

# THE ZOIST.

No. L.

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- I. *Reichenbach and his Researches*: the principal "Laws of Sensitiveness," abstracted from Reichenbach's work, *DER SENSITIVE MENSCH*, by ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, B.A., Trin. Coll., Camb.

(Continued from No. XLIX., p. 18.)

" 'It may be conjectured that we have carried the power of the instrument (the voltaic battery) to the utmost extent which it admits; and it does not appear that we are at present in the way of making any important additions to our knowledge of its effects, or of obtaining any new light in the theory of its action.' (*History of Electricity*. By Dr. Bostock. 1818.) In the next year a new light, almost as brilliant as any of the preceding flashes that had illumined its progress, was thrown on electric science by the discovery of electro-magnetism."—*Electric Science; its history, phenomena, and applications*. By F. C. Bakewell, &c., &c. London: 1853. p. 35.\*

1. *Introduction*.—Baron Von Reichenbach's *Popular Letters on the Odic Force*, already translated by Dr. Gregory (*Zoist*, Nos. XLII., XLIII., XLIV.), convey a sufficient notion of the nature of *od* and *sensitiveness*. The conclusions there popularly stated are in this work rigidly proved by an abundance, almost a superabundance, of examples, and by a full detail of all the operations. No one can properly appreciate Reichenbach's industry and sagacity without studying this book. But, as publishers seem unwilling to enlist in the English reproduction of so extensive a work (consisting of more than 1,500 large octavo pages), an attempt will be made to give very briefly the principal results at which he has

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\* Dr. Bostock was a man of industry, but of feeble intellect; a gossipier in science, and, as we have just seen, a *finality* man. Nothing more proves feebleness of mind than finality views. We are only just beginning to peep out upon nature, yet these persons fancy they see her entire expanse, and that nothing more will be brought forth from her boundless stores. He could discern no reality in phrenology or mesmerism, and told the world that Gall and Spurzheim had made Gall's discoveries (he says *conjectures*) by dissecting the brain; whereas Gall was the discoverer and made his discoveries before he gave any attention to the anatomy of the brain. See all this in No. XIX., p. 216.—*Zoist*.

arrived. Such results contain the only scientific *laws*—that is, invariable and unconditional relations of similarity, simultaneity, and succession—that we as yet possess for the mesmeric condition of the human body, and are therefore of the utmost importance to mesmerists. In *The Zoist*, mesmerism, or curative od, claims more attention than the general consideration of od as a branch of physics. Those laws, therefore, which bear upon mesmeric practice will be chiefly treated. But it is, unfortunately, impossible for this dry statement to produce the same effect on the reader's mind as the complete detail of the experiments from which it is deduced. Few of our most important laws convey to the uninitiated any conception of their true value. No one on hearing the three laws of motion, for example, for the first time, could conceive the wonderful results to which they lead, as shewn in scientific mechanics. Nor will the statements which follow be held at their real value by those who do not practically act upon and pursue them to their legitimate deductive conclusions. The main merit of Reichenbach does not consist in the mere discovery of the phenomena—for many of them had been perceived by prior observers—but, first, in so instituting, multiplying, and diversifying his experiments as to analyze these phenomena *with certainty* into their component simple parts; and, secondly, in seizing the general laws which regulate them amid the apparently endless diversity in which they practically occur. Thus, to recur to the former illustration, the phenomena of motion had been all observed by the ancients, but no one had discovered the key to solve them till the successive genius of Kepler, Galileo, Newton, and D'Alembert laid bare the three simple general facts by which they may all be explained. This is the position which Reichenbach holds towards mesmerism.

2. *The elementary experiment*, by which we are generally enabled to determine the presence of sensitiveness in any person, may be thus performed with the greatest hope of success. Ask any person to extend his unringed *left-hand* palm upwards, while sitting in an easy posture, with uncrossed legs, and back to the magnetic north. Standing with your *right* side towards his left, extend the forefinger of your *right* hand, contracting the others but not so much as to touch your palm, and extending the thumb at right angles. Place this forefinger vertically over the wrist of the other party, with the back of the finger towards his little finger, your thumb therefore pointing towards his middle finger, and, without contact, draw a line in the air over his hand, at the distance of about a quarter of an inch above

the palm, proceeding from the centre of the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger, in as nearly as possible a straight line, occupying about two or three seconds in making the pass. Carry the line rather more slowly to about an inch beyond the tip of his middle finger, then contract the forefinger, bring back your hand at some distance from his, and commence again. Repeat the pass from six to ten times. Out of those on whom this experiment is carefully tried, from one in three to one in two on being asked if they experience any sensation, will reply that they do; and, on being pressed to find some simile to it, will reply that they feel something like a soft air breathed through a straw, traversing the hand in the direction of the pass. *Various other* sensations may be felt (p. 125), but this is the kind of sensation looked for. The sensation also is on the whole agreeable, and rather cool than warm; but errors may occur on these points at first from an ignorance of the exact laws of the phenomenon.

The experiments detailed by Reichenbach refer especially to 162 persons, whom he cites by name: of these 67 are female, and 95 male. They are of the most various age, aptitude, condition, education, and social position. Among them are 15 physicians, 8 professors, 8 noblemen, 6 officers, 3 diplomatists, 9 officials, 2 of the imperial family, 12 officers' wives, widows, or daughters, 12 noble ladies, 3 physicians' daughters or sisters, and various others too numerous to classify. Some were decidedly diseased, others to all appearance perfectly healthy, and even extraordinarily powerful and healthy.

3. The phenomena of sensitiveness are various, and may be grouped under the heads of, 1. general sensation; 2. vision and light; 3. smelling, tasting, and hearing, to which must be added, 4. the general properties of od, and, 5. the general and psychical properties of sensitiveness, forming the five sections of Reichenbach's book, of which the first is by far the most important, extending to half the work.

## Section I.—ODIC PHENOMENA OF GENERAL SENSATION.

### Part I.—*Persistent Odic Conditions in the Human Body.*

#### I.—*Odic Statics.*

4. *Man as a unit.*—Sensitives are affected pleasantly or unpleasantly by the neighbourhood of any other human body, as if a something streamed out from it in all directions. This effect is ascribed to *od*, which must be regarded as belonging to the same category as heat, light, electricity, or magnetism.

5. *Nature of the Sensations.*—On the one hand cool,

pleasant, refreshing, soporific, soothing; on the other, lukewarm, disagreeable, numbing, wakening, exciting.

6. *Polarity of the human body.*—The same cause,—as the contact or approach of the right hand, northward pole of a magnet, or pointed extremity of a crystal,—produces one class of the sensations just described, or the other, according as it is presented to one part or other of the body. It is attractive to one side and repulsive to the other, in the popular and sometimes in the strictly scientific sense of the terms. This is a phenomenon usually termed polarity. Like poles of a magnet repel, and unlike, attract. It is usual to designate poles as positive and negative. If we call the north pole of the earth *positive*, then the northward pole of the magnet, or that which points to the north when the magnet is freely suspended above its centre of gravity, will be *negative*. As then the northward pole of the magnet is always accompanied by a certain manifestation of od, we call that particular od *negative*, and as this is agreeable to the *left* hand of a sensitive, and disagreeable to his *right* hand, we say that the left hand is positive and the right negative. The terms positive and negative have been chosen so as to accord with established electrical nomenclature, as it would otherwise be indifferent which pole of the body were considered positive or negative.

A line, of which the extremities exhibit polar effects, is termed an axis. Generally poles always occur in pairs. But as we have in chemistry the phenomenon of unipolar bodies considered electrically, so we have also in od many unipolar as well as bipolar bodies.

7. *The three odic axes.*—The *latitudinal axis* is the horizontal line between the points of the two middle fingers when the arms are extended in the same plane with the body. The left hand is positive, the right negative.

The *transverse axis* is a horizontal line through the middle of the body, from breast to back. The front is positive, the back negative.

The *longitudinal axis* extends from crown to toe. The feet and abdomen are positive, the head negative.

Left, front, feet—positive.

Right, back, head—negative.

8. *Application of these laws.*—As all mesmerised patients are more or less sensitive, the mesmeriser must always bear these laws in mind, or he will be continually liable to defeat the intended effect. He must also remember that in some cases of disease the poles are reversed, and that generally illness modifies the result. A sick mesmeriser may reckon

on doing harm. The effects of positive and negative od do not destroy each other, as in electricity and magnetism, but are both perceived at the same time as if interpenetrating each other.

*a. Latitudinal axis.*—The right side produces a very pleasant cool effect on the sensitive left, and a disagreeable lukewarmish sensation on the right. The left side is pleasantly coolish to the sensitive right, and disagreeably tepid to the left. The universal custom of leading or conducting any one with honour by taking his left hand or arm in the other's right, probably owes its origin to this agreeableness conjointly with the desire of leaving the right hand free for defence. Some sensitive ladies cannot endure any other mode of conduct.

Sitting or standing for some time even with the right to the left causes unpleasant sensations to the sensitive, and it is necessary to alternate sides. This arises from overcharging (18). But on no account should like sides be brought together; hence, no one should sit near and by the side of the feet of a recumbent patient facing him, or sit on his bed and face him. To sit beyond the feet facing him is pleasant.

In all cases of lying near one another the same principles apply, but on account of overcharging few sensitives can bear any bedfellow, or even any one sleeping in the same room at some distance, and the effect is even felt through walls sufficiently to cause sleeplessness. Married sensitives find back to back the pleasantest position, as then unlike sides are turned towards each other, and from the usual custom of bending forward the heads are further apart.

The sensitive always prefers sitting with the left hand to the wall, as at a window, not so much because of the light, as because a wall is negative.

*b. Transverse axis.*—Sensitives find the position face to face the coolest and pleasantest, back to back coolish and pleasant, back to their front unpleasantly tepid, front to their back the warmest and unpleasantest; but in all positions they experience mixed sensations from the combined actions of all the poles. Many sensitives cannot bear any one to walk close before or behind them. Others cannot endure a person to stand behind them; as when at the piano some one stands behind the player to turn the leaves, or a spectator stands behind an artist at his easel: they cannot carry children "pick-a-back." Most sensitives feel great discomfort on horseback.

*c. Longitudinal axis.*—Sensitives find any person lying with head towards feet, or feet towards head, as in hammocks, or even with a wall between in different rooms, most unpleasant.

*d. Mixed cases.*—Sensitives cannot endure being between others, either on the side or front to front. Soldiers and school-children often suffer from this. This is also the chief cause of faintings in crowds. Large crowded parties, churches, theatres, are consequently unpleasant or intolerable to sensitives. Hence sensitives should sit or stand, if possible, on the outer right hand side.

As many persons not otherwise perceptibly sensitive become so in sickness, while the sensitiveness of lower sensitives is at such times very much increased, it is necessary to bear the laws of polarity in mind when approaching or sitting near a patient, taking care always to turn unlike sides. By a neglect of this precaution much pain is often unintentionally caused, recoveries retarded, or rendered hopeless, and even strength wasted. Physicians have to remember this carefully, when they stand by a recumbent patient and feel his pulse. They must never turn a like side towards him, therefore they must not stand at his side or near his feet and look towards him; they must approach the upper part of his body and turn their face in the same direction as his. They thus turn him an unlike side, which is odically pleasant and beneficial, and in this position they can remain for some little time without doing harm. They must be particularly careful not to feel the pulse with a like hand: if they did so, they might in higher sensitives immediately occasion spasms, rigidity, trembling, or even catalepsy; and in those of a lower degree, all the effects of an "up pass" (p. 124), formication, stomach-ache, megrim, &c. They must therefore take care only to use the fingers of the unlike hand, and to have them on the pulse as short a time as possible to avoid the ill effects of the "partial pass." We also see why sensitives should always lie in the meridian with the negative head to the positive north, or with the positive front towards the negative wall, and why others cannot sit with their negative back turned to the negative wall, and others, even ladies, cannot turn their positive front to the positive looking-glass.

9. *Pairing hands.*—If the hand of the operator be laid, A, *across* that of the patient, and, *a*, with the finger-tips only touching the little finger edge of his hand, or, *b*, with the finger-tips lying beyond the forefinger edge of his hand, or, B, *parallel* to that of the patient, and, *a*, with the tips of the fingers just overlapping, or, *b*, with the finger-tips extending to his wrist, and all four positions be tried with, 1. the back of the operator's hand on the patient's palm; 2. palm under back; 3. palm on palm; 4. back under back,—sixteen ways of pairing hands are produced. These are on the whole, I. *pleasant* when the operator's right hand is used for the pa-

tient's left; II. *less pleasant* for left with right; III. *unpleasant* for right in right; and, IV. *most unpleasant* for left in left. And in each division the first pairing is the most, and the sixteenth the least, pleasant. The root of the nail is the point of greatest sensation for the pleasant coolness and disagreeable tepidity.

10. *Folded hands or fingers* are always unpleasant, least so when crossed, most so when put parallel and raised as in prayer. Disagreeable effects result from doubling the hand into a fist, and are even worse when the last phalanx is left straight. In these cases the first sensation is agreeable; the second unpleasant sensation supervenes in about twenty seconds. Sensitives recommend the union of all the operator's fingers into a kind of licitor's rod to increase the odic effect. The best way to try the odic effect of any object is to let the fingers hang loosely over it at a little distance above, but without contact. Crossed legs and feet are at first pleasant, but in a few minutes produce a disagreeable effect over the whole body.

11. *The crown of the head* is the most sensitive spot in the whole body. The brachial plexus is very sensitive to the fingers. The left hand is more sensitive than the right.

12. *Polarities*.—There are a number of secondary polarities in the human body. Man and woman are unipolar, considered as wholes, but of opposite polarities. A general view of the polar constitution of the body is given in the following table:—

| POSITIVE.                                                    | NEGATIVE.                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| North pole of the earth.                                     | South pole of the earth.                                   |
| Southward pole of a magnet.                                  | Northward pole of a magnet.                                |
| Man (unipolar).                                              | Woman (unipolar).                                          |
| Left hand.                                                   | Right hand.                                                |
| Front of the body.                                           | Back of the body.                                          |
| Feet and lower body.                                         | Head and upper body.                                       |
| Palm of the hand.                                            | Back of the hand.                                          |
| Little finger edge.                                          | Forefinger edge.                                           |
| Thumb in respect to the other fingers.                       | Fingers in respect to the thumb.                           |
| Inside of arm from axilla to palm relatively to the outside. | Outside of arm from the shoulder relatively to the inside. |
| Sole of the foot.                                            | Upper part of foot.                                        |
| Left leg and foot.                                           | Right leg and foot.                                        |
| Left lobe of solar plexus.                                   | Right lobe of solar plexus.                                |
| Left side of head.                                           | Right side of head.                                        |
| Stomach and intestines.                                      |                                                            |
| Beating of the heart.                                        |                                                            |

## II.—Odic Dynamics.

13. The dual odic conditions just considered are constant in place but vary in intensity, occasioning fluctuations which have now to be considered.

A. *Charging with Od.*

14. *From lifeless objects.*—Water is charged principally with negative od from the sun, and positive from the moon; with positive or negative, according to the poles, from crystals and magnets, and from electric induction according to the direction of the stream—positive when it passes in a right-handed spiral from the zinc pole, and negative in the reverse direction; with positive od from the contact of any body which is rubbed; with negative od from chemical action; with positive od from positive metals; with negative od from sounding bodies, as a bell.

All kinds of lifeless objects may be similarly charged from various sources of od. Reichenbach has met with no exception.

Sensitives prefer mangled to ironed body-linen, because of the charge of positive od from the metal. They can even distinguish whether linen has been dried in the sunshine or shade.

15. *From living beings.*—Each part of the human body imparts a charge of its own od, that is of the same quality of od as it naturally possesses according to the statical laws just detailed, to any object placed in contact with it, or near it.

One of the most important applications of this is to odized water. As the lower part of the body is positive, water should be odized negatively. Hence the glass in which it is placed should not be touched with the positive left hand of the operator even when he principally odizes it with the negative right hand. The whole of the positive effect is so much loss. The taste of positively odized water is tepid and unpleasant, even occasioning nausea or vomiting. The negative water is brisk and agreeable, and eagerly drunk by sensitives. The charge may be conveyed in a very short time. The simplest way is to hold a tumbler of water for a few minutes with the right hand. It is always better to use water which has not passed through metal pipes or been exposed to any source of positive od.

