet of twenty pounds power was brought near to her hand, when the hand attached itself so to the magnet, that whichever way the magnet was moved, the hand followed it as if it had been a bit of iron adhering to it. She remained insensible; but the attraction was so powerful, that when the magnet was removed in the direction of the feet, further than the arm could reach, she, still insensible, raised herself in bed, and with the hand followed the magnet as far as she possibly could, so that it looked as if she had been seized by the hand, and that member dragged towards the feet. If the magnet was still further removed, she let it go unwillingly, but remained fixed in her actual position. This was daily seen by the author between six and eight, P.M., when her attacks came on, in the presence of eight or ten persons, medical and scientific men.

"At other periods of the day, when she was quite conscious, the phenomena were the same. She described the sensation as an irresistible attraction, which she felt compelled, against her will, to obey. The sensation was agreeable, accompanied with a gentle cooling aura, or stream flowing down from the magnet to the hand, which felt as if tied and drawn with a thousand fine threads to the magnet. She was not acquainted with any similar sensation in ordinary life; it was indescribable, and included an infinitely refreshing and pleasurable sensation when the magnet was not too strong."

Similar results were obtained with Made-moiselle Reichel and Madlle. Sturmann, and the statement of the various modes in which the veracity of the patients and the accuracy of the experiments were tested, is such as to inspire the most unreserved confidence in the experimenter. Mr. Baumgartner, the distinguished natural philosopher, was one of those who, amongst others, tested in a very ingenious way the above phenomena.

With regard to magnetized water, Baron Von Reichenbach, although strongly prejudiced against this "mesmeric idea," was compelled to admit that a palpable effect was produced.

"He saw daily that his patient could easily distinguish a glass of water, along which a magnet, unknown to her, had been drawn, from any others; and this without failure or hesitation. He found it impossible to oppose a fact like this by arguments; but when he saw the same result in many other patients, he ceased to struggle against that which, whether he understood it or not, was obviously a fact. He then perceived that it was more rational to admit the fact, and to wait with patience for the explanation."

The experimenter then determined to see, whether bodies besides water could be magnetized, so as to produce similar effects. He passed the magnet not only over *all sorts of minerals and drugs*, but over discriminate objects, *and they all affected the patient more or less powerfully*. But although all were equally magnetized, the results were different, some substances producing a strong, and others only a slight impression. It was therefore clear, that the different results must have been caused by an inherent difference of power in the various kinds of matter, and he resolved to test if this difference would manifest itself, when the substances were applied in their natural condition. To his astonishment they still acted on the patient, and with a power often little inferior to that which they had when magnetized.

"Amongst the various substances tried (of which a well-arranged list is given), *distinct solitary crystals were found to act in the strongest manner*.

"In trying the effect of drawing the point of rock crystal, 7 inches long and 1 3-4 thick, from the wrist to the points of the fingers, and back, as in magnetizing, the author found that the sensation experienced by the patient was the same as with a magnetic needle or bar, nearly five inches long, one-sixth inch broad, and one-thirtieth inch thick, weighing nearly 180 grains, and supporting about three-quarters of an ounce. The patient felt an agreeable cool aura in both cases, when the crystal or magnet was drawn from the wrist to the point of the middle finger; if drawn in the opposite direction, the sensation

was disagreeable and appeared warm. A crystal, thrice the size of the first, produced, when drawn downwards, the same effect as a magnet, supporting two pounds of iron; and when drawn the opposite way, a spasmodic condition of the whole arm, lasting several minutes, and so violent that the experiment could not well be repeated."

The most singular experiment is that with a glass of water.

"If it be grasped from below by the fingers of one hand, and from above by those of the other, during a few minutes, it has now acquired to the sensitive, the taste, smell, and all other singular and surprising properties of the so-called magnetized water. 'Against this statement,' says the author, 'all those may cry out who have never investigated the matter, and to the number of whom I formerly belonged; but of the fact, all those who have submitted to the labor of investigation, and have seen the effects I allude to, can only speak with amazement.' 'This water, which is quite identical with that treated with the magnet or with the crystal, in all its essential properties, has, therefore, received from the fingers and hand an abundant charge of the peculiar force residing in them, and retains this charge for some time, and with some force. It was found that all substances whatever were capable of receiving this charge, which the sensitive patients invariably detected. The inevitable conclusion is, that the influence residing in the human hand may be collected in other bodies, in the same way, and the same extent, as the influence residing in crystals.'"

[For the Dissector.]

THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURE, HER DIVINE REVELATIONS, AND A VOICE TO MANKIND.

[By and through Andrew Jackson Davis, the "Poughkeepsie Seer" and Clairvoyant.]

It must now be confessed that we have something "new under the sun." We have "Divine Revelations" besides those which the world has been wont to distinguish by that appellation. These are "by and through Andrew Jackson Davis, the Poughkeepsie Seer and Clairvoyant." There is something very appropriate in *divine revelations* being made through the ignorant, as they were formerly made through illiterate fishermen; and the authority of those which are now "presented to the world," is *partly*, at least, based on the ignorance of this modern "seer." Not to waste words, we will at once confess

that the "boy" is *ignorant enough, too ignorant* for one of the age of 19; and that being the case, we see nothing *wonderful* in his revelations. Such nonsense from any person of ordinary intelligence and education, would indeed be astonishing, and we wonder what sort of minds they were who could swallow and prepare such absurdity for the press. See with what an "air of pomposity" this revelator looks down upon those who shall presume to criticise and call in question the truth of his revelations, or of what he calls the "Principles of Nature." "Man," says he, "who has now approached to some degree of knowledge, feels sustained by surrounding beings, who wonder at his indulgence. . . . He assumes a spirit of arrogance, and with an air of pomposity takes the stand of a *foolish critic*. . . . He will laugh at the appearances which the world manifests, and assume the ground which nothing but ignorance can prompt him to maintain—daring to sneer at the great laws which govern this and other worlds, when in reality he has not the capacity to comprehend the component parts of *one atom* that goes to compose the universe!" What wonderful stupidity, indeed, in the "foolish critic," not to be able to "comprehend the *component parts of one atom*!" No wonder that he should be so *ignorant* as to "complain of the *great laws* which *compose* the universe." (Page 16.) Here is an intimation of a new "*atomic theory*," and to make it still more ridiculous, the *emphasis* is put on the word *atom*, and the mark of exclamation at the end of the sentence.

This A. J. Davis, or perhaps we should say, Nature through him, throws Lord Bacon with his principles of *induction* entirely into the shade; for he says we must proceed first from the cause to the effect, and not the reverse. We cannot find out the cause by the effects, he says, for we must know the *principle* before we can know the effects at all. How then shall we know *what the cause* is, so that we may know the effect? you very simply ask. Why, go to the oracle for it, of course, and take it for *granted*. Listen now how he talks of this mode of reasoning from cause to effect. (Page 26.) "I will here indicate the order of reasoning and investigation to be pursued. First, we are to commence at the First Cause, and trace causes to their effects, until we reach the *human body*, which is an ultimate effect of the Great Cause. . . . And this process will be understood by the following familiar illustration: The germ, roots, body, branches, limbs, buds, blossoms, *beauty*. Or this: Water, steam, ether, *immaterial*. Or: Fall, winter, spring, and summer in its brightness and *beauty*." This is an illustration of reasoning from

cause to effect! The germ of a tree losing itself in the *quality*, or spiritual *idea* of *beauty*—water becoming first steam, then *ether*, and then IMMATERIAL—fall being the cause of winter, and of all the seasons in succession—these are indeed philosophical ideas beyond the ordinary comprehension, and man could not learn them except by a revelation.

To enforce the doctrine that the cause must first be admitted, he insists upon the position that “the *effect* cannot be relied on while the cause is hidden,” and illustrates thus, page 27: “Again: A man has a carious tooth: he tells you he experiences a severe pain; but you doubt his word and ask for proof. He points you to the tooth, which is the object tangible. But does the evidence of which your senses admit, convince you that he has a pain? The tooth is the external, the ultimate: the pain is the invisible, but reality.” So it seems that the *cause*, which he calls the “invisible,” the “reality,” is the *pain*, and that the *effect*, which he calls the “external,” and “ultimate,” is the *tooth*. The pain is the cause of the tooth, and the caries is no cause or evidence of the tooth-ache at all. And yet the language has a *sound* of logic, equal to that of Dr. Johnson’s famous syllogism, proving that “every cat has three tails.”

Much has been said of Davis’s wonderful knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, and kindred branches, among other things, in proof of his having knowledge infused into him without having gone through the labor of study. If names and technical phrases are evidence of medical or scientific knowledge, or of acquaintance with all languages, as is claimed for him, doubtless he surpasses in these respects many learned professors, who judged by the same rule can know but very little indeed. Poor, ignorant professors—here is something in Anatomy and Physiology for their edification, page 31: “Man possesses two coatings, which are classified as *serous* and *mucous surfaces*. The *serous* covers each organ, nerve, and fascia of the muscles, including the whole of their surfaces. The *mucous* surfaces constitute the inner of every organ, nerve, and *muscle*.” How the serous membranes can cover each “nerve and fascia of the muscles,” and the mucous membranes “constitute the inner of every nerve and *muscle*,” is difficult to comprehend; but it is Nature’s “*Divine revelation*,” and we must believe it. “The serous surfaces are susceptible of feeling, while the mucous surfaces are not”—and “the nerves of sensation terminate in the serous surfaces, while the nerves of motion terminate in the mucous surfaces”—so says A. J. Davis. How did he get his medical knowledge? It would be an imputation to say that he got it from the mind of his magnetizer, the doctor, and a still worse

imputation to say that he received it from the “*Great Focus*,” by which he means Divinity.

But this oracle of the temple of science is also a *Psychologist*. The “*reflections*” which objects “cast upon the mind,” he tells us, “are *ideas*,” and vibration of sound, he says, “undulates the portion of the mind with which it comes in contact,” and “this vibration is the *idea*.” The *mind* being “*impressed*” by *reflections*, and *undulated* by *vibrations*, and the reflections and vibrations being themselves *ideas*, the mind must be *material*, and this is precisely what he would have us believe. He speaks of water becoming so *evaporated* as to be “*immaterial*,” and this, if any, is the sort of *immateriality* which he attributes to the soul. He says plainly that “the mind” is “an ultimate of organization,” page 39; and “all ultimates, to me, are still *matter*,” page 47. In this he “out-Herods Herod.” The doctrine of the materialist that “the mind is a function of the brain,” is surpassed by the doctrine that matter is converted into mind, which is what our philosopher calls a “*metamorphosis*.” When ponderable substances are so sublimated as to become invisible, this “*Poughkeepsie seer*” perceives that their atoms are destroyed, and that they become “*unparticled matter*,” which of course could have no form nor size, and therefore be no *substance*. This *annihilated*, this “*unparticled matter*,” this *nothing*, is what Davis calls the *mind* of man. “The natural senses,” says he, page 46, “are cognisant of corporeal and formal investiture; but when things pass into their various progressive conditions, they are lost sight of. Like the *water*—which, while remaining as such, is perceived by the senses; but, when it passes into steam, air, and the luminous ether, becomes rare and refined—the natural mind and senses lose the perception of its existence, and apply to it, as to all unparticled matter, the appellation of *spirit*, for the want of a better term to define its condition. To me, this all is known as matter become rare and unparticled—as the *ultimate* of matter, to which is applied the word *spirit*.” Immediately after this, he speaks of the mind being a “collection of *particles* or *substances*”—of *some kind*, at least—saying that the *mind* cannot have an “*absolute knowledge*” of “its own continuance and progression,” but only a *belief*. “For no collection of particles or substances of any kind,” says he, “possesses the power of self-analysis.” Is it possible that the persons who transcribed, assisted, and witnessed the delivery of these *revelations*, could thus have assented to the materialist’s creed in its most irrational form! “It is the law of *Matter*,” says the lecturer, page 50, “to produce its ultimate, *Mind*. It is the law of mind to produce its corresponding principle,

spirit." Which is the greater, the cause or the effect? A. J. Davis's body or his mind? His "mind is the ultimatum of his organization," and his Psychology is the ultimatum of his scientific knowledge. These are a thousandth part of the errors and absurdities contained in the first 50 of about 800 pages of these "Divine Revelations." There is undoubtedly something remarkably "*precocious*" in this lad of 19, though there is no necessity for claiming for him extraordinary ignorance and lack of education. To us there is something extremely ludicrous in such a lecturer, such lectures, and such an audience, that makes us think of Goldsmith's "Country School Master," and his auditors. He,

"With words of learned length, and thundering sound,

Amazed the listening rustics ranged around;
And as they gazed, the more the wonder grew,
How one small head could carry all he knew."

R.

[For the Dissector.]

REMEDIAL INFLUENCE OF ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Dissector :

DEAR SIR—In an early number of the Dissector, you copied an article, written by Rev. Mr. Beecher, detailing the evidences of remarkable clairvoyance of William Henry Child, and of the curative influence of Animal Magnetism in his case. He was a lad, ten years old, the son of Rev. Eber Child, Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y. He had been afflicted for a long time with exceedingly bad fits. For a week together, he often had fits most of the time. They were first induced, I believe, by some local injury in one of his legs. When first magnetized by Rev. Mr. Beecher, he became highly clairvoyant. He had become very much reduced by his fits, and was easily magnetized. Being asked what they should do for his fits, he replied, that should they magnetize him just as the fits were coming on, it would prevent them. This course was pursued by some members of the family, and with complete success. His fits were entirely broken up; and his health rapidly improved, until he became so strong that the family were no longer able to magnetize him.

I called at his father's residence in April, 1843, and having heard of his remarkable powers of clairvoyance, I proposed to mag-

netize him, to which he consented. In five minutes he was in sound magnetic sleep. His powers of clairvoyance were truly astonishing; which I tested in several ways; but especially in the examination of Mrs. G——, a lady of my acquaintance, who was in a diseased state, and at her own residence six miles distant. Her case was described with very great accuracy. The detail of this examination would occupy too much space in this communication; it will be deferred for the present; but I will endeavor to furnish it at as early a period as my pressing duties in attending to a sick family, and to parochial labors, will permit.

Some time in July, 1843, his father called on me and stated that though his son had no fits, still he was not perfectly well; and that he wished me to take him into my family and magnetize him for his health. He came by my consent. His fits were cured; but he still suffered severely from incubus and palpitation. He could not walk a quarter of a mile without inducing violent palpitation; and his sleep and rest were seriously disturbed by night-mare. Under the magnetic treatment he improved rapidly, and in three or four weeks was quite well, and walked, one day, about seven miles, with very little fatigue.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.

He was often afflicted with bleeding from the nose; and was also cured of this by magnetism. When somniscient, he directed me how to magnetize him; also to place my finger on a particular spot in his head, where he said a vein was uncapped, which was the cause of his bleeding.

HEALING OF A WOUND.

While with me, he cut one of his fingers badly, with a wood-saw. It was bound up with a dry bandage, and left magnetized, when he was awakened from magnetic sleep. And though the wound was bad, and had been torn open, so that it could not heal by the first intention, still he could use it without inconvenience, at once, pressing against the wound; and in a few days it was perfectly healed, with no other appliance than animal magnetism.

He remained with me about seven weeks, and left with health unusually good.

SECOND CASE.

Mrs. E. F., of Mumfordsville, Monroe Co., N. Y., was a member of my congregation, while I resided in that place, in 1842 and 1843. During March, 1843, she was se-

verely afflicted with Ophthalmia of her right eye. She had been treated some years before, for the same disease, in the Eye Infirmary, in New York; and for a long time wore a silver tube in the Lachrymal Duct.

The recurrence of this affection was apparently induced by a portion of calomel, ordered by her family physician, as she was rather ill. She found no relief from any remedial appliance used; and when brought into a state of insufferable anguish from extreme nervous irritation, she sent to me, requesting me to make the effort to relieve her by animal magnetism. I found her in great anguish,—tossing in agony upon her bed. She had had no rest for two or three days and nights; and was truly a great sufferer. She had disbelieved in animal magnetism; and was induced to send for me, by extreme suffering, from which she could find no relief.

The first application was made by placing the hand on the organ of Firmness,—willing a quiet state of the nervous system. This was affected in about five minutes; when she became entirely calm and quiet. I then made passes, magnetizing the diseased eye. The Lachrymal Duct was closed up; and there was a lump in the inner corner of the eye, about the size of a small flattened pea. In about ten minutes more, her eye was entirely free from anguish; and the inflammation much abated. She rested well that night; and subsequently, I believe, she was magnetized once or twice more. In a few days her eye was almost well; when her physician again called to see her, and gave her another portion of calomel to cleanse her stomach. Soon after taking this, her eye became inflamed again, and was as bad as when I was first called to see her. I magnetized it daily for a week, and it was nearly well. She went out on a visit April 10th; the air was cold and damp. She took cold, and was again visited with all the afflictive symptoms in the diseased eye.

I again called to see her, but being unable to stay long enough to magnetize her fully,—I magnetized a piece of money, and gave her directions to magnetize herself with the money. She soon reduced the inflammation by holding the money in one hand, looking at it, and making passes with the other, at the same time *willing* the effect, as she would do, if magnetizing another person. In a few days she completed the cure, and became quite

well by her own efforts, without my presence.

Your very much obliged friend,

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Lyme, Hamburg, June 30, 1847.

[[For the Dissector.]

DIRECTING CLAIRVOYANTS TO DISTANT PATIENTS.

DR. SHERWOOD:—As Clairvoyants are often greatly fatigued by tedious journeys to find far-distant patients, and sometimes even shrink from the toil; it is an object, as you have suggested, to relieve them, especially as they will be better able to examine the patients to whom they are sent. And as I have practised on a plan more simple than any suggested in your Manual—ninth edition, page 151—it is here suggested for the benefit of yourself and others.

When you put a person into the somniscient state for the express purpose of examining a distant patient, you have only to tell him your object; and will him to be present with the patient when he becomes clairvoyant; or if already in the somniscient state, will your clairvoyant to be at the residence and in the presence of your distant patient.

In this way there will be no weariness experienced in finding the residence or distinguishing the person of your patient. It will be done with perfect ease and exactness; and equally so, even if you are entirely unacquainted with your patient, or the particular house in which he resides.

Your much obliged friend,

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

I noticed some typographical errors in my communication on the Polarity of the Human Hand. Near the close is an important mistake, as follows: "In magnetizing for diseases of the (internal) organs, the *right* hand should generally be placed on the spine opposite the organ diseased," &c. It should read: "The *left* hand should generally be placed over on the spine, opposite the organ diseased, and the right hand over the place where the pain is felt."

S. G.

THE DISSECTOR.

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1847.

Davis's Revelations.

The Principles of Nature, Her Divine Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind. By and through ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the Poughkeepsie Seer and Clairvoyant. New York: J. S. Redfield. Clinton Hall. 1847. 800 pp. 782.

NOTES of preparation have often been sounded during the last two years, of the advent of these revelations, and they have at last appeared.

The book gives first an account of the manner in which it was composed from Davis's lectures, by his amanuensis William Fishbough, and then a miraculous account of the selection of witnesses to hear the revelations, whom Davis addresses in the following language: "Being thus situated, surrounded by witnesses earnest, desirous, and qualified to receive the truth; a scribe spiritually absorbed in the things related; and a manipulator to govern the action in delivering these things, I have been *impressed* without obstruction, to present these disclosures.

"Such, brethren, were the *external* means by and through which this book has made its appearance. Your duty is to *search*; and after searching, ask nature and your own *superior judgments* how much practical truth there is herein revealed. In doing this, you will display the dignity of your natures, perform your highest duty, receive the most unbounded interior approbation, and obtain Mental Happiness!"

It will be observed that Davis says he has been *impressed* to present these disclosures, and he often repeats these expressions; and the question arises at once: From what source did he receive his impressions? He answers this question in the following paragraph, pp. 43-4: "The free unshackled *spirit*, then, should be considered as the essential principle belonging to the organization, that with one sympathetic chain, encircling all *spheres* of this existence, can receive *impressions* instantaneously of all

things desired, and with its *spiritual* senses, communicate with *spiritual* substances.* And as all these must be in a *sphere* necessarily attached to *this* (or first) *sphere*, it is *there* that I receive my *impressions*. I do not receive these from the Great Supreme Mind, but from this *second sphere*, focus, or medium, which legitimately belongs to *this globe alone*. When you ask me a question, I am then existing in the medium or *sphere* of the body (his spirit is); but investigating and finding the answer, I pass to the (second) sphere (his spirit does), where I can associate with truth and reality," or with the spirits of the second sphere, or of second persons."

This is precisely the manner in which other persons in the magnetic state obtain information on any subject whenever they find it difficult to obtain it in any other manner; for there is nothing so easy for a person in this state as to read the minds of other persons.

They will not only copy with great facility from the minds of other persons, but they will copy from books much faster than they can read it in their natural state, and they will often copy whole pages nearly verbatim from books they never read in their natural state. Some of these persons have been induced to make speeches and deliver lectures in the magnetic state on various subjects like Davis, and some of these have been distinguished for delivering very superior lectures, and often those that were equally luminous on the opposite sides of the same subjects, whether of history, religion, philosophy, or politics. They also often, in delivering these lectures, mix up with or add to the information obtained from second persons their own opinions, and then attempt to pass them off for knowledge obtained from a higher source; and finally, there are those who, in the magnetic state, are not only much better speakers in that state, but are much greater liars than they are in the natural state.

It should be observed here that Davis, after having nearly exhausted his powers of circumlocution in delivering himself of the idea that he received his *impressions* from the *second sphere*, which belongs to *this globe alone*,

* He constantly confounds *spirit* with *matter*.

and *not* from the Great Supreme Mind, was *impressed* by one of his auditors that he had acknowledged too much—that it was understood to be no great affair for a person in the magnetic state to read the minds of other persons, and then people did not care about the minds of other persons,—they wanted information from a higher source, when Davis was immediately *impressed* with the necessity of contradicting what he had before said in regard to the source from which he received his impressions, and he does so in the very next paragraph, and in the following words:—

“It is impossible by *words*, to convey a full and adequate conception of the manner in which I arrive at truth. I can only employ such words as convey all the idea that words *can* convey, of this process. *My information is not derived from any persons that exist in the sphere into which my mind enters, but it is the result of a law of truth, emanating from the Great Positive Mind.*” Now this last expression, or Great Positive Mind, Davis often uses as synonymous with Great Supreme Mind, as he does in this case.

There are many other glaring contradictions in the work; and besides, many of the statements and theories in it are glaring absurdities that are contradicted by the plainest and well ascertained facts. Mythology is also often hashed up in the work, with realities, in the most delectable manner.

The work is divided into three parts, as follows:

Part I.—The Key. Part II.—The Revelation. Part III.—The Application. We have given a few examples of the KEY, and we will now give an example of the REVELATION. “IN THE BEGINNING, the Universe—cœlum was one boundless, undefinable, and unimaginable ocean of LIQUID FIRE! The most vigorous and ambitious imagination is not capable of forming an adequate conception of the height, and depth, and length, and breadth thereof. There was one vast expanse of liquid substance. It was without bounds—inconceivable—and with qualities and essences incomprehensible. This was the original condition of MATTER. It was without forms; for it was but one form. It had no motions; but it was an eternity of Motion. It was without parts, for it was a

Whole. Particles did not exist; but the Whole was as *one* particle. There were not Suns, but it was one Eternal Sun. It had no beginning, and it was without end. It had not length; for it was a Vortex of one Eternity. It had not circles; for it was one infinite Circle. It had not disconnected power; but it was the very essence of all Power. Its inconceivable magnitude and constitution were such as not to develop forces, but Omnipotent Power,” page 121.

The whole of the above paragraph is so glaringly and positively absurd as to prevent it from obtaining credence in the weakest minds, and does not require further remark.

Origin of the law of gravitation.—After a long and tedious story, we come to the origin of the law of gravitation. “The *infinite* mass of Matter developed heat and light by virtue of inherent fire. And Power being *positive*, developed a *negative*, or the eternal law of gravitation. Thus Motion was eternally established in and throughout the vast material composition.”

“The extension of the atmosphere from the Great Body was likewise *infinite*. And the Great Centre or Sun constantly gave off heat and light, each of which was a development of Matter, thrown off by its repelling power.”

So it seems after all, the *infinite* mass of Matter—of liquid fire which filled *infinite* space, was nothing more than a Sun, whose atmosphere extended through *infinite* space. How ridiculous!

“Thus an incomprehensible and incalculable number of Centres or Suns were produced by the development of heat and light, and their gradual condensation. And from these were created systems of planets, each of which revolved around its controlling centre, according to the development of the circular and *spiral* motions, and the influences of attraction and repulsion, or the laws of centripetal and centrifugal forces,” page 128–9.

We have now seen how the Suns and planets were formed, and put in motion, according to these revelations, and we may proceed to the revelations on other subjects.

“The condition of the earth at the period now under examination, is again very different from what it was at any previous period.

The many vicissitudes of the seasons were numerous and *extreme, rendered so by the influence of the lines of variation and no variation upon the fluid and ethereal elements,*" page 296. Every schoolboy knows better.

"The dissimilarity of the temperature of the poles at different times is owing to the varying conditions of an existing element in its lower and higher degrees of development, which, though it is not generated by foreign bodies, is assisted by them to sustain a connexion with the whole envelope of the earth from the lower to the higher state of the atmosphere." He is entirely mistaken, and knows nothing on this subject. "The north has been considered as the location of the magnetic pole, evolving incessantly attractive, electric fluid, which determines the direction of the magnetic needle. In the torrid portions of the earth, the particles thrown from the sun (which, when decomposed, produce light) act upon the water and atmosphere, which action results in a constant sublimation and development of heat, or the magnetic medium. It is here termed magnetic for *distinction*; but properly it is the unfolded heat contained in the previously-cold medium. *The imperceptible rushing of this current towards the north determines the direction of the magnetic needle.*

"There are likewise three distinct fluids crossing the earth from the south to the north, and from the north to the south, by a mutual exchange of elements from the poles. There is also an intersecting fluid that crosses each of the others; and this has been termed the dia-magnetic fluid. The former fluids are in relations of equality to each other. Their termination at the north is the nucleus of the magnetic pole. The direction of these fluids establishes the lines of no variation. The motion of their attending fluids determines the lines of variation. These lines revolve from east to west half-way round the earth while the sun is passing through one of the signs of the zodiac," page 288-9.

Now observations have shown that the location of the magnetic poles determines the direction of the magnetic needle, and in the clearest and most satisfactory manner. Observations have shown, too, that the *lines of no variation* is a great magnetic circle connecting the magnetic poles in the most direct

and strongest manner, and corresponding with magnetic axes between the magnetic poles of iron or steel magnets. Observations have also shown that the magnetic poles and *lines of no variation* perform a revolution around the earth from east to west in 666 years, and in the clearest and most satisfactory manner; yet we are told in these revelations that these lines revolve *half-way* round the earth while the sun is passing through one of the signs of the zodiac, or in 2133 years.

It would be very difficult to find anywhere so much profound ignorance in so small a space as that quoted in the above paragraphs. Davis knew nothing about the subjects of these paragraphs; nothing about the formation of suns or planets; nothing about the cause of the direction of the magnetic needle; nothing about the cause of a dissimilarity of temperature at the poles in different periods—nothing about the magnetic poles, lines of no variation, or their time of revolution, and these revelations are consequently humbugs.

It is now a well established fact that the Tides are produced by the action of the sun and moon, but Davis's revelations say, "That this cannot be true; for *attraction* is not an established principle, especially beyond the *atmosphere of any body or substance,*" page 244.

There is displayed here the most consummate ignorance of the cause of the tides, and of the laws of motion; and yet this revelator has the ridiculous vanity to tell us that "minds properly constituted and directed will repose entire confidence in these immutable teachings of Nature, of the Universe, of the Divine Mind," page 392.

Davis adopts the Plutonic theory in the creation of suns and planets, and the theory of the Vestiges of Creation in the creation of man, as will be seen in the following paragraph:

"The germ of man has thus been discovered in the lower forms of the animal kingdom, and traced through all of its progressive stages of development, rising from the lower degrees through the great body of the animal creation, with its many and diversified branches and their modifications, up to the blooming perfection of the living tree, whose

fruit is the organization of man," page 328.

On the subject of religion, Davis adopts Tom Paine as his model, and often refers to Swedenborg as a co-worker in new revelations, and says :-

"I am also *impressed* to recognise the important revelations made by and through Emanuel Swedenborg, the Swedish philosopher and psychologist," page 587.

In the third part of the work on association and the re-organization of society, he takes Fourier as his model, and says :

"Hear ye not, when a noble and expansive mind, like that of Charles Fourier, demonstrates the interior truth, even to your *senses*, that the world of mankind is composed of the requisite notes to play a perfect tune of peace and harmony.

"Concerning this very noble personage, and his philosophy, more will hereafter be related, especially when the principles of his microcosmogony make their appearance prominently in the third part, or application of this work," page 586.

Davis commences the third and last part of the work, called "A Voice to Mankind," with an attempt to array the working against the other classes of society, as will be seen in the following paragraph :

"The Human Race is composed of three distinct parts, classes, or societies. The poor, ignorant, enslaved, oppressed, and working classes, constitute the lower stratum of society. The semi-wealthy, learned, enslavers, oppressors, and dictating classes, form the second or transition stratum ; and the rich, intelligent, enslaving, oppressing, and idle classes, form the third stratum, and serve to complete the body of mankind," page 679.

Having now given a concise view of the three different parts of this work, we should observe here that there is *no clairvoyance* in it from the beginning to the end, and that this fact was, and is well known to Davis, Fishbough and company, and the fact that he was not a *seer*, or *clairvoyant*, as is pretended, was not only well known to that company, as will be seen, but it was known to other persons. An attempt was consequently made to avoid this important point in the following ingenious manner.

"The expression 'I see,' which I frequently use in familiar conversation during examinations of various descriptions, would, *literally* understood, convey a *wrong* impression. *If I should use any other term you would not understand its signification.* This expression naturally conveys the idea of *vision*—of an optical knowledge of a foreign substance. In reality the expression simply conveys the idea of *knowing* by a peculiar process ; for the knowledge of a foreign substance is obtained through the imperceptible reflection which the substance casts upon the retina. So it is knowledge, *sight* being simply a process to convey inward the existence of the outer. Hence if the expression 'I know,' were ordinarily used (which would be correct), I would use the same to give the impression of what I know, independently of optical or other processes of rudimental perception. Therefore, 'I see,' means simply 'I know,' " page 52.

Davis thus labors to have it believed that *clairvoyants* do not see *literally*, but "*know*" from *impressions* only as he does. Such labors are, however, perfectly futile, for it is not only well known to thousands of persons who have been in the daily habit of investigating this subject, that *clairvoyants* do see *literally* as in the natural state, but it is equally well known that little or no dependence can be placed on the *stories* of those who do not see literally in the magnetic state, but have impressions only, and are not therefore *clairvoyants*, but mere impressionists.

La Roy Sunderland Again.

WE published Mr. Sunderland's theory of Mesmerism in the January number of this Journal at his request, and we also reviewed it in the same number in the most mild and tender manner, notwithstanding the bare pretensions and glaring absurdities by which it was everywhere distinguished. Mr. S. does not, however, appreciate in a meek and becoming manner our forbearance, but pours out from the Wooster Medical Journal vials of wrath upon us to appease his private griefs.

THE PRETENDED REVELATIONS OF
CLAIRVOYANT DAVIS.*

[From the New York True Sun.]

ONE William Fishbough and a Dr. S. S. Lyon, have issued to the world a book which they claim to be the record of a divine revelation from the spiritual world—which is equivalent to a revelation from God—and made through the medium of a boy named Davis, while in a real or pretended abnormal or preternatural state that is termed clairvoyance. The history of the book is briefly this:—Some four years ago a mesmerizer lectured in Poughkeepsie, and amongst his converts was a certain tailor named Levingston, who discovered in himself a most wonderful mesmeric power. Among the acquaintances of Levingston was this Davis, a shoe-maker's apprentice, about 17 years of age, and utterly illiterate, on whom the former exercised his art. It was soon found that the young cordwainer was in an extraordinary degree susceptible of the mesmeric influence, and after about three months of practice, the sewer of cloth and the sewer of leather abandoned their trades, and set up the business of prescribing for the sick—Levingston operating as the mesmerizer, and Davis in the clairvoyant state *diagnosing* the disease and prescribing the remedies. These practitioners of course took to peripatetics, and at Bridgeport, Ct., Davis became acquainted with Dr. S. S. Lyon, and, at this place or elsewhere, also with the immortal William Fishbough. A bargain was struck up (Davis all the while in the clairvoyant state) between the three: Dr. Lyon was to act as the mesmerizer of Davis, who, being put into the clairvoyant state, was to enter the spiritual world and bring back to the natural revelations in science, morals, and religion, while the modest but immortal William Fishbough was to act as the scribe or reporter, recording the words as they fell from the oracular lips of the shoe-maker's apprentice. In the meantime in conjunction with Dr. Lyon (who it seems had *cut out* the tailor), Davis was to continue the clairvoyant practice of medicine in order to obtain for this trinity of revealers grub and garments, without which even the spiritual explorer himself could not sustain his mission. To facilitate this design, the city of New York was selected as the scene of operations, and here, accordingly, for 18 months, terminating last April, have the three co-workers been engaged (aside from the doctoring business) in uttering, writing, and printing the "astounding revelations" which have

now been published in the book to which we have referred.

The subject of mesmerism has of late years attracted a good deal of attention, and some of the extraordinary phenomena it claims to have presented, have found many intelligent believers. It is but natural, therefore, that this work, claiming to be the record of impressions received by the mind in a mesmeric state—which impressions also are claimed to have come from the spiritual world, or from heaven, or from God—should be regarded as worthy of examination by all believers in mesmerism. Prof. Bush, a man of Hebrew and Oriental lore, whose mind, never well balanced, has now been completely upset by religious excitements, has also given to the pretensions of Davis's associates, a notoriety and consequence they could not otherwise have received. The claims which he has asserted for Davis, leave but little doubt that his credulous mind has been grossly imposed on. To cap the climax of notoriety, comes the self-constituted champion of anti-innovators—the famous "T. L."—who, with more bigotry than brains, maintains that, if this work have not been produced by human imposture, then was Davis directly inspired by the devil to reveal to the earth the Bible of Hell in opposition to the truths of science and philosophy, and of the revealed Word of God.