The breath is principally odo-positive. Hence a closed chamber containing many persons soon has its air charged with positive od and becomes intolerable to sensitives. Similarly with a closed carriage.

The seat becomes charged and if taken by any one before the charge given by the person who has just quitted it, has been dissipated, charges the two sides with similar od. Hence if the sensitive cannot avoid taking the seat, he should only sit half upon it, bringing the right side over the odic charge from the former occupier's left. But the sensitive charges his own seat in this way, and hence is always restless on his chair. The bed becomes so charged, and hence sensitives are continually, but involuntarily changing sides to bring unlike od in contact. They are consequently bad sleepers. As a rule they lie with the upper arm uncovered.

16. *Charging from a charged object.*—An object when charged can communicate the same charge to another object. Thus the pricking sensation produced on the hand by the odic action of sulphur, can be communicated from the hand to the cheek, even when the first action took place by conduction instead of contact.

Glasses of water placed on the centre of a table at which table-moving experiments were being made, became charged, chiefly with positive od, from the charge communicated to the table by the fingers.

17. *Charging by approximation.*—It is not absolutely necessary that two objects should touch to convey a charge. In the ordinary mode of odizing water no contact takes place. The water conveys this charge to the drinker, as in the last case.

18. *Saturation and overcharge; obstruction; recoil.*—The first effect of the action of unlike poles on each other is pleasant and cool, but it is more or less rapidly followed by a secondary effect of a contrary nature—warmth, generally disagreeably tepid, but in certain cases pleasantly warm, finally repulsive, and generative of spasms. This secondary effect results either when the mutual action of the poles is continued too long, producing *saturation* and apparent *overcharging*, or when the mutual action is suddenly interrupted, producing a species of *recoil*.

It appears as if the od streamed from any source into any object until odic equilibrium ensues in both. Further charging in this direction becomes impossible, and the streaming is checked. The charged object now reacts, with the od it has received, upon the charging object, but with this difference, that the od is now similar, and the result is therefore always disagreeably tepid.

When the charging source is a part of the sensitive's body, and the receiving object envelops it, as a part of the dress, the communicated od not being carried off by the surrounding

air, accumulates, and the effect ensues which Reichenbach attributes to the *obstruction* of the odic stream by the surrounding object.

Both sources of disagreeable sensations are of great importance to the mesmeriser. In pointing, he must not continue to point long, but should soon remove his finger, allow the od to stream away and then return. Much of the theory of the pass depends upon this law.

Again, suppose that a northward magnetic pole acts on the left hand. The hand receives negative and loses positive od. Let the magnet be suddenly removed, the negative od received by the hand will leave it and the positive od it lost will be restored. Hence from both reasons the condition of the naturally positive hand will become more positive, and this produces of course a warm effect, which, however, is, singularly enough, not always disagreeable. Reichenbach terms this the *odic recoil*.

Connected with these phenomena is the fact that open vessels taken into the hand do not become odically warm because the od can escape with the stream of air generated by the physical heat of the hand in the interior of the vessel, but if the vessel is closed, there is no stream to carry off the od, the vessel soon becomes overcharged and therefore warm to the hand.

### B. Conduction of Od.

19. Od may be conducted through different bodies. In trying experiments on conduction, some of the following conditions are necessary and others convenient.

The hand of the sensitive must reach beyond the end of the conductor, which must therefore terminate in the palm. The grasping fingers must not reach over the object so as to be brought in contact with the palm. The sensitive should sit with the head to the magnetic north, and face to the south. Experiments should be made on the left hand as the most sensitive. The sensitive must hold the conductor in his hand about a minute before the experiment begins in order that his hand may become accustomed to it, and all odic and thermic disturbances may be brought into equilibrium. The conductor should be held in a magnetic parallel, or perpendicular to the meridian, and also to the line of magnetic dip, which will be effected in these latitudes if he hold the rod in his left hand across his body to the right, slightly raising the farther end. The last precaution can on no account be neglected when experimenting with iron or nickel.

Metal wires are good conductors of od from all sources,

as from magnets, crystals, the sun, moon, heat and chemical action. Experiments were tried with copper wire 100 feet long, iron wire 33 feet long, &c.

Glass rods are even better conductors than metal wires.

Wood, silk, linen, wool, &c., are good conductors. Silk seems as good as glass. Both these are remarkable as non-conductors of electricity.

The finest fibres, a single fibre of silk, a single long woman's hair—especially when still on the head—conducts od rapidly.

The whole human body is a conductor.

Chains of various elements conduct, but not so well as an unbroken body.

The source of od need not be in contact with the further end of the conductor; approximation is sufficient.

The od conducted is similar to that which issues from the source.

#### C. Odic Attraction and Repulsion of Human Limbs.

20. The poles of crystals and magnets attract and repel the sensitive hand in a peculiar manner. When applied vertically they cause a sensation of lightening or weighting the hand, applied horizontally they visibly attract and repel, and when the effect is increased it results in a spasmodic clinging of the hand to the magnet or crystal.

Odo-positive bodies of all kinds attract the right and repel the left hand, similar to the southward pole of magnet. Such bodies are quicksilver, zinc, copper, brass, German silver, iron, silver, &c.

A stick held in the left hand and passed through a prismatic solar spectrum felt lighter in the blue, violet and invisible actinic rays, and heavier in the yellow and red.

The human hands and odic poles act similarly in attracting and repelling.

In all cases however the attractions and repulsions are not constant, they soon cease, and change to the reverse, analogous to action of electricity on pith balls, and totally unlike magnetic attraction.

#### D. The Pass.

21. In the foregoing cases of charging, conduction, attraction and repulsion, the source of od was supposed to be stationary. In the *pass*, it moves. The pass consists of three parts; 1. coming in contact or near approach; 2. onward movement of the odic source; 3. separation. Now, 1. on approach or contact, a charge of od is given which is imme-

diately conducted away through the body, but as charging proceeds more rapidly than conduction, an accumulation of od at the point of contact takes place as long as the odic source is at rest. 2. When the odic source moves, the first spot receives no more od and its accumulated od disperses, but a slighter addition of od is received from the new point of contact. Od is now accumulated on the second spot, and is conducted as before to all parts of the body including the spot just quitted. 3. When the odic source leaves the body, the part over which the pass was made, no longer receives od, charging and conduction cease, and odic equilibrium of the whole body is gradually re-established. But as the line passed over loses its od much less rapidly than it received it, od continues to stream from its whole length towards all parts of the body for some time. Some minutes, or quarters of an hour, or even entire hours may elapse before all trace of it is lost.

"The expressions here employed," remarks Reichenbach, "are borrowed from the rude conception of an odic material fluid, as we have hitherto conceived of an electric fluid. I have often declared that I cannot in any way guarantee the correctness of such a conception. I do not know whether od is matter, or undulation or what not. This is neither the time nor the place to decide the question. I use a figurative expression to have some means of wording and imparting my observations. Every one may then mould them after his own fashion."

We are justified then in assuming that when a pass is made by the odizer, he communicates positive od to the patient's right side with the left hand and negative od to the left side with the right hand, and that this od after a longer or a shorter time is dispersed over the patient's whole body, and then through the chair and floor and atmosphere generally.

## 22. *Passes over the whole body, or complete passes.*

### *a. Front complete passes.*

The odizer makes passes with both hands from crown to toe over the front of the patient's body, keeping his right hand on the patient's left side, and left hand on the right side.

### *Results of 28 tabulated experiments.*

1. The general impression left on the patient after completion of the pass was *cool, refreshing, and pleasant*, in 16 cases out of 17, or as ..... 16:1

|                                                              |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 2. From the crown to the forehead, <i>tepid</i> .....        | 27 : 1 |
| 3. From the forehead to the eyes, <i>tepid</i> .....         | 26 : 1 |
| 4. From the eyes down towards the mouth, <i>cool</i> ..      | 22 : 0 |
| 5. Over the cheeks towards the mouth, <i>cool</i> .....      | 14 : 0 |
| 6. Over the chin downwards, <i>cool</i> .....                | 21 : 5 |
| 7. Over the occiput downwards, <i>warm</i> .....             | 10 : 0 |
| 8. Over the breast, <i>cool</i> .....                        | 27 : 0 |
| 9. The nipple, <i>the coolest</i> .....                      | 25 : 0 |
| 10. Below the nipple, <i>tepid</i> .....                     | 23 : 0 |
| 11. The pit of the stomach, <i>warm</i> .....                | 26 : 0 |
| 12. The abdomen, <i>warm</i> .....                           | 25 : 0 |
| 13. The os pubis, <i>cool</i> .....                          | 10 : 1 |
| 14. Upper part of the thigh, towards the inside, <i>cool</i> | 16 : 0 |
| 15. Middle of thigh, within, <i>very warm</i> .....          | 27 : 0 |
| 16. Lower part of thigh, above the knee, <i>tepid</i> ....   | 8 : 2  |
| 17. The knee, <i>cool</i> .....                              | 22 : 3 |
| 18. Below, but near the knee, <i>cool</i> .....              | 15 : 0 |
| 19. Lower part of the tibia, <i>warm</i> .....               | 13 : 1 |
| 20. Tarsus, <i>cool</i> .....                                | 26 : 1 |
| 21. Toes, upper side, <i>cool</i> .....                      | 26 : 1 |

There was a little variation in parts, which became afterwards explicable. All persons were not questioned on all parts, from want of time, or consideration of sex.

The explanation of these changes from warmth to coolness, and *vice versâ*, Reichenbach discovered to be, that

*The effect is cool and pleasant when a source of dissimilar od is drawn from a nervous centre towards the periphery, (or in what is usually called the direction of the nerves;) and warm, when in the contrary direction.* The cutaneous and subcutaneous nerves are here chiefly concerned.

Thus the supra-orbitalis nerve passes upwards from the eye to the crown, and the infra-orbitalis downwards to the lips, agreeing with (2, 3, 4, 5). Both the occipitalis major and minor proceed from the neck to the crown, giving (7). In the chin, when the nervus mentalis was passed over obliquely, coolness was always occasioned; when the odic source deviated to the side so as to pass towards the musculus platysma myoides, tepidity resulted, for the pass preceded obliquely against the direction of the nerves. This solved the contradictions which had here occurred. At the nipple there is a nerve-shed (so to speak), the branches from the supra-claviculares and subcutaneous colli medius and profundus ending there downwards, and branches of the intercostals terminating upwards. Hence the immediate transition from coolness to warmth.

A pass made in the direction of the nerves in this sense, will be called a *down pass* (as the railway line from the central station is the *down line*); and in the contrary direction, an *up pass*, without reference to those made in a vertical direction, which may be distinguished as upward and downward passes.

A down pass acts in the same way as simple contact of dissimilar poles, and an up pass as that of similar poles.

*b. Back complete passes.*

Here the hands of the odizer have to be crossed in order that the right hand may be applied to left side, and *vice versa*.

The effects as the fingers passed over,

1. The occiput, were *warm* ;
2. The nape, *coolish, mixed with warmth* ;
3. The shoulder-blades, *cool* ;

4. The whole back in the neighbourhood of the spinal column, *cool* ; colder at both upper and lower extremities than in the middle. In the spinal cord itself the cold was so sensible, that the effect was that of an ice-cold thread drawn down through the flesh, and occasioned oppression in the breast.

5. Both hip-bones, *cool* ;

6. The buttocks, at the lower part, *warm* ;

7. Thighs down towards the hollow of the knee, *warm* ;

8. Hollow of the knee, *warm*, with a strong sensation of "pins and needles" (*kriebeln*) ;

9. The calves, *cold* ;

10. Below the calves, *warm*, and much "pins and needles," extending up to the sacrum ;

11. Below the heel to the ball of the foot, *warm* ;

12. Under the toes from root to tip, *icy cold*, with shuddering over the whole body.

All these actions agree with the law already stated, so far as the courses of the cutaneous and subcutaneous nerves are known.

23. *Incomplete passes* over the head only gave the results already known. Many sensitive women cannot endure combing their back hair down because of the up pass over the occiput.

Pass from the shoulder or axilla to the hand :—Odizer's *right hand* over the patient's *left* arm, on the inside downwards, *cold*, mixed with warm, but pleasant; on the outside downwards, *cool*, mixed with tepid, pleasant. On the patient's *right* arm, inside downwards, *cool*, with traces of tepid,

pleasant; on the outside down, *coolish*, tepid above, disagreeable.

The odizer's *left* hand over the patient's *left* arm, inside downwards, *cool*, a little tepid, pleasant. Outside downwards, *coolish*, partially tepid, disagreeable. Over the patient's *right* arm, inside downwards, *cool*, scarcely any traces of tepid, pleasant. Outside, downwards, *coolish*, spots of tepid, pleasant.

The passes on the inside of the arm are more powerful and effective than those on the out, which feel as if they had to act through a thick covering.

Down passes with like odic poles are disagreeable and injurious.

All sensitive nerves, if they do not lie too deep, are affected by the pass, as well as the cutaneous nerves. The effect of the pass is not confined to the exact line traced out, but spreads in all directions, and is especially conducted by the nerves.

Down passes, with unlike poles, produce odo-negative effects where the odizer pauses a while, or on the path over which he has passed, not on the whole limb. On the contrary, they produce odo-positive effects on the path which has still to be covered. Hence the pass does not consist simply of a charging and conduction of od, as we were first led to believe, but it produces antagonistic odic effects at considerable distances, as the entire length of the arm. This antagonism is produced and begins as soon as the finger touches the arm. The pass, then, may be said to drive tepidity before it and draw coolness after it.

This is one cause of the variety of sensations experienced in trying the fundamental experiment of making passes over a hand with the forefinger. Some patients attend rather to the tepidity than the coolness. Another cause is that the palm and back are odically unlike, and hence the pass produces different sensations on different sides of the hand. The fingers and thumb are differently polarized, and if all are used in making the pass differences arise. Again the coolness only extends to the sides of the fingers where the principal nerves run in the direction of the pass and not to the middle of them, where many small nerves running in the opposite direction occasion tepidity. The palm appears also to feel temperature differently from the fingers, for which Reichenbach is not yet able to account.

Persons affected with "dead fingers," often perceive the odic pass over them when in that state, and not in the ordinary condition.

24. *Passes made over one's self.*—These may be separated into crossed and uncrossed, the first corresponding to passes made by another person with unlike and the second with like poles. The effects of the two cases are precisely similar, with the exception of the difference arising from sex.

25. *Down passes with like poles.*—These present great complications. Generally any down pass, whether with like or unlike poles, is essentially cool, the unlike down pass being the cooler and agreeable, the like down pass cool but unpleasant, in which respect it differs from the like up pass, which is warm and unpleasant.

26. *Up passes with unlike poles.*—These as a general rule produce effects precisely opposed to the down passes. The general effect of the complete up pass from toe to crown is tepid, disagreeable, and even painful. From accurate experiments on passes over the arm, Reichenbach concludes that unlike up passes produce and leave behind them a feeling of unpleasant coolness but drive warmth before them.

27. *Up passes with like poles.*—These should be made from behind. The result is agreeable, though in a less degree than the unlike down pass.

28. *Passes over the nerves.*—In addition to the general law of pleasant unlike down passes, it is observable that the odic influence is instantaneously propagated through the nerves from one extremity of the body to the other, following the path of the nerves originally affected so strictly as to cross with them in the medulla oblongata and thus to pass over to the opposite side of the brain. The nerves must therefore be considered as especial conductors of od.

29. *Passes at a distance.*—The effect of the pass diminishes with the increase of the odizer's distance according to some unknown law. It is perceived at greater distances by higher sensitives. It has been felt at a distance of several rooms' length. The effect is greatest when the distance is least, as for example when there is actual contact on the skin. Near passes act more locally, distant passes more generally. Very distant down passes produce oppression in the region of the stomach. Distant up passes act painfully on the head. Persons of high sensitiveness should not be troubled by many motions of the hand from those in their neighbourhood. When a person walks round a recumbent sensitive he produces upon him the effect of short distant passes on like or unlike sides upwards or downwards. The effect of these passes should therefore be understood by nurses.

30. *Direction of the hand in making the pass.*—The commonest direction in which the hand is held is with the fingers

parallel and directed upwards. But for both down and up passes this position is the least pleasant.

Another position inverts the hand turning the fingers downwards. This is found more pleasant than the former.

In a third position the hand is laid across, the fingers being turned outwards. This is much more agreeable than either of the others.

In a fourth position the hand is also laid across but the fingers are directed inwards. This is still better.

The fifth and only proper position is to keep the four fingers perpendicular to the surface, bending the thumb up so as to be parallel to it. "Fraeulein Zinkel found this position far the most agreeable, producing the purest, the most delicate, and so to speak, the *niciest* cooling pass, the best in every respect, and freest from secondary influences."

The two first positions must be carefully avoided in all experiments with passes, as they produce very disturbing effects.

31. *Rapidity and number of the passes; effect on the odizer.*—Very slow passes are distressing, very rapid passes are also disagreeable. Reichenbach found that it was best to consume about twelve seconds in making a pass over the arm. This gives a velocity of from two to three inches in a second.

The charge increases with the number of the strokes until the charged body and the odizer are brought into equilibrium, upon which the effect of like poles (that is a disagreeably tepid and repulsive effect) ensues upon the patient. Hence care should be taken not to give too many passes.

A non-sensitive odizer does not experience any effect from making the passes. On a sensitive odizer, the pass he makes produces no effect as such upon himself, but there is a continual pairing of the odizer's hands with odically like or unlike parts of the patient. The first is immediately unpleasant, and the latter becomes so from the effect of charging. Hence Reichenbach recommends sensitives not to mesmerise curatively.

32. *Mediate passes.*—By this is meant, passes not made by the simple hand of the odizer, but by and through some intermediate body. The patient holds a rod, of glass, wood, or metal; the odizer strokes it, making passes towards or from the patient. When the glass rod was held in the sensitive left and stroked with the odizer's right hand *from* him the effect was cool and pleasant; *towards* him, disagreeably tepid and formicating (*gruslich*); stroked with the left fingers *from* him, disagreeably cool, weaker and without formication; *towards* him, disagreeably tepid, formicating up to the shoulder.

In fact, the rod held in the sensitive's hand becomes a continuation of his arm and the effects are similar. Since the floor acts as a rod, persons *approaching* a sensitive produce a disagreeable effect, and persons *receding* a pleasant one.

33. *The partial pass.*—Reichenbach found that when he placed his hand upon a patient, dissimilarly, with palm on palm and finger on finger, so that his fingers projected slightly, the effect was pleasant, but if the patient's fingers projected the effect was unpleasant. Similarly a sensitive required the head of the odizer to be higher than his. "When Frau Anschuetz sat on her husband's knees with her cheek against his, she had pains and oppression in her head if it were the higher. If his head were higher, he, being also sensitive, was similarly affected, so that they could only endure the position when they kept their heads on a level." "Short husbands do not match tall wives."

When Reichenbach made a pass down the arm and paused some minutes at the shoulder, it was cool at that spot, but a thick, swollen, puffy sensation of tepidity commenced in the hand, and gradually spread to the wrist, elbow and shoulder. He then commenced the down pass, and, at each spot he passed over, this puffiness immediately ceased and was replaced by pleasant coolness and briskness.

Generally, when any limb is only *partially* acted on, the neighbouring parts are contrarily polarized. The negative down pass on a portion of the arm caused a positive reaction in the hand; similarly with a portion of the foot; with the trunk and arms; the fingers and thumb; the hand and the several fingers; a finger and its extreme phalanx. Hence the name *partial pass* for this effect, which is of great importance in therapeutics.

34. *Passes with crystals and magnets.*—A pass made with the negative pole of a natural crystal or rock-crystal, selenite, heavy spar, calcespar, tourmaline, or an artificial one of alum or chrome-alum, affects the patient's arm and hand precisely like the fore and middle finger of the right hand. The pass with the positive pole resembles that with the middle finger, or more exactly with the thumb of the left hand, in which last all positive relations are concentrated.

Passes with magnets follow the same law as passes with crystals, except that they require especial attention to be paid to the position of the patient with respect to the magnetic meridian.

35. *Passes with breath and wind.*—Reichenbach found that if he breathed on a patient's hand *upwards* from the finger-tips to the wrist, the effect was that of an up pass;

downwards from the wrist to the finger-tips, of a down pass. Breathing perpendicularly on the palm produced a mixed effect from the radiation of the breath, pleasant towards the fingers, unpleasant towards the arm.

This led Reichenbach to try the effect of the bellows, knowing that the friction of the air through the tube of the bellows charged it with positive od. Placing the orifice at the patient's *right* elbow, therefore, he blew gently down the median nerve. The effect was very pleasant, like an agreeable down pass. On the *left* arm the effect was much less pleasant, partially disagreeable, but endurable. When he blew up the *right* arm from the ends of the fingers, the effect was that of an unpleasant up pass. On blowing up the *left* arm, a sudden and violently disagreeable tepidity ensued, as from the strongest up passes. The patient indeed nearly threw him down, and he had to try every means in his power to free her in some degree from the raging pain, traces of which remained all day.

"Wind from the bellows," Reichenbach remarks, "is therefore a powerful agent for making passes. Down and up passes may be thus made with the greatest convenience. By means of elastic tubes furnished with roses or small orifices, a stream of air may be conducted with the greatest ease to any part of the body, and we have therefore a means of odizing without troubling the physician to be present, and without any of the numerous inconveniences and discomforts of the customary hand-mesmerism."

This suggestion merits careful consideration and further experiment.

36. *Influence of the pass in inducing heat, sleep and wakefulness.*—The pass will not produce the slightest effect on the most delicate thermoscope. But when at a temperate of 14° R. (=63½° F.), Reichenbach made several complete down passes over the arm of Fraulein Zinkel, who was very sensitive, he produced a genuine "goose-skin," as from actual cold. When the same patient lay for a short time with her head to the south or west she burst into a perspiration. A series of experiments on this point were interrupted, but he believes the change of temperature to be due in all cases to a vital act produced by odizing.

Complete or incomplete unlike down passes produce a repose in the sensitive's body and mind, leading to sleep, which is at first healthy and natural, but if the number of passes necessary for this effect be exceeded, the sleep assumes an unusual character and becomes an unhealthy restless (*ungesund, unruhig*) somnambulism.

The up pass dissipates sleep, briskens and enlivens, and wakes up the patient at once.

*Up and down passes*, here as elsewhere, mean passes *towards* and *from* nervous centres respectively.

37. *Influence of the pass on the brain and stomach.*—Frequent megrim and stomach-ache are so ordinarily found with sensitiveness, that their occurrence may be regarded as a tolerably sure sign of its presence.

Head-ache on one side, opposite to that on which the pass is made, can be occasioned at pleasure by an up pass, and frequently by an up pass only extending over the toes or hands.

Stomach-ache often ensues upon making up passes over the arms and legs, and can be removed by down passes. It is usually on the opposite side to that on which the pass is made.

Even down passes may occasion stomach-ache when not made over the region of the stomach. It may be caused by a pass over the decussations of the nerves (*nerven-koepfe*, nerve-heads) from the spine. It even results from making passes two slowly.

Passes at a distance and consequently walking about a sensitive patient's bed, as well as chance movements of the arms and hands, suffice to cause head-ache and stomach-ache.

The pain arises in the spots where tepidity is generated or driven, and yields on the production of odic coolness.

38. *Conclusions.*—The odic pass appears to make a change in the constituent arrangement of the patient. The depth to which it penetrates in the time of a single pass is small, and seems to reach no further than the skin and its neighbourhood. Its effect is specifically on the nerves.

"The pass has been used as a curative agent for thousands of years," remarks Reichenbach, "and we owe our whole knowledge of its existence to the effects thus produced. Hundreds of books treat of this subject and tell us what we know and don't know about it. I have not entered upon this view of the pass, because I am of opinion that what we now require is not so much practical use as clear conceptions of this difficult and important subject, and a study of its physical laws. As long as we are ignorant of the nature, constitution, powers and action of any object, especially one of such deep significance, how is it possible to make a rational application of it, in which the means and the end have to be apportioned to each other?"

#### *E. Separation.*

39. When members with dissimilar odic poles are united a cool effect is produced, but on their being quickly separated,

tepid sensations ensue. Conversely, when members with like poles are united a tepid effect follows, which on quick separation is converted into a cool sensation.

Upon this principle Reichenbach would explain the unpleasant effect of dancing, especially waltzing, swinging, motion of a ship, pirouetting or any rapid motion of objects before a sensitive. There is a continual establishment and breaking of odic relations between a patient and the surrounding objects or terrestrial magnetic poles.

Odizers should be careful when concluding a down pass and carrying it off beyond the tips of the fingers, not to make the separation sudden, as they otherwise produce the effect of an up pass.

#### *F. Duration of Odic Action.*

40. To odize water a very brief time is sometimes sufficient, but Reichenbach mentions "half a quarter of an hour" (seven minutes and a half), as the average time for producing saturation, sometimes more, sometimes less. The patient is able to decide, on tasting the water, whether it has been sufficiently odized.

Conduction of od does not proceed with great rapidity. It is quicker than that of heat, but very much slower than that of magnetism or electricity. Metals, glass, silk, conduct better than wood, linen, or cotton; coherent better than incoherent bodies. We may say roughly, that od requires from a half to a whole second to pass through an arm's length (30 inches), according as the substance is a better or a worse conductor.

The time required for the dispersion of od is very variable, sometimes taking place in a few seconds, sometimes requiring hours. Water retains the charge a very long time, during many hours or the whole night. A patient will also retain it for some time, and often nearly as long as water.

Hence in practice a pause should be made between all odic experiments on the human body.

[This concludes the first and by far the most important part in a mesmeric point of view, on the persistent odic conditions in the human body, forming the first half of the first volume. An account of the second part, on transient odic conditions, that is quite necessary to explain apparent anomalies in the application of the above laws, will be given in the next number, and briefer abstracts of the remaining parts will afterwards be added.—A. J. E.]

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II. *Cure of intense Depression of Spirits and other nervous sufferings, after the failure of ordinary means in London and Cambridge.* By the Rev. JEFFERY EKINS, Rector of New Sampford, near Braintree, Essex.

"Many people become giddy and even epileptic from working for a length of time on a running stream; with others this very stream-gazing induces a pleasurable reverie or a disposition to sleep. Apply these facts to animal magnetism. Compare them with the effects of the manipulations so called, and you will have little difficulty at a just estimate of their nature and mode of action. What is animal magnetism? It consists in passing the hands up and down before the eyes of another slowly, and with a certain air of pomp and mystery; now moving them this way, now that. You must of course assume a very imperturbable gravity, and keep your eye firmly fixed upon the patient in order to maintain your mental ascendancy. On no account must you allow your features to relax into a smile. If you perform your tricks slowly and silently in a dimly-lit chamber, you will be sure to make an impression. What impression? Oh! as in the case of the stream-gazer, one person will become dreary and entranced; another sleepy; a third fidgety or convulsed. Who are the persons that for the most part submit themselves to this mummery? Dyspeptic men and hysteric women, weak, curious, credulous persons whom you may move at any time by a straw or a feather. Hold up one finger to them and they will laugh; depress it and they will cry! So far from being astonished at anything I hear of these people, I only wonder it has not killed some of them outright—poor fragile things! A few years ago I took it into my head to try this kind of pawing in a case of epilepsy. It certainly had the effect of keeping off the fit; but what *hocus pocus* has not done that? I have often done the same with a stamp of my foot. In a case of cancer upon which I tried the 'passes,' as these manipulations are called, the lady got so fidgety, I verily believe if I had continued them longer, she would have become hysterical or convulsed! That effects remedial and the reverse may be obtained from them, I am perfectly satisfied. Nor do I mean to deny that in a few—a very few instances, these or any other monotonous motions may produce some extraordinary effects; effects which however are the rare exception instead of the general rule. Whatever any other cause of this case may produce on the human body, these manipulations may by possibility occasion somnambulism, catalepsy, or what you please. There is no more difficulty in believing this than there is difficulty in believing that the odour of a rose or the sight of a cat will make certain people swoon away. This much then I am disposed to admit. But when the animal magnetizers assert that the senses may be transposed—that the stomach may take the office of the eye, and render that beautiful organ with all the complete but complex machinery by which it conveys light and shadow to the brain, a work of supererogation on the part of the Creator; I turn from the subject with feelings of invincible disgust. If it be objected that magnetizers have produced persons of both sexes who with their eyes closed and bandaged read a book placed upon their *stomach*, by means of that organ, through a waistcoat-bodice and heaven knows what all! I reply that the charlatans of all countries every day perform their tricks with a swiftness that altogether eludes the unpractised eye."—*Fallacies of the Faculty.* By Dr. Dickson. p. 135.\*

To Dr. Elliotson.

Sampford, April 27, 1855.

My dear Sir,—The enclosed case, which I have the pleasure to send you to forward for *The Zoist* if you think

\* The gross ignorance and misrepresentation which pervade this quotation need not be pointed out to our readers. Dr. Dickson is referred for information to No. XLIX., p. 102.—*Zoist*.

proper, was intended for the last Number. As, however, I did not return home till near the end of the last quarter, I wished to see my patient again in order to ascertain if she were permanently cured. Her cure is now a matter of fact, and this delay in sending her case tends to corroborate the truth more strongly.

I am happy to say that mesmerism takes wonderfully with the poor people; for scarcely a day passes without an application from some suffering person in the neighbourhood. Their faith moreover in the healing power is confirmed when they see the names of themselves and of their neighbours recorded in such a scientific and ably-conducted periodical as *The Zoist*; whilst their confidence in their clerical friend is increased when they know that he is associated in this labour of love with many eminent, learned, and benevolent persons, lay, clerical, and medical, all over the world.

If the clergy at large would only take mesmerism as their *vade mecum* in their parochial visits, they would be amply rewarded by hearing the voice of joy and health more frequently in the dwellings of the poor, who would thus escape the infliction of many a drastic drug from the itinerant quack, or that loathsome compound from the village shop, the panacea of rustic ailments, "*atro inamabilis*" *haustu*. We might then throw such physic to the dogs, and cure human diseases in a more humane and *handy* manner.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours most truly,

JEFFERY EKINS.

Lydia Wright, widow, without children, 40 years of age, who keeps a shop in the village of Old Sampford, has been suffering from nervousness and low spirits upwards of two years. *She has been attended by doctors both in London and in Cambridge, but has received no benefit.* Having seen David Andrews and Ruth Goldstone, both of whose cures by mesmerism have been recorded in *The Zoist* (Nos. XLVII. and XLVIII.), she earnestly entreated me to attend her. Her malady began with a pain in the spine, that she described as like the movement of the pendulum of a clock. During the catamenial period she is subject to overabundant loss, and to a large loss from hæmorrhoids, which have hitherto attacked her at the same time. I mesmerised her for a quarter of an hour, and put her to sleep, giving her mesmerised water to drink before and after the passes, and leaving her a bottle of mesmerised water to drink at her meals. When I commenced the passes, she told me she felt a sensation of great

sleepiness, and then a painful fluttering at the heart, that she thought would have made her faint if she had not been relieved by shedding a flood of tears.

Nov. 3rd. Since my first visit *her sleep at night has been better than usual. She looks brighter and more able to bear up against nervous sensations and depression of spirits.* She is very grateful, has perfect faith in mesmeric influence, and fully expects to be restored to health on the strength of my success in former cases. I mesmerised her for twenty minutes, finishing with contact passes down the spine. During the time of manipulation, she felt for a short time an inability to open her eyes, though she was not asleep. I gave and left the mesmerised water as before.

9th. An engagement prevented my attending her before this day; but her nerves are evidently stronger. Her circulation is improved; there is less trembling in her limbs, and her mind not nearly in such an agitated state as at first. Her hands have now regained their natural use and colour, whereas she previously had no feeling in them; they were numb as if "asleep," and there was a quaking sensation all over her body. Instead of the craving insatiable appetite she had before, she now feels satisfied after meals, and is nourished by her food. Since my last visit, her motions, which were pale, are now of a healthier colour.

9th. I mesmerised her as before for twenty minutes. In a few minutes after I began, she gasped hard for breath, and placed her hand on her chest; but she was soon relieved and fell asleep.