We have examined this work of Fishbough, which he calls the "Revelations of Davis," and have been "astonished," yea, even "astounded;" not, however, at its "marvellous revelations," or "the ponderousness of its science," but at its wish-washiness, its insipidities, sometimes at its utter fatuity, and sometimes at its numerous school-boy truisms. We have seen but few things in the book we would decidedly call falsehoods or undoubted errors, and they have excited in us no surprise, for they are to be found in all scientific and philosophic works—good, bad, and indifferent. Speculations about Fourierism, the inhabitants of Saturn, the heavenly bodies, laws of nature, the animal kingdom, Swedenborgianism, etc., are simply fanciful or absurd (chiefly the latter), and one cannot, we think, properly predicate of them either truth or falsehood. The book contains an attack on all revealed religion (that is Davis's or Fishbough's alone excepted), and especially on the Christian religion. The miracles of Christ and his apostles are denied, and many silly attempts are made to ridicule passages in the New Testament, and indeed to ridicule the whole Bible. As a specimen of this clairvoyant-wit, we will mention that of Fishbough's calling the Holy Bible "*excellent soft bark.*" We see nothing specially alarming in the fact that this book is an infidel work. It but re-

* Revelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Poughkeepsie Clairvoyant. For sale by W. H. Graham.

iterates the stale attacks on Christianity that are now afloat in forty thousand books. There is nothing new in this infidel philosophy. Any ordinary compiler, without the incumbrance of thinking powers to lead him aside from his task, might have collected the same infidel dogmas, and woven them into the tissue of technical formulas. He would have to rely somewhat on recent writers, such as Benjamin Constant, De Wette, the Swedenborgians, the author of "*Vestiges of Creation*," &c., as well as Kneeland and Tom Paine. Some of the speculations in regard to physical phenomena are absolutely new, and we have something that is really news from the inhabitants of Saturn. But what then? One might, without the aid of Davis's sojourns in the spiritual world, bring forward a new theory of the moon's inhabitants. Suppose that we should maintain that the lunatics carried their heads in their mouths instead of under their shoulders as has been heretofore supposed by some. Such a supposition might also be received as an "astounding revelation." The greatest marvel to us is that the spirit of Davis should, from its journeyings to another world, bring back so many platitudes, fatuities, undeniable and more than common-place truisms, most of which even idiots would perceive and utter. We aver that much of the book is true, and we doubt whether any other than a small school-boy mind could write so many truths, or rather truisms within the same space. As a specimen of the greater part of this work, we give one passage, the first in the book, which passage, at least, could not have been brought from the spiritual world by Davis, as it appears to have been plagiarized from the first English composition written many years ago by a small boy in a district school in Connecticut. The following is Fishbough's plagiarized passage:—

"Reason is a principle belonging to man alone. The office of the mind is to investigate, search, and explore the principles of Nature, and trace physical manifestations in their many and varied ramifications. Thought, in its proper nature, is uncontrolled, unlimited. It is free to investigate, and to rise into lofty aspirations.

"The mind cannot be chained! It will leave its resting place, and explore the fields of science, and not satisfied with the investigation of terrestrial things, it has soared to the heavens and counted the stars."

The following is the original from which the above seems to have been paraphrased into philosophic technicalities:

"Man has got a reason or soul, but brutes have not got any reason. The mind of man thinks and studies, and knows all about nature and everything else. His thoughts run

all over creation and nobody can stop them. You can't fetter the mind as you do a horse, or chain it up to a post. It will mow down all the meadows of science, and climb up to the moon and way beyond and go to counting the stars."

If we should translate the whole of this work into every day language, and publish it as the reflections of some ordinary man, we believe it would be regarded as a very harmless and very stupid book by the very few who would give it any attention whatever.

But whatever may be the character of the contents of the book, still the following inquiry must be satisfied. Was the book dictated by Davis while his mind was in an abnormal state, termed clairvoyance? or is such a claim for its origin founded in fraud and injustice? Mr. Fishbough asserts that Davis, while in the clairvoyant state, selected three witnesses to attest the delivery of his lectures, as they are termed, and that others also witnessed their delivery. Yet, by some strange oversight, not one of the witnesses—by affidavit, or even by a single note or word, appears in connexion with the book, to test its genuineness, with the exception of an extract from the manuscript of a man now dead; we have no assurance but the word of Fishbough, that Davis, with collusion or deceit, ever delivered these lectures. Mr. Fishbough claims, however, to possess the attestation of these witnesses in manuscript. It is acknowledged by Mr. Fishbough that the language of the book is his own, that Davis used bad English, and incoherent language; consequently he did but deliver the substance of the lectures attributed to him.

But admit the doctrines of mesmerism, and that Davis, in a clairvoyant state, did utter from his lips substantially the contents of this book, while Fishbough took down his words, and dressed up the ideas in their present arrangement and style. Even then, by the acknowledged philosophy of mesmerism, still the pretence that Davis uttered a divine revelation from the "interior," or "spiritual" world—that is, from God—is an imposture.

There is much evidence—and evidence, too, which many educated and truly philosophic minds have acknowledged as convincing—that persons can be put into an abnormal state, sometimes termed the "mesmeric sleep," and that persons in this condition are insensible to pain. There is also evidence that some patients in a certain degree of this mesmeric state have the power of clairvoyance.

All the proofs we have to show the power of clairvoyance go to establish the doctrine that the clairvoyant can only utter more fully his own thoughts, and also utter the thoughts and ideas of persons with whom he is put in

a sympathetic or mesmeric connexion. There is no evidence of any other clairvoyant power than this, and intelligent mesmerists have claimed no other. This doctrine will explain the origin of the lectures, admitting Davis to have delivered them. He was put in connexion with others, chiefly Fishbough, who in reality dictated the lectures through the medium of the clairvoyant state of Davis's mind. But Prof. Bush says there are doctrines of Swedenborg in the lectures which neither Davis nor his immediate associates could have previously read, and offers a reward of \$500 to any one who will prove the contrary. Prof. Bush does not understand this matter. Dr. Lyon, the mesmerizer, put Davis in connexion with Prof. Bush, or some other Swedenborgian, and thus obtained what Fishbough did not know. We have no doubt that the book from beginning to end is substantially Fishbough's, and (if there be truth in clairvoyance), though he may have produced it through the medium of the clairvoyant mind of Davis, yet he might have written it as well without, as with, this mesmeric aid. The only advantage in employing the clairvoyance of Davis, seems to have been, the enabling the authors of the work to practise the imposture of a claim to have made, through the medium of this ignorant boy, "divine revelations" from the "spiritual world."

DR. G. SCHMID'S HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT WITH UNDILUTED MEDICINES.*

[From the British Journal of Homœopathy, July, 1847.]

[THERE are few questions of greater interest to the Homœopathic practitioner than that of posology, or the proper doses to be administered in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases; and none, we may say, in which there exists greater discrepancy of opinion among the disciples of Hahnemann;—for it offers free scope for every variety of opinion, there being two posological extremes, a happy medium, and eclecticism without number. In fact, we may almost say, there are as many opinions as there are practitioners, and each is prepared to prove the superiority of his own by an imposing array of cases. While all are held together by the principle "*similia similibus curantur*," each thinks the subject of dose an open question; few (if any) abide by Hahnemann's latest standard of decil-

lionths; those who arrogate to themselves the appellation of orthodox Hahnemannians, have travelled far away, under the guidance of Gross, into the mystic regions of the 200th, 800th, and 10,000th dilutions, while the section, by the former styled *specifickers*, have gradually descended to the lowest numerals in the scale of dilutions until they have attained their *ultima Thule* in the Schmidian tinctures and first triturations. To some this variety of opinions and practice appears to be indicative of the untenableness of Hahnemann's dogma, but to us it merely shows that, as long as practitioners remain faithful to the Homœopathic principle, they will meet with a large amount of success in practice under almost every variety of dose. That there must be some rule for the dose, and that this rule will ultimately be discovered, we cannot doubt; and for the solution of this problem the best plan undoubtedly is to examine the evidence of all parties; and hence we make it a duty to present to our readers in the pages of this Journal, every variety of practice where the therapeutic law discovered by Hahnemann is the guiding star. In our last number we revealed the transcendental terminus of the posological line; and in this we display the opposite material terminus, where we find our old friend, G. Schmid, the very antipode of those who avail themselves of the aid of the horse-training Jenichen's mysterious manipulations,—in good old style

—"prepared with death to wrestle,
Armed with a mortar and a pestle,"

and meting out his doses by the drop, the grain, and the scruple.]—EDITS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

A few words only are necessary on the subject of my doses in general. Of those medicines which yield their medicinal virtues wholly or in part to Spirits of Wine, being thus fitted for tincture or solution, I give *for the most part*, the undiluted tincture, and the more or less concentrated solution. As the vehicle for the medicines fitted for tincture or solution, I use water, or milk-sugar, or sweet-sugar: chiefly water for diseases in which the patients are confined to bed or the house; milk-sugar for patients able to go about; and sweet-sugar for children.

Trituration of several medicines with milk-sugar, or any other indifferent vehicle equally well adapted, has a very great influence on their activity. Although this is chiefly to be observed in medicines which exhibit little or no activity in the untrituated state, yet, even in the heroic medicines, which, in the undiluted state, display powers dangerous to life,

* From Homœopathische Arzneibereitung und Gabengrösse. Von Dr. G. Schmid. Wien, 1846. P. 110.

such as Arsenic, the influence of the trituration is essential and welcome in their therapeutic employment, inasmuch as they are by this means brought into a quantitatively serviceable dose for therapeutic purposes.

But I think I can best exhibit my doses and mode of treatment by the faithful and exact narration of some individual cases.

[Before giving these cases, Dr. Schmid reminds the reader that they are not intended as complete histories of cures of diseases, but merely such parts as bear distinctly on the subject, and illustrate clearly the effect of some individual medicine in a certain dose.]

I.—ARNICA—(TWO CASES).

A girl of two-and-a-half years old had been affected with diarrhœa for several weeks; the stools were frequent, fluid, frothy, acrid, and very fœtid, accompanied by much flatulence. The belly was distended; the appetite small; frequent fœtid eructation; the sleep at night restless and interrupted; the temperature of the skin changeable, at one time cold and at another warm; complexion earthy, and looks unhealthy; the child was weak and fretful, and had a frequent short cough.

On the 10th December, 1844, I gave 6 drops of the pure Tincture of Arnica in about three ounces of water, to be taken in six doses in the course of twenty-four hours.

This remedy was continued for three following days with such good effect, that, on the 15th, not only all the functions were natural, but the little one was again strong and cheerful, playing about as usual.

II.

On the 9th of February, 1844, I was consulted by a patient on account of a very troublesome and painful prolapsus of the anus. It comes on after walking five or ten minutes, and the pain hinders him from going any further, and forces him to return without delay. He had formerly suffered much from hemorrhoids. The prolapsed portion of the rectum still displays flaccid hemorrhoidal excrescences of a bluish red color, after the replacing of which the pains instantly cease. These troubles have already lasted from October last; that is now four months. The remedies hitherto used have all failed to give any permanent benefit, and the only thing that has given even relief for the time is washing the whole body with cold water. Besides this painful prolapsus, the whole system of this patient is in a weakened and relaxed state. The most prominent symptoms are, bad digestion and occasional attacks of very painful head-aches, which are either beating

and pressing in one or other temple, or burning on the crown of the head. The head-ache is accompanied by darkness before the eyes and loss of vision, giddiness, and incapacity for all exertion. Every excitement of the mind, which is very irritable, aggravates all the symptoms. It is a circumstance to be remarked, that during the head-aches the rectum does not fall down, and *vice versâ*; and that, further, the head-ache is most quickly and certainly removed by a cup of coffee. His state of mind is most pitiable, and he passes many nights sleepless.

I gave Arnica in the concentrated tincture prepared from the fresh root: three drops for a dose, five times a day till the 22d February.

The action of this remedy was surprisingly rapid and beneficial on the rectum; so that from this time forward no further complete prolapsus took place, and the slight threatenings of it soon also subsided. Besides this, during the use of the Arnica the general state of the patient was materially improved. At the same time I must add, that, for the progress and continuance of the improvement, other remedies were also used; but these I have not particularly noted. The object of the improvement was, however, so far gained, that though in the following year the patient suffered once again from disorder of the rectum, it, however, was not this time prolapsus, but arose from swelled hemorrhoidal excrescences, and this, after some discharge of blood, completely subsided in a few days, under the use of Aconitum, in the dose of three drops of the concentrated tincture five times a day.

The patient had suffered from hemorrhoidal symptoms many years before, when he was in a much stronger state of health; and he was then also stronger, and continues so till the present day.

III.—BELLADONNA.

A boy six years of age, who had been ill for two months, was seen by me for the first time on the 3d February, 1844. Of a naturally lively and cheerful disposition, he had become gradually cross, lazy, weaker and thinner, and looked very ill. His appetite is very small; the fœcal evacuations irregular; at one time firm, scanty, whitish, and unfrequent; at another, frequent and pappy. For the last fourteen days he is attacked every evening with heat and increased thirst, restless sleep and morning sweating, frequent cough, with copious expectoration of tough, greenish mucus; the nostrils are also often filled with similar mucus.

All these symptoms had gradually increased

to such a degree, that he was seized on the 2d February with distinct fever, and could no longer remain out of bed. On the forenoon of the 3d, I found the pulse above 90, the head hot, the cavity of the mouth, the tongue, and tonsils remarkably pale and dry, the last being also swollen, the stomach distended and sensitive even to slight touch and to inspiration; the abdomen likewise distended, besides the above-mentioned symptoms in an increased degree. I gave *Belladonna* in the dose of one drop of the tincture six times in the course of twenty-four hours.

The night of the 3d February was passed in quieter sleep, and in the morning moderate perspiration came on. Next morning there was considerable relief of all symptoms. The medicine was continued in the same dose and repetition till the 6th February, when it was reduced to five doses daily, and on the 9th to four doses. On the 12th the medicine was discontinued, and the boy was quite well and all the symptoms gone.

IV.—*BRYONIA*.

A man near forty had suffered for two years from cramp in the stomach, as he himself termed his disorder. It consisted in the following:—The stomach becomes constricted and squeezed together, so that the breathing is thereby impeded; then an acrid corrosive fluid rises into the mouth (waterbrash) in large quantity. Such an attack has come on for a long time daily, at least once. There is, besides, diminished appetite and bad digestion, torpid and irregular bowels, and the abdomen distended with troublesome flatulence. The patient had hitherto been treated Allopathically, and had used a great variety of medicines, but all without benefit.

I gave him *Bryonia*, in the dose of four drops of the concentrated tincture four times a day.

Already on the following and immediately subsequent days the patient felt only a threatening of his trouble. After that he had no further complaint during the time he continued the medicine, which he earnestly requested to be allowed to do for several weeks, in order completely to eradicate his disease of two years' standing. At the same time the digestion and action of the bowels returned to their normal state.

The patient has, up to the present time—already above a year—had no return of his complaint.

V.—*CANTHARIDES*.

A man upwards of fifty, whose physician I have been for the last six years, had suffered, when I first began to treat him, from pa-

ralysis of the lower extremities, so that he was not only unable to walk without assistance about the room, which he had not been out of for four weeks, but was no longer able to stand upright without support. Up till this time he had been treated Allopathically. The last medicine used was Corrosive Sublimate in the form of pills. Years ago the patient had suffered from ulcers in the feet, which were now healed, leaving discolored spots and cicatrices. *Sabadilla* was the medicine which in my hands restored him to the use of his legs again.

But the case which I wish to report is the following:—The patient had often since the above illness, during the night and for several nights in succession, paroxysms of violent pain in the lower extremities, sometimes in one spot, and sometimes in another. The painful spot was neither swollen, nor red, nor hot, nor tender on pressure. The pain was digging and cutting as with a knife, and often so violent and continued that he mostly passed the whole night in moaning. Neither heat, nor cold, nor mustard plasters, which the patient himself applied in despair, gave even the smallest mitigation of the pain. Several medicines administered by me were also equally fruitless. But all the more strikingly beneficial and rapid was the action of *Cantharides*, in the dose of two drops of the concentrated tincture every hour or two hours, according to the violence of the pain. The result was, that always in the first night of the use of this medicine a great remission of the pain took place, and on the following night there was at most only a threatening of it.

VI.—*CARBO VEGETABILIS*.

E., a man of forty had suffered, in December, 1843, from an attack of pleurisy, according to his own report (it was most likely an inflammation of the heart or pericardium). For this he had been treated Allopathically; local bleedings, cataplasms, and very warm relaxing drinks were used, with directions to keep very warm, and these, along with inward medicines, kept the patient in a constant profuse perspiration. Even before this illness, since the beginning of the previous summer the patient had been for the most part out of health, though he had never been confined to bed. According to his own report, he had suffered from different disorders of the abdominal viscera, and from rushings of blood; violent perspirations were brought on by even slight causes of excitement. Against these complaints he had used a great variety of medicines, without procuring any material and permanent relief.

When the patient was at length freed from the above-mentioned inflammation, which ha-

lasted longer than usual, still he could not regain his health and strength. Among the remaining symptoms it was chiefly the rushings of blood that not only annoyed and weakened the patient, but also, for the most part, deprived him of rest at night. This vascular orgasm was most marked and visible in the heart, by strong pulsation causing anxiety to the patient. Neither the venesection employed on account of it, nor the internal remedies—Aqua Laurocerusi, Digitalis, Sulph. Quininæ—had produced any improvement. Even Muriate of Morphia was unable to procure for the patient any refreshing sleep; the feeling of weakness after the night was spent, was greater than on the foregoing evening. Under the protracted duration and even increase of this disorder, at length wandering pains in the extremities came on, against which frictions and fumigations, with juniper berries, had been used. Thereupon these pains, it is true, ceased; but, on the other hand, there came on again such oppression of the breathing and constriction of the heart, that the patient, who was in great danger of his life, was already provided with the consolations of his religion when I entered the sick-room.

I found, besides the above symptoms, which still persisted, the pulse extremely irregular, intermitting, very frequent, weak, and empty; the beat of the heart of a corresponding character; profuse sweat, soon growing cold. The patient had no cough, but complained of great inward heat, of anxiety, and of violent thirst. A paralysis of the heart seemed to me not improbable. I saw the patient in the evening, and gave Arsenic in the 2d trituration. The night was passed pretty well, and the patient was even better, on the whole, next morning; the beat of the heart and pulse were no longer intermittent, and displayed also more energy. Auscultation and percussion showed no abnormality either in the heart or the other contents of the thorax. That was (if I mistake not) in February, 1844, between the 24th and 27th. On the 1st of March, the symptoms still persisted in their essential character, though better, and I gave the patient Carbo Vegetabilis, in the dose of five grains of the 1st trituration (2 to 100) every two hours. During the following days, while this medicine was continued—six of the above doses in the twenty-four hours—the state of the patient was so strikingly, so rapidly, and materially improved, that I visited him for the last time by the 5th of March, although the medicine was still continued for several days, whereupon he was able to visit me.

The patient was, by the use of this medicine alone, not only freed from his vascular orgasm, palpitation, oppression of breathing,

&c., but also the abdominal disorders which he had suffered from before the above-named inflammation, were removed. Among these disorders, more particularly, he had never had a regular evacuation of the bowels since the summer of the year before. The stools were ash-grey, mostly consistent, but of a remarkably small size. Carb. Veg. brought also the stools to their normal appearance.

VII.—CROCUS—(THREE CASES.)

On the 1st February, 1844, I was sent for in the night to see a boy of ten years old, who had been unwell for several days. Towards the evening of this day his face became suddenly much flushed, and then soon pale again; and this recurred several times at irregular intervals. He displayed indifference to what was going on around him, and at length, in one of the attacks of flushing, he became more abstracted, and fell into a short sleep. On waking he sat up in bed, and then stood up in it, and made various movements with great rapidity, without any consciousness of what he was about. After such a paroxysm, there followed a short season of rest, in which he came to himself, but without any recollection of what had been done in the paroxysm. After the rest, came again an attack, followed again by remission, and so it went on. When I saw him he was quiet, had increased heat and redness of the face, slow pulse, scarcely sixty in the minute, and the individual beats unequal. He was unconscious, but when roused, he came to himself, and recognised the bystanders and me also. The eyes were fixed and brilliant, the urine pale and scanty, abdomen retracted, no stool the past day. No desire for food or drink. In former years he had often suffered from copious bleeding of the nose, and more lately from various eruptions on the skin. His mother I had frequently treated for hemoptysis, and she had first come under my care as a hopeless case. His father died suddenly in a mad-house. The patient received Crocus: of the pure tincture twelve drops in about four ounces of water, to be taken in six doses, one every two hours. The same remedy was continued for the four following days, only seldomer repeated, because the condition of the patient was materially improved on the next day. After the four days all functions were again normal. Also since that time the disorder has not returned, and the boy has not been again ill up to the present day.

VIII.

On the 14th of March, 1844, I was sent for to a puerperal female who had been de-

livered the day before. The after-pains and the great hemorrhage and prostration of strength had excited apprehension. She complained of the sensation of inward heat and anxiety. The pulse was feeble and intermittent, and slightly increased in frequency. Fœtid odor of the mouth and perspiration, tongue moist and dirty, coated in the middle, frequent eructation, bowels torpid. She received twelve drops of the tincture of Crocus in about four ounces of water, of which two table-spoonfuls were to be taken every hour. Next day she was quite well, and afterwards suffered no further inconvenience.

IX.

A hemorrhoidal subject, about fifty years of age, who had formerly been operated on for degenerated hemorrhoidal excrescences, and whom I had afterwards once treated for inflamed piles, suffered thereupon from occasional icteric symptoms. There followed upon that a disorder of a peculiar character, of which the following were the chief symptoms:—Fulness and distension of the stomach; eructation and rancid heart-burn; nausea, and at length straining vomiting of variously-degenerated fluids; fine cutting pain, beginning in the region of the heart, then spreading to the region of the stomach and fixing there; abdomen retracted, no stool during the attack, and clysters do not act well, and any artificial evacuation of the bowels affords no relief; pulse slow, seldom above sixty, and intermitting; as also the beat of the heart. Auscultation and percussion show no trace of any organic disease of the heart. At the height of the attack, the patient is seized with such difficulty of breathing that he is scarcely able to contain himself.

I have already treated this state in the same patient pretty frequently, and have had much trouble with it. Many of the medicines employed, such as China, Arnica, Ipec, Digitalis, Colchicum, Belladonna, Laurocerasus, Hyosciamus, Aurum, &c., have left me more or less in the lurch, and afforded, on the whole, only slight and tardy aid, so that this state has several times reached a dangerous height, and lasted above a week.

Crocus, in the dose of one to three drops of the concentrated tincture every hour, or two hours, is the medicine which alone has hitherto quickly and certainly relieved the attack. And this has happened several times visibly, so speedily, that not only after it has the attack ceased, but immediately the appetite has returned, and the digestion and action of the bowels been restored. The first stools are generally pappy, and of a yellow color.

Remark.—I have not unfrequently cured

obstinate cases of constipation with Crocus. Their fundamental character is indicated incidentally by the foregoing case, and it is, perhaps, sufficient to add, that those kinds of constipation which depend on disorders of the portal system of veins, such as often happens in new-born children, frequently find their radical cure in Crocus. In such cases, at least in new-born children, I have often seen the exhibition of one drop of the pure tincture of Crocus several times a day, followed by natural evacuations, and have never observed any bad effects from it.

X.—DIGITALIS.

Josepha N., aged 30, had been ill for about two months, of the following symptoms, which had gradually become worse:—Want of appetite; inconvenience after eating even a small quantity of the lightest food; distension and tenderness of the region of the stomach; wandering pains in different parts of the extremities, which at length increased to a stiffness, painful, particularly on motion; gradual decline of the strength and natural heat of the body; restless, unrefreshing sleep; great depression of mind and despondency. The painful stiffness of the limbs went away after a time; but, on the other hand, intense jaundice spread over the whole body. The region of the stomach became more tender and distended; therewith, disgust for food and frequent nausea, retching, and even vomiting of small quantities of tasteless watery fluid; distended abdomen, and bowels confined for days in succession; urine scanty and dark colored; great prostration of strength, and coldness of the body; melancholy, and disposition to shed tears.

I had visited her on the 8th of February, and given China in the tincture, till the 12th, without any good effect. On this day I gave Digitalis, in the dose of four drops of the concentrated tincture, seven times in the course of twenty-four hours. Thereupon she became sick and inclined to vomit; nevertheless, I let her continue the medicine till the 16th, in the same dose and intervals of repetition. Even by the 14th, improvement had manifested itself, and on the 16th there was desire for food and decline of the jaundice; the urine already almost of its natural color again; the region of the stomach no longer distended and tender; the abdomen likewise no longer distended. On the other hand, there appeared again at times wandering pains in various parts of the body, and a feeling of painful stiffness in the shoulders. The bodily strength increases, and the disposition to weep has ceased, and the patient is even cheerful. The Digitalis was continued till the 20th, in the dose of three drops five times a day.

From this time there was no longer a trace of jaundice. I did not see the patient again till the end of March, and her state of health was then and had been in every way quite good.

**XI.—HYDRARGYRUM MURIATICUM MITE—
CALOMEL. (TWO CASES.)**

The patient was a girl of four years old, of pale and delicate appearance, with a swelled belly, and often suffered from irregularity of the bowels. Towards the end of November, 1844, she was attacked with diarrhœa, and, according to the report of the father, it was at first accompanied with violent fever, but afterwards of a slow character. The evacuations are preceded by pains which were at first violent, but now milder; the evacuated matters are chiefly white and flocculent. She passes from three to six motions daily. The urine is scanty and turbid, with a white mucous sediment. The child is shy and cross, and disinclined to play. On the 18th of December, she got from me Hyd. mur. mite, in the dose of three grains of the 1st trituration (5 gr. to 300), five times a day: continued for the four following days, three times a day.

On the 20th, the diarrhœa had ceased, and there was no stool at all till the 23d, when it returned, and has continued regular and daily since; the urine has regained its natural appearance, and the patient is in other respects quite well.

XII.

A boy of five months old had diarrhœa. His mother was at the time ill of typhus, for which reason the infant had been weaned. The stools are mixed with matters like chopped eggs, acrid, and excoriating the anus, and are passed frequently, with much flatus. The infant is weak and feverish. On the 25th December, I gave Hyd. mur. mite, in the above trituration (three grains), four times a day. Next day the diarrhœa had ceased, and the child was lively and well.

XIII.—IGNATIA.

A woman above forty had been ailing for the greater part of the summer of 1844. As she was no friend to physic, she would not have sought medical aid for her complaints, had it not been for the appearances of a new ailment, which excited in her serious apprehensions. This disorder came in paroxysms generally recurring about twice a day, and was of the following description:—An anxiety and disquiet as if she had done something wrong, or as if a great misfortune were about

to happen, so overpowers her, that she can with difficulty refrain from weeping. During this she has oppression of the breathing, but feels distinctly that the oppression begins at the stomach and spreads up into the throat. She is during the time very weak, incapable of work, and disinclined to the company of others. The paroxysm often lasts for hours. She has, besides, no appetite; the bowels are torpid and insufficiently moved, and do not act daily. This irregularity of the bowels always accompanies any illness with her; but on the day that she has no evacuation she always feels much worse, and therefore the action of the bowels is a matter of much moment to her. She has no fever. She first consulted me on the 19th of September, 1844, when these attacks had already troubled her for several weeks.

She got Ignatia: about ten grains of the first trituration—(2-100)—dissolved in four ounces of water, to be taken in five doses in twenty-four hours. The action of this remedy was so strikingly beneficial that she praised it highly at my visit next day, and begged that it might be repeated. It was continued for six or eight days, and by the use of it alone she was freed from her disorder so completely that, after a threatening of it only once on the second and third day, it has never returned since. She also complained no longer of weariness, recovered her looks and appetite and the regularity of the bowels, and, on the whole, her state was so satisfactory that no further medical treatment was required.

[To be Continued.]

THE BLUNDERS OF PRINTERS.

PRINTERS by leaving out some and adding other words in a sentence, often make an author say things he never thought of, and on page 152 of this number may be seen an example of another kind of blunder, in which a note intended for the end of an article quoted from the popular record of modern science is placed at the head of that article.

THE DISSECTOR.

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NO. 4.

CURES WITH MESMERISM.

Cure of long-standing intense Pains and other Sufferings, and extreme Debility, with Mesmerism, after the failure of endless and distressing measures—By Dr. ELLIOTSON.

TOWARDS the end of October, 1845, I received a visit from Mr. Morgan, of Bedford Row, the gentleman who some years before had so humanely and rationally yielded to the request of a poor woman in Three Cups Yard, behind Bedford Row, that he would apply to me for mesmerism to her child, who was afflicted with insanity, fatuity, dumbness, and prostration, and upon whom he had exhausted all his remedies in vain, and the wonderful mesmeric cure of whom is recorded in the fourth volume of *The Zoist*.^{*} Mr. Morgan's present object was similar. But the rank of the patient for whom he now requested my assistance was very different. She was a young lady residing in Eaton Square, and her father and brother were in Parliament. Some of the most fashionable physicians had been called in. A royal physician in ordinary, and two other royal physicians, had exhausted all their means upon her as fruitlessly as Mr. Morgan had exhausted his upon the poor child in Three Cups Yard. I accordingly met him at her father's house, and found the young lady very pale, sickly and emaciated, so feeble as not to be able to sit upright, and suffering agonies in many parts of her system.

After hearing the history of the disease, I examined her carefully, and finding no sign of structural disease, though some perfectly unfounded fears had been entertained respecting one of her lungs, I declared that no reason appeared why she should not get well, and that mesmerism would probably cure her. According to my custom, I refrained from being so presumptuous as to declare that it would be sure to cure her. Mesmerists should always remember that in a host of cases there may be something inappreciable by our means of investigation

that will baffle all our power, and that the most promising cases may eventually foil us. Medical men, on the other hand, who despise mesmerism, should remember, when mesmerists are so foiled, that they themselves with their *legitimate* (that is the orthodox word) medicine are foiled every day, and every hour of the day if they have an extensive practice, perhaps after prescribing the most painful measures, and that this sad imperfection of medicine and surgery it is that makes patients fly to mesmerism and other abominations. For sick people are circumstanced still like the woman in the gospel nearly 2000 years ago, who "had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather worse."

It was therefore arranged that the young lady should be mesmerised, and Mr. Morgan goodnaturedly and liberally offered to operate if I would show him the way. He, however, lived at a great distance, and fancied he produced no effect; and the maid tried and she was thought to produce no more. Seeing that the thing would not be done at all unless I did it, I offered to take the case in hand myself, though I very rarely do unless there is likely to be something peculiarly interesting in the phenomena. I premised that I never had mesmerised professionally, and never would, however high in rank a patient might be, and that if I took the case in hand I must act entirely as a friend. I really pitied the poor sufferer, and had soon discovered that she had every lady-like feeling and habit, and was not only unaffected, but courageous and sincere, straightforward and noble-minded.

The following is the account which she at once cheerfully consented to draw up for me of her case.

"Five years ago, I caught a severe cold, and had a cough which lasted for more than three months, and pulled me down so much that I could hardly make any exertion without feeling so exhausted, depressed and ill,

that at night I was forced to throw myself on the bed and lie down for some time before I could be undressed. After trying a great many remedies without the least benefit, I was obliged to take to my bed and have a blister on my chest; and was relieved for a time; but my nerves became so dreadfully disturbed that I was hysterical, and the least noise affected me painfully. About this time I heard of the sudden death of a great friend in India, and received a shock greater than any one knew, and the recollection of her haunted me day and night. I was continually fainting and had violent hysterical paroxysms. My medical attendants—a neighboring practitioner and a physician, thought that “rousing” would do me good, and ordered me to be “well talked to,” although I was taking stimulants which seemed to excite me more than was proper. The “rousing” seemed only to make me much more worse, so great was my excitement. After a long time I appeared to rally, and was ordered to go out if I could. But I was quite unequal to it, not having left my room for some time, and the merely going down stairs amongst my family was the cause of a relapse so severe that I kept my bed for many weeks. Dreadful headaches came on with violent bleedings at the nose. Leeches were continually applied behind my ears, and on the temples. The relief from them was very great. Blisters, too, were applied to the nape of my neck; but, though they relieved my head, the agony from their irritation was so great that I could scarcely endure them. A large extent of surface over my spine was raw and discharged exceedingly for some time. Violent hysterical attacks were induced, which sometimes lasted three hours. For them I was literally drenched, sometimes for three hours together, with cold water, thrown at me to “rouse” me. I used to sink down thoroughly exhausted by all I went through. I had no rest at night, and my maid was constantly getting up to try to quiet my excited state, and would remain with me for two hours at a time, although really not knowing what to do for me, or how to pacify my truly wretched condition. Every thing was tried. I was drenched with medicine of all sorts; but none did any good. Tonics brought on such an inward fever that I was forced to leave them off; my lips became parched and peeled through the fever, which for three weeks was so intense that I lived on nothing but ice water. This state continued for more than six months, sometimes a little better and then again worse. My head-aches were at times so bad that I could bear no noise: any one

walking across my room almost drove me wild, and really at times I knew not what I did, and the subsequent depression was so extreme that for days I have felt unable to speak. I got quite disgusted with the medical men who saw me, and I determined to give up all medicine for a time and trust to nature. This I did for many weeks, though obliged to have leeches continually, so violent were my head-aches, which nothing relieved but losing blood. Not getting on any better, I was again induced to see a physician, and did see another, who gave me some quieting medicine, which, however, proved of little use. The bleedings at my nose were constant, and the more I lost by leeching the better I felt; but I was always “roused” soon afterwards by being “well talked to,” and the excitement which this produced was quite dreadful, so that I have rolled about my bed like a wild person.

“My illness at times seemed to change; the cough again troubling me, together with great weakness, and my head-aches not being so violent. I was under all sorts of medicine, at times better, and then worse. Violent head-aches came on, if I walked across my room; and at last I was carried from my bed to the sofa, and even this would bring on faintings and hysterical attacks, which would exhaust me for a long while. I continued the leeches for a year, almost every other day, and they still gave me relief, always making me lighter and easier. They, however, were the only remedy which did me good; but as this plan, of course, could not go on for ever, I now took advice of a third physician, and he forbade all leeching unless nothing else would answer; ordered me mustard baths up to the knees, and gave me steel in an effervescing state. For a time I rallied, but only for a time, and I again began to go back; my head getting worse, and my nose sometimes bursting out bleeding in the night, so that I was quite alarmed, though the relief was great to my heavy head. The tonic medicine I was taking I was obliged to discontinue as fever came on again, with sickness and retching, and at one time continued for a very long period. I was ordered salines, which I took for some time with great benefit. I determined again to do without a doctor, so heartily tired was I of all the remedies that had been tried. My sufferings were so terrible, that I have lain many a day without noticing any one, the tears rolling down my cheeks from agony; yet I got somewhat better again, and tried a shower bath, which proved of service, and I was enabled by degrees to get about my room, and then down

stairs, and to take a drive; but yet could not bear much, and noise still distressed me greatly. Yet on the whole, I was decidedly better, and as the autumn was coming, I was ordered to try change of air, and went to Bath to stay with some friends, and drank the waters. But after a little while they seemed to disagree with me, as I felt continually sick after them and feverish, and had a noise in my head and ears. By the advice of a doctor there, I gave them up. He ordered me to be careful not to over-exert myself, and prescribed salines. I unfortunately caught cold, and was again troubled with cough, which reduced me sadly, and I got into such a weak state, that I felt illness was again creeping over me; and so bad did I become, that I took to my bed and never stirred from it for a month, except to have my bed made, and some days not even that, and my wretched head became most troublesome. Leeches were again applied continually, always with a great relief; but I became so ill, that it was an exertion to turn in my bed, and my spine began to cause me such pain that, when I attempted to walk from my bed to the sofa, I was in misery, and at last could not, but used to slide across the bed to it. Unfortunately, the house could not be kept as quietly as I wished, and, after much suffering, I was moved up to London. The journey was the cause of great misery to me; I for a week after never moved out of my bed. The room was kept dark, as light brought on severe head-ache; if I were the least roused, the excitement was dreadful. Some days have passed when I have not even turned in my bed, and I felt so ill, as if I really were dying gradually. Ice was applied to my head, which had been shaved, and cold lotions also, with relief for a time; but still my sufferings I think increased, and nothing but the greatest quiet, and leeches almost every day, give me any relief at last. Often have I clenched my hands and beaten myself about for hours, wild with pain, and then such sobbing fits would attack me, that the bed has shaken under me.