11th. The two last nights she fell asleep, she said, immediately on going to bed and slept soundly till morning,—a circumstance unusual with her. She was much refreshed, and, not feeling bewildered as she had hitherto felt on waking, she wept for joy. Her appetite continues healthy, and not voracious as at first. Her spirits are more composed, and she does not feel flurried at seeing people. Soon after I began the usual passes, she fell asleep, but was awakened by a cold sensation moving slowly from the shoulders to the *feet*, though I did not continue the passes further than the *knees*. At the same time a pain came on in her forehead, but this was removed by my placing my hand across her eyes. The coldness remained for twenty minutes after I had mesmerised her. I then made strong contact passes quickly from the shoulders to the fingers, breathing on the back of the hands. The vibratory motion in the spine has ceased. She is naturally strong in body and of a cheerful active disposition; and, though she attributes her nervous condition to some

religious misgivings (being a rigid dissenter of the Baptist persuasion), perhaps the moving cause may be found in the physical change incident to her time of life.

15th. She is steadily improving, and is not so much disturbed when she is spoken to. I mesmerised her for twenty minutes. She slept a few minutes, and was awakened by a fulness and heaviness in the head. She put up her hand to hold it up, and thought she would have fallen from her chair if a woman who was present had not supported her. She then had a strong hysterical fit, and looked like a person choking. She perspired profusely; then there came on a pain at the bottom of the abdomen, together with that sensation in the spine which she described as vibratory, like the motion of the pendulum. After these sensations ceased, she felt relieved, and was glowing with warmth.

18th. She is more composed in spirits and enjoys sound and tranquil sleep at night. She has gained strength enough to do more laborious work, is more collected when she attends to her customers and transacts the business of the shop. Since my last visit she has lost the pain in her forehead. Before I saw her she could lie only on one side; now the palpitation in both sides is gone. After drinking mesmerised water she feels a heat descending down the spine to the knees. I mesmerised her for twenty-five minutes. In five minutes her eyes dropped, and she seemed to be asleep, as she breathed hard; but she declared that she only felt dizzy and "noteless." A gradual chill came over her, and then a feeling as of a weight pressing on her shoulders and then down her arms. She said that if a sack of wheat were placed on her back, she could not have been more heavily burdened. Her hands became livid and very cold to the touch, and her arm when I raised it was rigid and heavy. The chilly sensation ran down the spine. She said her arms felt as if they were bruised in the fleshy part; and observed that, if I had been beating her with a stick instead of *making passes without contact*, she could not be in greater pain. Before I left her, these sensations ceased entirely, and circulation returned. During the time these uneasy and painful sensations lasted, she declared of her own accord that she would rather *endure them for ten days than suffer what she had done before I applied mesmeric treatment to her disorder!* *She feels perfect confidence in mesmerism* in spite of this extraordinary crisis and the one that occurred at the preceding *séance*.

22nd. She thinks that the extreme coldness she felt at my last visit was the precursor of erysipelas which appeared

on her face on the following day. At the same time menstruation came on too abundantly. I put her to sleep by passes, and she continued to sleep for twenty-five minutes.

25th. The catamenia still continued, but of a more mitigated amount than usual. Erysipelas has disappeared. She slept well on the night of my last visit. Though she has still occasionally chilly sensations, she is confident that her health is improving. On the night of the 23rd, she felt languor and want of appetite, but was refreshed greatly after drinking mesmerised water. She never can drink water "raw" as it comes from the well, for it causes difficulty in making water, and pain in the stomach. I mesmerised her for a quarter of an hour without inducing sleep. During mesmerisation she had some slightly chilly sensations, but they did not last long; and on their removal she felt relieved by the passes. *She has such faith in mesmerism*, that, although I advised her to consult a doctor for the erysipelas, she declined, saying that she preferred leaving the cure entirely to me.

28th. She is improving. Soon after I began to mesmerise she felt a heaviness over the eyes that prevented her opening them, but she was not asleep. She then felt exceedingly cold with an unpleasant sensation but not of pain all over her. She describes this as similar to her first seizure nearly three years ago:—in fact she had a strong fit of hysterics which caused her chest to heave violently, and she shed tears and moaned. After it was over she felt very comfortable, saying that the passes had done her good.

Dec. 2nd. The passes again brought on heaviness in the eyes, yet she did not feel as on the last occasion a pressure on the shoulders and chest, but only a slight aching in the knees. She felt her nerves decidedly strengthened by the passes.

5th. She forgot to tell me before that she had been dropsical and had been under medical treatment for it. She declares that, since I attended her, the renal secretion passes more freely, and she can exert herself without that feeling of incumbrance usual in dropsy. She has no longer that thirst which troubled her, and she actually *forces* herself to take the small draught of mesmerised water which I recommend. In five minutes after making the passes, she felt as if a weight was upon her shoulders that went down to the fingers' ends and knees, producing an unpleasant sensation in the loins. This sensation was so oppressive as to cause her to sigh and moan violently nearly the whole time of mesmerisation. She was unable to move her hands, and she felt as if something was creeping between the flesh and skin, of the hands more

especially, and something similar in the loins that she called "twittering." She said she *could not* shed tears. All her customers have remarked that she is not so bloated in body and her complexion is more healthy.

9th. The "twittering" in the loins is gone, but she feels it slightly in the fingers. Her sleep and appetite are good. She can apply her mind to her business and is not so confused as she used to be in adding up the prices of articles sold to her customers. Five minutes after I made the passes, she felt a heavy pain on her forehead and eyes, then she fell asleep for a few minutes. She awoke in a convulsed state and retched with a desire to vomit. Then the sensation which on former occasions went off down the spine, descended to the knees and went out at the toes.

11th. She finds that mesmerised water strengthens and supports her more than "beer." She missed it very much on the occasion of her having given her portion to a sick girl who longed for it.

She is now able to work vigorously and industriously from half-past six in the morning till ten at night, when she goes to bed. The passes to day had scarcely any perceptible effect except a slight heaviness of the eyes.

18th. During my absence from home, the mesmerised water was consumed, and she felt the want of it. To day she complained of weakness in the back, and the passes affected it with a slight uneasiness. Her knees which are usually cold grew warm under the passes, and she felt sleepy. She is much stronger in the chest and more equal to work: her mind also is more composed and persevering. She thinks that if she had not seen me she would never have recovered, and does not know what return to make to my wife and myself for our attendance. The poor woman with tears of gratitude begged our acceptance of two chickens, an offering worthy of Æsculapius himself.

27th. I found her busy in her shop, and so much better that I did not think it necessary to mesmerise her, nor did she require it.

30th. In the interval she had been suffering from piles accompanied with copious menstruation. She is well in other respects. The passes immediately removed the pain in the back, and she soon fell asleep. When she awoke she felt comfortably drowsy and free from pain.

Jan. 3rd, 1855. Though decidedly improved she has nervous attacks at times, and fancies she hears an evil spirit telling her that "Christ is of no value to her, and she must not

trust in him." I put her to sleep and she felt very comfortable in mind as well as in body.

9th The hæmorrhoids are quite gone. She is very much improved in every respect—in fact, convalescent and not in need of mesmerism, but she asked for mesmerised water, which I gave her. On the 7th she walked in the evening to a friend living a mile and a half from her house, and returned home in the dark,—a thing which astonished her neighbours, who remarked that a few months back she would have been too nervous to have undertaken and accomplished such an expedition alone and in the dark.

13th. I did not mesmerise her as she appeared to be restored to health; but I left some mesmerised water with her.

March 5th. In consequence of my absence from home she felt the want of mesmerised water, and possibly she was nervous at the idea that I could not attend to her as regularly as heretofore. She complained of a return of the dizziness she used to feel at times on going into the open air; but the piles and pain in the back are quite gone. I mesmerised her at her request, and soon after I began she felt for about a minute a severe pricking in the *left foot*, the same side of her body in which she used to feel pain at first. I gave her mesmerised water as usual before and after the passes and left some in a bottle.

9th. She has not been so giddy when walking out. During the time I mesmerised her—twenty minutes—she felt an overpowering weight all over and she felt as if fixed in a vice: she lost consciousness part of the time, trembled very much and had a violent fit of hysterics.

Since that day she has regained her health, and I have not thought it necessary to mesmerise her again. I often call to ask her how she is, and she invariably tells me and others that she is quite well and that she owes her cure to mesmerism. In attestation of the truth she is willing to attach her name to this statement of

JEFFERY EKINS,

Rector of New Sampford, near Braintree.

LYDIA WRIGHT,

April 25th, 1855.

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III. *The Incurable.*

WHAT is more lovely than a Mother's love,  
Smiling its sunshine on the child, whose smile  
Towards her seems to flutter with fond joy ?  
A Mother's love, in silent agony,  
Watching the agony of her she loves—  
Whose life shall never have escape from pain.

'Twas midnight. In the dreary chamber stood  
A Mother gazing on the wasted form,  
That bound in movelessness its writhing pangs,  
For sake of her who gazed,—who knew her presence  
Was adding thus more torture to the woes  
Which she could not assuage :—'twas terrible.

Science, with all its venerable pomp,  
Had in that room been foiled, and forced, at last,  
Humbly to own *I can do nothing here*.  
Potions, and blisters, and the adventurous knife,  
Had done their utmost to make suffering less,  
By adding but new pangs : the sole result  
Of solace, to the mother and her child—  
SHE IS INCURABLE ! And thus these two  
Were set apart, in solitude, to learn  
How resignation teaches to endure.  
What could that Mother more ?

Turning her gaze,  
That ever could have lingered on that face  
Which grew each day more beautiful for her,  
She drew the window curtains wide apart,  
That the unsleeping sufferer might behold  
The starry loveliness, or drifting clouds,  
Or breaking of the dawn,—sporting in heaven  
What fancies might be in such hours of pain.  
Then, with a silent smiling, she bent down  
And kissed her smiling daughter—wordless love  
Wearing the look of hope, to sooth each other,  
Altho' they felt *we soon shall meet no more*.  
Against her will, the Mother hurried out,  
To counsel with agony in prayer :  
Leaving the sufferer to unloose her pangs,  
And be exhausted into faint repose—  
Procured as by the shadow of the tomb,  
Whose portal, opening wide, let out on her

A feeling of the infinite beyond ;  
The waning life, in awful victory,  
Pillowing its anguish on the joys to come.

Again, within that room the Mother stood,  
Transfixed by what she gazed on ; her wan cheeks  
Decking their old despair with tears of joy.  
Why does she gaze, as with the ravishment  
That nature puts on in Arabian tale,  
Whose magic is too wondrous for belief?  
A stranger friend, mighty with Nature's cure,  
Had soothed, with wafting hand, the dying girl  
Into a world of dreams,—dreamlike herself,  
So beautifully sinking, from her pains,  
Into elysian sleep : calm as a star  
Floated by Night to lead on glorious Day—  
As tide at turn on its own silent depths—  
As flowery bloom unfolding to drink dew ;  
So calm, she seemed the myth of her own being,  
In modelled languor of ideal life,  
Overcome, at sportive venture, unawares,  
Within oblivion's bath ;—'twas such a change.  
Still gazed she on the marble lineament—  
Pale as e'er Death carved out to be admired ;  
Stifling her joy, lest any movement should  
Rustle the sleeper's ear : and yet she knew  
That sleeper was abstracted from the earth,  
In occult remedy, alike secure  
From sight, or sound, or any sense of woe.

How beautiful the mode of Nature's cure—  
Tranquillity ! the dying of disease  
Lending the mortal an immortal look,  
As pledge of what shall be, in full, put on  
When Death mourns at the limit of his work ;—\*  
As if the patient, seeking the aid of Nature,  
Had obtained power to draw upon Health's fount,  
By ebb of half his being to far shore,  
Where bliss, partaken, smiles still in what remains  
Yet unexpired on earth ;—as if Life's tree  
Were throwing its tendrils out upon the stars—  
That all might hold community at last,  
Whilst, 'neath its shadow now, plucking strange fruit,  
The man, trance-wafted, with foretaste of fruition,

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\* This paragraph alludes to the extatic trance.

Wanders, imbibing strength in that high state,  
To come back and complete probation here—  
That should fit him to be made wholly free  
Where sympathetic citizenship unveils,  
And finds that knowledge is no more in part.

Still gazed she on the marble lineament—  
Pale as e'er Death carved out to be admired :  
It seemed as if the Mother's steady gaze  
Of yearning, never to be satisfied,  
Had turned her lovely daughter into stone,  
Their mingled love absorbed into one life :—  
Yet, surely there must be a spirit there!  
That gentle flush—Was that faint sound a sigh ?  
Yes—lo ! a life is stirring in that form :  
And, as the adamant beauty dawns  
From its great blank, with smiling wonderment,  
She gazes on the wonder of her Mother ;  
She gazes—doubts—feels that it is no dream ;—  
And—from the bed of all her former groans  
Springing (straight in each other's arms they cling,  
Knowing there was no gaping grave between,  
Weeping with thankfulness and fearless joy),  
“ Safe—safe ”—shrieked out in sobs—“ my darling safe ! ”  
Strange sounds to hear in that disconsolate room.  
What is so lovely as a Mother's love ?

Clad with the sunny secret that had smiled  
Such bliss through all the gloom—shades of her world,  
Forth fared that happy Mother, and cried out—  
“ BEHOLD MY DAUGHTER ! Hear me, ah ye mothers,  
Who have dear fragile ones, drooping with pain  
Beside pain's remedy, its use denied,—  
Fair lilies withering on the very bank  
Of the pure stream that should re-lave their bloom :  
There is a remedy,—BEHOLD MY DAUGHTER ! ”  
“ Stop ! ” cried a sable figure, to whom the crowd  
Paid awful deference : “ Good people ! this  
Good woman's daughter was incurable ;  
And has been cured by mere imagination.  
None but a fool would use the remedy.”  
So Science, in its vested rights, passed on  
Amongst the crowd, who thought their eyes and ears  
Were worthless witnesses against the voice  
That had the awful sanction of a college.

There was an agony in the rejoinder ;—

"BEHOLD MY DAUGHTER! Wherefore should your own  
Lie hopeless on their beds, without a trial  
Of what has made mine well? And must they groan,  
To please the prejudice of men too learned  
To learn from Nature's self—this living mirror  
Shining the truth on you in vain, oh! Mothers?  
Alas! thou mighty, poor Humanity,  
Defrauded of thy grandeur by thyself—  
How long shall Science, like a traitor, stand  
Opposed to Death, yet serving on his side!"

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Edinburgh.

IV. *Cures of Epilepsy, Ophthalmia, Strumous Ophthalmia, Cramp of the Stomach, Hemiplegia or palsy of half the body, Lumbago (cured in fifteen minutes), Neuralgia of the Face, Sprained Ankle, Nervous Head-ache (cured at once).* By W. J. TUBBS, Esq., Surgeon, Upwell, Cambridgeshire.

"It is not my purpose to enter into the analysis, nor to weary the reader with an historic account of all that has been taught on the subject of epilepsy, from the demoniac influences of Posidon, Enodius, and Hecate, so energetically combatted by Hippocrates, to the *recent vagaries of clairvoyance or animal magnetism*, or the more philosophical and legitimate inductions of Bell, Flourens, Romberg, or Marshall Hall."—Dr. Sieveking, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Assistant-Physician to St. Mary's Hospital,\* &c. *Medical Times*, March 3, 1855; p. 208.

### *Epilepsy.*

In the month of April, 1853, I received a letter from my sister, saying that Mr. Whiting, surgeon of Lynn, was attending my eldest daughter with an irritable brain. She was homœopathically treated. Then followed fainting fits, which ended in epilepsy. On one occasion the fits were of so serious a character, that, Mr. Whiting being from home, Mr. Allen, surgeon, was called in. Leeches were applied, with strong purgative doses. The fits were always worse towards evening. On the 28th of May, as I was going to a midwifery case in Outwell, I met a man with a message for me to return instantly with him, as my parents thought my daughter would not live the night through. I reached Lynn about 12 o'clock

\* Dr. Sieveking, Fellow of the College of Physicians, does not know that the terms *clairvoyance* and *animal magnetism* are not synonymous. "*Clairvoyance or animal magnetism!*" His classical acquirements are displayed in his speaking of "*a spiculæ of bone*;" and this is *no* typographical error, for five lines farther down he reverts to this "*spiculæ of bone!*"—*Zoist*.

at night, and met my brother at the end of the street, who said, "I am glad, William, you are come; poor Julia has now been in strong fits two hours." All were alarmed in doors. I said nothing, but proceeded upstairs, and found my dear girl insensible: the pupils were widely dilated. I kissed her, but she knew me not. There was a hot skin: pulse 100 and strong. I gave an injection with asafetida and oil of turpentine, and applied cold to the head. I ordered all down stairs, and watched her through the night. I well mesmerised her twice before I went to my bed, which was in the same room. As soon as I woke in the morning, I mesmerised her again, with no visible effect. I ordered a fly and brought her home, my sister accompanying us. She had fits frequently at home. She was mesmerised regularly *twice a day*, and oftener when she was attacked. This treatment I continued for five weeks, when we considered her cured. *From that time to the present she has not had one symptom of a fit, and is quite well.* She is now on a visit near Belvoir Castle.

During her trance, she would play at cards, and invariably knew the turned-up card. Blindfolding made no difference to her. She has played at cards with a Mr. Nichols, of London, who is a friend of Mr. Thomas Wakley, jun.

It was eleven days before she went into the sleep.

On one occasion she said, "Papa is now coming home, I can hear him." I must have been several hundred yards off. But she was correct. I soon drove into the yard. No one else could hear the gig. She said she should have only three more fits before she should be quite well; and that, if we watched her when the last came on and *well mesmerised* her, we should stop it: and so we did.

#### *Ophthalmia.*

Ann Barns, aged 27, applied to me on the 2nd of August, 1854, with ophthalmia. She could hardly see the way to my surgery: or bear me to examine the eyes. I told her to sit down and made downward passes. She went into sleep and insensibility fit for the knife. *She knew nothing of mesmerism.* Mr. Webber was in the surgery with others. On waking her she *could bear the stimulus of light, and walked home with much less pain.*

I mesmerised her *ten* days and cured her. Every day Mr. Webber came to my surgery to watch the case. She also walked the first five days to Outwell, the next village, that Mr. Disnay, the druggist, and Mr. Russell, the school-master, might witness the progress of her case. I did not

#### 144 *Cures of Ophthalmia, Cramp of Stomach, and Palsy.*

give her any medicine. She was easily attracted and repelled by mesmeric passes.

*In the year 1851, she had a similar attack; and was cupped, salivated, purged, and blistered, and recovered in SIX WEEKS.*

##### *Scrophulous Ophthalmia.*

Ann North, aged 6 years, of Outwell, was mesmerised for strumous ophthalmia. The eyes were very much inflamed, and there was much purulent matter. She was drawn up to my surgery every morning at 9 o'clock; some days came twice a day. She was perfectly cured by downward passes in eight days. She did not go to sleep.

##### *Cramp of Stomach.*

John —, blacksmith, of Elm, applied on the 14th June, 1854, having been the subject of spasms of the stomach for three years. Ether and laudanum with a glass of gin were the only remedies employed that eased him. My mesmeriser (Mr. Baker) cured him in a week without sleep. He came a week after to thank me for curing him, as he felt quite well, and did not require any ether, laudanum, or gin.

##### *Hemiplegia, or Palsy of half the Body.*

E. Wine, 75 years, had been paralyzed two years in one arm and leg, &c. For nearly a year he had been in the habit of coming up to my surgery of a Tuesday morning in order to receive parish relief. The left arm was spasmodically fixed to the chest, the fingers drawn towards the palm of the hand and wasted, quite incapable of holding anything: the lower lip was drawn a little down, and could not hold the saliva, which dropped out at the side of his mouth: when walking, would draw the left leg after him. His gait was tottering, and for two years he was never known to walk without a stick. Was locally mesmerised on the 21st May. In forty minutes felt me draw a pain from his shoulder to his fingers' ends: after the pain was gone, he felt as if he could flex and extend the arm, and he accordingly did. He was shortly after this improvement seen by the Rev. — Taunton and his lady in my parlour. By the next operation he managed to hold a spatula in his hand, and exclaimed that he should now be able to eat all the victuals from his old lady. He was able to walk up a staircase into my photographic department, where I took his likeness while he was mesmerised by Mr. Disnay.

He was mesmerised twice a day, and always felt more power in the arm and leg. The last Sunday I stuck a

nosegay in his coat and posted him off to church : and he tells me he walked like a gentleman down the isle, carrying his stick in his lame arm. There being a disposition in his fingers to contract, I have made him wear a splint.

I ought not to omit an important feature in his case ; his incontinence of urine is nearly cured.

As the rector of our parish knows this poor man, and has often met him, he will not tell me, as he did in the poor girl Stevens's case, that it was the croton oil, &c., which she had taken that relieved her, not mesmerism : for the old man took no medicine.

“ June 2nd, 1854.

“ Edward Wine we have known for the last two years, and considered he was such a cripple that there was no possibility of his again using his arm or walking without his stick, which he now can do since he has been mesmerised by Mr. Tubbs.

Elizabeth Ransome, Upwell,  
Edmund Brown, Upwell,  
W. Hopkin, Upwell.  
Stephen Bukhee, Upwell,  
John C. Wiles, Upwell,  
Charles Chapman, Upwell,  
John Lock, Upwell.”

*Lumbago cured in fifteen minutes.*

Charles Laughterton, aged 51, living about two miles from my house, applied to me on Sunday afternoon, May 14th, 1854, suffering from rheumatism of the muscles of the back. He could not stoop without pain ; his nights were restless, and he had kept his house the last four days. As all paupers ought to attend at my surgery from 9 o'clock in the morning until half-past, I scolded him for coming so late in the day. He said he was very sorry to trouble me then, but he had got much worse since yesterday, and hoped I would relieve him if I could. I was about prescribing, when he said, “ Sir, I don't want any medicine : if you recollect, I came to you this month four years ago, and you did something to my back with your hands, and I was well in a few minutes : my back was just the same as it is now.” I replied that I had forgotten having mesmerised him. He pulled off his coat and I pulled off mine, for it was a very hot day, and I went to work by longitudinal passes until I drew the pain out at his toes. “ There that will do,” said I ; “ now see if you can move your loins better.” “ Yes, Sir.” “ Now are you all right ?” “ Oh ! yes.” I told him to walk round my

garden as fast as he could, and if, in half an hour, the pain should return, that I would operate again. When in the garden he said, "I believe I could now *run a wheelbarrow*." I operated again before he left. The next morning I called at his house and found he had gone to work. He has remained quite well ever since.

*Neuralgia of the Face.*

Matilda Berry, aged 26, has for several months suffered at times from neuralgia of the head. Last year she lived as servant to Mr. Ollard, solicitor, of Upwell. She came to live with us at Michaelmas, 1854. About a fortnight since she complained of head-ache, for which she took aperient medicine with slight relief. Neuralgia of the left side of the head set in, gradually extending to the symphysis of the left upper jaw: it now was confined to all the upper teeth and became severe.

On Sunday, the 25th November, I gave her hydriodate of potash internally, and she used externally a chloroform anodyne liniment. After tea my wife came and asked me what I could do for the girl, for she was crying with pain. I replied, "Ask her to come in the parlour and be mesmerised." She willingly consented. On entering the room she had on a flannel covered with a large white handkerchief: her cheeks were flushed and wet with tears, for her agony was intense. Mr. Disney, from Outwell, Mrs. Tubbs and my two daughters, surrounded the fire, while I commenced passes along the pained face. I tried for fifteen minutes without producing any mitigation of the pain. I then placed her head near the wall, and after giving her a long earnest look found her suffused eyes giving way to my mesmeric efforts. They soon drooped. I then made downward passes for twenty minutes, and joined in the fireside circle. Her features seemed placid, and she slept half an hour. While waking her by the cross passes I judged from the distorted state of the muscles that she was uneasy. On coming out of the sleep she looked about, and then, rubbing her face, smiled. She was quite free from pain, had not heard us talking, and could hardly be made to believe she had been in so comfortable a nap. She hastily left, and at our wish went to bed. I walked home with Mr. Disney. On my return, in about an hour, I found my daughter Victoria trying to ease the pain by downward passes. I took her place, sitting on the side of the bed, and mesmerised her a long time before I relieved her. I found this time that the passes over the head and face did not succeed. Therefore I began to mesmerise her

from the jaw towards the feet. Almost instantly I observed the hand drop from the side of the face (for she was pressing her hand against her teeth), and her pained countenance change to serenity. After mesmerising her twenty minutes, I breathed on a piece of flannel, applied it to the face, and left her. Half an hour has now elapsed, and she is asleep.

November 26th. Woke between 12 and 1 o'clock, and pain continued severe at intervals till breakfast-time. About 10 a.m. she came into the surgery for me to draw two of her teeth. I tried to mesmerise her, but did not succeed in producing an insensible state owing to the pain. I extracted one of the incisors, which bled freely, and she was easy until dinner-time, when fresh pain compelled her to wrap a warm flannel round her head and face. In the evening I mesmerised her in the parlour. She went off in a few minutes and slept soundly an hour and a half, and came out of the sleep still uneasy.

Nov. 27th. My eldest daughter, while going to bed, hearing her moan went and sent her to sleep. The pain had come on soon after she got to bed. Has had a good night's rest; slept till half-past 6 o'clock; felt much better; towards noon had severe pain, which continued all day. After tea, the pain was felt all over the head, with numbness. She came into the parlour to be mesmerised; went into a profound sleep; was mesmerised half an hour; slept an hour and ten minutes; moaned at times. After she had been asleep an hour, I had some trouble in demesmerising her. Her teeth chattered, and a regular rigor supervened. On awaking she put her hand to her mouth and asked if I had been doing anything to her teeth. She had dreamed I had been pulling them all out. I directed that she should be mesmerised by my daughter Julia after she was in bed.

Nov. 28th. My daughter sent her to sleep. She slept well. This morning is quite easy; the pain left the head: she has felt better ever since.

Nov. 29th. On going through the kitchen I found her writing. She has been very comfortable most part of the day, and could not have written a day or two back. She was mesmerised in the parlour at 8 o'clock, and slept soundly till I woke her at fifteen minutes past 9. No uneasiness was observed previously to demesmerising her. But the same chattering of the teeth took place, and the face became pale. When conscious could not open her eyes, and it was a long time before mesmeric effects ceased. When she rose from the chair complained of stiffness of the neck. I made transverse passes, and the stiffness went off. She wants to know

if she may leave off mesmerism, as it makes her feel so chilly for some time afterwards. My daughter was to send her off at bed-time.

Nov. 30th. Still pain in the face and under the jaw, which feels stiff; feels melancholy; asked me what makes her so: the features look distressed: had no sleep last night; says Miss Tubbs did not send her to sleep: missed the mesmerism. In the evening, I proposed to locally mesmerise the jaw and see if I could bring the pain out at some point. I began at 9 o'clock, making passes from under the jaws to the fingers. Finding I could not shift the pain, I altered the passes, bringing my hands obliquely *from the jaw to the shoulder*. I had not done so long before she said the pain was in the *shoulder*. I then made passes from this point to the *fingers*: it soon found its way to the *elbow*: here it remained some time, with violent twitching of the muscles. At last I observed the little finger twitching, the others remaining quiet. I called my wife and daughters' attention to it. They laughed; but could not imitate her, for some of their other fingers kept in action as well. After breathing on the little finger, it stopped, and all pain was gone. She now pinched her face, and tried to find her old pain: but in vain. She went to bed cheerful. My daughter mesmerised her to sleep. I forgot to state that she had leeches applied when she lived at Mr. Ollard's, the solicitor.

Dec. 1st. Had a very excellent night; was heard singing by one of my daughters before breakfast; is quite well; had no pain since her little finger shook so ridiculously as it did last evening; spirits cheerful; says she does not think the pain will return. This being a cold day, I thought I would test her, and therefore placed her in the open yard and took her likeness. She sat eighty-six seconds. This not being sufficient, she took four more sittings, and some part of the time it *snowed*. I asked her on going in doors for dinner if the sitting for her likeness this cold day had brought back the pain. Her reply was, "*No, Sir, I feel quite well.*"

I beg to enclose the likeness I took, which may be worth placing in the book of cases at the Infirmary. I never had a better or a more successful mesmeric case. I shall mesmerise her a few evenings longer, and if she has a relapse I will not forget to send you word. I hope to get a line from Mr. Disnay in confirmation of this beautiful case, yielding to, as our unbelievers style it, Satanic agency.

She continued well, with the exception of slight attacks from the mesmerism not being continued regularly.

“ Outwell, 1854.

“ Being at Mr. Tubbs’s on Sunday evening, Nov. 26th, I witnessed one of the most extraordinary cures of *tic douloureux* by mesmerism. Mr. T.’s servant came into the room crying, suffering dreadfully from the above disease. After a few passes she went into the mesmeric sleep. In about twenty minutes Mr. T. awoke her, when, to our astonishment, she began laughing, and left the room free from pain.

“ W. D. Disnay.”

*Sprained Ankle.*

William Croxford, a labourer of Mr. John Elmes, of Upwell, sprained his knee in jumping over a ditch. He was confined in-doors three days, and then came up to my surgery limping.

On the 3rd September, 1854, I easily sent him to sleep. The knee was well mesmerised for half an hour daily. He went home quite well on the fourth day. He says that the first time I operated he felt me draw the pain down to the toes. He has remained well ever since.

*Attack of Nervous Head-ache cured at once.*

In April of this year (1855) I called one evening upon Mr. Russell, who keeps the National School at Outwell. He had Mr. and Mrs. Jude spending the evening. Mr. Russell had returned from Wisbech with a dreadful nervous head-ache. As I had mesmerised him five years ago, I said I should be happy in trying to relieve him by mesmerism. He replied, “ I wish you would.” By passes slowly made from the chin to the feet, and then from the vertex to the sacrum, I entranced him. He slept forty minutes. On coming out of the sleep he was quite relieved, and then enjoyed his pipe with his friends. During his sleep I could draw his legs, hands, or head by my tractive passes. This astonished Mr. and Mrs. Jude, and at once made them converts to mesmerism.

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## V. EXTATICS OF GENIUS.

By J. W. JACKSON, Esq., Edinburgh.

“ The battle of Talavera was fought on the 28th of July, 1809 ; and the opening debates of the Session of 1810 of course referred to the progress of the war. Lord Grey was one of the most eminent public men of that time, and his memory is held in the highest respect by large numbers of his countrymen. We find him thus expressing himself : ‘ He (Lord Grey) *saw much to blame* in Lord

Wellington in a military point of view. . . . When he considered that, for *what was called success*, similar honours had been conferred on Lord Wellington to those bestowed on the Duke of Marlborough, *he could not help feeling at such unfounded assertions that indignation with which he was convinced every English heart would participate.*' The language of the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons was more virulent. He said: 'The battle of Corunna was one where *the rashness and presumption of the General* induced him to risk an engagement, which there was no call for him to hazard, and where *there was not one good consequence to be effected by the result.*' The gentleman who spoke these words was Mr. George Ponsonby, leader of the Opposition in the Lower House."—*Athenæum*, July 29, 1854; p. 933.

### *Preliminary Remarks.*

IN no department of literature is the incompetency of authors for the task which they have undertaken more manifest than in history and biography. What a lamentable incapacity for appreciating the presence and working of great first principles do we not find in the ordinary narrators of events! What a dwelling on the merely surface phenomena of effects! and what an obvious inability to penetrate into the profounder realm of causes is revealed in the pages of those cumbrous tomes of inanity that with the majority serve for an authentic revelation of the past! And when a really great man is introduced to our notice, and we expect a lifelike portraiture, have often, in place of the veritable great-souled mover of the world, the true authentic creator of an age or an epoch, on whose majestic framework of ideas the after generations have been but too content to fashion their every thought; how often, I say, in place of this living reality, with his lofty aspirations, his ennobling emotions, his exalted faith, and his vast and plastic conceptions, have we some secondhand description of a dead piece of state-machinery that went by clockwork, or some miserably defective sketch of an impossible combination of wild enthusiasm with cold-hearted hypocrisy! The sham is ever present, the man is ever absent; and, in place of the generous, warm-hearted, and in every way vitalized enthusiast, whose electrical sympathies rendered him irresistible with all generous spirits, we are presented with a monster from whom all higher natures would have shrunk with abhorrence. Slowly however, yet surely, is justice being done in this matter. We are beginning, though with much reluctance and recalcitration, to apprehend at something like their true value the heroic masterspirits of other times. Men are arising among us, gifted with a sufficiency of insight to prevent the feeble reiteration of groundless and libellous insinuations in reference to souls of whom the earth was not worthy, and the prophet spirits of the past are being, one after another, reinthroned in the

heartfelt reverence of their race. Of all the indications of our age, we hold none to be more hopeful than that which is afforded by this true catholicity of appreciation. We are leaving the beclouding mists of sectarianism behind, and rising into the clear empyrean of universal thought. Of all the evidences of true manhood, none are more hopeful than that which is afforded by this power of heartily appreciating its presence in others. He who can fully and unreservedly recognize the heroic in another is not himself at an altogether infinite remove from that of which he has so acute a perception, and to which he can accord such entire sympathy. A true intuition of the noble is never accorded to the mean, nor can the base ever give right recognition to the really exalted. The worshipful of any age is the best index of its essential character, for the dead saint is ever but the *beau ideal* of the living man.