My exhaustion after these attacks was of course great. Still my room was obliged to be darkened all day, so painful was light to me; and if any one ever whispered in my room, it drove me wild; I never spoke or took the least notice, and felt gradually sinking; a kind of exhausted sleep came upon me, which lasted for some time; but I was generally disturbed out of it by some noise, and the frightful state of excitement I was then thrown into, must have been sad to witness. To raise myself in bed was impossible, or even to put my foot to the ground, as my spine gave me pain up to the head by the attempt. I was again obliged to see a physician, making the fourth, and he ordered me to be kept quiet, but *not too quiet*, as I should otherwise never be able to bear noise; not to have leeches every day, but now and then; he gave me some German waters, and afterwards iron, but I could not continue this for head-ache; and he ordered water to be thrown over my head continually in large quantities, and this relieved me. Again I got better, and was able to be outside of the bed for a little while, then to be set upon the sofa, and by degrees to sit up much longer. Yet I made no further progress, excitement coming on violently if I was talked to for long. As my cough again troubled me, my physician thought there was some internal change going on, and examined my chest. He said the right side, or rather lung, was sore and delicate, and that I must be careful, and, as soon as I could, be moved away for change of air; and he recommended Norwood. So I went there and remained two months, my cough continuing, and incessant, and I expectorated much; nothing quieted the cough, and it wore me down greatly, as well as distressing my head. As the winter was approaching, I returned home, not worse, but yet not better. I was often obliged to keep in bed, my spine causing me great suffering, particularly from the coughing, which distressed my head as well. My physician ordered me an opium plaster down the spine to soothe me, but I could not bear it; the irritation it occasioned was so bad that I was obliged to have it torn off as quickly as possible, and my cough and head-ache still went on for more than fourteen months, and I expectorated a great deal. My physician said it was useless his coming, as he could do nothing for me, and directed us to send for him if I got worse. Thus I remained for a long time, some days better, some days worse. The whole spring and summer passed away, and I was unable to move, except from the bed to the sofa, and even that was a trouble to me. I sighed for the fresh air, and felt it would do me good if I could breathe it, but I was unable, as every exertion brought on great pain to my spine and head. The winter was advancing, and I was still so ill, I again saw the physician who had last attended me; he advised me by all means to be moved, in as easy a manner as I could, to some quiet house about the Regent's Park, as the noise of our own house was too much for me. In fact, I could no longer bear it, my nerves were in such a sensitive state. My nights were dreadful; often my maid was up with me half the night, to soothe my wretched

state, and the following day I was so ill, I could bear no one coming near me. In February I was moved to St. John's Wood, where I remained nine months. The quiet was most grateful to me, though at first I was obliged to have recourse to leeches almost every day, and was getting so bad that I really thought my mind must go. For hours together I was like a wild person, particularly if disturbed after the leeches; my head got so weak that I could not bear any noise. I felt that the relief from the leeches was still very great, yet they seemed to be gradually injuring me. I saw my physician again, who said I must not have them, though he knew not what to do for me: he thought I could rouse and exert myself more. But I had not the power: I really could not. I asked him if he thought a seton would benefit me; he said perhaps it might, but he could not say, and advised me, if I wished it, to try it. To have the prospect of any relief was so delightful, that I determined to try the seton, and by his orders had one put in the nape of my neck. This was kept open a year, and for a longer time than anything else did me much good; my head-aches were wonderfully relieved, and by degrees I left my bed, and was able to move about my room, and at last to get down stairs, a thing I had not done for many months, and as the summer advanced, I got out into the garden, but could not walk; and driving was still painful to my spine and head. Yet I was better, for I was able to see people at times, but was still obliged to be quiet, as excitement and great exhaustion were generally the result, if I was long talked to. I was wretchedly thin, and my cough was again becoming troublesome and weary to me. As the winter was approaching, my own medical man (who had attended all our family for years) induced me to try a winter at Hastings, for I felt the cold so much; and in October I was moved there in a bed-carriage, by railroad. After having been there some time, I began to feel better, and when it was warm, I went out for half an hour in the Bath chair. But the exertion was very great, and I could not walk at all. I, however, remained away from home for six months, and was much better till within two months of my leaving, when I began to feel ill again, but my complaint seemed now to have assumed a different form. My head-aches were very bad, though my seton discharged very well. A sense of heavy weight oppressed me after eating, and a kind of torpid state came over me, so that I felt I could not move; and although I craved for food I have been obliged to abstain, so wretched was the state which eating caused me. I

used to feel in a kind of dreamy existence directly after eating, with a wish to sleep, but if I did it was most disagreeable. My head felt heavy, and I was quite unable to move for a long time, and had a great deal of fever, and was obliged to remain in my bed, for I could not move about the room without violent pains in my back; the seton did not discharge as it used, and it gave me great pain. I sent up to my physician in town to know what to do; he said I ought by all means to return to town, as I would not have advice at Hastings; and as soon as I was able, I did, in a bed-carriage. The next day my doctor saw me, he thought me extremely ill; I was miserably thin; he said my seton had literally worn itself out, and that it must be closed up, as it was only injuring me: it had been kept open a year. He gave me some medicine, as I was in such a feverish state, and had a continual gnawing pain under my right shoulder; for the latter he dry-cupped me. He tried many things, and thought I got better for a little while under these remedies, yet it was only for a little while I was better. Taking little in the way of food, I was greatly reduced; I could take nothing but light puddings, and sometimes not them, for I was more troubled by sickness after eating, and pain at the pit of my stomach; I was obliged to go many hours without food, although I longed for it, as I could not keep in my stomach what I took, and I felt so much easier and lighter when I took nothing. But of course this would not continue. I tried various remedies as my stomach was so irritable, and I was obliged to take powerful aperients. I continued in a most wretched state, never leaving my bed-room throughout the beautiful spring and part of the summer months; I was only able to lie on my sofa, and sighed for fresh air, I felt so weak and sinking. Nothing, however, seemed to do me any good, and I was heartily sick of all the doctors; I gave up all remedies and resolved to trust to nature again, and, as I at times felt easier, I resolved to try if a drive for a little while would benefit me. The air felt indeed truly delightful, but my head suffered much from the motion of the carriage, and I therefore went out but twice or thrice, and began to get so ill that I knew not what to do. My limbs became affected with violent darting and gnawing pains; I was in my bed for days, had no rest at night, and was completely worn out.

"Often has the pain caused me to sob for many an hour, and I tried morphine to give me sleep; but it was of no avail. I got so bad and irritable I could not bear myself, and felt as if I must gradually die, at times, from

my dreadful pains and excitable state. I therefore determined to see our own family medical attendant, who had always been most kind to me, though from living at a distance, he had not attended me through the illness. He advised me to see some other physician: and about this time I was urged much to think of mesmerism, which I laughed at and ridiculed; and I said, 'I would not hear of it, as it was all nonsense: after four years of such illness, and after every thing had been tried, to think of mesmerism doing good was absurd; and I did not like it or believe in it.' I however heard all that was said, and a book was sent me with the case of a lady who had been ill for fifteen years, and had tried everything, and was told she must die, when she heard of mesmerism and tried it, and was cured. Yet, though all this surprised me very much, I would not listen to being mesmerised. I asked the opinion of our family medical attendant, and he said it was a thing that must be left entirely to my own decision; he had seen a remarkable case of a child, who had been cured by it; and, though he did not himself understand it, he would, whenever I wished, call on Dr. Elliotson, and ask him to see me. After thinking over it a long time, I determined to see Dr. Elliotson, and ask whether he thought it might in some degree alleviate my sufferings, although I had no faith in it, and felt nothing now would do good. My doctor called on Dr. Elliotson, and told him of my case, and how I had suffered and was still suffering; also that one physician had said my right lung was diseased. Dr. Elliotson said he must see me first to judge for himself; he had known mesmerism work wonders where everything had failed, and as I so much wanted to be soothed and to obtain rest, he did not see why it should not be tried. Dr. Elliotson came, and after examining my chest very carefully with the stethoscope, told me there was no disease anywhere about the lungs; that my cough was entirely from nervous irritation of the air passages; and, after some farther examination, he began to mesmerise me. I shall never forget the effect it had on me the first day, it was so dreadful; I was all the time in a wretched state of weakness, and could not sit up on the sofa without being bent double. As he made the passes, I became most restless and started up from the sofa, so that my own doctor, Dr. Elliotson, and my maid, were obliged to hold me to keep me quiet. This continued for some time, and at last, after great patience on Dr. Elliotson's part, he got me quiet, and I burst into a violent fit of sobbing and was relieved. Dr. Elliotson remained with me

nearly two hours, and was most kind. After trying to cheer me up, he left me, and desired I might be kept very quiet, saying he would see me the next day.

"My state after he left me was most dreadful. I was again seized with violent hysterics, jumped up off the sofa, and became quite unmanageable. My maid was forced to hold me to keep me quiet; and after an attack of two hours, I sunk down perfectly exhausted, and went to bed. But no sleep came upon me; and the next day, though I was up, I felt so strange and ill, that I wished I had never tried mesmerism, it so completely seemed to have routed (I may say) and disturbed my whole system. However, Dr. Elliotson persevered every day for nine months, half an hour at a time. His great kindness, patience and perseverance I shall never forget. He was always the same, and unlike all my other medical men, who had seemed to imagine I might get well if I tried; just as if I would not if I could, and I have often cried for hours to be what I once was. And really I used to wonder how he could go on from day to day, for there were no visible effect for more than three months. Certainly after the first two or three days I began to be much quieter while he was mesmerising me, and at last I lay quite quiet, and felt no wish to move, and the cough left me. He encouraged me, by telling me it might be many days, perhaps many weeks, before sleep came on, but he thought that when it did, my relief would be great. I still had no faith in mesmerism, and often, after he has left me, have I thought to myself what nonsense it was going on with it, and have longed to ask him to give me up. But my maid persuaded me to persevere, as she thought, though it was very slight, she could see an improvement working in me, and that I was calmer, and not so irritable, as when Dr. Elliotson first saw me.

"I was taking violent aperient medicine every night, as I was obliged. He told me I must begin to leave it off by degrees, it was injuring me greatly, and that mesmerism would not take effect as long as I did. So by degrees I left it off, and at the end of two months I began to take only a dessert spoonful of castor oil, and that only once in five days; and at last a teaspoonful was sufficient, and that once in ten days. I now at the end of three months began to feel a change; something different seemed really now to be taking place. I could sit up better on my sofa, and my appearance got better, not so ghastly and worn; and though the improvement was slight, still I felt something which I had never before experienced, and Dr. Elliotson himself began to think I

was really mending. Every day I became quieter; my head was better, and my limbs also. He ordered my maid to mesmerise my limbs at night, to ease the pains; and I obtained relief. My rest at night improved; nightmare, that I used to be horribly subject to, entirely left me; and I felt I was getting on.

“When Dr. Elliotson first attended me, I was continually in bed; but gradually I was able to leave it oftener and longer: every day for a week or fortnight together, and so on, until I seldom kept it for a whole day.—Of course, at times I was not so well; but when I think of the improvement that took place, I am thunderstruck. My depression was not nearly so great, and I could sit in an easy chair for some time, and felt lighter. Formerly I would be for hours totally unable to speak, and so depressed that the tears used to roll down my cheeks from the state of exhaustion and suffering that was upon me; and no one knows how utterly wretched I have been. All this had left me; and when mesmerism had been tried for four or five months, I began to feel a different creature. The spring too was fast approaching, and Dr. Elliotson allowed me to go out for a drive for half an hour. Though I was carried up and down stairs, the exertion was very great to me, but I persevered by his directions, only being allowed to go out at first once a week, thence twice, and so on to every day. The air indeed was delicious, though my exhaustion was very great; but nevertheless I bore it wonderfully well, and by degrees walked down stairs—a thing I had not done for many months before he first saw me; and after a time I walked up slowly as well as down, and next was able to drive to Kensington Gardens in the morning, and walk for ten minutes, and gradually up to half an hour.

“Mesmerism now began to take great effect, and I began to believe in it most *truly*. A sensation of torpidity came over me, so that I felt I could not move off the sofa, even if any one had attempted to kick the door down in order to get into my room (as my maid always locked the door after Dr. Elliotson left, that no one might disturb me) I used sometimes to remain in this stupified state for two hours, feeling more like a person, I should think, who was *dead drunk*; when the effects went off, I used to get off the sofa, and I shall never forget my face on looking at it; I was so altered, just like a tipsy person. But by remaining quiet for some time, all this went off, and in the after part of the day I felt as if I were quite well; so well and exhilarated I could do anything, and have done too much for my own strength.

Indeed, my sister happening one evening to see me from a window *pacing* up and down my room, could not believe it was I, and looked twice to convince herself; so surprised was she after seeing me like a dead person caring for nought so long, that she could not comprehend it. No one indeed can tell what a truly happy and blessed relief was now upon me. I never felt such an exhilarated feeling as from the effects of mesmerism. I lost all nervous excitement; my whole appearance was improved; I could read now a little and see more people without suffering, and began to feel as if I were getting like my own self. Sleep came gradually upon me, so that often after Dr. Elliotson had left me I have slept unknowingly for more than half an hour, and the *refreshment afterwards was like I know not what*, and did me more good than two hours common sleep. I used to wake up wondering what had happened and where I was, and was not aware my maid had left the room; and yet formerly, not even a person slightly whispering or working with a needle could be allowed in my room, so great was my agony from the noise. In fact mesmerism was working wonders, and I was obliged to ask Dr. Elliotson to diminish the time, which he did to twenty minutes, as the effect was so very great that I could not recover for hours from the stupified state. He gradually decreased it to fifteen minutes, and then to ten. Even this now was becoming too overpowering, and he tried five minutes, which was enough; till at last three minutes did; and as he was going to Switzerland in September, he advised me to leave it off, and not be mesmerised unless I felt ill. He had shewn my maid how to do it, and therefore I could always be mesmerised if necessary. I began now to get about like any other being. I never took during the whole nine months any medicine beyond aperients, and those less and less; I took but little nourishment, and only cold water and light puddings, and often not them; so that really I may say mesmerism was my only remedy.

“I can never cease to look back with feelings of gratitude to Dr. Elliotson for his great thought, kindness and patience; and what I feel at my wonderful recovery it is impossible to express; indeed I sometimes fancy I am dreaming now, so strange is it to be well and about. I thought if mesmerism could even quiet my wretched state it would be a blessing, but certainly never expected to be as well as ever, and more active than ever I was; and when I reflect that everything had been tried, and think over all I have gone through, and the heartless speeches that were made concerning my getting

well if I chose to exert myself, whereas I was never one to give way, and was always most active, I am so astonished that I cannot at all comprehend it. I am now quite well, and able to take very long walks, and still drink nothing but water, and take not as much nourishment as many take who do not walk as I do; and when many people who had not seen me for four years meet me, they start back and tell me it must be a resurrection, and that I am a living wonder. Yet, notwithstanding all this, I fear many will not believe mesmerism has cured me, or that there is anything in it. I only wish they could feel the effects I have felt from it, when gradually it worked upon my system, at first so uncomfortably, and then so soothingly. I cannot bear to hear any one for a moment laugh at it, for to it alone, I must maintain, do I owe my recovery. As I said, Dr. Elliotson's great attention and kindness will ever be remembered by me with feelings of the greatest gratitude; and much do I regret I did not try mesmerism long before, for I would all along have given worlds to have recovered, so unlike my former self was I when in this wretched state of suffering."

The painful excitement which the patient in the preceeding account describes as the result of my first mesmerising her was possibly only an hysterical emotion at the novelty of the measure and of myself, who had never seen her before. I have known occurrences of this kind in other instances of the first mesmerisation. I recollect that when Dr. Roots and myself allowed Mr. Chenevix in 1828, to make trials of mesmerism on some of our patients in St. Thomas's Hospital, a female, under the care of Dr. Roots for violent hysterical fits, had a sharp one almost as soon as the manipulations were begun the first and only time, Dr. Roots not allowing her or others to be mesmerised again, and pronouncing mesmerism to be injurious, and since then, I understand, not entertaining a more favorable opinion of it. An epileptic young man from Welchpool had a violent epileptic fit when I first saw him and mesmerised him: but he was mesmerised regularly from that day and never had another,—becoming perfectly cured, and his case, with all its interesting mesmeric phenomena, is detailed in the first volume of *The Zoist*. Various catchings, pains, and other annoyances, even fits, when the patient is subject to them, may occur from mesmerism at first, and recur at every mesmerisation for some time; but I have always found these inconveniences gradually and com-

pletely disappear if mesmerism was persevered with.* Still I cannot assert that these are not results of mesmeric influence independent of emotion.

For mesmerism is a much more remarkable power than many suppose. The mesmerism of one person will affect a certain individual differently from the mesmerism of another; and this even in regard to local effects,—when employed but locally; and where imagination cannot be conceived to have any influence. A variety of persons will, for instance, induce a variety of sensations in a mesmerised knee or arm. Some are much more affected by one mesmeriser than by another. Some derive no benefit from one mesmeriser, and great benefit from another. Also changes occur. I have a patient whom I send to sleep with one pass, or indeed by merely holding my hand for a second before her face, and whom I benefit exceedingly. But such is her susceptibility, that if another, not to say makes a pass before her, but stands or sits near her in her mesmeric state, unless that person is already in the mesmeric state, she is rendered very ill and exhausted. The same occurs in her natural state if any one but myself for a moment attempts to mesmerise her. Formerly a single pass from myself, even when she was in her natural state made her very ill. I had long attended her, and long did not propose mesmerism to her. But the attempt by myself or a young lady who knew her well made her ill for many days; whereas her sister, who was not like us in good health, sent her asleep for many hours twice a day with the greatest benefit. At length her sister did her no good; and my mesmerism was, and now is, not only borne, but productive of the very highest benefit. A mesmeriser therefore need not feel hurt because his mesmerism disagrees with a particular individual. The very person who agrees with his patient may disagree with another. It is wrong to urge perseverance with himself when he does not suit a patient. By making the attempt but slightly, however, and by behaving in the very kindest manner, his mesmerism may at last be borne; and it may be objectionable to make the attempt slightly at distant intervals. It is probable, nay almost certain, that imagination, without the patient being at all aware of it, may contribute to the degree and character of the effects of different mesmerisers in some cases.†

The ultimate augmentation of the power of mesmerism, even to inconvenience, that occurred in the present case, I have noticed

* *Zoist*, Vol. II., p. 199.

† *Zoist*, Vol. II. p. 49. 52.

in others. It was remarkable in the young gentleman from Welchpool, permanently cured of epilepsy. Daily mesmerism at length produced head-ache, inability to collect his thoughts, flushing and heat of his face; and it was performed but every other day for a week; then every fourth day; then but once a week; and then omitted for good.* Mary Ann, spoken of in so many *Zoists*,† has been mesmerised daily for epilepsy above four years. The more she was mesmerised the better she was. Finding her improve very little, I not only allowed her to sleep three or four hours every morning at my house, one pass being sufficient for this, but her father always sent her into mesmeric sleep as soon as she was in bed, and this sleep was allowed to expend itself, as it always did in three or four hours, running into ordinary sleep, the proof of which was her always remembering in the mesmeric state the next day all her thoughts and everything else which had occurred during the first three or four hours of her sleep the previous night, and no more. This additional mesmerisation for some time did her good; and if I deepened her coma by laying my hand upon her forehead, this did her good. But at length the additional quantity and the additional degree did her harm; rendered her faint and feeble for perhaps hours. If, in her mesmeric state, she mesmerises any one, or touches for a minute any one in the mesmeric state, so powerful is the effect, that she always has dropped senseless and exhausted. But now, if even another is mesmerised by passes in the same room where she is in the mesmeric state, she drops senseless and exhausted, and her limbs can no longer be stiffened. There is not a spark of affectation or fancy in her. The effects I know to be genuinely mesmeric. I now no longer attribute to fancy the restlessness and faintness which I have seen some persons exhibit when in a room where others were being mesmerised. In Mary Ann I now refrain from producing deep mesmeric coma, and from having her mesmerised more than once a day; and she is decidedly improving. The ultimate power of mesmerism in the young lady whose case forms the subject of this paper, and its gradually increasing production of unpleasant effects, are very remarkable. Could I have induced absolute coma, possibly she would have experienced none of that miserable confused state. But she never went to sleep while I was with her; and I could not deepen her heaviness, for she was made uncomfortable by longer continuance of the down-

ward passes before her face by which I always mesmerised her, or by placing the points of my fingers upon her closed eyes or my hands upon her forehead; and neither metals, nor a very large magnet, nor crystals exerted any power over her. All this holds good with medicines. Some persons are little or not at all affected by a particular drug; some are exquisitely susceptible of its effects; some are affected agreeably, others disagreeably; and in some a complete change will occur. Persons insusceptible, or almost insusceptible, of the effects of a medicine, may become very susceptible of them; and those with whom a particular medicine always did good, or at least agreed, may ultimately find it not merely useless but positively injurious; and there is no more evidence of imagination in the case of mesmerism than of these medicines. Attention to these points, and the adjustment of the force, is no less indispensable in mesmerism than in the exhibition of medicines. The minutest amount of mesmerism may be requisite in a case which once required all the mesmerism that could be bestowed.

Imagination cannot be alleged as the cause of the cure. The patient had strong sense and strong resolution, and a thorough contempt for affectation, fancies, whims, and the desire of sympathy and notice. It was long before she could be induced to try mesmerism; and, long after she began to try it, she continued to regard it as nonsense. She had no opinion of it till, to her surprise, she found herself improving. Exactly in the same way, Rosina, whose charming case is recorded in the second volume of *The Zoist*, submitted to be mesmerised solely to please her father, and regarded it as nonsense till she actually found her fits were less frequent and her illness less after each fit.* Yet I

* "She had continued to come to me in obedience to her father, but as she has since told me, still regarded the affair as a piece of folly, not believing that I ever sent her to sleep, and determined not to sleep. She found, however, that her fits were much less frequent, and that she suffered much less after they were over, and this made her begin to think there was something in it; and no wonder, for she had, independently of the mesmeric process and state, but three in eighteen days, each milder than the preceding, and the last without a struggle. The ignorant argument of mesmeric effects being all the result of imagination was absolutely ridiculous in her case. She both despised mesmerism, and defied it; and her intelligence and resolution are of no ordinary amount. But she could resist no longer, and is now as disgusted with those who talk their childish nonsense against the reality and utility of mesmerism, as she was originally with those who believed its truth. Even a little sister who used to run out of the room when her fit began, remarked the improvement in the violence and number of her fits, and said in a week, 'Mother, what a good thing it is you took Rosina to that new Doctor.' The excitement of an attack by the mesmeric process gradually declined"—Vol. II., p. 199.

* *Zoist*, Vol. I., p. 426.

† Vol. II., pp. 216, 247, 388. Vol. III., pp. 322, 374, 454. Vol. IV. p. 53.

have no doubt that imagination has great influence over mesmeric patients. I feel certain that there is *first* the genuine mesmeric influence transmitted from one person to another, often unconsciously in regard to one or both parties, and even transmissible by the intervention of inanimate substances, and it is perhaps a modification of galvanism, magnetism, and other powers of inanimate matter, which may be fundamentally one and fundamentally the same as that which produces vital phenomena and the mental phenomena of the brain or other mental organs, if others there be. But I am as certain that, *secondly*, imagination, suggestion, emotion, or whatever name we choose to employ, has a frequent share in producing the phenomena; and that, *thirdly*, the mere will of another person very often is able to produce them, though I have never been able to make it even probable in any trials I have made that my will has had any share in producing the phenomena which I have effected by mesmeric means. A very remarkable example of the true mesmeric influence was that of Mr. Henry S. Thompson and a lady, who, being both determined sceptics, resolved to play a trick upon a party. It was arranged that he should make passes and she go to sleep and exhibit phenomena; when to his utter astonishment his passes proved effective, and the lady fell into a true mesmeric coma.*

The present case affords an additional proof that the common idea of sleep or some other sensible effect being requisite to benefit from mesmerism is unfounded. No sleep nor any sensible effect resulted while yet the cure began and proceeded.†

It exhibits also the necessity for steady and long perseverance in the absence of all prospect of improvement. For three months I was not able to discern any improvement nor any effect. I confess I began to feel a little despair. But I knew how slow are many of nature's results; I knew no reason why I should not succeed; and I went calmly on as I have done in supporting mesmerism against the efforts of nearly all the profession. I have seen some mesmerisers give up a case in a few months, or weeks; or even not persevere if there was no sensible effect of some kind the first or second time of mesmerising. Patients and their friends may be excused such conduct on the score of ignorance; but those who take upon themselves to practise mesmerism should know better.

This case proves the error of a common fancy that mesmerism is the effect of a strong

person upon a weaker; and that the weak are the most susceptible. I have often at once powerfully affected persons of fair strength and health; and very often have persevered a very considerable time day after day without causing any effect with persons of extreme debility, debility being usually attended with irritability which probably resisted the influence.* While this lady was very weak, I was not aware of any effect; and, as she regained her strength, the power of mesmerism became more and more manifest, and at length became painfully great. So in ordinary medicine, during a severe disease doses are borne and required which disagree as the disease declines, and cannot be borne at all when it ceases. In very low fever and in violent pains, a quantity of wine is taken without inconvenience and with benefit that excites injuriously as the health returns, and we have gradually to lessen the amount.

If this case affords important mesmeric instruction, it furnishes a grave lesson to those medical men who scoff at mesmerism. Here was a fellow-creature of the gentle sex suffering by no fault of her own the severest torments. Several of the most popular practitioners in the highest circles were called in: and no doubt did their best. But to what did their efforts amount? After large expense, and the actual exasperation of all the sufferings by many of their measures, she was in the end just as bad as ever; and I feel convinced that, had nothing been done, she would not have been worse in the long run, and in many respects would have been much better. They practised no better than the humblest general practitioner of the village or the obscure street: no better than any practitioner who lived a thousand years ago. But if they did no better, they did no worse than others would have done. They practised according to the present imperfect state of medical science. Yet I must differ from them in many of their measures. I regret the injunction to excite her and distract her with noise and other harsh measures, while her nerves were all agonizingly sensitive. This practice was the same as ordering a man with an inflamed eye to be exposed to the sun with his eyelids held open, or as pouring brandy into an inflamed stomach. The excessive leeching, the blistering, and strong physic, were all measures which I would not have employed. Neither should I for a moment have hinted to her or any one so unjust an opinion as that she could prevent her sufferings and would get well when she thought proper. Such views appear to me erroneous in these diseases of

* See Zoist, Vol. I., p. 72, 165, 334. Vol. II., p. 197.

† Zoist, Vol. I., p. 182; Vol. III., p. 206.

the nervous system. The exquisite sensitiveness of various nerves, and the mental agony in these cases, is just as real as the pain of pleurisy. The various morbid sensations of different nerves in these cases, as well as occasional strange inclinations and thoughts which we witness, are all real.—The inferences of danger which patients in nervous diseases draw from their sufferings are unfounded: but their sufferings are as real as they represent. They may not be sensitive to noise and other things at one moment, and be very sensitive at another, perhaps the next, moment: but it is just the same with the states of the nerves that cause the shootings of *tic douloureux* or convulsions. A patient may be free from these one moment and agonized or distorted the next. Nervous patients are too often very cruelly treated. When not very bad they may help themselves by exertion; just as a madman near sanity may by some argument addressed to him shake off his diseased idea: but they can no more by effort cure themselves of their agonies while in full force than the inmates of Bedlam can be cured by reasoning.*

Some medical men behave unworthily to their patients when no better; stoutly declaring that they are better, and attempting to bully them into a confession that they are better, while the poor creatures feel and know they are no better: and I have witnessed this both when the object was to continue attendance upon a private patient, and in hospital practice from unwillingness to admit the imperfection of their art,—and even when the patients had no nervous affection and were steadily approaching the grave.

What is the grave lesson to medical men in the innumerable cases which they know by woful experience they cannot cure, or in which, though they have hoped to effect a cure, they are baffled?

I have always urged upon the mesmeric world and upon patients that mesmerism should be regarded as a holy thing—a thing involving the most solemn responsibilities of striving with all simplicity and earnestness of purpose to benefit our fellow-creatures, and of regarding ourselves as placed in a sacred relation, demanding perfect integrity and perfect purity of feeling. * The person who holds not these convictions, and acts not entirely upon them, is unfit to mesmerise, and should be detested and openly discountenanced by us all: equally with the medical person who forgets his solemn responsibilities in the confidential intercourse

which his profession allows him. But I must urge upon the medical world and all those who may have influence over the treatment of invalids, that they likewise have a solemn responsibility in regard to mesmerism. Here is a *simple* and *innocent* method, alleged by very numerous persons of respectability to have effected very numerous cures of diseases which had proved too stubborn for all the established methods of medicine and surgery in the hands of the most eminent as well as of merely popular practitioners, and to have procured alleviation and comfort in incurable cases when the established methods had done not even this. Such endless cases are fully detailed with every personal reference which can be desired. No facts in medical records are more satisfactorily presented. The falsehoods of those who have previously attended the patients in vain, the shocking slanders of these men and others leagued with them, are too gross to deceive: and the previous notoriety of the cases, and the living testimony of the patients with the full-blown proofs of cure in their countenances and persons, render impotent every attempt to set aside the facts. Nearly all medical men profess to be Christians: many vent religious sentiments in season and out of season, in their lectures and their publications, are seen regularly at church, place religious books about the rooms into which their patients are shown, and unsparingly pronounce those of their profession, whom from merely some bad feeling they dislike, to be irreligious, infidels, even atheists,* or something else, the reproach of which they know is calculated to do injury to the best man in the present ignorant and immoral state of society. And yet these virtuous men forget that religion is a farce, if it values people for their mere opinion upon mysteries, supernatural, incomprehensible matters, such opinions not being the result of proof, usually springing from the feelings and external influences, and requiring infinitely more knowledge and hard thought than fall to the lot of one person in ten thousand; if it does not penetrate the whole frame, influence our very smallest actions, and engender perfect good will and commiseration for those whom we think in error and that modesty which renders us aware of our scanty amount of knowledge and our disposition to proud injustice; and if it does not render us anxious to learn all that can be taught us which is calculated to enable us to be more useful to our fellow-creatures. I am compelled, there-

* My readers will remember the absurdities of Mrs. Chick, who considered that poor Mrs. Dombey had only to "*make an effort*," and actually perished for want of having made "*an effort*."

* Not only were the terms infidel and atheist bestowed upon Newton and Locke, but Christ himself is in the list of Atheists published in the *Dictionnaire des Athees*.

fore, to regard those professing medical Christians who, while gravely praying and singing in the sight of men at church, refuse to examine into the facts of mesmerism, refuse to go and witness them and experiment for themselves, and insanely declare they would not believe the facts if they witnessed them, to be such as Christ were he on earth again would inveigh against with all severity as he did against the hypocrites of old; and to be most immoral and unrighteous, indulging bad passions while calling themselves miserable sinners and bestowing all sorts of fine expressions upon the object of their worship and pretending reverence for his precepts of humility, justice and mercy.

Had the medical attendants of this young lady made themselves acquainted with mesmerism, and not through unfortunate prejudice remained behind this knowledge of the day, they would have recommended mesmerism in her case, and spared her years of suffering from both the disease and the means employed.

By mentioning the name of one medical man, her residence, and a circumstance or two of her family, I have put it in the power of all her friends to recognize the case and given all the proofs of authenticity which the world can desire. But though I have not given her full name, she nobly gave me permission to print it: and I cannot refrain, though without permission, to terminate this account with the note which accompanied the history, and which displays the truthfulness, kindness, modesty and courageous independence, that, when combined, render the female character so beautiful.—*Zorist*.

“Dear Doctor Elliotson:—

“I have sent you my case, which I trust you will be able to make out, and let me know if it is as you wish. I think I have done it as clearly as I can, and all of it is as true as it can be; indeed I have not said half what my sufferings were, but I do think I have said enough. If my name would be of any advantage to you, pray by all means put it in, as I feel I cannot be sufficiently grateful to you for all your kindness, &c., and I think such a recovery as mine deserves being made public, though of course I do not wish to make myself conspicuous.

“Yours sincerely,

“Eaton Square, “E——— B———.

“June 1st, 1847.”

An Instance of Clairvoyance independent of Mesmerism.

COMMUNICATED BY DR. ELLIOTSON.

FROM my early demonstrations of mesmerism in University College Hospital to the present time, I have never ceased to remind the world that nothing is produced in the mesmeric state that does not occur spontaneously and independently of it. I have been favored with the following account from a friend.

J. ELLIOTSON.

The anecdotes relative to the extraordinary prophetic power possessed by a Brahmin of Bombay are extracted from the “Oriental Memoirs” of James Forbes, Esq., of whom a slight account is prefixed; as a relation so extraordinary requires every proof that the relator is a person on whose veracity we may rely.

The prospective power of the Brahmin is a remarkable contrast to the retrospective displayed by Zschokke. H. S.

James Forbes, Esq., author of “Oriental Memoirs,” Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and of the Arcadian at Rome, lineally descended from the Earls of Granard, was born in London in May, 1749. He was educated at Hadley by the Rev. David Garron. Before the age of sixteen he obtained an appointment to Bombay. After having filled several important situations in different parts of India, with equal talent, honor, and integrity, he returned to England in 1784. In 1787 he married the daughter of J. Gayland, Esq., by whom he had one daughter, married to the Count de Montalembert, peer of France. He was a man of ardent piety, unbounded charity, and universal philanthropy, and considerable literary attainments. His drawings of the natural productions of the countries he visited, together with the manuscripts, fill a hundred and fifty folio volumes. He died in 1819, aged 70.

Extract from Forbes’s “Oriental Memoirs.”