Such a paper as that which we are now about to write would have been unreceivable a generation since, and but for the glorious labours of our predecessors in the domain of hero-worship would doubtless be unreceivable still. We pretend not to leadership in this path; it will be sufficient for us to follow, *longo intervallo*, in the footsteps of such men as Carlyle and Emerson, but too happy, if we can, by presenting their favourite subjects from a new point of view, prevail to throw some little additional light on the inner and outer life of those great and commanding men to whom was given the dread capacity for stamping their impress on the succeeding millenniums.

Of the seriousness, earnestness, and truthfulness of earth's great master-spirits, most right-minded enquirers have now little doubt. Of this the evidence is indeed too clear for any but the blindly prejudiced to fail in obtaining an intuitive perception of it. But there is nevertheless one very important circumstance connected with their condition, to which scarcely an intelligible allusion is to be found in any work treating either on the details of their biography, or on the success and character of their mission; we allude to the fact, that many of them were obviously extatics, that is, they were clairvoyants or seers. Now so important an element in their mental constitution ought not to be overlooked, if we would arrive at a correct estimate of their mental resources, or of the nature of the influence which they were capable of exercising over others. It is the key to much that would otherwise seem utterly unaccountable in their career, and inscrutable in their character. This interior light, this visional illumination is a force, our ignorance of which can scarcely

fail to lead us occasionally into a false estimate of the motives under which the whole life of such men proceeded in its higher phases of development. Through it they would have a different outlook upon the universe, and in a sense conceive of themselves as holding a higher relationship to the entire scheme of existence. Of the effects of such an endowment, however, we shall be better enabled to speak when we come to treat of its existence and varied modes of manifestation in the successive subjects whom we may select as appropriate examples of its presence and influence. Confined to no age, country or faith, limited to neither the learned nor ignorant, the young nor the old, and appearing alike in either sex, the instances of lucid vision that history presents are both numerous and varied; so much so, that we are more likely to be encumbered by their multiplicity than limited by their scarcity. The difficulty indeed consists less in the discovery than in the selection of cases: and our guiding principle in the choice of individuals as illustrations must be, in general, their historical celebrity, in virtue of which their lives will be better known and their action on society more readily appreciable.

NO. 1.—MAHOMET,

Or, Mohammed Ibn Abdallah, the Arabian prophet, the noble son of the Koreish, and the founder of the faith of Islam, promulgating a creed and code which have been for twelve hundred years the temporal guide and eternal pole star of one hundred and twenty millions of our race; this gifted and extraordinary man has been, till lately, regarded as little else than a cunning quack and successful impostor. Simple in his habits, warm in his affections, generous in his impulses, and enthusiastic in his feelings, he united with these great and ennobling moral qualities those rare gifts of a creative intellect that ever stamp their possessor with the highest attributes of genius. Dwelling apart from the undistinguished multitude in an interior sphere of lofty aspiration and beatific vision, he could with facility descend from this towering altitude to the commonest duties and most kindly relationships of life, affording that best of homilies on the dignity of labour, its cheerful and voluntary performance by himself, and giving that highest of all sanctions to the obligations of friendship, and the heartfelt affections of the household, by his assiduous discharge of the duties of the former, and his indubitable manifestation of all the sympathies of the latter. As he was constitutionally devout, religion was a primal necessity of his higher nature. Idealistic in the caste of his

genius, his entire life was an acted epic. Earnest and truthful, he abhorred lies as death. At once kindly in his disposition and honourable in his sentiments, he could be both just and charitable. Generous and forgiving to his merely personal foes, he was, like most high-wrought natures, stern to a fault in the prosecution of that great enterprise to which he had committed himself with all the zeal of an enthusiast and the commanding energy of a prophet.

Such was Mahomet; a man under every point of view one of nature's proudest nobles, who might have been a fanatic, but could never have been a trickster,—a being as incomprehensible to the sceptical historian of the eighteenth as to the superstitious monk of the eighth century. Of such men happily the world is never altogether devoid, but it is not in every age that they become commissioned.

And this man, we repeat it, was an extatic, a visionary, a seer, a lucid, a clairvoyant—in short, a prophet. The cave at Mecca was his shrine, solitary meditation the energizing process by which the crisis was induced, and the visits of the archangel Gabriel the subjective form\* under which he communed with his higher self. Epileptic in his earlier years, he appears to have been ever morbidly susceptible to nervous exaltations and depressions. Profoundly imaginative, his thoughts were ever embodied in scenic presentations, and the conclusion of a syllogism became to him the symbolic vision of wrapt extasy. Profoundly devotional in his feelings, and spiritually exalted in his reflexions, neither the grosser idolatry nor sublime Sabeism of his less enlightened countrymen could satisfy the irrepressible yearnings of his soul after a purer faith and higher life than then existed among the Arabian Shieks and their followers, who had preserved, amidst the profligate licentiousness and decadent glories of many successive empires, all the simplicity and much of the fervour of the Hebrew patriarchy. Disgusted with the formalities of the Jew, and the ill-veiled idolatry of the Greek Christian, this great soul, pitifully dark in all that related to merely human learning, but illumined within by that brightness which is never vouchsafed but to prophet-born messengers of the truth, felt himself at last vocationed to the mighty task of originating and promulgating a new faith. The internal processes of his mind in the evolution of this great idea, his subjective experiences, however mysterious or abnormal they may at first seem, are easily explicable by the practised mesmerist, who cannot fail to recognize in every

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\* See No. XXIV., pp. 372-5.—*Zoist*.

peculiarity of this extraordinary man the distinctive features of a natural seer of the very highest order. Mahomet, in brief, was an extatic of genius, and as such the interpretation of his character and career becomes comparatively easy. He was a phenomenon, rare we grant, but neither unique nor exceptional. He was one of a class, and his appearance, so far from violating any law of nature, did but afford a magnificent illustration of that great truth which the world will yet have to receive,—that the vast ideas whose promulgation constitutes an epoch have ever been committed to men, not merely of great ability, of sound judgment, of far-seeing prudence, of consummate tact, and of profound thought, but, above all, of a vivid and creative imagination, rendered in their case subservient to the aspirations of an ardently devotional moral nature, and so acting with an energy to which merely poetic inspiration can never attain. The philosopher may speculate and the bard may idealize, and the system of the former and the epic of the latter may be admired and studied when the tide of thirty centuries shall have swept over the tomb of their author; but it is the prophet alone who can create, who can evolve those forms of thought which, penetrating into the innermost depths of being, become enthroned in the conscience and constitute a medium through which the subsequent generations have to contemplate their relationship both to time and to eternity. Such a man, we repeat it, was Mahomet, the fiery, earnest, energetic, and enthusiastic visionary of the desert, whose spiritualized veneration made him the first of Iconoclasts, but whose ardent passions left him the victim of polygamy. And who, in his strength and his weakness, in his exalted adoration, his stern justice, his kindly charity, his burning zeal, and his licentious profligacy, stamped his personal impress so indelibly on his multitudinous converts that to this day every true Mussulman is a son of the Koreish *in petto*, a Mahomet in miniature, who, with the Koran in one hand and the sword in the other, would be but too happy to go forth conquering and to conquer, either returning for solace to the houris of this world, or ascending as a martyred warrior to the blooming bowers and fadeless beauties of his sensually symbolical paradise above.

Let the reader should think we have been too general in the foregoing remarks, we will subjoin, in a condensed form, the principal facts connected with the life of Mahomet that may serve to illustrate and confirm them. He was an Arab of noble lineage and pure blood; a high caste member of that Semetic family to whom the theological mission has been

so especially given. Racially allied to the Hebrew prophets, he manifested all their fervour, and much of their spirituality. More than ordinarily gifted with the exalted moral and intellectual qualities of his great brotherhood, he rose superior to the traditional faith of his age and country, and aspired, as by the native instinct of a grander nature, to the development of some higher form of adoration than that which prevailed around him. Handsome in person, of high nervo-fibrous and slightly sanguineous temperament, his lofty and expanded forehead, projecting at the temples,\* affords to the phrenologist the sure indication of a poetic structure, of a dreamy and idealistic mental constitution. In his earlier years, ere the Koran was revealed to him, "he was occasionally seized," says Dr. Gustav Weil, "with a violent trembling, followed by a kind of swoon, or rather convulsion, during which perspiration would stream from his forehead in the coldest weather; he would lie with his eyes closed, foaming at the mouth, and bellowing like a young camel." Now it is a well-known fact that many epileptic persons have spontaneously exhibited symptoms of clairvoyance, and many others have developed lucidity when under mesmeric treatment. The account of his visit to heaven reveals in the clearest possible manner the fact that it was an extatic vision, an interior revelation, and not an external experience—a mental and not a corporeal journey. It began when a water pitcher was upset, and it ended ere the contents were altogether spilled. This lightning rapidity of thought is occasionally manifested even under artificially induced lucidity. There is also an anecdote which seems to indicate that his face was occasionally radiant with even more than the intelligence of genius, and that it shone with the odic luminosity of extatic seerdom. It seems that the poet Abu Kaber had written a piece on this glorious phenomenon, which, however, in some moment of depression, had disappeared from the countenance of the prophet as he sat in moody silence with his young wife Agesha, who thereupon rallied and recalled the agonized and temporarily desponding visionary to himself.

Have we not here then some additional light, from the lamp of science, thus thrown on the mental and physical constitution of this extraordinary man? Are we not thus enabled to more clearly apprehend the basis of original character and proclivity, on which in after years was erected the magnificent superstructure of a prophetic mission. A being

\* "*Extremum frontis latus supra tempora prominens exprorectum,*" says Abulfeda, the Arabian historian, who flourished from 1273—1331 A.D., and whose works were published at Oxford, in Arabic and Latin, in 1723.

less earnest and concentrated would have sunk into idiotcy under his epileptic attacks, or would have raved into insanity under his subsequent visions. But to this man, as to some other chosen ones, it was given "to mount the whirlwind and ride the storm" of constitutional excitement, and come forth more than conqueror from so fearful an initiation. Long-continued solitary self-communings have been the resource of overwrought natures in all periods of the world's history, and the hermit of the Hades, in his frequent retirements at Mecca, did but fulfil a desire and obey a tendency experienced in equal or greater strength by thousands similarly affected but not equally endowed. In so far as genuine, the grander passages in the Koran must be considered as the product of extatic illumination, being in this respect, like all other authoritative religious works which lie at the foundation of subsequent creeds, a revelation of genius, wrought up to so high a degree of nervous tension and excitement that imagination becomes exalted into lucid vision, and thought assumes the form of heaven-sent inspiration. Its imagery was derived from the ideas prevalent in the time and country, and taught in the early faith of the author, mingled with the impressions derived from his subsequent studies and the ideas evolved in his hours of meditation and wrapt contemplation. European prejudice may yet long refuse to recognize in the Arabian seer aught but an ignorant fanatic or impostor. But the true mundane charity of a dawning universalist philosophy will know how to embrace not only the Arabian and the Hebrew, but also the Indian and the Persian, in the same great and all-embracing category of worthies: and, while according all due reverence to the magnificently endowed and profoundly devotional heroes of Judaism, will not fail at the same time to give befitting honour and acceptance to the Menus and Zoroasters of those other faiths whose geographical expansion and long-continued endurance among the things of time may suffice to shew to all but the hopelessly blind that they came not altogether uncommissioned from Him, in whose hands are the issues, not only of life and death to individuals, of growth and decline to empires, but also of emergence and decay to faiths.\*

J. W. JACKSON.

Edinburgh, May 23, 1855.

(To be continued.)

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\* Gibbon's *Roman Empire* is accessible to every body: and the fourth chapter, from p. 253 to p. 328, 8vo. edit., contains a life of Mahomet.—*Zoist*.

VI. *Cures of Affection of the Lungs and Rheumatism, Debility, and coldness of the extremities, Deafness, Epilepsy, Nervousness, Insanity, Lock-jaw, two cases of Inflammation of the Eyes, Sprained Ankle.* By WILLIAM DAVEY, Esq., Edinburgh.

*"Eutherapeia ; or, an Examination of the Principles of Medical Science, with Researches in the Nervous System.* By Robert Garner. (Churchill.)—Mr. Garner is a country surgeon ; a man of considerable scientific attainments, sound judgment, and extensive practical experience in his profession. Hence his opinions on any subject connected with his profession would obtain respectful attention from his brethren. This work is an attempt to review the present state of medicine from a scientific point of view. In some of the chapters he has taken up the bearing of the last scientific discoveries on practical medicine ; whilst in others he has displayed considerable knowledge of the history of medicine as an art. A chapter devoted to the nervous system contains some new views, and indicates acquaintance with the most recent researches on this subject. One part of the work is devoted to short practical notes and observations on diseases and remedies, and will be found interesting to the practical man. A chapter on pseudo-medical science very properly closes the volume. In this chapter, the writer handles the subjects of *phrenology, mesmerism, and homœopathy—those scandals of the medical profession—with considerable skill. This book will afford pleasant and profitable reading for the medical man.*"—*Athenæum*, April 28, 1855 ; p. 489.

*Affection of the Lungs and Rheumatism.*

IN the spring of 1853, I was requested by a gentleman to mesmerise a patient, a sawyer by trade, and who had also been many years a soldier. I found his breathing greatly affected, he was continually spitting blood, and, in addition, was incapable of lifting his arms higher than his shoulders, in consequence of a severe attack of rheumatism. As a result of this combination of ailments, he had been utterly incapable of attending to his usual occupation during more than twelve months. In a few sittings he ceased to spit blood, and, after a few more, his breathing became perfectly easy ; and in about two months from the time when his case was undertaken, he was enabled to resume his former laborious avocations, and has continued to enjoy sound health ever since.

*Debility, and coldness of the extremities.*

IN February, 1854, I was requested to visit a young lady in — Square, the sister of a Scotch baronet, who during many years had suffered from great general debility, accompanied by such coldness of the extremities, &c., that she was obliged to have bottles of warm water placed at her feet and on her stomach during the night, together with folds of flannel, &c. ; notwithstanding which, she frequently obtained no rest till three or four in the morning. She had the advice of some of the ablest physicians in Scotland and England,

and had travelled for the benefit of her health through France, Italy, and Germany, visiting some of the more celebrated baths during her tour, but without any lasting benefit. After the third mesmeric sitting she was so far relieved as to dispense with her bottles of warm water. From this period the restoration of her general health was rapid and satisfactory. To confirm the cure, however, she was mesmerised daily for about three months, when her general health appeared to be completely restored, and I understand there has been no relapse since.

#### *Deafness.*

In March, 1854, Miss —, a lady rather in the decline of life, applied to me for the relief of partial deafness, under which she had laboured during many years, the disease making slow but steady advance with the lapse of time. In the space of two months she was thoroughly cured, her hearing being as acute as that of ordinary persons. She has had no relapse since.

In November, 1854, a legal gentleman, residing in — Square, having had an attack of scarlet fever some months previously, found himself on his recovery partially deprived of hearing, so that his friends had not only to speak very loud to him, but in many cases he had to see the motion of their lips before attaining to a perfect comprehension of any intended communication. His cure was effected in one month, and there has been no relapse since.

#### *Epilepsy.*

In May, 1854, a beneficed clergyman of the established church of Scotland called on me respecting his daughter, a young lady about 13 years of age, who had been suffering from epileptic fits and severe spasms with increasing frequency during the previous three years. I mesmerised her daily during the next three months. She never had a fit or spasm from the *first* sitting, and has continued free from these ailments to the present time.