* * * * “These persons (soothsayers) abound in all parts of India; but there are among the Brahmins a small number, who seem to differ from all the descriptions of people before mentioned; they appear also perfectly distinct from the fortune-telling Brahmins and pretended astrologers, who, like the gipsy tribe in Europe, are well known in India. Those I now speak of seem to be gifted with a talent possessed only by a very few of the quiet, retired, literary Brahmins. To one of these I shall

now confine myself; he was a man well known to many of my contemporaries in India, and I have occasionally met with him at Bombay, Surat, and Cambay, where I believe he chiefly resided.

"I shall relate three anecdotes in confirmation of the penetrating spirit, preternatural gift, or whatever term may be allowed for the talent which this man possessed. I know that the predictions were made long before the events happened and were literally accomplished.

"On my arrival in Bombay in 1766, Mr. Crommelin, the governor of that settlement, was under orders to relinquish his situation at the beginning of the following year, and then return to England. Mr. Spencer, the second in Council, was appointed his successor in the Bombay government, instead of Mr. Hodges, chief of Surat, who considered it as his right. Mr. Hodges had become acquainted with this Brahmin during his minority in the Company's service.

"This extraordinary character was then a young man, little known to the English, but of great celebrity among the Hindoos and every other description of natives in the western part of the peninsula. The Brahmin expressed an affectionate regard towards him, and, as far as the distinction of religion and caste allowed, the friendship became mutual and disinterested. The Brahmin was always justly considered as a very moral and pious character; and Mr. Hodges was equally well disposed; his Hindoo friend encouraged him to proceed in that virtuous path which would lead him to wealth and honor in this world, and finally conduct him to eternal happiness. To enforce these precepts, he assured him he would gradually rise from the station he then held at Cambay to other residences and inferior chiefships in the Company's service; that he would then succeed to the higher appointment of chief at Tellicherry and Surat, and would close his Indian career by being Governor of Bombay. Mr. Hodges, not being enjoined secrecy, spoke of these Brahminical predictions among his associates and friends, from their very first communication, and their author was generally called Mr. Hodges's Brahmin. These predictions for some years made but little impression on his mind. Afterwards as he successively ascended the gradations in the Company's service, he placed more confidence in his Brahmin, especially when he approached near the pinnacle of ambition, and found himself chief of Surat, the next situation in wealth and honor to the government of Bombay.

"When, therefore, Mr. Spencer was appointed Governor of that settlement, and Mr.

Hodges dismissed from the chiefship of Surat and suspended the service, he sent for his Brahmin, who was then at Pulparra, a sacred village on the banks of the Tappee of which I have already spoken, on a religious visit. Mr. Hodges received him at the chief's garden-house, where he was sitting in the front veranda. He immediately communicated to him the events which had lately taken place to the disappointment of all his hopes and future expectations; and slightly reproached him for a pretended prescience and for having deceived him with false promises. The Brahmin, with an unaltered countenance, as is usual with his tribe on all such occasions, coolly replied, 'You see this veranda, and the apartments to which it leads; Mr. Spencer has reached the portico, but he will not enter the palace; he has set his foot upon the threshold, but he shall not enter into the house. Notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, you will attain the honors I foretold and fill the high station to which he has been appointed. A dark cloud is before him.'

"This singular prophecy was publicly known at Surat and Bombay; and the truth or falsehood of the Brahmin was the subject of discussion in every company, when an express arrived overland from England to annul Mr. Spencer's appointment, and to invest Mr. Hodges with the government of Bombay. All which accordingly took place. Mr. Spencer embarked for England in the same ship in which I arrived in India in December; and Mr. Crommelin sailed in January, leaving Mr. Hodges in complete possession of the government. It is almost needless to remark the ascendancy of this Brahmin over the mind of Mr. Hodges during the remainder of his life; nor is it to be wondered at, that the new governor undertook no important step without consulting his Brahmin."

The second anecdote relates to the same Brahmin, and was as well known to the inhabitants of Bombay as the former. Mr. Forbes had been on terms of the closest friendship with the parties to whom it relates, from the first day of his landing in India. After stating some circumstances connected with his voyage and the friend to whom he was then introduced and with whom he remained for forty years on the terms of the closest intimacy, he says:—

"The lady sitting at the head of my friend's table when I made my bashful entry, was a widow at the time he married her. Her first husband died when she was very young, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. The latter remained with her mother, the former was sent to England for

education, and at the age of sixteen embarked for Bombay, with the appointment of a writer, some years prior to my arrival there. The ships of that season all reached the island in safety, except the one in which this young gentleman sailed, which at length was deemed a missing vessel, and her safety despaired of. A mother could not so easily give up hope: her usual evening walk was on a sandy beach, forming a bay on the western side of the island, in full view of the ocean. Maternal solicitude frequently cast a longing eye to that quarter where the ships from Europe generally appeared. The shore of that bay was also the place where most of the Hindoos erected the funeral pile and burnt their dead. This ceremony is attended by Brahmins, and Mr. Hodges's Brahmin, then at Bombay, was occasionally among them. Observing the mother's anxiety, he asked her the cause; the lady being a native of India, and well knowing his character, inquired in his own language why a man so extraordinarily gifted, should be ignorant of the cause of her tender solicitude. The Brahmin was affected, and said, "I do know the reason of your sorrow; your son lives: the ship will soon arrive in safety, but you will never more behold him." She immediately mentioned this conversation to her friends. A signal was made not long after for a ship from Europe: on the pilot reaching her, his private signal indicated the missing ship: boats were sent off to bring the passengers on shore. The expected son was not forgotten; his mother's friends went on board, and were informed that he had remained at the Brazils, where the ship having been long detained for repair, the Jesuits converted this promising youth to the Church of Rome. Instead, therefore, of conducting him to his expecting parent, they only delivered her letters, replete with affectionate expostulations and entreaties that she would follow his example, and enter the true church. A mother's disappointment is easier to conceive than to describe. Her son continued at Rio de Janeiro, and occasionally wrote to her, until the suppression of the Jesuits in the pontificate of Clement the 14th, on which occasion, with many other members of that society, he was sent from South America to the prisons of Portugal, and no more heard of.

"The unfortunate mother came to England some years afterwards with her husband and only daughter, who was married, and died soon after her arrival. This was a stroke her fond mother was little able to sustain; a bereavement which seemed to admit of no consolation. The downy wings of time, the balmy comforts of religion, aided

by every effort of an affectionate husband, were of no avail in extricating her from a state of apathy and despair.

"Not long after this event, an intimate friend of the family having remitted a considerable sum of money from India by bills on Portugal, went to Lisbon to recover them. Walking near a prison in that city, he was supplicated for charity by a voice from a subterraneous gate, and being addressed in English made it the more impressive. Not content with affording transient relief, he entered into conversation with the prisoner, and found he was the long lost son of his disconsolate mother. The intelligence was immediately conveyed to England, and tenderly communicated to his sorrowing parent, with the addition that her husband had already remitted money to Lisbon, and exerted such means for his deliverance that there could be no doubt of his speedy restoration to her maternal arms. This news shed a momentary gleam of joy on her countenance, but it was soon succeeded by renewed pangs of sorrow, and a continued exclamation of "The Brahmin! the Brahmin!"

"The friend at Lisbon, when all was happily accomplished, lost no time in informing her son that his mother lived, was married to a gentleman of fortune and respectability, who was waiting to welcome him to their parental roof; and their interest and liberality had procured his liberty, which he was the happy instrument of effecting, and was then come to conduct him from a scene of misery to life, and light, and joy! Although the communication was made in the most considerate manner, he scarcely believed the reality of his emancipation from those dreary walls, where he had for years been excluded from the light of the sun and the fresh air: for 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick.' The sudden transition from hopeless despair in the dungeon's gloom, to the sight of the sun, the fanning of the breeze, and the sympathy of friendships, were too much for his emaciated frame; he faintly uttered the effusions of a grateful heart, and expired!

"Thus was the Brahmin's prediction to his mother, uttered full thirty years before, completely fulfilled!

"The last anecdote I shall relate respecting this man is very short. Some months previous to my first leaving India, a gentleman and his wife arrived from England at Bombay. He, having been appointed to a lucrative situation at Surat, proceeded thither at an early opportunity, leaving his wife in a friend's family until he should have procured a house, and made suitable provision for her reception at Surat. They were both young and had an only child. In a few weeks she

followed him to Surat. The evening before she embarked, sitting in a mixed company of gentlemen and ladies, anticipating her approaching happiness, the same Brahmin came into the verandah, with the gentleman of the house, who was high in station at Bombay. He introduced him to the company, and in a sort of jest asked him to tell the destiny of the happy fair one, lately arrived from Europe. To the surprise of the whole company, and particularly so to the object of the inquiry, he gave her a penetrating and compassionate look; and, after a pause, said to the gentleman in the Hindoo language, 'Her cup of felicity is full but evanescent! A bitter potion awaits her, for which she must prepare!' Her husband had written that he should come in a barge to Surat bar, to accompany her on shore. He did not appear, but a friend of mine went on board to announce to her his dangerous illness: he was then in the last paroxysm of a fever, and expired in her arms! I came home a passenger in the same ship with the widow, and another lady who endeavored to alleviate her sorrow by every tender assiduity. The name of a Brahmin was never mentioned at table, nor any thing relating to Hindoo astrology. The anniversary of her husband's death happened during the voyage, and was indeed a day of woe."—*Zoist*.

CURES OF NEURALGIA

Of various parts, After Pains, Abscess, Ophthalmia, acute Rheumatism, Deafness, and an instance of Prevision, being a few Cases selected from Mr. Parker's Mesmeric Experience during the last eighteen months. By Mr. John B. PARKER, Surgeon, Exeter.

I. Neuralgia of the Face.

Miss——— had suffered from tic douloureux for six years, during which time she had tried all the well-known remedies without any marked benefit; besides having many of her teeth extracted. On my first visit I found her in the greatest agony; the act of speaking aggravated her suffering so much, that she could with very great difficulty articulate two words in succession, and this occasioned great distortion of countenance. *Six days mesmeric treatment quite relieved her from pain.* During the past 14 months she has experienced two slight returns of the pain: on each occasion the complaint was removed by one mesmeric sitting. She is now quite well.

II. Neuralgia.

Mr. Davidge, Milk street, Exeter, had suffered very severely from tic douloureux

for several years. The various remedies recommended for such cases having entirely failed, mesmerism succeeded in relieving him the first application, and in five days he was able to attend to his business as usual.

III. Neuralgia of the Hip.

Miss——— having for five months suffered much pain about the hip, so that she could with difficulty and in much pain walk across the room, consulted her ordinary medical attendant who pronounced it a hip complaint. The parents having heard of many of my mesmeric cures, sent for me; when I recommended the mother to mesmerise the daughter. In five days she was quite well and able to walk three miles, and she has remained well to this, now 12 months since.

IV. Abscess of the Lachrymal Sac.

The sister of this young lady had been suffering from an abscess in the lachrymal sac for 18 months, accompanied with very distressing pains over the orbit and cheek. She had consulted several eminent surgeons in London who advised a pin to be worn in the lachrymal duct. Leeches had been previously applied, and suppuration of the leech bites had invariably followed. Mesmeric treatment was had recourse to, and in three weeks all the distressing symptoms subsided.

V. Prevision of Cure.

A lady had a large tumour of the left ovary of nine years duration which has been completely removed by the application of leeches to the os uteri. This treatment had been had recourse to by myself with very decided benefit before she had ever been mesmerised; but in her mesmeric sleep-waking her introvision was so correct as to tell me how many applications of leeches would be necessary to remove the whole of the tumour; and her prevision has been most truly verified. The tumour of the side was so large as to cause the trunk to be swerved on one side to such an extent as to produce a very visible distortion of the spine.

VI. Removal of After Pains.

April 13, 1847, Mrs. C. was delivered of her fifth child, after a natural and short labor, at eight in the morning. The after pains were very violent and I ordered her several doses of morphine and mesmerism. The morphine was taken during the day and through the night. On my visit in the

morning, I found her in great distress—the pains constant and very violent. The mesmerism had been omitted. She was then mesmerised in my presence, and in twenty minutes the pains ceased. I requested the operation to be repeated if the pains returned. On my visit the following morning I found my patient quite delighted with the wonderful effects of mesmerism; there had been no necessity to repeat the operation.

VII. Neuralgia of the Heart.

Mrs. ———, æt. 42, subject to violent palpitation of the heart with considerable pain of the organ, occasionally attended with faintness and much pain on the inside of the left arm, much aggravated by going up stairs. The pain was quite subdued by the first application of mesmerism, and in three days she was able to resume the active duties of life.

VIII. Ophthalmia.

My own little boy, æt. 6, had a very severe attack of catarrhal ophthalmia, for which I ordered leeches, blisters, aperients, soothing and astringent applications, without the least relief. In fact the pain was becoming more and more severe. He was then mesmerised twice daily, and from the first trial, the pain was much subdued, and in the course of a few days all the symptoms were removed and the eyes resumed their natural lustre. Under ordinary circumstances this would have become strumous ophthalmia—the most troublesome complaint at all our ophthalmic institutions. From what I have witnessed in this case, I am quite satisfied that mesmerism is the true remedy for all scrofulous affections, as it is certainly a transfusion of the nervous energy: and as diseases may be transferred from one individual to another without an act of the will, there is much more reason to believe that health may be transferred with the additional assistance of the will, as is exhibited in my daily experience.*

IX. Deafness.

Ann ———, æt. 23, had been very deaf for 3 years, I could scarcely make her understand a single word. She was mesmerised daily for a month, when her hearing was quite restored, and she now hears conversation in the lowest tone.

X. Acute Rheumatism.

Mr. C. for three succeeding years has had a severe attack of rheumatic fever: each at-

tack commencing with more violence than its predecessor. April 16, 1847, he sent for me. He was then suffering very acute pains in the whole system. I had bled him during the former attacks as well as in this. In the preceding attack his wife had some prejudice against mesmerism, and consequently he had very little benefit from it. But on this occasion his wife mesmerised him when he had any acute pain, and immediate relief has invariably followed every mesmeric operation. In the former attacks he had been unable to move till a month or five weeks; in this attack he was convalescent at the end of a fortnight. The result of this case is the perfect confidence of the whole family in the remedial agency of mesmerism.*

Not a day passes without my being consulted for pains in the face, ear-ache, or rheumatic pains; and in the great majority of these cases, a single mesmeric operation is quite sufficient to remove all the pain. Such a multitude of these cases has now passed under my own observation, that mesmerism is resorted to in Exeter by the industrious classes as a most extraordinary remedial agent.—*Zoist*.

Cure of Shortsightedness

And Tic Douloureux, and painless Extractions of Teeth. By Mr. SARGANT, Surgeon, Reigate, Surrey. Communicated by Dr. Elliotson.

LAST year, Mr. Sargeant, a medical gentleman at Reigate in Surrey, called upon me to enquire whether I thought mesmerism would be of use in a very extraordinary case of some standing in which he had lately been consulted. I replied in the affirmative, and shewed him a case or two and the method of making the passes, since he knew nothing of the subject and had viewed it as Mr. Wakley represented it in the *Lancet*, till of late when the constant abundant accession of indisputable facts compelled him to believe that he had been deceived. In five minutes he was put into the way of mesmerising and demesmerising. He returned home, began mesmerising his patient, produced wonderful benefit and striking phenomena, and the extraordinary case will in due time, I trust, be placed among the cures recorded in *The Zoist*. Like an honest and courageous man, he resolved that his patients in general should benefit by mesmerism whenever it was possible, and openly both avows his convictions and practises the art. The fol-

* See cures of ophthalmia and of scrofula in Vol. II., p. 239; Vol. III., pp. 519, 24, 326; Vol. IV., pp. 458-9, 461-3.—*Zoist*.

* See similar cases in Vol. II., pp. 86, 257, 384; Vol. III., p. 326.—*Zoist*.

lowing are a few of his cases illustrative of the benefit of mesmerism.

To me Mr. Sargant's conduct is peculiarly gratifying, from the course taken by an old practitioner in his neighborhood, who ought not to have acted as he has done in reference to the great subject of mesmerism.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

"Reigate, June 4th, 1847.

"My dear Sir.—I herewith send you a few cases, which, should you think them sufficiently calculated to further illustrate that great boon—mesmerism—to suffering humanity, and to open the eyes of those who are so blind that the sun in its meridian is darkness to them, I shall with yourself and others feel repaid if we can only 'convert one sinner from the error of his way.'

"Believe me, my dear Sir, with every feeling of gratitude for your kindness,

"Ever yours faithfully,

"JOSEPH SARGANT."

"Dr. Elliotson."

I. *Shortsightedness.*

Rebecca S., æt. 25, a servant for some years in a respectable family, was compelled to leave her situation from shortness of sight, in August, 1846, the time I was attending the family; and I advised mesmerism, to which she very gladly consented, though at the same time I was doubtful whether any benefit would be derived. But to my great astonishment, after mesmerising her eight times, her vision has returned as strong as when she was a child; and she has now been in service for the last three months.

II. *Tic Douloureux.*

Sarah B., æt. 22, had suffered from tic douloureux for six months, and had tried all the usual remedies without any benefit. In August, 1846, she came to my house, a perfect stranger, to witness mesmerism, and likewise to consult me as to my opinion of its effects upon her case. My answer was, that we had cases on record which had been, if not cured, very greatly relieved. After witnessing some phenomena, she sat down, and in three minutes was sound asleep. I then locally mesmerised the side of the face, and allowed her to remain for half an hour, and then awoke her. She left my house and walked home, went to bed, and slept from ten o'clock until eight the next morning, without the slightest knowledge of pain, which she had not done for the last six months. Being delighted, she dressed,

and, not giving herself time for breakfast, ran up to my house to be mesmerised, fearing I might have left home. I again mesmerised her for an hour as before, and in the course of the day she had a few twinges, but slight compared to her former attacks. I continued to mesmerise her for a fortnight, when she was obliged to leave the neighborhood, and said should she feel the slightest return she should come down to me. I have heard from her since, and she continues quite free. These cases occurred on the 17th August, 1846.

Painless Extractions of Teeth.

I. August 27th, Miss B., æt. 16, at a ladies' seminary, was suffering with a severe tooth-ache. I mesmerised her and extracted one of the molares in a very decayed state, without her having the slightest knowledge of the operation; evincing not the minutest feeling of pain, not so much as the distortion or movement of a single muscle.

II. September 19th. At the same place I extracted a decayed molar tooth from Miss C., æt. 11, in the mesmeric state, without the child being at all conscious, she having a great dread of the operation. I had promised, if she would allow me to mesmerise her then, I would instantly awake her, when she should have her tea, and then be mesmerised and the tooth be extracted. But finding, on first mesmerising her, she was so soundly asleep, I embraced the first opportunity and extracted the tooth. On awaking her to enable her to cleanse the mouth, she said, "Oh dear, why you have taken out my tooth, and I never felt you."

III. S. P., æt. 19, came to my house to have her tooth extracted, and said, "You send people to sleep before you take their teeth out; don't you, Sir?" "Yes," I replied, "and I will send you to sleep if you like." She sat down, and in six minutes she was sound asleep. I then desired her to open her mouth, which she did; lanced the gum and extracted the tooth without her moving a muscle, and awoke her to cleanse the mouth. She was quite surprised. Her mother was in the room, and asked her, "Did not you feel Mr. Sargant pull your tooth out?" She replied, "No, mother, I never felt it all."—*Zoist*.

Cure of Affection of the Heart

By MR. ADOLPHE KISTE. Communicated by Dr. Elliotson.

I HAVE received the following letters and documents from Mr. Majendie.

"Hedingham Castle, June 7th, 1847.

"Dear Sir—I send you the case of Eliza Barrett, in which the benefit derived from mesmerism seems to me proved by most direct evidence. It is most improbable that the able physicians and surgeons of three London hospitals should have been mistaken in supposing disease of the heart to exist, if it were not so; and that Mr. Hands, who examined Eliza Barrett before mesmerism was applied,* should also have been in error. It is most improbable that you, with all your experience in the use of the stethoscope, should, on examination after mesmeric treatment, have failed to detect disease of the heart, if it still remained.

"The so-called reasoning of *post hoc non propter hoc*, is hardly admissible, as it is most improbable, that when, after failure of all other medical appliances, mesmerism was employed and benefit ensued, the cure should be a mere matter of chance. If the whole is to be resolved into the effect of imagination, the sooner doses of imagination are prescribed according to an orthodox formula, the better for suffering humanity.

"Very sincerely yours,

"ASHHURST MAJENDIE.

"Dr. Elliotson."

"In the beginning of February, Mr. Adolphe Kiste, expressed to me the wish to meet with some sick person whom he might endeavor to benefit by mesmerism. I mentioned this to Mr. Decimus Hands, and met at his house Eliza Barrett, a girl of twenty-two, who had just left St. George's Hospital, suffering from disease of the heart, considered incurable.

"I took her to the *studio* of Mr. Kiste, in Great Marlborough street, who speedily put her into the mesmeric state, and sleep-waking soon declared itself.

"She slept that day about five hours, and continued to do so daily for three weeks. Mr. Kiste then desired she should pass twenty-four hours in mesmeric sleep. I accompanied him to the sister's house one morning,

when he put her to sleep; and he went again the next day at the same hour, when he awakened her.

"The benefit which was apparent from the first day of trial, was, from the time of the long sleep, more decided. Dr. Elliotson kindly offered to examine the state of the heart.

"Eliza Barrett walked in the mesmeric state from Marlborough street up Bienenheim Steps, got into a cab, and proceeded to Conduit street, where she remained an hour. Dr. Elliotson examined her minutely, and found no trace of disease of the heart. She was taken back without being awakened. She had been in a most deplorable state, unable to maintain herself by needle-work, unequal to service from the pain in the side brought on by exertion, and without resource.

"After about six weeks she appeared to be in good health, and was endeavoring to get a place as housemaid. But an attachment, which had been broken off, as I believe, on account of the desperate state of her health, was renewed.* She married in the month of May, and Mr. Kiste finds on enquiry that she is perfectly well.

"ASHHURST MAJENDIE."

"To Adolphe Kiste, Esq.,

"37 Maddox street.

"June 26th, 1847.

"Kind Sir.—I return you my sincere thanks for the cure which, under God, I have received at your hands by mesmerism. I can truly say, that for more than one and twenty years of my life I never knew what it was to enjoy health, and when the physicians at three hospitals, and St. James's Dispensary, and many other medical gentlemen had, after using all the means and medicines they prescribed, failed to do anything more than relieve the pain for a time, I came to you in February, 1847, in a very weak state, utterly incapable of earning my own living, then laboring under disease of the heart, and pains in the limbs. The first time I was mesmerised I received benefit from it. When I had been mesmerised six or seven times, five hours a day, I could lie down on my left or right side, not having been able to lie upon either for some time previous, without considerable pain. The violent beating of the heart, and shortness of breath then left me; I had, I believe, been mesmerised two and twenty times,

* Before any non-medical mesmerist takes a case in hand, he should have it examined by a medical man, and the opinion pronounced upon it should be written down. Lamentable experience makes this necessary. When a fee cannot be given, no medical man who is a mesmerist will refuse this good office.—*Zoist*.

* The patient at Bideford, cured by Mr. Davey, after being dumb seven years, was, before her illness, engaged to a young man; but the marriage was broken off. Her cure removed all difficulty; the advances were renewed, and through mesmerism she became a happy wife.—See *Zoist*, Vol. IV., p. 451.

when I was quite cured. You mesmerised me five times after that, which made the cure more permanent. I have now enjoyed perfect health for above three months, being well six weeks previous to my getting married, which was on the 9th of May. I have had *much mental anxiety and exertion of body, without the least return of pain or palpitation.* After suffering so much for so many years, I am well able to appreciate the cure which I have received through mesmerism. With many thanks for your kindness towards me, believe me to remain,

“Your very humble servant,

“ELIZA HARRIS.

“No. 4 Duke street, Bloomsbury.”

“To Adolphe Kiste, Esq.

“Sir.—From the age of one year to fifteen years I was afflicted with fits, abscesses and tumours. It was at this age I first suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism in my limbs, which caused them to swell at times very much. In February, 1845, being then twenty years of age, I became so bad, and having no home, I went to Middlesex Hospital to try to get in, but could not. I then went to St. Pancras Infirmary. It was here I had the rheumatic fever and began spitting of blood. When I had been here seven weeks, suffering so much from the heart, and a complaint in the throat which they gave me a gargle for, and getting no better, I asked Mr. Cooper to give me an order to go out, which he did. I then went on the following day to St. Thomas's Hospital. Dr. Barker ordered sixteen leeches over my heart the day I went in, and salivated me. I was there six weeks, when Dr. Barker told me he could do more for me. I had no prospect before me but to go into the workhouse when I left there, being incapable of earning my living; I asked Dr. Barker to be so kind as to give me a note, stating that I had been under his care and what was the matter with me. This was on Saturday, the 3d May, 1845. On the following Monday he sent me one from his house by the post to the hospital, stating that I had a disease of the heart and what kind of a one. I then came out of St. Thomas's Hospital, and I obtained a letter for Middlesex Hospital, of Mr. Bell, chemist, Oxford street. Tuesday being Dr. Crawford's taking-in day, I went there and was taken in, had a warm bath and was put to bed. The first medicine I had there stopped the spitting of blood, and when I had been there a week, Dr. Crawford ordered me to have cold shower-baths of a morning, every other day at first, and then every day.

I had blisters applied to my side and to the back of my neck. I had turpentine fomentations applied to the stomach and side, and the medicine I was taking brought me out in boils all over me. They healed up again; I got so well that I was enabled to come out of the hospital, and having no clothes scarcely, and my father being ill in the infirmary, I had no one to assist me, so I took the letter which Dr. Barker gave me with me to the work-house. This was in June, 1845, on a Thursday; on Friday I was called to the board-room of the work-house, Mr. Cooper was there, and Mr. Lee the master of the workhouse; I gave them Dr. Barker's letter and told them what I had come there for, and that a friend had got me a situation; and they gave me some clothes, and I came out and went to place. I kept pretty well for two months, and then I had the attendance of Mr. Parts, of Camden Town. It was from this time I began taking calomel for to ease the pain, and I have taken it all along till I got so bad in November last. Before I left my place, a lady my mistress was acquainted with gave me a letter for the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary. I went there, and saw Dr. Dew. He ordered me to be cupped on the left shoulder and a blister over the heart; he gave me some medicine and ordered me rest. It was not convenient for me to lay up at my situation, and he said he could not get me well without I did, and that I had better go into the hospital where I could have rest. I obtained a letter for Middlesex Hospital, and went there and saw Dr. Crawford again, December 4, 1846. But he told me he could not possibly take me in till the next week, but he put me under Dr. Latham's care. I saw him that day, and he gave me some medicine; and on coming home with it I lost my senses and fell down in Cavendish square. When I came to, a young woman kindly offered to lead me as far as Mr. Sommerfield's, in Marylebone Lane, who sent his servant home with me. I was to go to the hospital on the following Friday, and as I got much worse my mother was obliged to lead me there. While I was waiting to see Dr. Latham I was very bad, and Mr. Corf came and spoke to me, and asked me if I should like to stay then and go to bed. I said I should like to stay, so he ordered one of the nurses to take me up into Queen's Ward. At night I had a warm bath, and I had a blister put on my forehead; when I had been there a week, Dr. Crawford ordered me shower-baths again. I had been here rather better than a fortnight, when Dr. Crawford said he should not keep me there any longer, as he thought I should be better out and have the

air. I was no better when I left, for I no sooner got down stairs and went in the board-room to return thanks, than I became very ill again. Dr. Crawford, when he discharged me, the Tuesday before Christmas, made me out-patient under Dr. Latham's care. I was seized with a trembling fit whilst waiting to see him. When I reached home I had a worse attack, and I was a week getting worse, when I went on the following Tuesday down to St. George's Hospital to see if I could get a letter for to go in. I was unsuccessful, and I was forced to give a little girl something to lead me from Hyde Park corner to Bond street. She then left me, and when I had got half way up Bond Street I fell down in a fit. When I came to a young man kindly offered from amidst the crowd that was round me to see me home, which he did. On the next day I went again to St. George's Hospital. I obtained a letter at No. 7, Belgrave Square, and I went and saw Dr. Jones, who immediately made me an in-patient. I had two of these trembling attacks, and I was taken up stairs to Holland's Ward and put to bed. Dr. Jones, when he saw me again, sounded me a good deal, and I think he then called my complaint an affection of the heart and chest. Afterwards I was sounded by several other gentlemen and Mr. Fuller. They changed my medicine a good many times and fomented the stomach. Dr. Jones ordered me vapour baths for the pains in the limbs, and would not suffer me to get up at all. Mr. Fuller sounded me again for about three quarters of an hour. This was when he found out what the complaint was. Afterwards Dr. Jones sounded me again: it was then he said Mr. Fuller was right in saying it was a chronic disease of the heart. The doctors all complained of a confused murmur or grating sound in the heart, which they heard when they sounded me. I used to feel sometimes as though the heart would beat out of the side, and then all at once it would stop and seem to take my breath with it. To lay upon my left or right side I could not, and if I laid upon my back the palpitation was so great that it shook me in my bed. I remained in St. George's Hospital four weeks, when Mr. Hamilton, the house-surgeon, discharged me. When Dr. Jones heard of it, he said he was very glad of it, as he was afraid that he should have me get worse again if I stopped there, but he would make me an out-patient if I liked. But I told him it was no use of his doing that, as I could not walk so far. It was previous to this that he said he could not take out my heart and put me in a new one. They gave me steel medicine to take, and the last medicine I took from there was

ether and hartshorn. Dr. Jones ordered a bella-donna plaster over the heart and a strengthening plaster round the loins. I sent for my sister to fetch me home. When I had been home three days, I saw Mr. Hands in the prayer meeting along with Mr. Miller. On the following Friday, Mr. Hands sent to my sister's for me to come down to his house. I went there, and he then spoke to me about mesmerism, and said he thought he knew of a gentleman that would undertake to cure me if I would make up my mind to be done, and mother would give her consent to my being mesmerised, which she did on the Saturday previous to my coming to you on the Monday. I blessed God that ever I was mesmerised, for I have been only one and twenty times in that state, and am now quite cured: for which I return you my sincere thanks.

"I remain, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

"March 28th.

"ELIZA BARRETT."

There can be no question that the view taken of the disease by the various physicians was correct; and their treatment of it sound and excellent. It was evidently a case of acute rheumatic pericondritis, or inflammation of the heart's covering, that became chronic, and probably induced after a time a degree of hypertrophy or overgrowth of the heart; and there was the addition of hysteria. She was treated by all with the greatest kindness as well as skill. But in the end her disease proved to have been ameliorated only for a time. Ordinary medical means could have effected no more in any hands; and these circumstances render the value of mesmerism the more striking.*

I have seen her this week, and she is perfectly free from all disease of the heart and from hysteria, though the troubles and bodily exertion she has gone through lately have been great. She tells me that mesmerism appears to have changed her constitution altogether, for, from having all her life been ill in some way or other, she is now perfectly hearty.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

June 28th.

* The utility of mesmerism in affections of the heart is exhibited in Vol. I. p. 465.

Case of Neuralgia of the Stomach

With Excessive Debility, &c. &c. By Mr. SYMES, Surgeon, 77 Grosvenor street.

Miss ———, having been in rather delicate health for a twelvemonth previously, was suddenly seized on the 28th of January, 1843, with violent cramp-like pains of the stomach (gastrodynia) accompanied by distressing vomiting, faintness, great flatulent distension of the abdomen with borborygmus, &c., coldness of the surface and particularly of the lower extremities, extreme pallor of the countenance, &c. Hot brandy and water was administered, and hot fomentations applied to the stomach, but it was above an hour before she experienced any relief, she remained very weak and languid for some days and then had a recurrence of the pains, &c., more severe even than at first; after which the attacks returned more and more frequently and with increased intensity, lasting three or four, or even five hours at a time, and producing sometimes absolute fainting from excessive pain and exhaustion. She could not take the smallest particle of solid food, not a single crumb of sopped bread, without inducing one of these distressing paroxysms, which would likewise come on from any little mental agitation, and frequently, too, without any apparent cause. Her menstruation had always been regular and with scarcely any pain, but now her periods were attended with intense pain of the loins and anterior region of the uterus; and this again would invariably bring on a recurrence of the stomach affection. After attending to the alvine secretions, I ordered hydrocyanic acid three times a day, beginning with a small dose and gradually increasing it to as large a dose as my patient could bear, combining it in turn with lime water, sesquicarbonate of soda, and with stramonium, and afterwards also with creosote and trisnitrate of bismuth, &c. Full doses of cajeput oil were administered during the paroxysms, &c., &c., but with only temporary relief. In short I tried every medicine I could think of as applicable to the case, and at length nothing seemed to give the slightest alleviation of pain except strong stimulants combined with large and repeated doses of opium (muriate of morphine was the form employed) but this was followed with such distressing head-ache, sickness, and thirst, that nothing short of the intense agony she suffered would have justified its exhibition.

Nine weeks had now elapsed since the commencement of these attacks. I have said that my patient was unable to take a particle of solid food, she obtained scarcely

any sleep at night, and became weaker and weaker, until one day she nearly fainted in trying to walk between two assistants from her bed to a sofa in the same room; and, at length, she could scarcely bear to be lifted from one to the other to have her bed made without faintness or pain. I saw with alarm that no permanent benefit was derived from any of the powerful remedies I had prescribed, and I felt that my patient must shortly die unless some better means could be devised. I had long felt desirous of attempting mesmerism in this case, but knowing that the lady's friends were strongly prejudiced against it, I had not suggested its adoption, especially as at that time I had never seen a similar case so treated; but, in despair of affording relief by any other means, I now ventured to propose it to the mother as a last resource; her reply was, "Well, Mr. Symes, you know our confidence in you, and whatever you say is necessary shall be done." I had on that occasion only a very few minutes to spare, but, determined to lose no time, I at once commenced mesmerising my patient, and was pleased at seeing an evident effect produced at the end of ten minutes, although she did not go into the mesmeric sleep: this was on the 5th of April. On making my visit on the following day, I was highly gratified at learning that she had passed a better night than for two months previously.

6th. Mesmerised her 25 minutes; she became drowsy and could with difficulty keep her eyes open but did not sleep, yet she felt so much better afterwards that I determined upon discontinuing all medicine. She passed, in her own words, "a most excellent night."

7th. Mesmerised 25 minutes. The eyes closed spontaneously, but without loss of consciousness; she felt however so much better and stronger afterwards that she rose from the sofa of her own accord and walked across the room without assistance. I now gave her the yolk of an egg, raw, which she bolted and retained on her stomach without any ill effect; slept well all night.

8th. The eyes closed in spite of herself a few minutes after I commenced the passes, and she was unable to open them until I ceased; still she did not lose consciousness, but was enabled to take her yolk of egg and walk about the room for ten minutes afterwards. She passed another good night, and the next morning attempted to walk about the room *before* being mesmerised, but was soon obliged to sit down from faintness. *After* being mesmerised half an hour, with no other effect than on the previous day,

she could walk about with impunity for a quarter of an hour.

10th. My patient had had no recurrence of her attacks since the first day she was mesmerised; but this being her monthly period, I had looked forward to it with anxiety. She complained of lassitude and severe pain in the back, but had entirely lost this pain after half an hour's mesmerising; ate two yolks of eggs, and walked about a quarter of an hour without fatigue.

11. The eyes closed as usual, and she experienced the usual benefit.

12. Was discomposed by letters of a distressing kind, and felt ill in consequence. Mesmerised half an hour, but with little effect, being much disturbed during the time; the eyes did not close, she was unable to walk afterwards, and passed a restless night.

13th. After half an hour's mesmerism I ventured to allow her a little chicken, which caused no inconvenience; she slept naturally for an hour afterwards and awoke refreshed.

14th. The eyes closed as usual, she made a hearty meal, and felt so well that I gave her permission to take an egg for her breakfast the next morning.

15th. A violent attack of pain, vomiting, &c., &c., was brought on by eating the egg before being mesmerised, and left the usual faintness and prostration of strength; but after being mesmerised three quarters of an hour, felt so much better that she walked about and ate a hearty dinner without inconvenience.

16th and 17th. Felt as usual, weak and listless in the mornings, but strong and well after the mesmerism.

18th. Went into the mesmeric sleep for the first time to-day, after which she made a hearty dinner, and read aloud great part of the evening without fatigue: a fortnight before she could not even endure a little conversation.

Still mesmerised half an hour daily, the eyes always closing in spite of any efforts to keep them open, but without her losing consciousness; felt so well on the 20th that she was induced to dine before being mesmerised; about twenty minutes after it, however, the old symptoms of pain, vomiting, flatulence, &c., returned, but ceased entirely after the mesmerism, and she was able to read aloud and walk about all the evening—formerly after such an attack she was always obliged to go to bed.

Went on well till the 29th, when some cause of excitement occurred in the evening, which kept her awake great part of the night; and a renewal of the annoyance on the following morning induced a painful at-

tack, which was relieved as usual by mesmerism.

May 6th. Monthly period. Had considerable pain in the back, &c., which was entirely removed by mesmerism, and the sleep was induced for 27 minutes.

Had an attack on the 13th from the sudden communication of a family affliction; and on the 18th the same symptoms were just commencing when I paid my daily visit. Mesmerised her three quarters of an hour, prevented the attack from coming on, and left her quite comfortable. With these exceptions she went on favorably, the eyes always closing during mesmerism, but the sleep only coming on occasionally till the 23d, when she went out for a drive for the first time since the commencement of her illness; it was a cold easterly wind, and an hour after her return she was seized with head-ache, sore throat, cough, and loss of voice. After half an hour's mesmerising the head-ache was entirely relieved and the throat better; the voice did not return for several hours, and the cough continued troublesome for a day or two.

The mesmerism was continued till the 27th, on which day it was omitted; she passed a restless night in consequence, and awoke next morning with one of her attacks, which continued till she was mesmerised; she had also a little pain on the 31st, from not being mesmerised until several hours after her dinner.

June 4th. The periodic pain in her back, &c., removed by mesmerism. Continued for the next nine days, always feeling weak and low of a morning, but strong and in good spirits after the mesmerism, which was omitted on the 13th, and at bed-time she began to feel unwell. Took some beef tea, but rejected it almost immediately, and was restless and uneasy all night. A rather severe attack came on her after her breakfast the next morning, leaving her weak and ill till the afternoon, when the mesmerism restored her, and she enjoyed a hearty meal.

30th. Went out to spend the day, and probably from over fatigue had a slight attack in the evening, which was soon subdued by mesmerism. This was continued daily until the 9th of June, when she was persuaded to go for change of air to stay at the country-house of a friend, and not having been mesmerised had an attack in the evening, which lasted two hours.

10th. Lay down to sleep for an hour in the middle of the day, and was most careful of her diet, in the hope of avoiding an attack; but it again came on in the evening even more severely than on the previous day.

11th. Weak and ill, lay on the sofa great part of the day, and went to bed very early, but a most severe attack ensued. Her friends there, who had hitherto laughed at mesmerism, now confessed that she, at least, could not do without it, and agreed to drive her up to town to see me on the following morning.

12th. She arrived at my house with her mother, so weak that she could with difficulty step out of the carriage into my dining room. I immediately mesmerised her for an hour, after which she expressed herself as feeling quite well; had a ravenous appetite, returned to the country and ate everything before her. The young lady of the house, who had often seen her friend mesmerised by me, and acknowledged the invariable improvement in her appearance after it, yet retained an unaccountable antipathy against the remedy, and could never be persuaded than an hour's natural sleep in the course of the day would not have an equally beneficial effect; but seeing that no precautions would keep away the attack, save "the one thing needful," her natural goodness of heart and sympathy for her friend's sufferings overcame her prejudices at this time, and she consented herself to apply the remedy. Accordingly from the 13th to the 20th this lady mesmerised my patient for half an hour daily, and there was no return of the pain till the 21st, when a slight attack was induced by a fright, which the lady soon relieved by the usual means; yet

"—— true 'tis strange,
And passing strange 'tis true,"

her antipathy against this, to her friend, invaluable blessing, is at this day greater than ever; nay, I am told that she has so far imbibed the prejudices of a religious friend as to ascribe the mesmeric influence to satanic agency. Other friends of my patient do not scruple to declare this same conviction: one lady in particular, a near family connexion, who has likewise witnessed the remarkable sanative effects of mesmerism in this case, and the failure of all other means, for she was staying in the house at the time is most bitter against it and all who practise it; yet she too, under the influence of her better feelings, has more than once, on witnessing Miss ——'s agonizing pain, offered to mesmerise her. Others again rudely laugh at her for adopting such absurdity. Miss —— herself knew nothing about the science 'until applied to her own case, and her mother had a feeling against it; but both have, from the commencement, been deeply sensible of, and grateful for the benefit conferred, and can afford to laugh at the

folly of those who have tried to set them against it.

22nd. My patient returned to town, and I recommenced mesmerising her daily till the 5th of August, when she went into the country, feeling quite well, and continued so until the 13th, on which day she awoke with great pain in her back from the usual periodical cause. A severe attack came on after her breakfast and lasted two hours. She could not move off the sofa all day, and took nothing but a little chicken broth, yet another paroxysm came on in the evening, leaving her very weak and ill for days after; but she had not another attack till the 31st, when the carriage was nearly upset, and she had to alight and walk a considerable distance: this induced a slight paroxysm, and on the 5th of the following September an alarm of fire produced another, when the young lady who had formerly mesmerised her being fortunately present, kindly exerted her satanic (?) influence, sent her to sleep in spite of the pain within 5 minutes, and in twenty minutes she awoke feeling quite well. One must presume therefore that Satan is tired of walking up and down like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour, and prefers assuming the form of a ministering angel assuaging the ills of mortality. Probably these ladies are not aware that the same absurd outcry has been raised against every new remedy—vaccination, bark, &c., &c., but how they can reconcile it to their consciences, under any circumstances to employ such a remedy, if they really do in their hearts ascribe it to such a source, I must leave it to themselves to explain; "I only know that" I "would not have done so."

Most of the dates in the foregoing narrative are taken from a journal kept by my patient for a sister who is abroad, but from some cause not sent to her, and put into my hands to "make what use I pleased of." Miss —— escaped any attack for some months after this, and in her letter to her sister, dated April, 1844, says she is quite well. She was indeed restored to comparative health, and I am as fully convinced as she is herself that her life was in imminent danger when I commenced the process, and has been saved by it. The tendency, however, to a recurrence of the attacks has continued: and although sometimes she has been free from them for many months together, at others she has had them severely, requiring to be mesmerised very frequently afterwards: thus in November, and again in December, 1844, and several following months, she had some severe attacks.

It is worthy of note that Miss ——'s

mother, an elderly gentlewoman, has been subject to attacks of gastrodynia for three or four years previous to Miss ——'s illness, during the whole of which time *they had slept together*, and as I afterwards learnt they had been in the habit of sleeping with a *hand locked in each other's hand*; and during the whole of her daughter's illness, up to this time, Mrs. R. had not suffered a single attack. I did not for a long time connect these circumstances with Miss ——'s illness farther than as giving the hereditary predisposition, and when I did so, I had some difficulty in inducing the ladies to occupy separate sleeping rooms, but I did at last insist upon it, and since then Mrs. —— has had occasional returns of gastrodynia, although not so severe or so frequent as formerly. I have now little doubt that the younger lady's illness was originally induced by sleeping in this way with her mother, and that the obstinate predisposition to a recurrence of the attacks, and the debility and lassitude so constantly experienced of a morning, are ascribable to the same cause. In truth, the beneficial action of my half hour's active mesmerism in the day was constantly being counteracted by the injurious tendency of the mother's eight or ten hour's passive mesmerism, so to speak, at night.

After a time, Miss —— went habitually into the sleep-waking state when mesmerised, and although on this occasion I have dwelt principally upon the curative powers of the agency, different highly interesting phenomena have been induced. I had often great difficulty in awaking her, sometimes for hours together; her eyes, too, would remain closed for some time after coming out of the mesmeric state, in spite of her own and my efforts to open them. On one occasion, I tried in vain to get her eyes to open for about an hour after the waking, but not being able to accomplish it, I was obliged to leave her, telling her that without doubt they would presently open; but if not, that she might be pretty sure they would open when she awoke in the morning after a night's rest. To my surprise, however, I found them still closed on paying my visit the next day, though they opened readily after I had again mesmerised her. But at length she was enabled in the sleep-waking state, to instruct me how to avoid this difficulty in future. She would also tell me how long it was necessary for her to sleep, and if I awakened her before that time, she would be sure to have an attack. If I could make her promise to awaken spontaneously at the end of a given time, as in twenty-three, or twenty-five, or thirty minutes for example, she would do so precisely at that

time. Then she acquired the power of foreseeing to an hour in how many days or weeks the next attack would ensue if not mesmerised; and if I delayed ever so little after the time specified, I was sure to find her ill. But as I have always taken care to mesmerise her if possible before an expected attack, she has rarely had any, and when they have come on, I could always clearly trace them to some imprudence on her part, or to mental agitation, or other exciting cause; and they are always readily subdued by mesmerism. At one time, however, when she required to be mesmerised daily, as was always the case after an attack, I was undergoing excessive fatigue and anxiety, and I found myself hardly able to affect her; so my friend, Dr. Elliotson, kindly undertook to mesmerise her for me for a week or two. He could produce the effect without difficulty, and when I recommenced, under more favorable circumstances, I was equally successful.

In November, 1845, too, she unfortunately had an attack when I was out of town, and not liking to trouble Dr. Elliotson, she sent for a neighboring practitioner, who dosed her with powerful medicines for some twenty hours, without the slightest relief; and when I arrived, I found her completely exhausted with pain and fatigue.—Although I could usually induce the sleep in a few passes—I have effected it by merely gazing at her for a second or two at the distance of her drawing-room—it was now above an hour before I could succeed, and in her sleep she told me it would be necessary for her to be mesmerised daily for two months, unless she could be kept in the mesmeric state six or eight hours a day for a fortnight; but as she would neither allow any one, except the mesmeriser, and those who had mesmerised her, to approach her, nor suffer her mesmeriser to leave her in the mesmeric state for more than a few minutes at a time, I could effect this only by begging her to come on a visit to my house for a fortnight, during which time I regularly mesmerised her night and morning for an hour or two, and my wife for some hours in the middle of the day; and thus we got over the effects of this violent and protracted attack.

I can excite in her some six or eight of the phrenological organs, as well as the phenomena of traction, and alternate rigidity and relaxation of the limbs, &c.; and by making her promise, during the sleep-waking, to do any thing in her natural state, she will certainly do it, although having no recollection of anything that has occurred in the mesmeric state.

I must not omit to mention, that my patient

is now happily married, and that I saw her a few days since in excellent health and spirits.

The case is highly interesting and instructive in many points of view. It has served thoroughly to convince me of what I had before but a vague notion of, viz., the great impropriety of allowing young persons to sleep with the aged, especially when the latter are afflicted with any disease, even though not of a kind usually considered contagious. Had I immediately on the commencement of the malady insisted on my patient sleeping alone, and could I have devoted several hours in the day to mesmerising her, or had she been blest with friends ready to do so, and thus to co-operate with me in my anxious and strenuous efforts to effect a cure, instead of thwarting me and annoying her, by decrying and persuading her to discontinue the only remedy she found of use, I feel assured her recovery would have been as rapid as it was protracted. It shows, too, how long it is sometimes necessary to persevere with this remedy, just as with any other therapeutic agent, in order to effect one's object; and it may serve as a lesson to all of us never to presume to give an opinion upon subjects we are unacquainted with.

This lady has herself effected several striking cures by means of mesmerism. For example: on visiting the cottage of a poor woman in the country, she one day saw a child which had been suffering for weeks from ophthalmia. She succeeded in mesmerising the child. On the following day the eye was much better; she repeated the operation, and in two days all traces of the inflammation had disappeared.

On calling at a friend's house in town, she found the infant screaming in the nurse's arms, and was told that nothing would pacify it; it had been crying all night, and the mother, quite worn out, had just gone to lie down. Without saying anything she took the child in her lap, mesmerised it for twenty minutes, and restored it asleep to the nurse. The mother had no idea how the change had been effected, but wrote to her the next day to say how much better the child had been ever since her visit; it had slept so much, and had scarcely disturbed her all the night afterwards.

Only a few weeks ago, spending the evening at my house, I saw her remove toothache in a few minutes, from a gentleman who had just before been pacing the room in agony with it.

Before concluding I may perhaps be permitted to mention, although it has nothing to do with the above case, how highly I was

gratified a few days since at witnessing, by the kindness of Mr. Chandler, the extremely interesting phenomena induced in his blind patient, Captain Peach. The gentleman who usually mesmerises Captain P. readily sent him into the sleep-waking state by a few passes, and then exhibited the phenomena of traction, community of taste, &c. While the Captain was still asleep, a lady, who is also in the habit of mesmerising him, entered the room; she is said to have greater mesmeric power over the Captain than any one else, and it was agreed that after he was awakened she should send him to sleep again without his knowing she was present. She did speak however after he was awakened, but we went on talking to the Captain, and at a given signal she, sitting a distance of at least six feet, commenced making passes and pointing towards him. His eyes presently began to quiver and fill with tears, as they always do when mesmerised, and his head dropped several times upon his chest, he each time rousing himself with a start, moving uneasily about upon his seat, and apologizing to us for "not being able to keep awake." The lady at length advanced towards him, and in a few moments sent him quite off, and then readily produced the different phenomena before alluded to. It is indeed a most satisfactory case, and, the usual effects occurring as they do in a gentleman who has been blind so many years and when he could not know what was being done, it shows that at least these phenomena may be induced quite independently of "the imagination."

Cure of Tic Douloureux

In two sittings. By Mr. HAYMAN, Lace Manufacturer, Sidmouth.*

ABOUT the middle of April, 1845, Anne Llewellyn came on business to my shop, and having heard I mesmerised, expressed a wish to be present at one of the sittings, though much prejudiced against it from believing it to be satanic. I consented, and took her into the parlor where there was a youth in the mesmeric sleep. I began by exciting the phrenological organs, and having touched Veneration and Language, he slowly rose from his chair, clasped his hands, fell upon his knees, and poured forth a most beautiful and affecting prayer; upon which Anne declared herself satisfied, as the devil

* A subscriber to the Mesmeric Infirmary, and acquainted with Mr. D. Hands.—*Zoist*.

would never teach a man to pray. She then determined to come to me the next day and try what could be done for her. She was then about 30 years of age and had been suffering from *tic douloureux* ever since a severe cold in 1840. It was accompanied by tightness, weakness and oppression of the chest, and frequent spasms. The nose was much affected, the tip scarlet, burning hot in acute pain. She had consulted several of the medical profession in Exeter and Exmouth, who coincided in declaring her to be in a highly nervous state and that medicine could not avail, though nature might.

Anne came according to her promise, and her sister and brother-in-law came with her. I proposed to commence by mesmerising the man, and therefore began by making the passes over him at the same time that I forcibly willed that she should feel the effect instead of him. After some minutes, I turned to her and said, I feared I could not give her much time, but found she was already partially collapsed. I took her thumbs and in about four minutes she fell back unconscious, but seemed to labor under great oppression and difficulty of breathing; a few downward passes quickly relieved her. As I made them down the limbs and off from the feet, her countenance brightened, testifying the comfort and pleasure she felt. I then spoke to her and so did her sister and brother, but she did not answer. I then excited language and called her by name, "Anne" "Yes" "Are you comfortable?" "Yes; but in great pain." "In what part?" She placed her hands on her chest without speaking. "Do you think I can do you good?" "Yes, I know you can." "Tell me then what I am to do, how to proceed." She put both hands on her forehead, drew them gently down, pressing on the chest with her thumbs; then down to the hips, pressing there; continuing to the feet: then throwing off the influence, she repeated this process, and I closely observed her directions. As my finger accidentally touched the tip of her nose, her features sparkled with pleasure. I again excited language, and the remainder of the sitting was filled up by proving my power over her. I made her sing, and excited Terror and Ideality, when I was obliged to quiet her: I then mesmerised her. She walked twelve miles the following day, and two months afterwards called on me to show me how well she was. I then tried to mesmerise her by pointing, and she exclaimed I was throwing fire at her, and then at the beautiful colors. She saw each of my fingers as I pointed forming a different color, with sparks of fire; she then said she saw the interior of her

mesmeriser, and described the different arteries; the circulation of the blood, the appearance of the brain, &c., &c., calling the *lungs* the lights. One of my hands felt cold, the other hot. All of a sudden she became very sad, and cried and sobbed out, "Oh my husband, my husband." On being questioned, she said she saw him, that he had been bled in consequence of an accident, being crushed between a waggon and a wall; that the hurt was in the shoulder, and he had been in bed four days and was wishing for her, but did not like to send for her; he had no bones broken.

I cautioned the sister not to say anything of this to her when awake, but to go home as soon as they could. On their arrival the whole account was found perfectly correct.

I have seen her repeatedly since, and she remains in good health and has not had any return of her complaint since April, 1845.—

Zoist.

June, 1847.

Dr. Esdaile's First Monthly Report

Of the Calcutta Mesmeric Hospital and his Experiments with Ether used with the same view as Mesmerism in Surgical Operations. Painless Operations at Madras, by Dr. Johnstone, upon a European lady, in the Mesmeric state. Appointment of a Mesmeric Committee at Madras by the Government.—Communicated by DR. ELLIOTSON.

THE following is the printed report which I have received:—

"The Government having been pleased to sanction the publication of monthly reports from my hospital, as the best means of diffusing correct knowledge among the people on a subject of practical importance to them, I shall in future furnish a monthly summary of the cases treated in the hospital, that the public may know what is doing, and that my statements may be corroborated or contradicted on the spot, while the facts are fresh in the memory of those who witnessed them. It is impossible for me to give the names of the persons who witnessed what I relate, very few of them being known to me, but I hope that they will freely, and without scruple, correct any statement of mine that does not in all essentials correspond with their own observations.

"I regret that there is no novelty in the nature of the cases treated last month, and for this reason: in consequence of the success I have met with, in removing the tumors so common in this country, while the patients were in the mesmeric trance, persons

afflicted with this disease resort to me from great distances, and a notion has gone abroad among the people, that my '*charm*' is only applicable to such cases; add to this, that the natives are totally ignorant of the efficacy of mesmerism in medical diseases, and it will explain the sameness of my proceedings since coming to Calcutta. The field will gradually open, however, and in proportion as the public become familiar with the subject, and its extensive application to medical as well as the generality of surgical diseases, I shall be able to communicate more varied and interesting matter.

"In recording last month's proceedings, I shall put the reader in possession of the facts, and then make some comments on them.

"November 9th, Doahmony, a peasant woman, aged 50, has come from Benares to get an immense scirrhus tumor of the right breast removed. It commenced two years ago, and is moveable, hard, and elastic; there is no enlargement of the axillary glands, and she does not look in very bad health.

"On the 7th day of mesmerising, she was entranced, her arms were partially cataleptic, and she was insensible to pricking. Next day, she was again put to sleep, and two-thirds of the tumor removed without her moving or appearing to feel it. She then awoke up, and appeared to recover her senses before the operation was finished. No manual restraint was used during the excision of the mass, but she became very violent immediately after, and required to be forcibly held down while the arteries were being tied.

"The breast weighed 7 pounds.

"December 29th. Discharged at her own request, her friends having come for her from Benares. The sore is nearly healed.

"Ramlochun Doss, a weaver, residing in Serampore, aged 60. He has got one of the usual tumors of 30 years' growth. Having been entranced for five days previously, he was operated on the 1st December.

"I intended to save all the parts, if found to be worth keeping, but the organ on the left side was diseased, and was therefore sacrificed; the other being healthy, was kept.

"There was not the slightest shrinking from the knife, or the smallest movement in the trunk and lower extremities. An indistinct moaning was heard when the cord was cut across, but the man lay perfectly passive and motionless during and after the tying of the arteries. His pulse being nearly insensible from the great loss of blood, I thought it expedient to awake him to administer a cordial.

"He was with considerable difficulty aroused, and was very unwilling to be disturbed, but at last opened his eyes, and instantly asked, 'Why so many people were standing around him?'

"He said that he felt very well in every respect; that there was a slight heat in the seat of his complaint; this caused him to carry his hand to the part, and he then became aware that the tumor was gone.

"It weighed 40 lbs.

"December 31st. He has had no difficulty in recovering, and the wound is nearly healed.

"December 6th. Katick Doss, a washerman; has been afflicted with a tumor for 16 years. He was entranced on the fifth day of mesmerising, and was operated on two days after. Having injured my hand, I was unable to operate, and Mr. R O'Shaughnessy obligingly took my place. The dissection was tedious and severe, but he lay motionless, till about the middle of the operation; he then began to awake, and was completely aroused before it was over. He complained for a good while after, that *he could not see*—this fact will be met with again soon. The organs were all saved. Weight of tumor, 30 lbs.

"December 31st. This man has been in a very dangerous state, sloughing, diarrhœa, and fever having ensued, but I think that he is now likely to recover.

"I hope that the reader will give the following strange eventful history his best attention, as in it nature herself will be seen partially raising the veil, and admitting us to a glimpse of the mysteries of the inner life of man.

"November 21st. Sheik Manick, a husbandman, has come from Burwan to have an enormous tumor removed. He is subject to fever twice a month, but his constitution appears to be wonderfully little impaired. We succeeded in entrancing him on the third day, and for four days after, but fever, followed by diarrhœa then attacked him, and the process was discontinued. On the 4th December, he was again mesmerised, but it was found that we had to commence *de nova*, his system having thrown off the mesmeric influence in the interval. I determined on account of the periodic derangements of his system, to operate on the first occasion that offered.

"December 12th. His arms, which were crossed upon his breast, were rigidly fixed in that attitude, and could not be extended; pricking him all over did not disturb him. I therefore proceeded to operate.

"I ought to have noted, that after testing

him, I awoke him daily, to ascertain if he had been conscious of any annoyance in his sleep.

'The tumor was so immense, that no attempt could be made to save the deep-seated organs; I therefore performed the operation in the manner described by Dr Stewart, in a similar case on which I operated in the Native hospital.

"About the middle of the operation, he cried out, and showed other signs of suffering; but his exclamations were unintelligible or had no reference to his present position. Soon after all was over, he vomited a full meal, and his pulse became imperceptible. he answered questions in a wild distracted manner, and all we could make out was that *he could not see*, although his eyes were wide open. When I tried to give him a cordial, his teeth were found to be firmly clenched, and considerable rigidity still remained in the arms. He continued to complain in a distracted unintelligible manner for an hour, that I remained with him.

"The tumor weighed 100 lbs.

"He was operated on at 12 o'clock p. m., and I returned to see him at 4 o'clock. He was sleeping soundly, and I awoke him; he said that he was in full possession of all his senses, that he saw very well, and he spoke loudly and earnestly as usual. He had slept soundly since 10 o'clock (his mesmerising time,) he said, and was awoke this moment by me. I asked him when he last saw me? and he replied, '*yesterday when you awoke me as usual.*' He had no recollection of having been disturbed, and said that he certainly had not vomited to day. Being farther pressed to remember if nothing had annoyed him when asleep, he said, 'Ah! Yes, now I recollect being awoke for a moment by the ants biting me, but went to sleep again till you awoke me this moment.'

"He now missed the weight of his burden, and sat up to look for it; on seeing the altered state of things, he expressed the greatest surprise, and said, 'Why did you not tell me you were going to do it to day?'

"I desired him to go over the events of the day up to the present moment, and he did this with the greatest minuteness till 10 o'clock, his mesmerising time, but after that he only recollected being annoyed by the ants for a moment, and slept well till awoke by me just now. He repeated, that he had not seen me since yesterday. I found him entranced when I came to the hospital to-day, and therefore was not among his waking recollections—his existence from 10 till 1 o'clock was a complete blank. He seems to me to have awoke up from the most intense degree of the mesmeric trance into

somnambulism, (of which the patient has no recollection in his waking state) in which there was a disturbance of the instinctive powers of life caused by the sudden and profuse loss of blood, but the life of volition continued torpid and enchained till the moment that I awoke him

"December 13th. The wound was stitched to-day, and there was no want of meaning in his exclamations; they were most emphatic and appropriate, and he abused everybody in the most expressive Bengalee terms.

"December 28th. He has had no difficulty in recovering, and has been walking about for several days.

"December 4th. Sheik Nemoo, a Khitmutgar; aged 30; he has got a small tumor. He was entranced on the 8th day, and the operation was performed two days after.

"The operation was very difficult and severe, from the almost cartilaginous hardness of the skin, and its adhering closely to the subjacent organs.

"Towards the end of the operation, he exhibited the usual signs of pain, and asked for water and a punkah, but on coming thoroughly to his senses, in about ten minutes after, he asked when and by whom it was done? The organs all saved.

"December 31st. Is doing well.

"From the foregoing, it will be seen that two, if not three, patients awoke into consciousness before the end of the operation. The extraordinary case of Sheik Manick I consider to have been as satisfactory as if he had acted the part of a corpse throughout. For when the convulsive movements often seen leave no memory of them in the brain, and no trace of suffering in any part of the system is visible when the person comes to his senses, such cases are surely for all practical purposes *painless operations*. If a man has had no apprehension of an operation, and knows not that it has been performed when he awakes, what is this to be called if not a *painless operation*?

"As a practical man, I am quite satisfied if my patients assure me that they felt no pain, especially when every look, word, and action correspond with their statements. To the careful observer, those vague convulsive movements are as specific and characteristic of an extraordinary state of the system, as a corpse-like endurance of the most cruel torture. When the trance is only disturbed, but not broken, the motions often seen are as objectless as those of a galvanized corpse, or the fluttering of the fowl after its head has been cut off; the spinal nerves seem

only to be irritated, without involving the brain, or voluntary part of the nervous system, *and as long as there is no volition, there is no sensation, as will be shortly seen.* There is no attempt to withdraw the part from under the knife, the patients never try to remove it with their hands, and it is quite evident that they have no idea of the source of their discomfort. If the *will* had prompted the movements, some memory of them would remain, *but there is usually none.* I think it very probable that this muscular irritability might be generally extinguished altogether by prolonged treatment, but it is not worth the trouble, for the system suffers as little as when there is not a quiver of the flesh. This I have been long aware of, and acted up to, but I now come to an equally practical fact, in working out which I have usefully spent a considerable part of last month.

"It is no small triumph of science, and no trifling boon to humanity, to render men insensible even to *half* the horrors of terrible operations, but having been long accustomed to save my patients *all* knowledge of the injuries inflicted upon them, I was dissatisfied with the half-successes that occurred last month, and suspected that there was some disturbing influence at work which had been overlooked, or that I was ignorant of, as many imperfect operations happened in one month as in the last year and a half, and I resolved not to move a foot farther till the disturbing cause was detected.

"In the hot weather, the patients are all but naked and in this state are entranced, and operated on. But last month, they were mesmerised under two blankets and a sheet, with their faces only exposed. Having been tested in the mesmerising room, they were carried on their beds into the operating room, through which a current of the cold north wind blew, and that every movement of the body might be seen, they were exposed stark naked to the spectators. I remarked on several occasions, that a deep inspiration, and other involuntary movements immediately followed this exposure of the body to the cold air, although the persons had a moment before been quite indifferent to the loudest noises, pricking and pinching. The mesmerising influence of cold, when artificially applied, was familiar to me, as will be seen in my *Mesmerism in India*, and it will appear surprizing that I should not have been more on my guard against it as a *natural agent*. I can only plead in extenuation, the stupifying influence of a successful routine; but failures, when improved, are often more instructive than complete success.

"Mothoor, a bearer from Cuttack, has

got one of the usual tumors. He was sent to me by his brother, Bogobun Doss, from whom I removed a 50 pound tumor in the trance, a year ago, at Hooghly; he also sent Morali Doss, on whom I operated in the Native Hospital, in presence of the mesmeric committee.

"December 27th. Mothoor being entranced to-day, was subjected to the action of the electro-magnetic machine with the central magnet in it, his hands and body trembled in synchrony with the shocks, but his countenance remained perfectly placid; in about ten minutes, his head turned convulsively to one side, but his features were not disturbed, and he slept on.

"When handling his arms, I saw a boil on one of them, and made a crucial incision into it, without his shrinking in the least. He was then carried under the blankets, and his bed placed in the north door of the hospital; the blankets and sheet were suddenly pulled off, and he was exposed naked to the cold air; in about two minutes he shivered all over, his breathing became disturbed, and he clutched right and left for the bed-clothes, but still sleeping; they were supplied to him, and he huddled himself up under them with the greatest satisfaction, still sleeping however. The bed was then carried back to the mesmerising room, and he was artificially awoke. He had slept profoundly without a dream, he said, and awoke this moment from feeling cold. When shown the wound in his arm, he was greatly surprized, and showed the usual signs of pain, saying, that he had struck the boil against something in his sleep, he supposed, and it had burst.

"December 28th. The magnetic machine awoke him to-day on the second application.

"December 29th. He was more deeply affected to-day, and lay unmoved for several minutes in the open air: he then shuddered all over, his breathing became irregular, and he immediately awoke into the full possession of his senses; the cold had awoke him, he said.

"Dec. 30th. I covered the wound in his arm with nitric acid to-day; the flesh became instantly white, but he did not shrink in the least; a pin was also thrust through the flesh between his fingers, and left there, of course without his minding it. He was then exposed in the northern door-way, and awoke in less than a minute after being exposed to the air. The cold awoke him, he said.

"The pin sticking between his fingers greatly perplexed him, and he drew it out, expressing as much pain as most people would do on having it stuck into them. The whitened sore on his arm was now shown

to him, and he immediately exhibited signs of the greatest pain, as people always do when any raw surface comes in contact with the mineral acids; the pain was so severe that I ordered his arm to be fomented with warm water.

"A stove was ordered for the operation room.

"Dec. 31st. The room being agreeably heated to-day, I proceeded to operate on him in the presence of numerous spectators, exposing only the diseased surface. The operation was very severe and tedious from the hardness of the diseased mass and its adhering closely to the delicate organs below, which were all saved. No sound escaped the man, there was not the slightest shrinking under the knife, and the only movements observed, I was told, were some slight contractions of the toes and forehead.

"He awoke in about ten minutes after all the arteries were tied, as if from a natural sleep, stretched himself well, complained that he felt his thighs and arms stiff, and seeing his *bhai*, Bogobun Doss, he asked him to shampoo them for him. He had slept very well, he said, nothing had disturbed him, and he felt no pain in the part. The wound was at last shewn to him, and he expressed the greatest horror and alarm, exclaiming that it pained him excessively. After a while, I asked him if Bogobun Doss had told him the truth. 'On! yes,' he answered, 'it was done exactly as he described.'

"Dr. Dickens from Cuttack, visited the hospital a few days after, and was recognized by Mothoor.

"After telling him all about it, he confidentially asked, 'But how did the Dr. Saheb do it?'

"Chand Khan, aged 35, has got the same complaint. We commenced mesmerising him on the 8th December, and on the 25th he was insensible to pricking, &c.

"December 27th. He was carried on his bed, under the blankets, to the north door. I called upon him loudly by name, and plucked a pinch of hair out of his moustache without disturbing him. I then drew off the bed-clothes; in less than a minute he shivered, sighed deeply, like a person after a shower bath, and eagerly sought for the bedding, straining his eyelids to open them, but in vain. He soon after awoke from the cold, he said.

"December 28th. Again exposed to the cold air, after inflicting different tests of sensibility. After shivering, and seeking for covering, as yesterday, but finding none, he rolled himself up like a hedge-hog, and tried

to make the most of it, but soon awoke, and from the cold, he said.

"December 30th. Acted precisely the same as yesterday.

"December 31st. I stuck a pin into his nose, and left it there a moment, before drawing off the bedding. He awoke exactly as he had done on former days, and from the same cause, cold.

"When getting up he rubbed his nose against the bed, and the pin fell out to his great surprise.

"After he got up, I gently pricked his nose with the pin which he resented as much as any one in the company would have done.

"Next day he was operated on without knowing anything about it, and although the operation was not the formidable one expected, it was very curious, and will be related next month.

"From the foregoing facts, I consider myself entitled to say, that it has been demonstrated, that patients in the mesmeric trance may be insensible to,

"The loudest noises.

"Painful pricking and pinching.

"The cutting of inflamed parts.

"The application of nitric acid to raw surfaces.

"The racking of the electro-magnetic machine.

"The most painful surgical operation, and yet be aroused into full consciousness by the exposure of their naked bodies, for a few minutes, to the cold air.*

"All the persons admitted last month for operation have been disposed of, except one.

"JAMES ESDAILE, M. D.

"Calcutta, 1st January, 1847."

In the *Delhi Gazette Overland Summary*, for March 22, are the following paragraphs:—

"His Highness the Nawab Nazeem of *Moorsheda ad*, accompanied by Mr. Torrens, Mr Cooper, and the native gentlemen in his suite, visited the Mesmeric Hospital on the 10th. Dr. Esdaile offered to operate on a patient who had been brought to the proper state, and the Nawab declined to be present, but munificently presented the doctor with 500 reals, to be applied to the purposes of the hospital.

"The *Englishman* of Feb. 23, is glad to hear that steps have been taken by several of his wealthy fellow-townsmen to give greater publicity to Dr. Esdaile's proceedings

* "This will be provided against in the London Mesmeric Hospital, no doubt.—J. E."

and successful cures among their countrymen than it would seem they have hitherto attained."