#### *Nervousness.*

In the summer of 1854 I was requested to mesmerise a lady who had suffered under a nervous affection during many years. When at church, she was afraid the clergyman would fall out of the pulpit, or that the roof of the building would give way, and she should be crushed beneath its ruins. She could not venture to walk down a steep street, as it appeared to her that she was about to tumble over a precipice: and

yet she was afraid to call a cab, for an approaching carriage always impressed her with the idea that she should be run over. To detail the varying forms which this most distressing malady assumed in her case would be needless. Suffice it, that she was continually a wretched victim to the most groundless fears. To aggravate her suffering, her medical adviser informed her, when she consulted him about being mesmerised, that *it had driven many persons mad, and would infallibly affect her in a similar manner*. Being, however, assured by a private friend that this was a prejudice arising from the ignorance of the medical gentleman,\* she at length consented to try the dreaded remedy, being still however so apprehensive that she would not allow me to look at her, fearing lest some malarious influence should be thus communicated. I accordingly proceeded to make passes over her without aid of vision. In five weeks she was perfectly cured, and has since this period visited the home of her childhood, and informed me that she could walk up and down hill, &c., as well as at any period of her life. She still continues in sound and even vigorous health.

#### *Insanity.*

In November, 1854, a young person from a neighbouring town, having shewn decided symptoms of insanity, was brought to Edinburgh by her friends for the purpose of trying whether anything could be done for her previously to her being sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Morningside. In six sittings, extending over a fortnight, she was perfectly restored to rationality, and went home to take another situation.

The following testimonial will speak for itself:—

#### *Lock-jaw.*

“24, Arthur Street, Edinburgh,  
“June 22, 1854.

“In the month of January I was seized with a spasm in the jaws, that deprived me of the power of opening my mouth, attended with excruciating pain. I remained in this state for six days, and during that time I fed upon fluids passed through my teeth, they admitting the point of a tea-spoon. In this alarming state I was taken to Mr. Davey, to see what could be done. After a few passes over the face, I felt considerable relief; and, on coming the next night, Mr. Davey put his right hand only on my cheek for some minutes,

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\* Something worse than ignorance, we fear.—*Zoist*.

the pain vanished, my mouth gradually opened, and I became quite well, and have remained so ever since, now six months—no symptom returning.

“Thomas Kinnear.”

Witnessed and attested by W. H. Anderson, 48, Rose Street.

*Inflammation of the Eyes with Cataract.*

In the autumn of 1854, a young man, a draper, was brought to me by his father, labouring under so severe an inflammation of the eyes, accompanied with a slight cataract, that he required to be led to the house and into the receiving room, like a person actually blind. This patient had been under medical treatment for several weeks, without deriving any benefit from it. In one month he was enabled to resume his duties behind the counter, where of course he had to distinguish between even minute shades of colour in the articles to be disposed of. I saw him about a month since, when he assured me that he had remained perfectly well up to that time, notwithstanding his having to serve by gas-light during the long winter evenings.

*Inflammation of the Eyes.*

In April, 1854, a poor girl from the Old Town was sent to me by a benevolent lady with the request that I would do something for her eyes. I found them to be greatly inflamed, so that she could not bear the light and had to wear a bandage for the purpose of entirely excluding it. In three sittings the cure was completed, and about a fortnight since the lady called to inform me of its permanency.

*Sprained Ankle.*

In April, 1855, a gentleman sprained his ankle, which became very much swollen, and gave him great pain, so much so that he could not sleep the following night, and found himself the next morning incapable of moving about the house. Being himself one of our pupils, and knowing the advantage of mesmerism in such a case, he sent for me. After a few passes, the pain and swelling both subsided. He slept perfectly well the following night, and on the fourth day he was enabled to walk with his ordinary ease and vigor.

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NOTE BY THE ZOIST.

Our readers will be struck with the absence of name and address from all these cases but one. Our excellent Scottish

friends display as great physical courage as any other nation, but their great prudence too often obliterates their moral courage. Because they see a chance of being ridiculed or back-bitten, or of their interests being damaged, some of the affluent classes let not their light shine before men, and forget the duty of omitting nothing which will aid the general reception of mesmerism. This is little, very little.\*

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VII. *Phrenological Sketch, made at Milan in 1842, of the Character of Colonel Haynau, since well known as Marshal Haynau.*† By Dr. CASTLE, of Montmorency, near Paris.

"His fair large front and eye sublime declare  
Absolute rule."

MILTON, *Paradise Lost*, b. iv.

"I will have none on't: we shall lose our time,  
And all be turned to barnacles, or to apes  
With foreheads villainous low."

SHAKSPEARE, *Tempest*, act. iv., sc. 1.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ZOIST.

GENTLEMEN,—The following phrenological sketch of Marshal Haynau may interest your readers, as giving what is admitted by those who knew him intimately to be a true idea of his character, and particularly as affording a striking example of the practical application of phrenology.

This examination was made in 1842, when Haynau was unknown to the public. His character struck me at the time as little sympathetic, though I had often occasion afterwards to verify the contrast I then indicated of the amiability of his manners in private life with his severity as a military man.

Whoever attentively reads the present sketch, which was made very unpretendingly, having been rapidly dictated at a *soirée* at Count Neipperg's house in Milan, will perceive that there is no act of Haynau's latter notorious years that does not correspond with, and is not explained by, the character which I then recognized in him. I have alluded in the text to the peculiar manner in which Haynau would conduct

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\* Sir James Clark's ludicrous prudence is recorded in N<sup>o</sup>. XLIV., pp. 404-9. The motto to the article upon the timid Sir James was, "Among the chief rulers also many believed on him; but because of the Pharisees they did not confess him, lest they should be put out of the synagogue: for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God."—*St. John's Gospel*, chap. xii. 42, 43.

† Printed for private circulation, with Haynau's consent, in 1849, in a collection of monographs by Dr. Castle.

himself in a duel, and to his personal obnoxiousness to discipline.

An anecdote of his after life is a remarkable illustration of the first of these inductions. He is known to have coolly shot a young officer through the head, after having as coolly recommended him not to lose his last chance of life by missing his aim. His words were too characteristic to be forgotten: "Kill me if you can, for be assured that if you do not, I shall kill you."

With regard to the second induction, it is well known that in the latter part of Haynau's military career he was invited to retire on his pension for having acted contrary to instructions during the Hungarian campaign.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Yours very truly,  
M. A. CASTLE.

The principal tendencies indicated by the organography before us present themselves in three divisions: the first, social and domestic; the second, energetic, resolute, and headstrong; the third, intellectual.

On advancing in our analysis, we are prepared to find in this character many contrasting traits, some advantageous, others very much the reverse.

### § 1.

M. Haynau will have manifested from his childhood upwards a necessity for friendship, strong general affections, and at times, though not habitually, a certain gentleness of manners. At the epoch of manhood this need of affection will somewhat have tempered the ardour of passionate love, by the more restrained though more profound inspirations of sentiment. Possessing a strong instinctive feeling as well as high estimate of his own worth, he will never easily have doubted the sincerity of one he loved; but, if once jealous, he will have been violent in his behaviour, and above all, *in no way accommodating with his rival*.

He has ever been fond of children. Paternal love is one of the greatest joys he is capable of feeling; but, notwithstanding the strength of this passion, his character is in no way adapted to the tranquil habits of domestic life, which would soon become monotonous and wearisome to him.

Religious feeling and *benevolent justice* are far less influential in the character of M. Haynau than other constituent elements. It is probable, however, that he often mistakes

for a *feeling of justice* that which, strictly analyzed, is but a *notion of discipline*.

He is doubtless honourable in his relations with others, but his honour springs, not directly from *conscientiousness*, but from the sincerity inherent in an *antipathy to all oblique measures, and from his need of looking things in the face*. Never himself professing what he does not feel or more than he feels, he is not disposed easily to doubt the truthfulness of others; but his indignation against disloyalty is proportionate to his previous confidence.

From the preceding traits it will easily be inferred that reflexion or deliberation exercises but little influence over his actions or his judgment. He will feel sympathy or antipathy, admiration or indignation,—he will be generous or severe in judgment, almost invariably from pure impulse.

## § 2.

M. Haynau's courage is of the sturdiest kind—danger, so to speak, does not exist for him. He seeks to realize his plans and wishes with unrestrained impetuosity. Obstacles serve only to irritate him and to stimulate his will. They awaken in him a stubborn perseverance, which will probably have brought him more than once into serious difficulties; nor will experience have had the effect of inciting him to self-control.

Although ambitious, he is, *in moments of action*, but little occupied with the idea of recompense, and still less with the apprehension of any possible blame or punishment. He sees absolutely nothing but the obstacle or enemy before him.

This trait is attributable in a great measure to his deficiency of *Secretiveness* and *Circumspection*, but still more to his great confidence in himself, which generates contempt for his adversaries.

The preceding characteristics are so deeply rooted in his nature, that, although in calm moments M. Haynau's judgment is undoubtedly equal to the comprehension of all varieties of tactics, yet there is danger of his feeling and conceiving, in active service, only the *en avant!* and this without occupying himself with measures of retreat.

It is true that as a subordinate officer he would be obliged to adapt his character to discipline; but if holding a high position of command, his will would bend but little to the exigencies of service, and in all cases where it would be possible for him to outweigh the voices of a council, he would do so reckless of consequences, and above all of the responsibility which he thereby incurred.

Though so impatient of control himself, M. Haynau is nevertheless *rigorous in the enforcement of discipline on others*. Disposed, from a natural sympathy with bravery, to recompense it largely, he is proportionately vehement in his condemnation of anything approaching to cowardice, *and in all cases inflexible and unpitiful in the exercise of military justice*.

### § 3.

Those who know M. Haynau only in the relations of social intercourse would never deem him so haughty and stern in his military capacity as we describe him. In social life he will habitually manifest a friendly and even gentle disposition; *spiritual* and intellectual in conversation, easily awakened to enthusiasm by novelty, interesting himself in literary and scientific questions, taking pleasure in the arts generally, and passionately fond of music,—he betrays nothing, *dans ses belles heures*, of that unquiet and indomitable nature which bursts forth on other occasions.

It will easily be conceived, then, that the character of M. Haynau will give rise to the most diverse interpretations, and will be sympathetic or the reverse to those around him, according to the nature of their relations with him. We can understand his awakening even the strongest antipathy and hatred. It may not unjustly be presumed that in his intercourse with his brother officers, for instance, he will frequently render himself disagreeable by his domineering spirit, his irascibility, his spirit of *taquinerie*, his habit of criticizing; and that these tendencies will have often led him into serious disputes and quarrels, in which he certainly will never be the first to yield.

Engaged in a duel, he would manifest, according to the arms chosen, that impetuous courage which is most characteristic of him, or the courage of *sangfroid*, calm and indifferent, of which he is capable also, though he exercises it less frequently. With the sword, he would be violent and headlong in attack; with the pistol, he would imperturbably receive the fire of his adversary, and, as the chance of his humor might dictate, spare his life with a capricious magnanimity, or tranquilly take aim and kill him.

Psychologically considered, this latter mode of acting would shew in his case more contempt for life in general than that atrocious cruelty with which such a proceeding might justly be stigmatized if, while making light of the life of others, he were less reckless of his own.

The great contrast which I have pointed out between M. Haynau's bearing in military affairs and his manners in private life is not, as might appear to superficial reasoners, psychologically contradictory. This induction is based on a calculation of the reaction of circumstances on the various forces of his character. In social life, these circumstances are propitious to the satisfaction of his intellectual and artistic tastes, and of the desire to please, which awakens the action of his affections generally. Whereas in his military relations, self-esteem is more easily brought into predominating action, and continually elicits the co-operation of other aggressive tendencies.

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NOTE BY THE ZOIST.

We extract the following lines from the *Voyage en Italie, partie septentrionale*, lately published in Paris by M. Paul de Musset, who has devoted some fifty pages of his work to the phrenological appreciations of many celebrated persons by Dr. Castle in Italy:—

“The death of General Haynau was terrible as had been his life. He had a predisposition to catalepsy, and perished in circumstances which remind us of the death, as recorded by his biographers,\* of l'Abbè Prévost.”

Among the monographs of Dr. Castle cited by M. de Musset are the above of Haynau, and those of Radetzky and Rifaat Pasha. The examination of Marshal Radetzky, which is a longer and more scientific study than that of Haynau, will appear later in this publication.

M. de Musset mentions that he made Dr. Castle's acquaintance at Milan, and that he read the above monographs in 1844, many years consequently before Haynau's name became notorious;—a circumstance which we record as furnishing to those who, in the zeal of their opposition to phrenology, are not too delicate in throwing doubt on the authenticity of alleged phrenological facts, a corroboration of Dr. Castle's statement as to the period when the examination was made.

By way of contrast to the sketch given above, we translate from M. de Musset's work the monograph of Rifaat Pasha by Dr. Castle.

“After a perusal of the moral portraiture of Liszt the pianist, Dr. Castle obliged me by reading to me that of a person, who at

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\* It was whispered at Vienna that, at the post-mortem (as it was thought to be) of Haynau, his heart was seen to beat, the blood flowed, and he groaned.

this very time fulfils important functions at Constantinople, and appears destined to play a more or less active part in the grave affairs of the East. His Excellency Rifaat Pacha, then ambassador of the Sublime Porte at Vienna, hearing much of the phrenological examinations which were then exciting the greatest interest and curiosity throughout the city, determined to do like others, and possess his monography. The following are the principal traits of this singular character; it will be observed that the forms of politeness are duly regarded, but without any flattery.

“The affections, friendship, benevolence, tenderness predominate in the organization of his Excellency Rifaat Pacha: the outward manifestation of these sentiments must however be impeded by a remarkable deficiency in power to take the initiative, his Excellency having much difficulty in expressing what he feels either by words or deeds. He is full of kindly wishes for his friends, much more than he can shew, or consequently than they can imagine. The passion of love itself assumes in him an indolent and tranquil form—an air of vacillation, which would seem to indicate but feeble emotion. The slightest obstacle will suffice to discourage his Excellency, and cause him to retire; whence it may be inferred that, notwithstanding a natural propensity on his part to indulge in tender emotions and gallantry, he has none of the requisites for finding either pleasure or success in their pursuit. Neither his affectionate sentiments nor his preferences are easy to discover, even to those who are the object of them; and they will be perceptible only by the increased affability of his manners. And yet his Excellency experiences a constant need of affection, of friendly support, and of confidential interchange of sentiment; and to such a degree that he prefers being guided in life by the counsels of a friend than by his own will.

“The temperament of his Excellency being nervous, all kinds of physical danger cause in him vivid emotion and *un grand serrement de cœur*. His imagination even shews him danger where it does not exist. On the eve of a journey, or when about to commence any enterprise, his mind is assailed by sinister presentiments; in the midst even of repose and the most tranquil existence, the same predisposition will trouble his sleep, and, where reality fails to supply him with cause for apprehension, he finds it in dreams.

“The preceding observations shew that his Excellency is better fitted for peaceful domestic life than for any mode of existence that would require energy and resolution. His thoughts do not naturally turn to contemplate the future; the past occupies him more agreeably, though his memory is not very active. He lives especially in the present: yet the present itself passes in continual disquiet of mind. Notwithstanding the goodness and gentleness of his character, he feels no contentment; his Excellency is generally overwhelmed with melancholy; except only in rare and brief moments of excitement, has he any respite from such a state. His habitual melancholy is also an obstacle to the resource he might find in the exercise of his intellectual faculties. As regards literature, his Ex-

cellency prefers the creations of fancy; he is credulous, and, supposing his mind not to be fortified by education, he might easily allow himself to be seduced into a belief in the arts of magic, astrology, divination, or of any other occult science. In conclusion, his Excellency speaks little; he thinks more than he speaks, and he feels more than he thinks."

M. Musset adds :—

"We have here an image presented to us of a good and weak man, amiable perhaps in the relations of private life, yet singularly deficient in all that should characterize the diplomatic representative of a great power.

"But now comes the comic side of the affair. Rifaat Pacha retired delighted with his consultation, and, having caused it to be written out on the reverse side of his portrait, distributed many copies among his friends; and, as, according to Dr. Castle's own avowal, Rifaat Pacha thinks more than he speaks, the *sangfroid* and dignity of the Ottoman minister rendered it impossible to discover whether he looked upon his moral monograph in a serious light, or whether in presenting it to his friends this *arrière-pensée* was disguised—'You who know me, do you believe this a resemblance?' It is indeed possible that Rifaat Pasha, if he possessed more shrewdness than phrenology gave him credit for, was not sorry to pass for harmless and irresolute, thus better to carry out the schemes of diplomacy and beguile his trusting opponents. He alone knows the secret of this enigma!"