The following paragraph will amuse those who have watched the conduct of the adversaries of mesmerism in Europe.

"The *Hurkaru* states that Government, on the representation of the medical visitors to the Mesmeric Hospital, has withdrawn the permission which it had previously given for the publication of the reports of this institution. The public will remember that Dr. Esdaile has from the very first been anxious that the utmost publicity should be given to the whole of his proceedings, and he has always courted the free expression of opinion regarding the nature of his operations, confident that the result of discussion would be the triumph of the cause he has espoused. One monthly report as our readers know was published, and it is impossible not to see the advantages which arose from its publication. Dr. Esdaile challenged any proof of the inaccuracy of his statements, and this challenge brought forth two antagonists in the columns of a contemporary. One of these writers boldly asserted that Dr. Esdaile had given an incorrect account of the month's proceedings; that he had spoken of operations as painless, which were in reality not so. *Dr. Esdaile came forward, and vindicated himself most satisfactorily from this charge, and in the end Medicus retired in discomfiture.*

It delights me to inform the European public that Dr. Esdaile has shown no unworthy feeling respecting the inhalation of sulphuric ether, but has had recourse to it and begun most dispassionately to investigate its properties. Without any communication with the mesmerists of Great Britain, he has displayed the same pleasure at the discovery of its powers, and not for an instant thought of attempting to depreciate them. The conduct of the mesmeric world in this particular has, I fear, disappointed their adversaries. Truth and universal benefit were the sole objects of us here and in India. Dr. Esdaile printed the following letter in the *Englishman* of March 3rd.

"THE INSENSIBILITY PROCURED BY MEANS OF ETHER.

"To the Editor of the *Englishman*.

"Sir,—The moment that the rumors of the possibility of procuring insensibility to pain by the inhalation of the vapour of ether assumed a positive shape, I made experiments with it in my hospital.

"On the 23rd Feb., I caused two men to inhale the fumes of nitric ether, (not having sulphuric ether at hand) but only with the effect of making them disagreeably drunk for several hours without any remarkable modification of sensibility. On the 28th February, having procured sulphuric ether, I put two ounces of it into a pint of water, and desired two of the hospital coolies, then in perfect health, to inhale the fumes from the common inhaler used in hospitals, in the way that they smoke a hookah. It was very disagreeable, and I had some difficulty in getting the first man to persevere for five minutes. He then became very drunk, and begged to be allowed to go and lie down, which he was permitted to do. Up to this point he was sensible to pricking, and named the place injured.

"Another man was made to smoke the hookah for seven minutes, with considerable intermissions, and when he ceased to be able to smoke, I held the bottle of ether under his nose. At the end of seven minutes, he begged to be taken to bed, and had to be supported to it. Immediately after lying down, he became insensible to all questions, and to pricking all over his body. This I was quite prepared for, knowing that we can be made sooner insensible by the lungs than the stomach often, by means of carbonic acid gas, opium, bhang, stramonium, &c. But judge my surprise when I found him to be as completely *cataleptic* as any person I ever saw in the mesmeric trance! Not only so, but he exhibited the same spasmodic closure of the eyelids, and trembling of the eyelashes, and his insensibility from head to foot was perfect. On forcing open his eyes, the white of his eye could only be seen, and in no respect could I have distinguished his condition from that of a person in the most intense degree of the mesmeric coma.

"The pulse when he desired to lie down was small and frequent, but when the coma was established, it became full and regular, like a healthy or mesmeric sleeper's, and his breathing was quite tranquil without snoring. He was reduced to this state at ten minutes after 1 o'clock p. m. I pricked him most pertinaciously all over, at intervals, for ten minutes more, and tried to awake him by rubbing his eyes, blowing in them, squinting water into them, and sprinkling his face and chest with cold water, but all to no purpose.

"His teeth were firmly clenched, and he could not be made to swallow a drop of fluid. The catalepsy continued intense all the time. At twenty-five minutes past 1 o'clock, I desisted, and desiring him not to be disturbed, I drove to the medical college, a mile off, in

the hope of finding Dr. Mouat, as I wished to have a competent witness of the man's condition. I found Dr. Mouat at home, and he obligingly accompanied me to the hospital. We reached it at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, and found the catalepsy to be going off, and the man beginning to move. The spasm of the eyelids continued, and the eye was still turned upwards.

"When urged by questions, he answered precisely like a person in the mesmeric somnambulism, but when pricked all over, he said that he felt nothing. We now attempted to rouse him farther, by causing him to inhale the fumes of carbonate and liquor of ammonia, which seemed to disturb him a little, but he said that he smelt nothing, and it did not materially dissipate the torpor of the senses. Shortly, after, he began to call upon me by name, begging me to open his eyes, which I tried to comply with, but could not succeed in effecting, and still the insensibility of the skin continued. At ten minutes to 2 o'clock, he was carried out of doors, and seated on the steps leading to the hospital. A bheestie was placed several steps above him, and was ordered to empty his mussuk slowly on his head and spine. He was asked if he felt anything? He replied, 'nothing.' In about six minutes, he opened his eyes for the first time, but it was evident that their sense was shut, and he said *I was a Baboo*. The cold affusion was continued, and at 2 o'clock he suddenly jumped up; an instantaneous expression of intelligence spread over his countenance, and he showed that he was restored to full consciousness, by getting into a passion with the bheestie for wetting him. This was the first moment of consciousness since he had gone to sleep, and as is often seen in mesmeric sleepers, he had no recollection of the means used to put him to sleep. In a word, the state of coma and somnambulism was perfectly identical with the parallel mesmeric conditions.*

"How long this man's state of unconsciousness would have continued, if not so violently dissipated, I cannot pretend to say, but I am certain that he might have been flayed alive for fifty minutes without feeling it, for he was quite insensible to external impressions in his half-roused state of somnambulism, or sleep-waking rather, and in this also he resembled a mesmeric sleeper.

* "4th March. I have done the same thing again to day, and contrasted the catalepsy and somnambulism caused by ether, with the same states induced by mesmerism, and they could not be distinguished. The former was only more intense, and would yield to nothing but long continued affusion of cold water. But I suppose the ethereal effects were *real*, and the mesmeric ones *delusion or humbug*.—J. E."

"The other man did not attract so much of my attention at first, as he continued sensible to pricking for some time after lying down, and he only seemed very drunk. But when I returned with Dr. Mouat he was fast asleep, and it took much cuffing and pulling to get him to answer. There was no catalepsy in his arms, but on Dr. Mouat lifting his legs, he found them to be in a singularly rigid state—another mesmeric symptom.

"We continued to rouse him with ammonia, &c, and got him to speak plainly, and then he complained of not being able to open his eyes; the eyelids seemed glued together, and while begging to have his eyes opened, he was insensible to my pricking him assiduously. It was now upwards of an hour since he had smoked the ether, and we could not yet dissipate its effects. He also therefore was subjected to the cold affusion for several minutes, of whose action he was quite unconscious, although he kept rubbing his eyes all the time to open them, and occasionally answered questions correctly. He at last suddenly awoke into the full possession of his senses, and recollected nothing that had happened since he went to sleep.

"Here then is a most exact imitation of the physical phenomena witnessed in the mesmeric trance, and the sleep-waking state caused by ether beautifully illustrates the distinction between *sensation* and *consciousness* so often seen in the mesmeric state, and which I have insisted upon so frequently, with little effect I fear. These men were capable of talking and acting, and made the reasonable request to have their eyes opened, although they were unconscious of a deluge of water that was falling on their naked bodies from a height.

"The opponents of mesmerism will probably have little difficulty in believing all this, because it was done '*secundum artem*,' with an orthodoxly nauseous drug.

"I am satisfied that the man least affected might have been operated on to any extent a most, not without *appearing* to feel it, but without being conscious of it afterwards, just as is seen every day in mesmeric operations.

"Here then is a prodigious engine for good or evil, according as it is used or abused, for if the advantages are most striking, the evils are not less so in the above examples.

"'*E cælo descendit Ether*?' is no doubt gratefully ejaculated by the medical opponents of mesmerism, to whose aid it has come at their greatest need; but if their love and gratitude are not tempered with discretion, they may find their new ally a dangerous enemy.

"The speedy induction of insensibility of long duration is most satisfactory and complete, and I apprehend no danger from prolonged etherial coma, for the pulse was natural during its greatest intensity, and the breathing not disturbed, nor did the men suffer afterwards from what they had undergone.

"I believe that any amount of mere pain might have been inflicted without the knowledge of the patient, but I should be extremely reluctant to perform a capital operation entailing a great loss of blood on a person in this state, till I had obtained more command over my too active ally.

"In many of my late operations in the mesmeric trance, for example, the pulse became insensible from the sudden and profuse hemorrhage, and it became necessary to revive the sinking system by restoratives. The patients were therefore awoke for this purpose, and this can be generally very easily done. But in the coma from ether it has been seen there was no power of swallowing left in one of the men, and that stimuli applied to the skin and nose had no decided effect on the torpor; in fact there was no means of getting at the vital powers. Now, if this man's life had depended on our being soon able to restore him to consciousness and sensibility to ordinary stimuli, I think it very probable, and Dr. Mouat agreed with me, that he would have died before this could have been done.

"But let us hope that we shall soon be able to regulate as easily as we can set in action, this potent influence. In the man most intensely affected, one-terth of the power exerted would probably have sufficed for all practical purposes, and more control might therefore have been preserved over the vital functions. By cautious and graduated doses, and with a knowledge of the best antidotes, I think it extremely probable that this power will soon become a safe means of procuring insensibility for the most formidable surgical operations even.

"All mesmerists, who are lovers of truth, and not mere traders, will rejoice at having been the means of bringing to light one truth more, especially as it will free them from the drudgery required to induce mesmeric insensibility to pain, which, although the most striking, is the least important branch of the subject.

"It is only of late years that the application of mesmerism to surgery has been prominently brought forward, principally with the view of affording an ocular demonstration of the existence and power of this great vital agent.

"But the great field for a display of its

usefulness is in the treatment of medical diseases, where it often comes to our aid when all other resources have failed, and it would take a library to contain the volumes of well-attested cures performed through its agency on the Continent, before it was ever heard of for surgical purposes.

"Not the least curious part of this history is to observe how the passions and prejudices of men have been made not only to establish known truths, but to discover new ones.

"I am, your obedient Servant,

"JAMES ESDAILE.

"Calcutta, 1st March, 1847."

I have received a pamphlet published at Madras in February, entitled, Notes of a Case of painless Surgical Operation performed while the patient was under the influence of Mesmeric Agency, by J. W. T. Johnstone, M.D. Edin. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons: late President of the Royal Medical Society; Member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Edinburgh, &c., &c. Madras: 1847." I make the following extracts:—

"I am at liberty," says Dr. Johnstone, "to mention that my patient in this case is the lady of a clergyman of the church of England. Both she and her husband have perused the following notes in MS, and are 'most thankful to be able to bear testimony to their entire correctness.'

"Mrs. ———, European, of a well regulated mind—a well formed figure—and a system remarkably free from any kind of nervousness. Has been six years and a half in India. General health good. Before leaving England she observed a tumor about the size of a field bean over the posterior aspect of the right shoulder. It continued to enlarge gradually but slowly, and at the end of five years had attained the size of a small egg. For the last two years, it has increased much more rapidly, and now constitutes a tumor of an adipose nature, lobulated, mobile and kidney shaped. It measures about six inches in length, four inches in breadth, and two and a half inches in thickness at its thickest part, and stretches from the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra, downwards and outwards towards the acromion and outer third of the spine of the scapula, along the upper border of the trapezius muscle. A sensation of weight, and slight numbness of the right arm are the chief inconveniences complained of.

"I recommended extirpation on first seeing it, twelve months ago, but the patient would

not consent. Leeches, discutient ointments, &c., were had recourse to with no good effect. Seeing it thus increase, she at last made up her mind to have it removed. I recommended her to try the effect of mesmerism prior to the operation, to which she at first objected, as neither she nor her friends believed in its efficacy. She at length consented, and agreed that I should try it on the morning previous to the operation."

Mesmerism was begun on the second of January, and continued daily till the 9th. The events of this day are thus described.

"8th Mesmeric Sitting, January 9th.

"I commenced at a quarter past 7 a. m., and continued for three hours. She felt no drowsiness, sickness nor languor after yesterday's proceedings, and again expressed herself as feeling better than she did previous to the commencement of the mesmeric sittings. Position, manipulations, &c., the same as yesterday. Pulse 80—skin cool—respiration natural—ears filled with cotton. She soon fell into a deep sleep. Muscular twitches were well marked. At 10 o'clock, a. m., the mesmeric trance seemed perfect, the cataleptic condition was well developed, and sensibility to pinching, pricking, loud noises, strong light and ammonia, entirely absent. Soon after 10 a. m., Superintending Surgeon, D. S. Young, who had been requested to be present at the operation, arrived. Professor Key had also been invited and promised to be present, but was unavoidably detained at his class room. The state of the patient's perfect insensibility, and the cataleptic condition were shown to S. S. Young's entire satisfaction. At a quarter past 10, I turned her full upon her face, and made other necessary arrangements, to proceed with the operation. Pulse 80—skin cool—respiration slow and tranquil.

"*Operation*—I made two elliptical incisions over the tumor, commencing about half an inch superior and external to the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra, and meeting about half an inch below the centre of the outer half of the spine of the scapula. The length of each incision was about 7 inches 3 lines, consequently the extent of skin divided by the knife equalled 14 1-2 inches. I carefully dissected out the tumor, which was slightly adherent, from below upwards. This occupied about three minutes and a half. Three arteries of no great size required ligatures. The bleeding was profuse at first, and seemed not to differ in this respect from an ordinary operation. The edges of the wound were brought

together by four stitches, the intermediate distances being supported by straps of adhesive plaster. S. S. Young kindly assisted me in the operation, and Dr. Smith assiduously kept up the mesmeric passes along the patient's back all the time. The patient's husband, my apothecary, and a nurse were present.

"The time of the operation, from the commencement of the first incision to the application of the last roll of bandage, amounted to eighteen minutes, during all of which time not the slightest trace of suffering or sensibility on the part of the patient could be detected. The pulse continued unchanged at 80, as S. S. Young satisfied himself, and the respiration perfectly tranquil; no moan or sigh escaped her lips—no alteration in the expression of her features was observed—no instinctive motion or wincing was detected; once only she moved her head instinctively to free her mouth and nostrils from a little pool of blood which had collected about them, and was interfering with her breathing. She was easily mesmerised, before which care was taken to conceal as much as possible all traces of the operation. When she awoke the following dialogue ensued.

"Q. Well, have you been asleep to-day?

"A. Yes, I think I have.

"Q. Do you think you slept more soundly to-day than yesterday?

"A. I cannot say.

"Q. Did you feel me turn you or do anything to you to-day?

"A. No, but I feel something smarting, and my face and eyes feel stiff.

"She now put her left hand up to her shoulder, as she had often done before, and perceived that the tumor had been removed, of which she confessed perfect unconsciousness. The stiffness of the eyelids and face was caused by dried blood. Pulse 80—respiration natural.

"The tumor weighed 3 lbs. 1 dr. two hours after removal. The wound was dressed with cold dressings, and a most entirely healed up by the first intention. She suffered no pain in the wound, continued perfectly free from fever, and was confined to her room only one day. The pulse continued at 80 for two or three days after the operation, when it rose to 90, apparently its natural standard. She speedily recovered, and now feels better than she did previous to the commencement of the mesmeric sittings."

Thus Mr. Young, the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency, requested to be present (observe the word *requested*) and

assisted in the operation : and another medical man, " Dr. Smith assiduously kept up the passes along the patient's back at the time "

This was not all. The Superintending Surgeon forwarded Dr. Johnstone's account of the operation to the Medical Board, hoping " that the present most triumphal illustration of the practice may be brought to the notice of Government."

" In making this request," continues Mr Young, " I am impelled by a sense of justice to call the Board's especial attention to the merits of Dr. Johnstone, a private practitioner at this Presidency, by whose well-directed and unwearied skill and perseverance, the great work has been achieved for the first time in the case of an *European patient* in *British India*, or indeed in the eastern world. Nor can I close this letter without reminding the Board that Assistant Surgeon G. Smith, who so admirably seconded Dr. Johnstone's efforts throughout, is the same promising young medical officer who, when the cholera broke out in H. M.'s 57th Foot at Arcot, elicited my warmest commendations by his humane exertions, as well as a highly favored report on his professional acquirements.

" I have the honour, &c.

" (Signed) D. S. YOUNG,

" *Superintending Surgeon.*

" Supt. Surgeon's Office, }
Madras, 19th January, 1847." }

Did the Medical Board of Madras spurn the account in imitation of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London? No. They ordered the following reply:—

" Sir,—I am directed by the Medical Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 44, with its inclosure, a Report of a Case of 'Painless Surgical Operation,' under mesmeric influence, performed by Dr. Johnstone of Madras.

" 2. The Board request you will be so good as to communicate their thanks to Dr. Johnstone for his very interesting communication, which they consider highly creditable to that gentleman's professional talents and zeal in the pursuit of science, and it has afforded them much pleasure to bring his report to the notice of the Madras Government.

" I have the honor, &c., &c.

" (Signed) GEO. PEARSE, M.D.

" *Secretary Medical Board.*"

The matter was next laid before the Government in Council by the Medical Board, and this was the acknowledgment:—

" The Most Noble the Governor in Council has perused with much interest the communication above recorded, and will be glad to receive the further reports on the same subject promised by the Medical Board.

" 2. His Lordship in Council fully concurs with the Medical Board in considering the exertions of Dr. Johnstone in the case now brought to notice, highly creditable to that gentleman's professional talents and assiduity in the cause of science.

" (True Extract.)

" (Signed) C. A. BROWNE, Lieut.-Col.

" *Secretary to Government.*"

After reading all this, I confess myself distressed on reflecting upon the sad conduct of my professional brethren in England. I will not, however, dwell upon it, but make one more extract from the pamphlet.

" I am glad to learn," says Dr. Johnstone, " that other medical men at this Presidency have incurred the same risk, and I observe that the subject has been taken up at the Medical School, since the concurrence of this case, where the students have been mesmerising one another under the superintendence of the surgeon at the head of that institution. It is said to have been first tried on two native pupils, and then on a few of the apprentices, and 'on the whole with complete success' I further observe on the same authority (an anonymous writer in the *Athenæum* newspaper) that some of the sick inmates of the Male Asylum have been mesmerised under directions of the surgeon of that institution, where, it is mentioned, 'the patients who had been previously afflicted with internal diseases awoke perfectly recovered.' Be this as it may, the simple fact that mesmerism has been tried in the above institutions, leads us to hope much interest is about to be manifested in its behalf at Madras, and that the least success will stimulate to further inquiry in all institutions where such opportunities for its investigation present themselves

" It is not my intention to offer any remarks whatever on the nature, pretensions, &c., of the general subject of mesmerism. I will merely mention that at one time I was as great a sceptic in its belief as any one could be, regarding it as a subject so novel in its nature, and so irreconcilable in its general conclusions to all past experience, that nothing short of the most complete inductive evidence, entirely incapable of being explained away, ought to be admitted in support of it.

" In the course of time, I saw men of high and established reputation,—accustomed to investigate such matters;—men of acknow-

ledged wisdom and probity, whose authority on other subjects would not be doubted for a moment, not failing to come forward and add their unswerving testimony in support of some of the facts of mesmerism. I was thus led to the conclusion that, however encompassed with error and abused by imposters and charlatans, it no doubt deserved to be regarded more as the abuse of some great truth than an absolute fiction, and that instead of treating it with the ridicule and contempt with which it was received at the hands of many of my professional brethren, it better became every candid observer to endeavour to find out what part of it was true, and what was false. With these sentiments I carefully attended to all well-attested reports upon the subject, and incidentally instituted a few experiments of my own, limited more from want of opportunity in prosecuting them in such a place as a public hospital, than from any disbelief in many of the conclusions arrived at by others, and, partly by the evidence of my own senses, was compelled to acknowledge that Dr. Elliotson was not altogether wrong when he declared, years ago, 'that he should despise himself if he did not declare his conviction of the truth of mesmerism.'"

By the order of Government a Mesmeric Committee has been formed at the Presidency of Madras, as one was in Bengal; and I learn that Bombay is also wide awake, and we may soon expect to hear of a mesmeric hospital there. Mr Clark visited Dr Esdaile's hospital before going to Bombay, and was deeply and favourably impressed with the importance of the subject.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

Case of St. Vitus's Dance

Cured by Mesmerism in less than a month, after seven years of suffering, and upwards of nine months passed in several Hospitals By MADAME MARIE.

CATHARINE HOGAN was sent to me on the 4th of January, 1847, with a note from my friend, Mr. Briggs, entreating me to try what mesmerism would do for her, and giving me a short account of her case. It appeared that seven years previous, when she was four years of age, she had been frightened on her return from market by a boy snatching her basket of vegetables and running off with it, on which occasion she wandered about the streets for several hours, fearing to return to her mother, who at last discovered her and took her home. Some days afterwards she fell in with a party of boys and girls romping, one of whom laid his stick across her

shoulders. The consequence was a fit that lasted three quarters of an hour; on recovering she was attacked with St. Vitus's Dance, and was taken to University College Hospital, where she became an out-patient under Dr. Davis. She seemed to recover, but two years afterwards, having a severe relapse, she went to the Middlesex Hospital as an in-patient, where she remained four months. They then made her an out patient, but the distance was too great to permit her attendance. She then was admitted into St. Bartholomew's, and remained there nine weeks; returned to the Middlesex for seven weeks, and University College Hospital for six weeks; making in all thirty-eight weeks. Middlesex, 16 weeks; Bartholomew's, 9 weeks; Middlesex, 7 weeks; University, 6 weeks.

When Catharine came to me she was about twelve years of age, and I then took down her appearance and symptoms as follows, premising merely that I was encouraged to undertake the case from the late observations of Dr. Elliotson in the January number of *The Zoist*, who there mentioned his success in curing the same disease by mesmerism, though failing in producing sleep.

On the 4th day of last January I began my operations on her, and henceforth shall transcribe from my diary, commencing by the statement of her case and appearance as I first formed my opinion.

Catharine Hogan, age twelve, short, thick set; temperament sanguineo-lymphatic; hair and eyes dark, the latter expressing idiotcy; much trembling and irregular movements of the limbs; continual fits of hysteric laughter and crying; her hands incapable of holding anything; frightened to be alone or in the dark; suffering from frequent headaches, sickness of stomach, giddiness, palpitation of heart, much pain, bowels constive, not being relieved more than once in ten or fourteen days.

January 4th, 1847. Mesmerised Catharine Hogan for about half an hour, making long passes from the vertex of the head downwards, along the chest, arms, the region of the lungs, down the spine, breathing on the occiput and the shoulders. She complained of faintness and sickness, but felt warm, whereas she was very cold when she came.

5th C. said she had felt very drowsy after she left me yesterday, and slept at night better than usual.

6th C. says that on her return home yesterday she slept an hour, and very soundly during the night; she seemed to feel my influence more than usual to-day.

7th and 8th. I was prevented mesmerising.

9th. I found it very difficult to fix her attention; she complained that I made her eyes smart, and my passes were like pins and needles pricking her; at last, however, she went into a sound sleep, and though she did not perceive the entrance of a stranger and his departure, yet she did not lose all consciousness. She is naturally very cold, but a few passes are sufficient to excite warmth, and the trembling of her limbs is quite cured; she can now nurse the baby, and hold anything in her hands; her bowels act daily; she is no longer so nervous; this day on my exciting the organ of color, she saw bright light like stars.

10th. Sunday.

11th Catharine says she went to sleep several times on Saturday, for a quarter of an hour at a time, but was faint and sick yesterday.

13th. Mesmerised her and she slept half an hour.

15th. She felt cold, and her left arm was very painful; a few passes completely warmed her; all her nervous trembling is now imperceptible.

Till the 20th. No perceptible change; on that day she slept profoundly for a long time, and when she went home slept again for four hours. Whenever she experiences great coldness, I breathe on her through muslin, which invariably warms her, and relieves the pain.

February the 2nd. Catharine fell asleep in three minutes by my merely looking at her; she has been so much improved that I now mesmerise her twice a week only; she has not had any trembling since the first week of being mesmerised; she has taken no medicine; her bowels act regularly; her nerves are strengthened, and she does not mind being alone or in the dark; indeed she voluntarily visited a friend who had died, and stayed with the body. The last sign of St. Vitus's Dance was on the 29th of January, this is the 3d day of September: from the month of February last, that is from the 28th, I did not see her till I sent for her, August 24th; her appearance was very different from what it was last January; she has no pretensions to beauty, but had now the countenance of an intellectual person. Finding her delicate I proposed to resume mesmerism, and she was under my influence immediately.—*Zoist*.

MARIE.

22 Thayer street, Manchester Square.

Sept. 7, 1847.

Removal of Rigidity of the Neck,

Debility and dyspeptic disease of the Heart. irritation of the Bladder, and severe Pains. By Mr H. S. THOMPSON

I. *Relaxation of rigidity of the Muscles of the Neck.*

A poor woman was severely burnt about the neck and face three years ago, in consequence of which the muscles had become so rigid that she could not raise her head or move it to the right or left, and, from the time of the accident had never been able to masticate any food that was hard or solid, obtained immediate relief from mesmerism: that is, the muscles were all completely relaxed, she could move her head about freely, and could masticate anything. The injury was so severe that pieces of bone are continually exfoliating and working out; the irritation caused by this reproduces to a degree the rigidity of the muscles of the neck, but the operation of mesmerism soon relieves her, and renders her comfortable for days. The relaxation of the muscles was very extraordinary.

II. *Cure of extreme debility and derangement of the Digestive Organs.*

A case of extreme debility was much benefited by the operation of mesmerism. A young man, one of my tenants, became suddenly so weak that he was not able to go about his usual avocations. This debility increased that it was with difficulty that he could walk about. He had constant aching of the limbs from the slightest exertion, a sense of faintness, cold sweats, and loss of appetite, and his evacuations perfectly black. His sister was attacked in a similar way last year, and then died of consumption. It was more than three months from the commencement of his illness that I first saw him. He had run the round of physic and tonics by the advice of his medical men, but had only grown the weaker. The first time I mesmerised him he felt stronger, and during the process the aching sensation up his limbs was removed. He rapidly improved. On the third day his appetite returned, his evacuations were natural, and he was able to ride eight miles. I continued to mesmerise him almost daily for three weeks, at the end of which time he had nearly quite recovered his strength, being able to ride any distance and to walk tolerably well. The only trace of weakness that he complained of was in his legs if he walked any distance. As I left home about that time I sent him to the sea for change of air.

III. *Wonderful benefit derived from Mesmerism in serious Disease of the Heart.*

The patient had been afflicted several years; but the complaint had advanced rapidly during the few last weeks. When I saw her she had been confined to her bed six weeks, suffering great agony in her head, shoulders and back; constant "palpitation of the heart and fluttering in the chest; a sense of suffocation so great that she was constantly obliged to be raised; her legs and body had been much swollen for some weeks; she had been unable to use them. She was instantly relieved from her pain, and half an hour sufficed to restore use to her legs; she gradually from that day improved; in a month she was able to walk daily from her house to mine and back again, which is rather more than a mile—a thing which she could do with difficulty a year ago. She enjoys herself, can attend to her family, and seems daily to gain strength. This case was pronounced by the profession as incurable from the first; but, as we have already overcome so much that was then pronounced impossible, I hope that in a short time I may be able to add that she is quite returned to health.*

IV. *Removal of irritation of the Bladder.*

This is another instance proving the use of mesmerism in inflammation of the bladder. A friend of mine had suffered a very severe attack, from which he was slowly recovering when he was obliged to go to London on business. I chanced to be there at the time. His journey brought back the symptoms, and he wrote to me saying how ill he was. I went to see him; he was suffering from constant irritation, great pain, and tenderness of the abdomen; so much so that he could scarcely bear the pressure of the bed-clothes. I asked him to let me try whether I could do him any good. He consented, and in half an hour the tenderness and pain were removed. I remained with him two hours, during which time he had no irritation nor pain; though, previously to my visit, the irritation was constant and the pain unvarying. The following day he was so much better that he was able to go out and attend to the business which had brought him to town, and on the day after he was well enough to return home.†

* We entreat our readers to compare this case with those in Vol. I., p. 465, and Vol. V., p. 161.—*Zoist*.

† We entreat our readers to compare this with the cures in Vol. IV., pp. 50, 187; and Vol. V., p. 81.—*Zoist*

V. *Relief of Pain.*

This is another curious instance of the power of mesmerism to relieve pain. I was told that an old man in the village near which I reside was suffering great pain. I went to see him. He is *stone blind*. I found him on his bed, groaning and moaning, and clenching his hands. I asked him what was the matter with him; he said his head was very painful, he could only bear it in one position, and that he had great pain in his legs and arms; and added, "I have not an easy spot about me." He spoke in a most piteous voice. I did not tell him what I was doing, but made passes over him. He very soon said, "Ah, that's nice; the pain is all going." I continued making passes for a few minutes, when I asked him how he felt. He spoke quite cheerfully, saying, "Very nicely, thank you, Sir. I have no pain now;" and in a few moments he was in a sound sleep. He has had little or no pain since, and when it does return, a few wafts of the hand remove it. He cannot live long: he is very old, and has a constriction of the œsophagus, but it is very certain that he can be spared all pain.

VI. *Cure of inflammation of the Eyes, and opacity and prominence of the Cornea.*

The sixth and last case that I shall at present send, is one of inflammation of the eyes and opacity of the cornea: the patient was a lad twelve years of age. From two years old his eyes had been defective. At that age he had serious inflammation in them, which has never entirely left them, being more severe at times. The cornea had become opaque and very convex. The inflammation, in the course of a few times mesmerising, was gone; the eyes began gradually to assume a natural and healthy shape, and the only trace of disease at present is the slightest film or spot on each eye, discoverable only in certain lights. The boy declares he is astonished at what he is able to see now. He does not appear in the least short-sighted. He says that he can see clearly and at any distance; whereas before everything was dim, and he could only see objects that were near him. The film seems gradually wearing away.—*Zoist*.

HENRY STAFFORD THOMPSON.

Fairfield House, near York,

August, 1847.

A Recent Specimen of Professional Ignorance and Bigotry

WHILST perusing the half-yearly abstract of the medical sciences, from January to June, 1847, by Dr. Ranking, of Norwich, we noticed the following:—

“The introduction of a new remedy, or a new means of obviating the many undesirable events contingent upon the practice of medicine and surgery, is always regarded in a different light by different members of the profession. There are some among us, on the one hand, who, contented to move along in the mental ‘jog trot’ to which they had been long accustomed, look with suspicion or dislike on any innovation upon the ancient opinions with which they have enfolded themselves. There are the men who ridiculed and opposed the introduction of the stethoscope, and who will continue to ridicule and oppose everything which they had not ‘dreamt of in their philosophy,’ and which either threatens to interfere with the usual routine of their thoughts, or necessitates a greater amount of intellectual application than they are capable of devoting to it—There is, on the other hand, another equally mischievous, perhaps, but far more interesting class of practitioners, whose imagination is apt to lead them to expect something great of every chimera which a busy age is continually forcing upon the attention. These men take up mesmerism, homœopathy, and such like vagaries, &c.”

Now this is written by a gentleman who professes to give his professional brethren the most important and attractive portion of the medical improvements and suggestions of the past six months. He thinks it right and conscientious to sneer at mesmerism and the advocates for its adoption, but he does not think it right to place facts before his readers that they may judge for themselves. He does not quote the “surgical reports” from the Calcutta Hospital, these are beneath his notice—he does not refer to the long list of surgical operations performed in Europe, Asia, and America—he does not in his physiological report notice the inexplicable phenomena presented by the simplest case of mesmeric sleep. All this important information is not to be found in *The Retrospect*—why? This is the course which would be followed by the truth-seeker, by the philosopher; but it is not the course to be pursued by the medical trader. The sale of the book is the first consideration, and to ensure this, the profession must only be

taught what is palatable, they must only have offered to them what it is known they will buy. Sir Benjamin Brodie has said mesmerism is “all humbug;” how then could Dr. Ranking presume to refer to a subject tabooed by the surgical luminary?

O! ye men of the world—ye money-traders, ye would be obstructives! a retrospect of philosophical progress proves that science will be more than a match for ye. The profession will become slowly enlightened, and amidst the contents of some future medical retrospect will be found a summary of mesmeric proceedings. We do not despair of Dr. Ranking even. He will open the pages of *his Retrospect* when it is safe, and the exchequer is not likely to suffer.—But we have not quite done with Dr. Ranking. In the article from which we have just quoted, he says,

“Pain is one of the greatest evils which the operator has to contend with: mere pain may, by contributing to what we are in the habit of calling ‘shock,’ be the immediate and sole cause of death. As a striking instance of this fact we may mention a case which recently occurred within our own knowledge, that of the application of a ligature for the cure of an erectile tumor of the entire breast. The patient, a healthy female, bore the initiatory steps of the operation without a murmur, without failure of pulse, and without change of countenance. The instant the ligature was tightened, which it was with the full force of two surgeons, she gave a yell of agony, the pulse became imperceptible, the countenance became ghastly pale, and in eighteen hours she was a corpse!!”

Horrible, most horrible! Dr. Ranking says that this operation occurred recently.—And this is the cause of our complaint against the gentlemen who had charge of the case. As-uredly they ought to have ascertained whether their unfortunate and confiding patient could have been placed in the mesmeric sleep. If she had been, the yell of agony would not have been heard, and we may be almost certain that the system would have calmly borne the shock of the sudden application of the ligature. Let us contrast the above horrible operation with the following description by an eye-witness of three operations at Cherbourg, performed during mesmeric sleep:—

“The remarkable calm, and the astonishment of the patients, who, on awaking as suddenly as they had been sent to sleep, were all surprised at finding a painful opera-

tion over, and who had felt nothing, perceived nothing, and been passive and motionless, while the operator forcibly plunged a bistoury into the flesh, dissected away enormous portions of it, and tied the arteries—was certainly a most extraordinary fact, well calculated to arrest the attention of physiologists more and more.” (See last number of *The Zoist*.)

There is no excuse for the conduct of Dr. Ranking's friends. Many years ago Cloquet amputated the breast of a lady without her being conscious of the slightest pain. In 1838, Dr. Elliotson proved that a seton could be inserted without the knowledge of the patient. Dr. Engle due, in August, 1842, divided the ham-string muscles without the consciousness of the patient. In October, 1842, Mr. Ward, of Wellow, amputated the leg of a man under the same circumstances, and we have by this time a list of upwards of two hundred surgical operations, all performed without suffering; and yet Dr. Ranking, the self-elected editor of a medical *Retrospect*, tells his brethren that “pain is one of the greatest evils which the operator has to contend with,” and at the same time closes his pages to the description of one of the most important means by which this pain is to be avoided. Dr. Ranking is in a false position, and we have no doubt that he has to thank his *cofrere*, Mr. Wakley, for it. There are many medical men who still form their opinion of mesmerism from what they see in the pages of the *Lancet*. We really feel surprised when we hear a person quote the *Lancet* as his authority for disbelieving natural facts. He little knows the polluted source to which he appeals, nor the disgraceful means which are weekly adopted to bolster up the course the unscrupulous editor has followed for so many years—Here is a specimen. Can any of our readers form the least idea to which page of *The Zoist* the writer of the following disreputable paragraph refers?

“M.D. We shall not allow the filthiest of all filthy slanders contained in *The Zoist* to go unwhipped. Of course the parties concerned in this infamous publication are in a state of perpetual mortification at their fallen and degraded position, and therefore they bite and rail. The leper must be taken with his spots.”—*Lancet*, July 31st, 1847.

This is amongst the notices to correspondents, and similar paragraphs are constantly inserted. The object of the writer is clear. We can quite understand an individual who has never seen *The Zoist*, feeling somewhat

sceptical as to the truthfulness of its contents after reading this paragraph; but then he should have been taught by this time not to go to such a journal for an opinion on disputed scientific subjects. We should just as soon think of recommending our friend to apply to a suspected incendiary to protect his property, as refer him to the pages of the *Lancet* for the purpose of gratifying and educating his moral and intellectual faculties.

L.E.G.E.

Instance of the great power of Mesmerism over Pain.

By MR. G. H. BARTH. Communicated in a letter to Dr. ELLIOTSON.

Great Parndon, Essex,
Sept. 5, 1847.

To Dr. Elliotson.

DEAR SIR.—Subjoined are a few cases of the cure or relief of pain by local mesmerism, without the induction of sleep being attempted. They are at your disposal for publication, if deemed worthy a place in *The Zoist*. Miss Wallace's, and similar cases as lately published in that journal, are valuable; they teach how readily and easily human suffering may be alleviated by mesmeric means, and carry a conviction of the utility of the process, which comes home to every unprejudiced understanding. Cases of this class are so simple, that they resolve themselves into a question of fact—true or not true. If sceptics can detect imposture and falsehood, let all obloquy fall on the heads of the impostors; if they admit the cases but deny the influence, let them teach us what influence it is which effects the cures. Those who will not admit, nor disprove, nor investigate, should hold their tongues quiet as regards mesmerism. Without investigation they are not in a condition to know, and those who prate about a subject of which they know not anything, are merely garrulous boobies, whose convictions are no more than idle opinions.

Wyniaid Fawl, aged 40, single woman, cook in the family of a friend in this parish, asked my advice on December 4th, 1846, respecting an excruciating pain in her left arm and shoulder. It commenced every evening in the middle finger, travelled up the arm, and remained all night, rendering sleep quite impossible. It abated a little in the morning, but sometimes came on early in the day, and was so bad that, though I

might "think her childish, she could not help weeping with the pain." Had been thus afflicted seven or eight weeks, and had nearly lost the use of the arm; could not dress herself—her fellow servant was obliged to lace and unlace her stays; feared she could not continue in service, but must try and get into an hospital, as she had no friends who could assist her. I desired her to wait until the pain was exceedingly bad, and then come to me, and I would try what I could do to relieve her. Called on me in the evening of December 6th; said she had cried nearly all the previous night with the pain, and that the arm was then in great pain. The arm and hand seemed slightly swollen and reddened. When she had removed her bonnet and was seated, I made a pass at two or three inches distance over her head and face; she described the sensation as a warm wind from my fingers. I tried it down the arm; she felt it distinctly through the sleeve of her dress, its lining and some flannel.

A few passes over the head and face told me I might easily have mesmerised her; but as this was not my object, I went to work on the arm, drawing from the shoulders to the extremities of the fingers, and off. The pain gradually decreased, until in twenty minutes it was not felt. She said, "only a sort of soreness, not anywise troublesome remained." She left me then, and became so sleepy she could hardly reach home, and had a sound night's rest, the first for many weeks. Three more similar applications of mesmerism rendered the relief permanent. She now resides as cook with James Dobson, Esq., of Harlow, a well-known and long established medical practitioner. I have not had any communication with her since she quitted Parndon, but feel sure she will verify this statement if asked respecting it.

Anne Shipton, housemaid at the same friend's as the above, got a thorn in her thumb. Inflammation and supuration ensued, and a great portion of the subcutaneous tissue or cushion sloughed away, and is not yet renewed. She consulted a highly respectable surgeon of Harlow, who I have no doubt did all that was proper (except trying mesmerism,) according to the established routine of practice. She went to this gentleman several times. On Friday, the 18th of December last, when he saw the thumb, he shook his head, said he was afraid she would lose her thumb, gave her the needful applications and directions, and instructed her to come again on the following Monday or Tuesday, when he would

cut it off, or arrange for so doing, if this was necessary. I saw it at her mistress's request on the Sunday morning; the young woman had suffered so much pain, that she had quitted her bed, and walked her room a great part of the previous night. Servants who work hard in the day, don't do this when they can help it. On removing the poultice, the thumb appeared swollen, black, and gorged with a thick purulent secretion which exuded at the orifice of an opening which had been previously made. I seized the hand, and squeezed out a quantity of thick fetid matter. The pain this caused made the poor girl cry; so, as a matter of course, I mesmerised the thumb: in a few minutes the pain was gone. I requested permission for her to call upon me in the evening; and then more matter had formed, and the thumb, hand, and arm, were in pain. After squeezing out the matter, I mesmerised the arm and hand half an hour. The pain soon quitted, and did not return again. Her medical attendant saw it on the following Tuesday, some forty hours after the mesmeric operation; he was much pleased at its altered appearance; and said it was almost well, but he should like to see it once more. Anne did not tell him of the mesmerism; feared I might not wish her to do so, as I had not given any directions about it. I do not claim for mesmerism the credit of saving the thumb, which had good surgical treatment; but it certainly relieved the patient from severe and continuing pain. In fact, for many days afterwards, the thumb was deprived of sensibility; Anne could not feel any difference betwixt a scalding hot poultice and a cold one: she knew her thumb was on, because she could see it; but she did not feel any thumb on that hand.

I have met with several instances of the sensibility of a part being entirely obliterated for a long time by continued passes in one direction. I mesmerised a young lady in town last year, and made passes for some twenty minutes over her feet before I obtained the result desired. A month afterwards she assured me she had never felt her feet since; her words were, "I know I have feet because I am standing on them, but I don't feel at all below my ankles, neither heat nor cold: I don't feel as if I had feet."

Susan Dennis, a blunt strapping old woman of sixty-four, keeps a shop at Ty-green, parish of Netteswell. I mesmerise her daughter who has fits, and many other sad afflictions; or I should perhaps, say had; we are doing so well I am not sure that *has* will be correct: and the other troubles have long been consigned to the past. However,

I called one morning, and found Mrs Dennis in great suffering. She said nothing, but looked faint and white. I enquired the cause. A boy, throwing a stone at a cow, missed the cow and hit the woman on the shin, where the bone has very little covering. She had nearly fainted, and described the pain as hardly endurable. The stone was as large as an ordinary fist. "Pull off your stocking and show me your leg." Leg was red, hot, and very much swelled, considering it had not been hurt more than an hour. Mesmerised it five or six minutes, when she exclaimed, "The pain has gone away;" stamped her foot on the ground, and said her leg felt quite well, only stiff. Two days afterwards I made my usual visit; "Well, Mrs. Dennis, how is your leg?" "Thank you, Sir, have never felt any pain since you was here: the swelling has gone down, but it looks very black." Let me see it, I will mesmerise it a few minutes." The front of the leg was discolored from the foot to the knee: so large a blackened surface surprised me. "You don't mean to tell me, Mrs. Dennis, that you have had no more pain in that leg?" "As true as is the God who made me, I have felt no pain since you did it; why should I say I didn't feel pain if I did all the while?" The leg never gave any more trouble.

January 3d, 1847, Eliza Pretty, No. 7 Evershalt street, St. Pancras, severely scalded her foot. Her mistress took me to see her an hour or two after it was done. Found her in bed crying. "Don't cry, my girl, that will do you no good." "I can't help it, Sir, my foot hurts me so." "Poke it out of the bed and let me see it." It had an application of flour and a soft linen cloth over it. Removed this; the top of the foot was covered nearly by a vesica or blister, distended with fluid some four inches long by three wide, I should think; two small ones near the ankle, and the remaining surface inflamed. Her mistress held a candle; the girl sat up to see what I was going to do to her foot. "Keep your head on the pillow, I am not going to hurt you; never you mind what I do, tell me what you feel." I feel something warm move over my foot." "What else do you feel?" "Only warm, Sir; it seems like wind, I may be wrong, but I think so." "Well, tell me if you feel anything else presently." I continued passes for four or five minutes, when she laughed heartily and loudly twice, at intervals. Her mistress reproved her, saying, "There was nothing to be laughed at, as we were trying to do her good." I explained that she could not help it. This laughter was in-

voluntary, a sort of hysterical manifestation, frequently seen by mesmerists when their subjects feel the influence.

After a few more passes, she said, "I feel my foot cool now; it is like a cool wind." "How is the pain?" I enquired. "I don't know, Sir, I don't feel it." "Is it gone away? Why! What has become of it?" "I am sure, Sir, I don't know; I can't feel it just now." Nor did she feel it any more at all. The fluid in the vesica was not absorbed in two days afterwards; but she broke it by accident, and let it out. A bit of rag, and some simple cerate to keep her stocking from irritating the surface was put to it, and it was well in a week. It never occasioned the slightest pain after that one mesmeric application.

July 22nd, 1847. Paid a visit this evening, and found an amiable friend and neighbor inconvenienced by a burn on her hand; a portion of the external skin as large as a shilling was destroyed, and a watery secretion oozed from the denuded surface. Now, this was but a trifling matter, and yet caused a very uncomfortable sensation.—Those who venture to doubt, can burn such a place on their own skins, and try the effect. A few passes totally removed the pain; and a few more covered the wound with a *firm healthy scab*. The lady's husband and a friend stood beside us, and watched the growth of this scab, while I made short passes over the sore place. It commenced at the edge and spread to the centre; somewhat as we see a hot saturated solution of a salt form its pellicle on cooling. This little burn gave no more inconvenience. I do not think it was mesmerised more than eight minutes. I have seen healthy scabs thrown out very quickly an unhealthy, raw, surfaces, after local mesmerism is applied, in several cases.

July 27th, 1847. Emma Reid, Great Parn-don, is mesmerised for a disease of her eyes. Found her this evening with a severe burn on her arm, portion of skin destroyed, as large as half a crown, and surrounding surface reddened. She declared it gave her pain, and "I believed her." I made a few passes over it, and she said the pain was gone, and I again believed her. "Credulous simpleton!" exclaims some reader of the Wakleyan school. After inducing her customary sleep, at the end of an hour I awoke her. The burnt place was then protected by a firm scab; the surrounding skin puckered at the edges. It never gave her any more pain.

I might add cases of relief and cure by local mesmerism of gout, painful tumors, neuralgic and rheumatic pains, various other troublesome ailments; and tooth-ache more frequently than I can name, as I make no notes of tooth-aches relieved. But these few may suffice to shew that if mesmerists are, as some *wise people* (?) term them, "humbugs." They are certainly very agreeable, useful, comfortable "humbugs," valuable "humbugs," to all who are afflicted with pain and suffering; particularly when they perform their "mountebank feasts" for love and not money. Whenever I may be afflicted with disease, I pray that I may be able to secure the services of "some healthy and benevolent mesmeric humbug."

I have a patient, John Burton, of Ty-Green, who has allowed me several times to whip his hands and wrists soundly with stinging nettles; when the redness and small pimples are visible, and the smarting and irritation become uncomfortably perceptible, a few mesmeric movements of my hand have perfectly and permanently removed the disagreeable sensation. I have repeated successfully, on this man, some of your experiments with metals; and yet, though I mesmerised him daily for five months, I could not put him to asleep.

I must not omit, dear Sir, thanking you for your kindly seeing Miss Mary Markwell, and advising gratuitously in her case, (one of fits.) In accordance with your advice I persevered with mesmerism. She was mesmerised twice daily for sixteen months, and then once a day for eight months. She certainly derived benefit from the treatment; her fits, though they occurred as frequently as ever, were so slight as to be hardly worth naming, and never attacked her excepting when in bed at night, and then left no subsequent ill effects. She never bit her tongue or lips but once, after being subjected to mesmeric treatment. She got rid of many nervous fancies, and could sleep soundly at night, which she had not done previously.

Nevertheless, I could not, or did not, cure her; for if she was worried or put into a passion in the day, a fit came at night. So commonly did this occur that it appeared as cause and effect. "I had a fit last night, Sir;" "then you have been in a passion, Mary;" and so it always proved. As neither advice nor reproof, could abate the folly, (to use a mild term) of those who irritated her; I threw the case up in disgust, after mesmerising faithfully, and earnestly, and gratuitously for two years. It is probable that in cases of nervous disease when yielding to mesmerism, the cure is retarded by the in-

judicious treatment of patient's friends, more frequently than the mesmerist suspects.

As a humble disciple of that good cause, which you have so nobly and successfully maintained against cruel calumny and ignorant and bigoted opposition, I joyfully congratulate you on the now almost universal acknowledgment of its truth; and am, dear Sir, with warm admiration and respect,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. BARTH.

Zoist.

Apparent Clairvoyance

Independent of Mesmerism, but connected with Insanity. Communicated in a letter to Dr. ELLIOTSON.

THE following particulars were sent to me by a medical gentleman who has already contributed with his name to *The Zoist*, but begs his name not to be disclosed on the present occasion: though I am at liberty to mention it to any person privately.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

Dear Sir.—The perusal of your curious cases of "double consciousness" in some numbers of that most instructive periodical, *The Zoist*, has greatly interested me, as has also that communicated by Mr. Clark, in p. 30, No. XVII., for April, 1847. I have some personal analogous experience. It is nearly nine years since I took the immediate charge of a gentleman of deranged intellect, with whom I reside in intimate association as friend. I have often, particularly in the earlier years of my charge, been thoroughly puzzled to account for his knowledge of circumstances, perhaps mere trifles, with which we did not wish him to become acquainted. I did not deem them worthy of note at the time; that is, I did not make any memorandum of them; and would not now like to trust my memory as to particulars, nor would they be clearly apprehended without entering into tedious, prosy details. Suffice it that long before I read *The Zoist*, I had expressed to the able medical gentleman who regularly visits us, an opinion that "our friend seemed to know things as if a spiritual intelligence was at his elbow and whispered in his ear; "formerly they would have said he had a familiar spirit;" know he certainly does, but how, I can't make out;" and such like remarks, showing my impression at the time. Our patient's mental condition has greatly improved, and I do not now often observe

these curious perceptions, or they are not so singular or strongly marked as to preclude the possibility of their being matters of accidental coincidence.

About three years since, for a few evenings, this perceptive power was wonderfully acute; he was in an argumentative and quarrelsome humor at the time. We sat together by the fireside while our tea was infusing, seemingly both engaged in thought, when my friend exclaimed, "I don't think that, Sir; I don't think that." "I don't believe it." "I say I don't believe it." I replied quietly, "Don't believe what, Mr. ———? I have not spoken; what do you allude to?" He immediately, without noticing my remark that I had not spoken, referred to the precise subject of which I had been just thinking, and began to contradict me respecting it. Had this occurred but once, it might be said I was "unconsciously thinking aloud," but several similar manifestations of perceptive power took place about this time; and as I was on my guard I can certainly state, with as firm a conviction of the truth of my averment as any one who confides in his senses and memory can feel, that I did not speak my thoughts, but that there was a clairvoyant perception of them, or perception in some unaccountable manner. Another instance is well marked, and caused as much interest and wonder at the time.

Four and a half years since it became necessary that M——, our house-steward and butler, should be discharged. As he was an old family servant, and his dismissal might irritate our patient, it was deemed advisable that we should pay a visit to the seaside for a month, and his removal be effected during our absence. This was exceedingly well managed, the secret well kept. Without tedious explanation, I cannot convey the grounds of my conviction, but surely convinced am I that our poor friend neither did nor could know anything of the contemplated change until the day preceding that of our return home. He was then informed by letter that M—— had, for certain reasons, been sent away, and a very comfortable, respectable elderly person, a Mrs. T——, installed in his place. We were at breakfast when the letter was delivered; he perused and handed it to me; enquired why M—— was gone; supposed he would "turn up again some day;" and made such remarks as would naturally occur on being for the first time apprised of the circumstance. Next morning we started for home, a distance of sixty miles. Whilst the horses were being changed for the last stage, our friend, who wanted his dinner, (having declined refreshment on the road,) expressed his hope that

we should find something good when we got home. I explained that as the time of our arrival was uncertain, a cold dinner would be on the table waiting us; that we might be sure our new housekeeper, Mrs. T——, would take care to make us comfortable; that she was a very respectable person—that we would not consider her a common servant, but call her our lady housekeeper, &c., &c.: in the same strain, trying to impress that she was a very superior person to the one she had succeeded. As I finished we started; my friend threw himself back in the carriage and did not speak for eight or ten minutes, and then said, "I don't see that, Mr. ———, (addressing me,) I don't see that; I don't believe it. M—— kept a grocer's shop before he came; Mrs. T—— kept a grocer's shop before she came; one grocer is as good as another; both shopkeepers; no difference in respectability I think." This was strictly true; and the enquiries which I made to discover how our friend knew it only tended to puzzle me, as the attendants whose casual remarks might have been overheard, declared that they did not know Mrs. T—— was a grocer until I named it; and other sources of information there were not.

If those who have the opportunity would take the trouble to notice and communicate, some curious matter of the above kind might, I think, be elicited; such communications could not be otherwise than interesting to all who are engaged in the study of the phenomena of mind, or treatment of diseased mental functions.

Your most obedient servant,

* * * *

It has frequently happened that these highest forms of clairvoyance were connected with insanity.* Such high powers may be more readily called forth when the brain is in an excited and disordered state, and perhaps exist more readily with a disposition to disorder of the brain. "Great wit to madness nearly is allied." Indeed the greater part of alleged clairvoyants whom we hear of around us talk at times great nonsense. We cannot be too careful in attempting to distinguish between their clairvoyant movements and their periods of wildness.—*Zoist*.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

* Such were the cases related in the last number but one of *The Zoist*, p. 30, occurring in several members of the same family.

CURE

Of a singular Twisting of the Head in a young man. By DR. ELLIOTSON.

"The world has had its laugh at mesmerism. Its mysteries and miracles are nearly forgotten." —Mr. Douglas Jerrold. His Weekly Newspaper, Sept. 11, 1847.

MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD is a daring man. He snaps his fingers at our steady and abundant issue of solid facts every quarter, for some years, *to his knowledge*.

On the 2nd of last December I was consulted by a young man, thirty-two years of age, occupied in a city banking-house, on account of a complaint which had existed seven months and had gradually come upon him. It was a slow but powerful involuntary movement of his head over to the left side, till the face came nearly above the left shoulder, in writing, in brushing his hat or coat, and particularly in taking his meals,—all acts requiring a little stooping and motion of his hand and arm. He could read without this annoyance because neither of these two things is necessary at that time. He began to write at my request that I might observe the phenomenon. His face almost immediately turned slowly round to the left, so that at length he was looking at the paper with the right eye only. The moment he left off writing, he could move it back to its original position.

If watched by others at the time, or excited by any cause, the head turned, he said, the more quickly and forcibly to the left. If he persevered in what he was attempting, the head at length trembled. If he merely raised his hand towards his head, this was inclined to move to the left. In handing a paper to another person, the head turned. If he looked steadfastly at another person, and was at all excited, though his hands were motionless before him, his head would turn; but not if he held them tightly behind his back.

"He was naturally nervous, but he looked remarkably well: and indeed his general health had improved of late, though, from the time his complaint began, he had felt, and still felt, somewhat heavy after dinner, as well as in the morning before rising, but no longer than he was in bed. The exciting cause had been fatigue and anxiety.

He tried Brighton a month; and Ramsgate six weeks; and, though better while there, was as bad as ever on his return. He had been galvanized for a month and found great benefit for the first three days, but no longer. He had been under a consulting surgeon in the city, who sent him into the

country; and under a physician who gave him slight aperients which reduced him, and then better tonics. I considered that tonics were the most suitable medicines and iron the most suitable of tonics. But he took it in vain. Mesmerism was substituted. He brought a friend whom I instructed in two minutes how to proceed, just as I instructed Mrs Snewing; this friend after a fortnight instructed the father, sixty-five years of age, who mesmerised him regularly and cured him. None of the parties had seen anything, or indeed known anything, of mesmerism.

I lately begged him to write me out an account, and it is as follows:

"Clapham, Surrey,

"30th August, 1847.

"In the beginning of the summer of 1846 I was attacked with a violent nervous affection in my head, which prevented me applying myself to anything requiring my head to be steady. It gradually increased until I was compelled to resign for a time my usual duties. It produced an involuntary motion of my head, particularly when writing, which was my daily occupation. It almost prevented me from cutting my own food, and, whenever I used my hands, it became worse, until I could scarcely sign my name without supporting my head with my left hand. I believe it to have been brought on by over-excitement and fatigue, together with being employed in a confined office; my constitution not being very strong, my nervous system gave way under it.

"I first applied to a surgeon in ———, who told me all I wanted was rest and change of air; he recommended me to have a shower bath every morning, and he had no doubt but by a long relaxation from business I should be once more restored to perfect health; he gave some pills to take occasionally, and said he could do nothing more for me. I then made arrangements for going in the country, previously to which I applied to Dr. ———, who quite agreed with all my previous medical adviser had done; he also said it would be a very long time before I got quite well again. I then went to Ramsgate, and bathed every morning for the space of six weeks; when out of doors in the air I felt quite well, but immediately on attempting to write or use my hands in any way, the affection in my head returned. I was induced after spending a week at Ramsgate to apply to a medical man of that place (who I believe is highly spoken of in his profession) for advice; but he likewise seemed to think nothing could be done for me; he gave some medicine to take daily, but was of opinion that nothing but time and

change of air would restore me. After six weeks stay at Ramsgate, and being very little better, I began to despair of my recovery. I returned to London and to business, thinking that employing my mind a few hours in the day would prove beneficial to me. But after having been at business a month, (the weather at the time was very hot and of course very trying to me,) I was compelled once more to resign my duties for a time; the complaint returned much worse than before. I then went to my physician again, who told me I must not think of remaining in business for at least four or five months, but must remain quiet at home, as rest was the only chance I had of recovery.

"I then tried galvanism; was operated upon every morning, Sundays excepted, for a month. The first week I was quite cheered at the effect, it seemed to make my head steadier, and certainly the improvement was quite apparent to myself and friends. But, alas! from that time the improvement ceased, and the complaint gradually returned to its former obstinate position. I then again began to despair, thinking I never should recover; but was again recommended to try once more what sea bathing would do for me. I went to Brighton in the commencement of October, took a great deal of exercise, dieted myself according to my medical man's advice, and used all the means in my power which I thought conducive to my recovery. After spending a month at Brighton, I returned to London, much better in my general health, although still suffering from the affection in my head on applying myself to write or use my hands in any way.

"I again consulted my physician, as to whether he thought it advisable for me to return to business in the state my health then was. He recommended me to do so, but he thought a few hours a day would be all I should at present undertake. My employers very kindly allowed me to remain at business as long as I thought convenient to myself, but all was of no avail: I continued getting worse until the end of November, 1846. A friend of mine advised me to have further advice. He recommended me to apply to Dr. Elliotson, who he said he knew to be very clever in his profession, but was much afraid he would want to mesmerise me. I said Dr. Elliotson might do with me what he thought fit; that if I went to him, I should place myself entirely at his disposal. After a fortnight's delay, being quite low spirited at having tried so many remedies without success, I went to Dr. E., who very kindly took great interest in my case. After explaining to him the nature of my complaint and the means I had used without

success, he prescribed for me, but in vain. Mesmerism was now suggested, and Dr. Elliotson offered to shew a friend of mine, who kindly consented to sacrifice an hour every evening for that purpose. I tried it for a fortnight and was certainly a little better; but thought, as the effect produced was so slight, and as I slept but little during that time, that my friend did not perform the operation properly. I went to Dr. E. to enquire if he thought I should continue it. He told me by all means go on with it at least for three months. I did; was operated upon every evening by my father for half an hour, when in less than a month the change was apparent to myself and all around him. I again went to Dr. E. to inform him of the result, when he again urged me to continue with it lest the complaint should return: and from that time till the middle of May in this year, I seldom failed being operated upon every evening, and am thankful to say am now quite restored to my wonted health and strength. The effect it produced was sometimes scarcely visible, occasionally it produced sleep; but at all times it so rested me that for a time after I felt quite refreshed, but not at all to interfere with my sleeping at night in bed. I do entirely attribute my cure to mesmerism, and bless God in his providence that I was ever persuaded to try it."

All this time he took no medicine: and resided at home, going daily to business.

The sensible effect of the process was a heaviness and unwillingness to move: without unconsciousness: though for a moment perhaps just forgetting himself. This occurred after the first few days, increasing for a short time, but at length no farther, and was never followed by anything more. It always began in about a quarter of an hour, and lasted half an hour after the mesmerisation was finished. The great effect noticeable was the invigoration he always experienced when the heaviness had gone off.—*Zoist*.

Cure of Severe Head-Ache,

Of Seven Years' standing; with Cerebral Sym-
pathy, Mesmeric Excitement of Cerebral
Organs, and Clairvoyance. By Mr. Hockley.
Communicated in a letter to Mr. Chandler.

16, Great James Street, Hoxton,
27th August, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—Agreeably to your request I beg to forward you a short statement, the daily notes of which I also enclose, of the case of Elizabeth Troth, of Sidemore, near

Bromsgrove, aged 22, who had from the age of 15 suffered (though in other respects in robust health) most severely from attacks of head-ache, which becoming gradually worse (latterly lasting two or three days in each week) had compelled her to leave all her situations. On the 15th Feb., 1846, she having suffered much from head-ache on that day, I commenced magnetizing her, and continued about an hour and twenty minutes with scarcely any effect, she merely going into a dozing state and waking upon the slightest questioning. I repeated the operation on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, for about an hour each evening; she still, however, only went into a doze and woke whenever interrogated, but her head-ache had become much easier. On the 19th, she having had the head-ache all day, I commenced at ten minutes past 8 p.m. to magnetize her: in three or four minutes she fell into a doze, her countenance brightened, she said she was "easy and very nicely," but woke upon being further questioned. I made a few passes and she went again into a doze; she said she felt much easier, especially the right side of her head was very comfortable, and she appeared very unwilling to be disturbed. At a quarter past nine I awoke her; her head-ache had entirely ceased. I continued the operation every evening for about an hour until the 13th of March; but she did not experience from the 19th Feb. up to the 26th June, when she left us to return home, the slightest tendency to head-ache. Her cure was complete.

As my motive in subjecting her to the magnetic influence was to alleviate her pain, I had but little desire to place her in any danger of a relapse by making (to myself) useless experiments. It was not until the eighth time of magnetizing her that she passed into the magnetic sleep, when she at once became to a considerable degree clairvoyant and supersensitive, (as you will perceive by the statement herewith). On 27th Feb., having two friends with me, Mr. W. G. Dixon and Mr. Walmsley, both of Handsworth, and exceedingly sceptical, I, shortly after placing my patient in magnetic sleep, brought Mr. Dixon *en rapport* with her, and to prove to him the reciprocity of taste, Mrs. H. put into Mr. D.'s mouth some vinegar. The patient immediately began tasting, and upon being questioned, said "It was sour and she did not like it;" upon his taking some more she again said it was sour, and by countenance shewed her repugnance to it. Mrs. H. then gave him some sugared milk and water. She said it was nice, it was sour and sweet; Mr. Dixon immediately said that was precisely what he felt, hav-

ing some of the vinegar still in his mouth. I took a pinch of snuff. She said she "did not like it; did not know what it was; wouldn't have any more of it." Tried her lucidity; asked what was on the table, which was entirely hidden from her. She described the candlestick, book, snuffers. I asked what else. She said "Something round; thought it was money: said it was gold." I told her it was silver, not thinking there was anything at all of the kind. She said, "No, it was not; it was gold." It proved to my surprise, to be Mrs. H.'s gold ring. And upon closely pressing her she became very irritable. I tried to excite Benevolence, which I could do but slightly. Tried Mirthfulness and Tune, and pressed her to sing. She smiled and said "No, we should laugh at her;" then said she would and began, "Young Colin," &c. I asked her if she was asleep: she said, "Yes." I told her I thought she was dreaming;" and her face assumed a peculiarly mirthful incredulous smile. I asked her how much longer she would sleep. She said, "Fifteen minutes." We then left her alone and quiet. Mr. Walmsley immediately looked at his watch. At the thirteen minutes she said, "I'm coming, I'm coming;" and in two minutes more, "I'm coming, Sir," and began to get up, which woke her. Mr. W. said she was precise to a minute.

Both Mr. Dixon and Mr. Walmsley, expressed themselves convinced of the mesmeric influence exhibited.

It is most curious that, although she had been so long and so severely afflicted, she expressed but little surprise at being relieved; and when questioned by any one about it, merely replied that "it was a good job master had slept it away." Zoist.

I am, Sir, yours most obediently,

FRED. HOCKLEY.

Thos. Chandler, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

CLAIRVOYANCE

In the case of Master Chapman recorded by Dr. Storer in No. XVI. of The Zoist; and Mesmeric Phenomena in a young Lady. By Lieut Hare, R. N. Communicated in a letter to Dr. Elliotson.

6, Somerset Place, Bath,
Sept. 2, 1847.

SIR,—Knowing how justly you advocate mesmerism, I take the liberty of communicating the results of a few experiments I have made. Before Dr. Storer left Bath, he

frequently invited me to see his patients under the influence of mesmerism; one of these, (whose case is given by him in the January number for this year, p. 449 of "The Zoist,") Edward Chapman, interested me much. His parents confirm Doctor Storer's account of his malady and cure by mesmerism. After Dr. S. left Bath, he felt sometimes a little faint, and by the wish of his father and mother I frequently mesmerised him. He went readily into the sleep-waking in periods varying from five minutes to ten seconds, exhibiting the change from his natural shyness in the presence of strangers to bold and unreserved loquacity, making fun of persons present, and ridiculing any peculiarity of appearance or manner he noticed in those about him: but upon being awakened he seemed unconscious of what he had done or said. A proof of this occurred on one occasion when I gave him a sixpence, which he placed in his pocket. Upon awaking his sisters asked him to buy some trifle for them in the town, slipping two fourpenny-pieces into his pocket. He purchased the article, and gave the change, and also the sixpence I had given him, seeming quite unaware of having had any money given to him. But the next time he was in the mesmeric sleep he related to me the trick his sisters had played him, asking at the same time that the sixpence should be returned to him.

I could readily make his arms rigid by will, or by passes made at distances varying from one to forty feet, and could produce the same effect from a room above or below the one in which he might be. Upon these occasions the arm suddenly appeared elongated with a start as if electrified. Upon placing round rulers in each of his hands, and making the latter clasp them firmly, I could relax either by gazing intently at it for a short time. I varied these experiments in the presence of friends who, though at first sceptical, confessed the power of mesmerism.

On the 8th of last June, Chapman, whilst in the sleep, predicted that on the following Friday he should soon after 8 a. m. be very ill, have an attack, be unconscious, and that during the time it lasted it would be necessary to hold him and keep things out of his reach or he might do mischief, and that he should have a second and third attack; but he begged his mother not to be alarmed, as he should recover and be in better health than before. I called on Mrs. Chapman on the Friday, and learned from her that her son had been attacked precisely in the manner he described, first soon after 8 a. m., and

a second time during the morning; that he was delirious, and attempted to get hold of things near him. These left him very weak, and he wished me to mesmerise him the next day, which I did. In the sleep there was a convulsive movement of the limbs, which he extended; the attack was very slight. His mother suggested his being awakened; but, upon my commencing reverse passes, he pushed me back, and in a low voice asked me to "send him deeper," which I did. He told us this was the third and last attack, consoling his mother by telling her he should be better than ever. It is only fair to mention that his two sisters were staying with his mother, and that they left on the Friday morning early, which may have made him expect to be excited and distressed at their leaving; but this does not account for the accuracy (as to time and number of the attacks) with which he predicted what would happen to him, that he would be delirious, inclined to do mischief, &c. After this he became better; and when I left Bath did not complain of anything but being a little faint in hot weather.

A young lady whom I frequently mesmerised for debility, nervousness, and pain in the side, occasionally came with Mrs. Chapman and her son. She was far more sensitive; a look at her hand was at any time enough to make it rigid, and a few seconds' gaze would relax it. I could produce the same effect from another room by will or passes. I could also deprive her for a time of the power of speech; sometimes whilst speaking to another person. She never spoke unless I touched her, or I addressed my voice to her hand, when a whisper was sufficient to make her hear and respond; but no other person could make her speak. This young lady was thrown into the sleep with a few passes, but it was always difficult to waken her. One thing I have noticed in many cases, viz., that there is a sympathy existing between the corresponding nerves of the mesmeriser and patient. Thus this young lady whom I could not awaken for many minutes by either transverse or reverse passes or by fanning, would upon my shutting my eyes opposite to her and opening them once or twice, open her's and awake.

If any of the above experiments are worth insertion in *The Zoist* they are at your service. I was requested by a scientific friend to communicate them, for he observed that, coming from a gentleman who has no interest to serve, who is an amateur only, and who can have no object in practising deception, the communication of facts he has witnessed would not excite suspicion. I am

aware there is nothing new in what I relate, at least to a mesmerist.—*Zoist*.

Trusting you will pardon the liberty I take in writing to you,

I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,

RICHARD HARE. Lieut. R. N.

To Dr. Elliotson.

For the Dissector.
CLAIRVOYANCE.

MR. EDITOR:

IN my last communication, I gave some account of the curative influence of Animal Magnetism in the case of William Henry Child; and made some allusion to his powers of Clairvoyance, with the pledge of a future communication on that subject. I had heard that he had exhibited remarkable powers of somniscient vision, but had never seen him in that state till I magnetized him at the residence of his father in Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y., on the 6th of April, 1843. He became highly clairvoyant, and at my request, he visited a Mrs. Griffing, a very respectable lady, residing in Bergen, an adjacent town, six miles distant. He soon found her house; said there was a lady there, but that it was not Mrs. G. Recollecting that when I called at her residence about two hours before, Mr. G. and lady were at a tavern in the village, waiting on a painter who was taking the portrait of a little daughter. I sent him to the inn, where he immediately found Mrs. G.; but soon said she had stepped out. It was about noon, and supposing they had gone home to dine, I directed him back to her residence, where he found her. I had seen but few cases of Clairvoyance, and had been slow to believe, and therefore was very rigid in my investigations. He told correctly her size, and said that the color of her hair was auburn. I doubted his correctness, for, notwithstanding much intimate acquaintance, I had always supposed it to be black. I asked is it light auburn or dark? He said dark. The following conversation ensued:—"Will you look at her throat?" "It is swollen." "Will you look at the inside?" With a heavy sigh he said, "It looks very red." "Will you examine her lungs?" "They appear to be healthy." "Her liver?" "I don't see but that it is in a healthy condition." "Her heart?" "It is diseased. She has palpitation." "Will you examine her spine very thoroughly, through the whole length, beginning at

the head?" "It is diseased about five inches below the neck." "Is that disease in her spine the occasion of the disease of the heart?" "It is. Some of the nerves lead from that place to the heart, others to the head. That disease in her spine was occasioned by a fall when she was a small girl." As a novice on the subject of Clairvoyance, my attention was again arrested, as I had been informed that the Clairvoyant could see only what the magnetizer saw or knew.

Here were two points that furnished fair tests in regard to his powers, as an independent Clairvoyant. 1. He said that Mrs. G's. hair was auburn, while I fully believed it was black, having resided with my family in a part of Mr. G's. house for six months, on terms of intimate acquaintance, and having seen her almost every day, during that time. 2. He said the disease was occasioned by a fall when she was a small child, while I had neither known or imagined the cause of that disease, or the time of its commencement. He went back at least twenty-five years.

I knew that he was correct in regard to the disease of her heart and throat. About three years before, she had taken white lead for soda, which very seriously affected her whole system, especially her throat.

A few weeks after this interview with Henry, I visited at Mr. G's., and to ascertain whether he was correct, I said to Mrs. G., "What color do you call your hair?" She replied, "Many have called it black, but I never did. I call it auburn." Being told what was said of her being injured in the spine by a fall, when quite young, she replied that she had no recollection of such a fall; but after awhile, she said, I do recollect it. I was quite a small girl—was playing on the fence, and fell and struck my back against a rail. It knocked the breath out of me, and it was a long time before I could breathe again. They took me up and carried me into the house, and my back was sore a great while.

After Henry came to live with me, as I stated in my former communication, I asked him while in the normal state, if he ever knew Mrs. Griffing, of Bergen. He replied in the negative. Soon after, when clairvoyant, he was asked if he recollected visiting Mrs. G., and promptly replied that he did. "What did you say was the matter with her spine?" "She hurt it by a fall." "What was she doing?" "Playing on the fence." "Did she get up and go into the house?" "She could not. They took her up and carried her in." "How old was she?" "About six years." "How long was her back sore?" "About ten months."

I asked him subsequently, while in the normal state, if he ever heard of Mrs. G. of Bergen. He said, you asked me the other day, if I ever saw her. I never heard of her before.

In both these conversations, his vision was like an electric shock, and his answers followed my questions without any hesitation. His first remark about her fall was entirely spontaneous, not having been elicited by any inquiry on my part either real or mental.

August 18, 1843. While in my study in Covington, Genesee county, N. Y., between thirty and forty miles south of Lake Ontario, I put him into the magnetic state, and told him to examine the geological strata in a vertical section, directly under my residence. He commenced with the superincumbent earthly formations, and passed through the aluminous and limestone shales, sand stones and clays, giving an account of each strata, its thickness, species of rock, or earth, with its color, petrifications or boulders, and this with such correctness as enabled me to follow him, and understand where he was, and what formations he was describing; and displaying a knowledge of them, of which he could have no conception in the normal state. For though his mind was naturally bright, yet owing to his fits, he was very backward in even common school education.

When he had passed far down into the earth and had reached the formations of aluminous red sand stone, which border Lake Ontario, I told him to go directly north in a horizontal pathway to the Lake. In this subterranean journey, he passed through several new formations which he had not before reached, as the strata, though nearly horizontal, have a gentle dip in a southerly direction. Each of these he described as he passed on; finally he entered a bed of gravel, containing pebbles and boulders, and when he emerged from this, he found himself in the water, at a considerable distance from the shore, being as he said 62 feet from the surface and 50 from the bottom. Here he was much frightened by something which he thought could not be a fish. He described the size of the eyes, the position of the mouth, the teeth—the position of the pectoral and caudal fins and its peculiar motion, giving very accurately the distinctive characteristics of the lake sturgeon, as I found afterwards by having him examined, while somniscient, by a gentleman, a disbeliever in Clairvoyance, who was very rigid in his investigations, which he pursued without asking any leading questions. He affirmed while in the normal state, that he had never seen a sturgeon, or even a cut re-

presenting one. I supposed that he was describing the sturgeon, but was not then sufficiently acquainted with that fish, to decide accurately, much less to have furnished him the description by his looking upon my mind. He described it as being about nine feet and a half long, and weighing 500 lbs.

He described two different strata of sulphate of lime, or plaster, as they occur, mentioning the drab-colored limestone superincumbent on the one which is worked, for the purposes of fertilization. He also met with two springs or streams of water, the one pure and the other sulphurous. Many things were described by him, which of course I could not test, as they were not within the reach of my vision. But he so described the characteristic organic remains of the different strata, that I could easily trace him in his hidden pathway through the various formation of different geological epochs, attested by their distinctive paleontological records. I might state many other tests by which I proved the correctness of his somniscient vision. But these would render too tedious my already lengthy communication. I will therefore close with a few observations.

1. It is a great mistake to suppose that clairvoyants can see no more than their magnetizers see or know.

In this state, Henry saw many things that I did not know. He was, in this sense, independent. I have produced a good degree of Clairvoyance in inconsiderable number of persons, and all of them saw things beyond my knowledge. Those who can see no more than their magnetizers, cannot be depended upon, they are very imperfect.

2. A good clairvoyant may be of great practical service in many respects. He might discover the seat and cause of occult diseases, and the appropriate remedies indicated—decide whether, in given localities, it would be profitable to dig for water, coal, plaster, or other mineral substances—direct to the recovery of lost articles, and stolen goods that have been secreted—describe the personal appearance and dress, and changes of dress in the case of thieves, robbers and murderers, and the course to be pursued for their detection—and pursue many other important investigations, some of which would be of highly important service in the sciences.

3. Animal magnetism deserves a patient and thorough investigation. After some degree of such investigation, I am fully convinced of its reality, together with its wonderful phenomena of Clairvoyance. I have never known or heard of a single individual who has examined the subject philosophically, by well conducted experiments, who

has not been fully convinced of its verity and importance. It is unphilosophical to decide against the truth and profitableness of any subject, without due investigation. If true, animal magnetism is vastly important; and the wise and good should well understand it and employ it for good, and not condemn and leave it to be employed in the mischievous devices of the wicked.

4. If our men of professional learning would examine this subject thoroughly, I have no doubt that it would very soon be reduced to a regular and beautiful science.

I have no doubt that it is as capable of such reduction as any of the sciences. The learned, with very few exceptions, have treated it as unworthy of their attention. They have prejudged and condemned it without due investigation. And with all due deference to their superior wisdom, it is suggested to them, whether, if they should treat the sciences of Botany, Conchology, Mineralogy, Electricity Mineral Magnetism, and Galvanism, as they do Animal Magnetism, they would not completely destroy their reputation? Have not the learned, almost by universal practice frowned this subject down? Have they conducted a series of experimenis on this subject, by their personal investigation—collecting, arranging, and analyzing facts, as they do on the sciences generally? If not, why not?

5. Animal Magnetism must soon rank among the sciences. It is destined no longer to be monopolized by the priest and the juggler for oracular predictions and fortune-telling. It can no longer be frowned down. This is a thinking age. On this subject men will think, and speak, and write. Some powerful minds have taken hold of it; and their investigations, when published, will tell with power upon the public mind; and the learned will be compelled to investigate, or receive in their turn the full measure of scorn which they have meted out to others.

6. When it becomes a science it will be vastly important in a moral point of view. It will be a most powerful restraint of vice and crime. Men will understand that they can be detected, can be known; and cannot sustain a fair character, by concealing their crimes under the veil of secrecy. It will be a powerful stimulant to virtue.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Lyme, Oct. 6, 1847.

White Swelling of Knee,

Hip Joint and Thigh, and Curvature of the Spine, also Tuberculated Lungs, cured by the Magnetic Practice.

Albany, Nov. 8th, 1847.

Dr. JOHN FONDEY.—Dear Sir.—Our little girl had scarlet fever more than three years ago—took cold—complained of her leg—during the fall and winter she was in great pain night and day. The knee swelled and was drawn out of shape—she lost the use of that leg; the other knee then swelled—the use of that leg was also lost. She had a large swelling below the hip joint, along the whole thigh—there was much pain in the hip joint. Her back bone got very crooked—she could not lie in bed—we made a chair with wings and front piece—in this she sat and slept night and day for two years—she was quite thin and feeble—had a very grievous cough—her lungs seemed to be much affected. She was visited by many, who wondered how she could live under such racking pains, and thought it would be a miracle if she ever got well. Tongue cannot express what she suffered for two years. We used the prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, and every thing we heard of we tried, without benefit. We gave up all hope of ever seeing her well, or walk. Last February you called at my shop on business; I related the case of my daughter; you said that such cases had been cured under your plan. I could not believe that swelled and crooked joints, and a crooked back bone, and a swelled thigh like hers could be cured, but asked you to call and see her; you did, and said you believed she could be cured. I told you you might try. To our astonishment she soon began to improve—your plaster drew the large swelling in her thigh to one spot, and made it break; it discharged at one time a quart or more; she cried when she saw her limb getting so thin, and thought her thigh was all running away; it ran for three months. The machine and medicine worked wonders. The knee joint which was swelled and out of shape, is now straight, the crook in her back bone is gone, it is as straight as ever. She can walk across the floor without her crutches, and with one crutch she is as nimble as a deer. Her cough is gone—lungs are sound—she has grown quite fat and hearty. Every one who has seen her since she got better, that knew how bad and hopeless her case was, thinks it almost a miracle that she has been restored. We would recommend the afflicted to pursue the course we have adopted—if

anything will heal disease we believe that will.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN FRIDAY, 93 Swan street,
Arbor Hill.

The Magnetic treatment is the most successful one in diseases of a tuberculous or scrofulous nature; consumption in its earlier stages is invariably cured and often in its last; diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach, womb, heart, and the different organs, white swellings, rheumatism, bronchitis, dyspepsia, opacities of the cornea (films over the eyes,) every disease in fine of a scrofulous nature is relieved by this treatment. Dr. Sherwood, of New York, the celebrated inventor of this treatment, an old and highly successful physician, has appointed the subscriber sole agent for the sale of his improved magnetic machines in this city. He has also been fully authorized by him to carry out in practice the principles of the magnetic treatment. He can be consulted at his medical rooms, 41 Columbia street, Albany.

JOHN FONDEY, M. D.

Case of Rapid Consumption Cured by the Magnetic Practice.

Albany, January 28, 1847.

DR. JOHN FONDEY—Dear Sir: For two years previous to my coming under your care I had suffered constantly from pain in my breast, with occasionally a hacking cough; had for a year more, almost constantly, night sweats, which weakened me much—appetite poor, digestion bad,—had been under the care of several physicians for about a year, but received no benefit from their remedies. About October, 1845, I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs; from this time my health failed rapidly, my cough was incessant—raised much tuberculous matter, night sweats much worse, bled at the lungs, and became so weak that I could hardly walk across the room; I appeared to be in a rapid consumption, and felt that my life would soon terminate unless speedily relieved.—You visited me about the middle of November; under the use of your machine and medicines I experienced speedy relief and improved daily, so that in the space of five weeks I was able to go out and attend to business—have been improving ever since—lungs are now sound! I believe I should have been in my grave long ago had it not been for your peculiar practice.

ELBRIDGE EVERETT,
696 Broadway, Albany.

Case of Bronchitis, Disease of the Heart, Throat, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys, cured by the Magnetic Practice.

Albany, February 1, 1847.

DR. J. FONDEY—Dear Sir: About five years since I found myself afflicted with a disease hitherto unknown to me, which grew worse until August, 1843, when I caught a severe cold, accompanied with cough, for which I used several highly recommended medicines without the slightest effect. My cough grew worse, and in the spring of '44, I had an attack of quinzy, followed by an occasional raising of blood. During the winter of '45 I suffered much from a violent choking or crawling pain in the lower part of the throat; pain in my chest and right shoulder; hacking cough; severe palpitations of the heart (which was enormously enlarged) accompanied with cold sweats which weakened me much; my throat was so much affected by the swelling as to create a difficulty in breathing and eating; I was subject also to occasional attacks of hoarseness; my kidneys, too, were much diseased, so that I had been kept awake every night for weeks by pain in them. After trying several physicians, who effected no cure, and feeling myself to be already far advanced in a consumption, I put myself under the care of Dr. Fonday, in September, '45, who applied the Electro-Magnetic Machine and administered electro-magnetic medicines. I was laughed at for my folly in going through this treatment, and was told it would end my days; for the first three weeks I found no relief, but soon the scale turned; my strength and weight increased, and in April, '46 I found that the palpitations of the heart, cough, pain in the side and chest had entirely gone; also the distress in my kidneys had departed, and that in my throat was fast subsiding at the time. I am troubled with none of my old complaints except an occasional soreness of the throat from changes in the weather; and this I attribute altogether to the salivations I have experienced before I came under Dr. F.'s care; my constitution is daily improving; any one desirous of conversing with me about my case can call on me at my hat, cap, &c., store.

J. C. TUCKER, No. 635 Broadway.

Case of severe Tubercular Disease of all the Organs cured by the Magnetic Practice.

Albany, February 9th, 1847.

DEAR SIR—I know not how to express sufficiently my gratitude to you for the health which, after years of suffering, I now, through

the mercy of God, enjoy. At the age of 13 I enjoyed comparatively good health, although from childhood sickly; however, I caught cold and was visited with fits which came on monthly; various skilful physicians were employed, but were of no avail. I got worse; delirium set in, and for nearly a year I was a lunatic; at length reason returned; at the age of 21 I was married; after the birth of a child I suffered severely from a womb complaint, which for eight years previous had harrassed me; but now keen bearing down pains afflicted me so that for weeks at a time I could scarcely walk; I was troubled too with palpitations of the heart, pains throughout my body, my bowels, stomach, kidneys, lungs, liver, throat, and brain, were much affected. For these complaints I was attended by many skilful physicians in Albany and elsewhere, having been under the care of 20 or more of them. My case, however, seemed a hopeless one, and I looked forward to a speedy termination of my sufferings by death.

In August, 1844, I applied to you, with little faith in your ability to relieve me; but thanks be to God, under your treatment I was speedily raised from my sick bed and daily mended. From the hour I first employed you, I have improved, and my health for the last few months has been much better than it ever was in my life; much better even than when a child. I cannot put in a public paper all the symptoms of my diseases. If any female desires a more particular history of my case I will cheerfully impart it.

Yours,

MRS. S. A. M., N. Pearl st.

This sketch gives but an imperfect view of the case. The tuberculous disorder involved every organ in the system, and was fast wearing away life. The success attending the treatment of that case affords triumphant proofs of the superiority of Electro-Magnetic practice in diseases of tubercular or scrofulous nature. There is a multitude of chronic diseases, especially those arising from womb complaints in females, which would be speedily cut short were the Electro-Magnetic Medicines and Machines used in their treatment. Females thus afflicted are invited to call on the subscriber, who can give them something more than a hope of relief.

JOHN FONDEY, M. D.

CONSUMPTION CURED BY THE MAGNETIC MACHINE.

ALBANY, March 10, 1847.

DR. JOHN FONDEY:—My little girl, now in her sixth year, was troubled with a cough

from infancy; in Feb., 1845, was taken with the whooping cough; her lungs became seriously affected; our family physician said she could not live, and that it was useless to give her medicine, as it would weaken her, and left. In October, 1845, you took her in hands. applied the machine twice a week for two months, and administered medicine; she has been restored to health, a thing which she never had before.

ANN M. CLEMSHIRE,

107 Second street.

Case of Tubercular Disease of the Heart, Liver, Lungs, Stomach, and Kidneys, of more than twenty years standing, cured by the Magnetic Practice.

DR. JOHN FONDEY,—Over 20 years since I became afflicted with palpitations of the heart and fainting spells; if I ran or did anything in a hurry I would faint away; could not work more than an hour at a time without fainting; have been troubled all this time with pain in my stomach and side; indigestion; disease of lungs and kidneys; no physician has ever given me any relief. This winter, on the 1st February I was attacked with bilious fever and inflammation; expected to die; I sent for you; you broke up the fever in 24 hours, and in a week I was out; you then commenced treating me for the thorough cure of my old complaints; I improved astonishingly under the uses of your Machine and Medicines; I have no more faint spells, no palpitations; can do as hard a day's work as any one; feel well, and am certain I shall get entirely rid of every vestige of my former complaints under your treatment.

CAPT. J. WM. BABCOCK,

49 Colonie street.

Albany, April 5th, 1847.

Case of severe Neuralgia and Sick Headache and case of Disease of Heart and Lungs cured by the Magnetic Practice.

ALBANY, February 22, 1847.

DR. JOHN FONDEY: For five months previous to your attending me I was affected with neuralgia; the pain commencing in my left hip and darting down through the thigh and leg to the foot; the pain was incessant, like scalding water. I could not work an hour all day, and no day more than an hour at a time; the pain troubled me night and day; nothing relieved me. The application of the machine a week or so enabled me to

rest well at night and I could work for a longer time during the day. You applied it for about five weeks; I was affected too with frequent attacks of sick headache, and had not been well for seven years; your medicines have cured me of this also; my headache and neuralgia are gone, and my health is better than it has been for seven years. My little boy had always from birth been sickly; was troubled with palpitations of the heart and cough. For a long time he had been failing; we thought he was in consumption. Under the use of your magnetic medicines he was cured and is now a healthy child,

JACOB SCOTT, Shoemaker,
164 S. Pearl street.

DR. J. FONDEY—Dear Sir: I have suffered for some time past from severe palpitation of the heart with great distress in that organ; at night I was troubled with it; my liver was very sore. For the past year also I have been inclined to dropsy; these diseases were brought on by working beyond my strength; after a long illness, about three months since I applied to you, and have been much benefitted by the use of the Galvanic Battery and your medicines, and regret that on account of leaving the city, I will be obliged to give up a course which has relieved me so much, and which if persevered in would, I believe, cure most if not all diseases that have a nervous or tuberculous origin. I feel grateful for the benefit I have received, and you are at liberty to make what use of this you please, if it will be useful to others.

Mrs. C. W., 10 Cross st.

Albany, April 21, 1846.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

If all we read of Dr. Sherwood's success be true, Electro-Magnetism is destined ere long to work a great revolution in the medical world as it has already performed for the physical. To all appearances its power is infinite—there is no saying where electricity can stop. It surmounts difficulties that once seemed insurmountable—it severs mountains—drags our locomotives—in an instant it can deprive us of life, and in another instant give it back to us again—it causes the rain-drops to fall—it fashions vegetation—and in the hands of science may yet deprive “sickness of its sting, and consumption of its frightfulness.” We have been led to

these remarks from the perusal of a little work entitled “The Motive Power of the Human System,” by Dr. H. H. Sherwood, a gentleman who probably knows more about electricity, galvanism, and their application to the human system, than any other man in the country.—*D. Knickerbocker, Albany.*

THE DISSECTOR.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1847.

MESMERISM.

JENNY LIND, AND DR. BRAID.

From the Manchester Courier.

“On the 3d inst.* Madlle. Jenny Lind, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwabe, and a few of their friends, attended a *seance* at Mr. Braid's for the purpose of witnessing some of the extraordinary phenomena of hypnotism.† There were two girls who work in a warehouse, and who had just come in their working attire. Having thrown them into the sleep, Mr. Braid sat down to the piano, and the moment he began playing, both somnambulists approached and joined him in singing a trio. Having awaked one of the girls, Mr. Braid made a most startling announcement regarding the one who was still in the sleep. He said, although ignorant of the grammar of her own language when awake, when in the sleep she could accompany any one in the room in singing songs in *any* language, giving both notes and words correctly—a feat which she was quite incompetent to perform in the waking condition. Mr. B. requested any one in the room to put her to the test, when Mr. Schwabe played and sang a German song, in which she accompanied him correctly, giving both notes and words simultaneously with Mr. Schawbe. Another gentleman then tried her with one in Swedish, in which she also succeeded. Next Jenny Lind played and sang a slow air, with Swedish words, in which the somnambulist accompanied her in the most perfect manner both as regarded words and music. Jenny now seemed resolved to test the powers of the somnambulist to the utmost by a continued strain of the most difficult roudades and cadenzas, including some of her extraordinary sostenuto notes, with all their inflections from pianissimo to forte crescendo, and again diminished to thread-like pianissimo, but in all these fantastic tricks and displays

* October, 1847.

† *Hypnotism*. This new name for mesmerism by Mr. Braid, is a twin sister of *Pathetism* by Mr. Sunderland.

of genius by the Sweedish nightingale, even to the shake, she was so closely and accurately tracked by the somnambulist that several in the room occasionally could not have told, merely by hearing, that there were two individuals singing—so instantaneously did she catch the notes and so perfectly did their voices blend and accord. Next, Jenny having been told by Mr. Braid that she might be tested by some other language, commenced ‘Casta Diva,’ in which the fidelity of the somnambulist’s performance, both in words and music, fully justified all Mr. Braid had alleged regarding her powers. The girl has naturally a good voice, and has had a little musical instruction in some of the ‘Music for the Million’ classes, but is quite incompetent of doing any such feat in the waking condition either as regards singing the notes or speaking the words with the accuracy she did when in the somnambulist state. She was also tested by Madlle. Lind in merely imitating language, when she gave most exact imitations; and Mr. Schwabe also tried her by some most difficult combinations of sound, which he said he now knew no one was capable of imitating correctly without much practice, but the somnambulist imitated them correctly at once, and that whether spoken slowly or quickly. When the girl was aroused she had no recollection of any thing which had been done by her, or that she had afforded such a high gratification to all present. She said she merely felt somewhat out of breath as if she had been running.

Such feats as those above described have often and long since been practised in this country in the magnetic state.

The following very interesting case occurred in Hartford, Conn., and was published in January, 1842.

“An eminent lawyer being introduced to her, she began with him the discussion of some legal question, astonishing us by the clearness of her conceptions, or keeping us in a roar of laughter by the lively sallies of her wit. During this conversation, some one behind her placed his hand near her head, without touching it. She instantly evinced embarrassment, forgot the subject of discussion, and could not go on until the hand was removed. The magnetiser then placing his hand upon her forehead, her recollection was restored and the conversation renewed. The magnetiser then touched the organ of veneration, when she abruptly terminated the discussion, assuming an attitude of devotion, and refused all farther communication with the physical world. Her devotions being ended, she was put in commu-

nication with a scientific gentleman, with whom she held a long and interesting conversation on the subject of Animal Magnetism; boldly controverting his arguments and giving her own view of this extraordinary science with great clearness of thought and beauty of expression. And here she seemed like an ethereal being—a being of another creation—and in the language of the eminent divine to whose church she belongs, ‘she appeared perfectly sublimated’ After this she astonished all by determining with wonderful accuracy, the phrenological character of various individuals present, and describing with most minute exactness, their several diseases, acute or chronic, incipient or confirmed. A gentleman present was requested to sing and play a German song for her. The first note struck brought her to the piano, when during the prelude she persisted in standing, but the instant he commenced the song, she sat down by him, and with a full, sweet voice, accompanied him in the very words he sung, although in her natural state she has no knowledge of that language. She then accompanied a French gentleman in one of the songs of his country, and afterward began again the German song, which the pianist had been requested to sing once more. During the performance of this, she was demagnetised, and, of course, discontinued her accompaniment. Being asked by the writer why she stopped, and if she would not still accompany the other voice, she replied that she knew neither the words nor the air.”

These apparently strange phenomena are easily and satisfactorily explained, by the well known fact that persons in the magnetic state, read the minds of other persons instantaneously and with the greatest and most extraordinary facility. In fact the minds of other persons often crowd upon the minds of persons in the magnetic state so as to appear to the latter as their minds. Besides persons in the *magnetic state* are in a *spiritual state*, and are in *communication* more or less with the *spirits* of other persons, so that the knowledge and language of other persons becomes more or less the knowledge and language of the persons in the magnetic state.

RATTLESNAKE.—Dr. Lee, of Hartford, Connecticut, says he has successfully treated several cases for the bite of a rattlesnake, with rum, brandy, or gin in doses of a half pint every fifteen minutes. It is said to absorb and deaden the virus and never intoxicates. This is poison *vs* poison. How would it act upon a hard drinker as an antidote? A writer in the Washington Union cites cases of a cure from the bite of a rattlesnake by drinking copious draughts of brandy.

SOMNAMBULISM ALOFT,

AT WAR WITH THE WEATHER-COCK.

THE most curious case of somnambulism on record took place last Sunday night, about half-past eleven o'clock in this city. A man named Jesse Combs, living at No. 609 Warner street, was discovered at the top of the liberty pole at the corner of Cherry and Gouverneur streets, turning the vane. He was watched by the police and a number of citizens, who had been attracted by his frequent attempts to change the position of the vane, which was as frequently changed by the wind, reminding many of the lookers on of the celebrated fight between Don Quixotte and the windmill. After making several efforts to place the vane in the position he seemed to desire, down he came, and with a nimbleness that the Jack tar might envy, on reaching *terra firma*, off he started, and was closely pursued by officer Martin, 7th ward, and citizens, when, after a sharp run of several blocks, he was captured. He had on a shirt, drawers, hat and boots, and was taken to the station house by the officer. He could give no account of what occurred, and stated that he "felt as if he had been hard at work." His friends and clothes were sent for. The friends stated that he went to bed after 6 o'clock, and that he must have gone out of the dome window, as the doors were all locked. The pole has been measured, and stands one hundred and twenty-five feet high from the ground. The man was three quarters of an hour in the position in which he was first discovered.—*N. Y. Herald. November 2, 1847.*

CLAIRVOYANTS,

Impressionists, and their Magnetisers.

Clairvoyants in the magnetic state see literally by direct magnetic light as they do in their natural state by reflected light.

They see through opaque bodies by the light of the magnetism which is innate in those bodies.

In order to see objects at great distances they go to them—their spirits do, and are guided by a magnetic or spiritual light that goes before them.

Impressionists do not see literally in the magnetic state, but have impressions in their minds, and also from the single and combined minds of other persons, which are sometimes accurate, but often very erroneous like the blind man's impressions of things

he never saw, and besides they generally pass for clairvoyants and are a fruitful source of skepticism in regard to the reality of clairvoyance. Original impressionists are rarely advanced as high as the first degree, and consequently know nothing of the different degrees in the magnetic state except what they have learned from books or other sources. There are, however, another class of impressionists who were originally clairvoyants, but who have lost their clairvoyance under the baleful influences of the wills of their magnetisers. These magnetisers having often and daily *willed* them to have *impressions* of ideal notions, of phantasies or things that have no real existence, they at last lose their clairvoyance and become mere impressionists, but continue to be used as mere decoys for making money. They can, however, as well as other impressionists, be distinguished from clairvoyants as easily as blind men can be distinguished from those who see; with this difference—that impressionists will often read the minds of the persons about them, and thence obtain information from these and other sources, which might be mistaken for clairvoyance.

Magnetic Machines and Consumption.

We should again direct the attention of physicians to the great importance of the use of the *magnetic* machine in the treatment of consumption, as the use of this instrument with the compound chloride of gold cures every case in the first stage of the disease, and more than nine-tenths of those in the last stage.

We should also again direct their attention to the fact that we first commenced the new, scientific, and successful manner of magnetizing, which gives to these machines all their value, and were soon after compelled to engage in the manufacture of magnetic machines to obtain good instruments for magnetizing, by which the great benefits of the practice might be extended and perpetuated; and that we have sold and continue to sell at a very small profit a great number every year. The great demand for these instruments has, however, excited the cupidity of speculators,

who have engaged in the manufactory of inferior imitations of our machines, and without any knowledge of magnetism or magnetizing, are foisting them upon the profession and the public with all the arts that are peculiar to such geniuses; and if the practice of magnetizing is not entirely ruined and abandoned in a few years, it will not be from any fault of theirs, for a little practice soon shows that no dependence whatever can be placed upon the action of such machines, in the cure of consumption or any other disease.

The actions of the two magnetic forces are opposite, or as different as black is from white, and in magnetizing it is a matter of great importance to know which is the positive and which the negative force, and where to apply the positive and where the negative force; yet neither the speculator who sells, nor the person who purchases, knows anything on these subjects. Besides the forces from our machines are really magnetic, and appear, and are really different from those of other machines as seen by the natural eye and by clairvoyants.

Physicians are not only using these machines in acute and chronic diseases with great success, but they are using the magnetized compound, chloride of gold, in tubercular disease or scrofula, including consumption, and are curing these hitherto intractable cases at a rapid rate. The cases we publish in this number are fair samples of a great number we have received from distinguished physicians in different parts of the Union and the Canadas. —

Quacks and Quack Medicines.

Few persons have any conception of the extent and wantonness of the impositions that are daily practiced by the venders of quack medicines, who advertise remedies for every disease, from Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort down to Smith's *Torpedo* machines. Certificates and letters innumerable detailing the wonderful cures performed by these remedies are paraded in handbills, pamphlets, and in whole columns of the daily papers, at an enormous expense, and these expenses are paid out of the enormous profits from the sale of these articles to the poor and

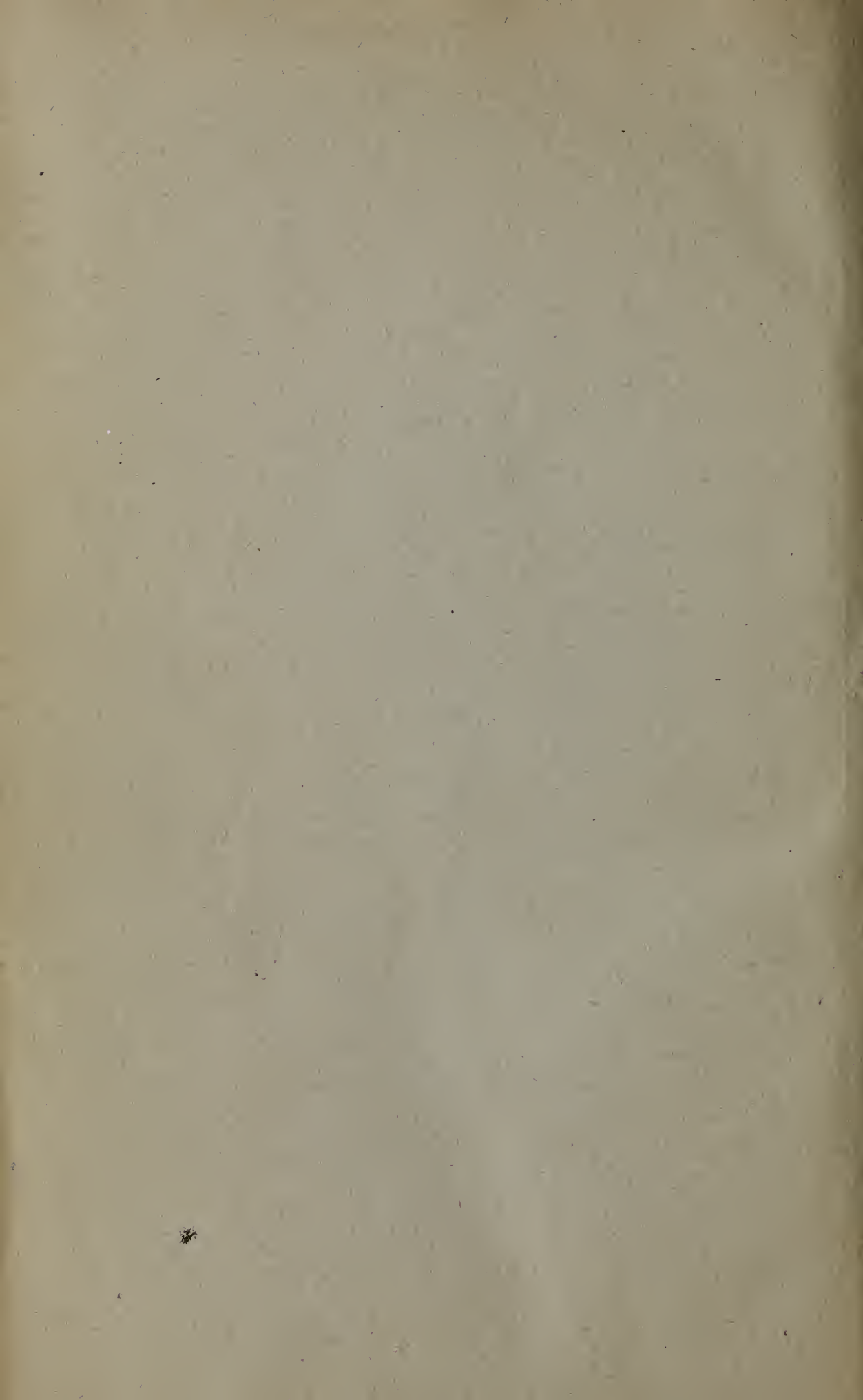
very ignorant portion of the community, for whom they are manufactured.

Now it is well known to persons who have examined the subject, that no dependence, whatever, can be placed upon the certificates or letters thus paraded—no matter whether they are sworn to or not, or a thousand dollars offered any person to show they are counterfeit, and besides, it by diligent, active and laborious search, one of these certificate makers or letter writers is run down or caught, he is found to be a poor ignorant creature, or man of straw.

The following morceau from one of Dr. Townsend's pamphlets, is a fair specimen of the wantonness constantly practiced by these geniuses.

"**SPINAL COMPLAINTS.** The Engravings below illustrate cases of Spinal Complaints relieved or entirely cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. We cannot spare the space to give the certificates which are very interesting, but they may be had at the office. This remedy has, thro' the blessings of Providence, performed some most astonishing cures in this most obstinate of all diseases."

There are four "engravings below," or following the above article, all of which are ours, and will be very familiar to our readers, as we published one of them in this Journal in April, 1844; page 96, and in our Manual, page 61, and the other three in the January number for 1847, and Manual, figures 1, 2 and 4. Our readers will also remember the extraordinary results of our labors with the magnetic machine in the first, and the equally extraordinary results of Dr. Kinne's labors in the last. There was not, however, "spare space to give the certificates which are very interesting"—of course they are, and just as much so as any others he may or may not have. There is, however, nothing really extraordinary in all this, as these geniuses employ men daily to write letters to them puffing their medicines, and to write certificates of cures, and prepare them with accompanying puffs for publication, and these things are so well understood that if any intelligent man should call to see one of these letters or certificates in regard to any particular case, he would be esteemed very green, even by the inmates of the office where such wonderful articles of medicine are sold.



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