VIII. *Several rapid Cures by James Swinton, Esq., of Edinburgh, one of the Committee of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association: and Cure of Sore Leg, Chronic Indigestion, and Rheumatism in the Head in one case, and of Rheumatism of seven years' standing in another, by James Adam, Esq., Edinburgh, Member of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association.*

"The author shews how diametrically opposed is the FALSELY so-called science of phrenology to anatomy. (Notes of the Cranium: selected from the Lectures of John Hilton, &c. By F. W. Pavy, M.D. Low: London, 1855)." — *Association Medical Journal*. Edited by John Rose Cormack, M.D. March 9, 1855.\*

*Severe pain after a fracture of a collar bone.*

JOHN CROMBIE, Walker's Place, New Street, Edinburgh, had his collar-bone broken by a fall in July last. After he recovered from this injury he always had a severe pain on the top of his shoulder. When in bed he could not lie on that side, and when he got heated at his work, or got wet, it

\* We intend to lay before our readers all Mr. Hilton's attack upon phrenology."—*Zoist*.

became very painful. He was sceptical in reference to mesmerism, but was persuaded by his wife to have it tried. After having been for several months in this condition, he was mesmerised in the month of November last for about *ten minutes*, when the pain was *quite relieved*, and he could *move his arm freely in any direction*. He was seen three months after, and, although he had often been heated at his employment (in the gas-works), and had also repeatedly got wet, the pain never returned.

*Severe pain in a wounded knee.*

Robert Oliver, boot-maker, Linlithgow, had his knife accidentally run into his knee, and when I saw him he was sitting in severe pain. I breathed heavily over the part, and made some vigorous passes, which in *fifteen minutes* sufficed to *completely remove* the pain. I called three days after, and the pain had not returned; and in a fortnight the wound was quite healed up.

*Rheumatism.*

Archibald Bryson, coal-dealer, High Street, Portobello, had, in the month of April last, a severe attack of rheumatism in the right arm; the pain extending from the shoulder to the elbow. It was so severe that he had been for a *fortnight quite unable to do any work, and had not slept an hour during eight days*. I mesmerised him for a *quarter of an hour*, after which he was able to raise his arm and move it round his head with the *greatest ease*. The cure was so complete that in *half an hour* after he proceeded, to the surprise of his neighbours, *to carry in a load of coals weighing twenty-five hundred weight*. He has remained free from pain ever since.

*Bruised Foot.*

John Ford, porter, Railway-station, Linlithgow, had his foot injured by the fall of a piece of wood. It was in consequence much swollen, so that he could not get on his shoe. He was also unable to put his heel to the ground. After one mesmerisation he was able to perform the latter operation, and next morning he got on his shoe and resumed his work. I saw him a week or two afterwards, and it had remained quite well.

*Severe pains and feverishness.*

Margaret Ford, a child three years of age, and daughter of the above, was very weak and feverish, with pains in the head and abdomen. 'Twenty minutes' mesmerisation sufficed to reduce the fever, after which she slept from eleven o'clock at night till four the next morning. She then awoke for a

little and afterwards slept till nine o'clock; after which she remained *perfectly well*.

JAMES SWINTON.

Edinburgh, March, 1855.

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*Cure of Sore Leg, Chronic Indigestion, and Rheumatism of the Head.*

Mrs. Rattray, aged 46, residing at No. 7, Middleton's Entry, Bristo Street, Edinburgh, had, from her sixteenth to her twenty-fourth year, suffered almost constantly from indigestion. Her food, which generally became sour in the stomach, was retained but a short time, and she was in consequence in a very weak condition. She also suffered from a severe pain, extending from the region of the stomach to the back. Mrs. R. was comparatively free from these symptoms for about ten years after her marriage, which took place at the age of twenty-four. At the end of this period, however, they returned with even greater severity than before, and continued down to the month of August last. She had thus suffered from this complaint for a period of *twenty years* in all. For the last sixteen years she had been subject also to severe pains in the head, from the coronal region of which the hair fell off; this being the part most affected by the pain. These pains were always worse during the cold of winter and heat of summer. She had, moreover, for about six months previous to last August suffered much from a very sore leg. The sore had broken out at the ankle and extended to the knee, along the inner part of the limb. The part was somewhat swollen, and very much discoloured. She was in consequence unable to walk, and was often deprived of sleep by pain. When I first saw her leg, the part near the ankle was covered with very dark-coloured unnatural-looking skin. I may also state that there was a great amount of heat over the whole system, accompanied by a disagreeable feeling of itchiness. She was also affected with an impediment in her speech, which is now almost entirely removed.

Having, at the time when I met with the above rather formidable case, just concluded a course of instruction in curative mesmerism under Messrs. Davey and Jackson, I determined on putting my newly-acquired knowledge to the test of experiment. I accordingly commenced to mesmerise Mrs. Rattray in the month of August last, and now beg to submit the result of my treatment of her case. *At the end of the first week there was a perceptible improvement in her digestion.* She continued gradually progressing, and is now

*quite well*, being able to enjoy *all kinds of food* without the least tendency to indigestion. *Her head-aches were permanently cured in a fortnight* after the treatment was commenced. The leg began from the first to improve slowly, but the cure seemed to be retarded by the black skin near the ankle, already referred to, this part being also *very painful*. I attempted to remove this obstacle while the patient was in *the mesmeric sleep*, and, in doing so, found that it was attached to the flesh beneath by three peg-like growths extending inwards. However, by the aid of a pen-knife, I soon succeeded in entirely removing both it and the growths *without the slightest pain to the patient*. The leg now rapidly healed for about two months after I commenced. At this point I was obliged, in consequence of being myself unwell, to suspend my treatment for three weeks. During this time the leg became much worse, the pain, which had previously left it, having returned; and this notwithstanding that she had reverted to some of her former remedies. On resuming the mesmeric treatment, however, it soon began to improve, and steadily progressed until, about two months later, another intermission of a fortnight took place, when it again became worse as before. Since then, however, the treatment has been continuous, the sore has gradually healed up, and the leg is now quite sound; the three cavities caused by the removal of the growths having been the last parts to heal.

Thus from being a dyspeptic and rheumatic patient, for a considerable time almost bedridden, Mrs. Rattray, in the short period of six months, through the agency of mesmerism, became a healthy and active woman. She will have much pleasure in answering any enquiries which parties calling upon her may choose to make.

#### *Rheumatism.*

Elizabeth Paterson, Water of Leith, near Edinburgh, had suffered from rheumatism in the right ankle for *seven years*. The part was considerably swollen, and she complained of a gnawing pain, which prevented her from enjoying her natural rest. She was also unable to stand for any length of time on the limb, and was frequently obliged to leave her situation in consequence. She was under mesmeric treatment for three months, and is now *perfectly cured*.

JAMES ADAM.

Edinburgh, March, 1855.

\*.\* These humble Scottish persons shew moral courage in abundance, and set an example to Mr. Davey's patients.  
—*Zoist*.

*IX. Report of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Mesmeric Infirmary of London.*

THIS Meeting was held on the 8th of June, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's. The large room upstairs was completely filled with ladies and gentlemen, several of high rank ; and not a few clergymen were present.

The Rev. GEORGE SANDBY moved that the Earl of DUNRAVEN take the chair.

The noble CHAIRMAN, in commencing the proceedings of the Meeting, congratulated them and all the friends of mesmerism as to its relative position now and ten or twelve years since when he first turned his attention to the subject. Whatever society they then went into they heard mesmerism spoken of as an imposition or a chimera, which was to be put down by the writers in reviews and magazines : but now it was impossible to go amongst educated people and hear the subject mentioned without perceiving that a great majority of the people more or less believed in it ; and, if they did not believe in the highest phenomenon of mesmerism, they saw it was a matter that could be no longer treated as a humbug or pooh poohed, but deserving scientific investigation. When, through the kindness of Dr. Elliotson, he first witnessed some of these phenomena, he experienced great delight at the time, but he soon saw it was not to be used as a plaything, and he accordingly set to work to ascertain its truth. After devoting many months to the examination of the subject, he was perfectly satisfied of the reality of all the phenomena of mesmerism from the lowest to the highest—that of clairvoyance. And he never felt any shame or hesitation in acknowledging his conviction. It occurred to him that, although mesmerism was a beautiful and marvellous phenomenon, it had higher purposes to fill than exciting their imagination or interesting their intellect, and he saw plainly it was, as it had been stated by Mr. Sandby, “ a gift given by God with which to alleviate the sufferings of mankind ;” and that the great point for them to strive to attain was to place it on such a footing that some institution might be established wherein mesmerism might be practised simply as a remedial agent. What success there had been in accomplishing that object they all knew, and it was not his intention to enter into the details of that success in their institution, or the trials there carried on, because that would be done by more able hands who would address them. He felt he should not be doing justice to his own feelings if he failed to

say one word in admiration of, and in gratitude to, one individual who had contributed to the advance of mesmerism: for wherever mesmerism was mentioned the name of Elliotson was revered. Dr. Elliotson, by the open and indefatigable zeal he had displayed from the commencement to investigate the truth of the science, had lost the sympathy and support of many of the members of that profession of which he was a distinguished ornament: and, if he had not outlived their obloquy, he had merited and obtained the approbation of all those who loved to see truth flourish and fully carried out, and had earned the gratitude of hundreds and the good opinion of thousands of his poor suffering fellow-creatures. If they agreed with him that mesmerism, as a curative agent, should be adopted and fully carried out, he called on them to support the institution, and take a deep interest in it by visiting it with their friends, and inducing them to become subscribers to it with them. Those who were already subscribers to the institution could not shew their devotion and belief in the science better than by doubling the amount of their present subscriptions, thereby to enable the institution to increase its benefits.

The Treasurer read the following Annual Report :—

“ We have to announce, as at every former Annual Meeting, that the progress of the conviction of the truth of the mesmeric phenomena and of a peculiar agency or influence, as well as of the conviction of the great power of mesmerism in mitigating and curing disease, and in removing and preventing pain, has continued steady.

“ When we reflect upon the violence with which mesmerism was assailed throughout the kingdom from 1838 for many years, and regard its present firmness and prosperity, we are enabled to point out a fresh and glorious proof that, when a thing is founded upon truth and capable of application beneficial to mankind, no ignorance, no selfishness or other discreditable feeling, no rancorous violence, no cunning, no misrepresentation, no false accusation, no combination of men, can ultimately prevail against it.

“ During the last twelve months we have treated 247 patients. At the beginning of this period there were 43 on our books already: since then we have had 204 more.

“ We have cured 69.

Nearly completed the cure of 9.

Improved to a greater or less extent 49.

We have 41 still under treatment.

Our cures have exceeded those of last year by 27.

"*Seventy-one* did not continue their attendance beyond one, two, or a very few days. Some were disappointed at having nothing more done to them than the mesmeric manipulations, asking if that was all they were to have done to them : others were disappointed at not being cured of even inveterate diseases, offhand, at one sitting ; others at not going to sleep forthwith, declaring that they were therefore sure they should not be cured.

"The Committee will relate a few cases for the purpose of shewing certain important points in mesmerism.

"The following two cures were of *chorea or St. Vitus's dance*.

"Frederic Roebuck, aged six years, living at No. 2, Bath Place, New Road, was received on the 20th of December, 1854, affected with chorea or *St. Vitus's dance*. He had been ill for five weeks. He had fancied that the cat which slept upon his bed was a monkey, and been greatly frightened. Chorea frequently arises from terror. His mother could not remove this illusion, and it increased till he became altogether a changed boy. He could not sit still, and was scolded, as children are every day, or even beaten, when really ill and supposed, poor things, to be naughty. He crawled about, and was very odd : and at length became so weak that he reeled and staggered. He was in constant motion, and constantly grimacing. His speech was indistinct. The mother was advised by a person who had been cured of intense despondency by Mr. Gardiner to take him to our Infirmary. At the end of a fortnight he was no better ; and, as the mother had to carry him or draw him in a chaise and he was very troublesome, and the cares of her numerous small family were great, she ceased to bring him after eight days, and placed him in the Homœopathic Hospital in Golden Square. Here he fretted so much after her, though very kindly treated, that she took him home again in a week. He then began to be voracious, and she carried him to a lady at Islington, who gave him homœopathic medicines for worms, which he was alleged, though without proof, to have in him.

"However, he did not improve, but grew worse, and his mother brought him again to the Infirmary, and Mr. Gardiner mesmerised him every day. In a few days he lost his impression of a monkey having sitten upon his bed, his movements declined in intensity, and he began to regain his strength.

"By the 4th of February, he could hold up his hands steadily, and walk : and on the 18th was perfectly cured ; but Mr. Gardiner continued to mesmerise him till the 27th,

when he and his mother returned thanks to the Committee for the benefit which he had received.

"This patient never slept in the least.

"Another case of the same disease occurred in a boy named Thomas Young, living at 36, Wimpole Mews. He was brought to the Infirmary on February 14th of this year. A month previously his father one day at dinner observed him moving himself about in an odd manner, and scolded him and sharply commanded him to sit still. His head soon drooped to the right side, and then rested entirely upon the shoulder. In a day or two his speech became imperfect, and he dribbled copiously from the same side. His flesh became flabby: his limbs powerless. The father took him to a medical practitioner, who gave him purgatives, mixtures, pills, and some ointment to strengthen his joints: but to no purpose.

"He was mesmerised with downward passes and gazing at him by Mr. Gardiner.

"The treatment was begun upon the 14th of February. On the 27th he was somewhat improved. On March the 6th he was greatly improved: was very much quieter, and his limbs were stronger. On the 13th he was recovering rapidly and could speak words of one syllable. On the 27th he could articulate words of two syllables, and hold his head up. On April the 10th he could pronounce his own name, dribbled no longer, and on the 17th walked to the Infirmary alone—having originally been carried to it in his mother's arms. On the 25th he was perfectly well, and appeared before the Committee to return thanks.

"One day this little patient slept an hour and a half under mesmerism; but not at all upon any other occasion.

"St. Vitus's dance is a nervous affection: and a disease of debility in the far greater number of cases. It is in general treated successfully by iron or zinc; arsenic and copper also cure. Some practitioners give a course of purgatives: some employ the cold bath: and some ply the poor weak and irritable child with blisters or similar irritants. Now children are often frightened or distressed by cold baths, whether shower or plunging; and in winter this remedy is severe. Blisters and similar things cause suffering. Arsenic, copper, and zinc, unless carefully managed, and frequently even then, cause more or less sickness and pain from time to time: and their administration is the continual taking of physic. Iron is very manageable: but still the poor child has to take physic two or three times a day: unless indeed the oxyd is employed and given in treacle, in which case the child does not feel that it is taking physic. A course of pur-

gatives is distressing and debilitating : generally not in the least useful, and often detrimental. Mesmerism cures every case of ordinary St. Vitus's dance : usually in a few weeks : with no annoyance to the child. Many such cures are detailed in *The Zoist* : no fewer than eight in the Second Number : and in scarcely any was sleep produced or any other sensible effect.

"Charlotte Brown, of 16, Lilington Street, Vauxhall Road, for a fortnight had suffered excruciating pain in the left side of her face, and was about to have two teeth extracted when Mr. Gardiner dissuaded her and prevailed upon her to come to the Infirmary and be mesmerised.

"Mr. Bird, one of those mesmerisers who obligingly mesmerise some of our patients gratuitously, was requested to take her : and he made downward passes before her and gazed at her. She immediately went into the sleep-waking condition, and became clairvoyant as to her disease, for she predicted that the next mesmerisation would cure her : and so it did. The case was *neuralgia*, and the cure rapid.

"The following case was one of *asthma* : a functional affection, without organic disease.

"Mrs. Case, a middle-aged woman, of 64, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, was received November 13 of last year. For seven years her breath had been shorter and shorter, especially in cold weather. When walking upstairs or making any little muscular effort, she experienced great difficulty of breathing, pain which she could scarcely bear, and a sense in the sides of her body as if she should burst, especially in her left side, and frequently palpitation of great severity. For some years she had been unable to expectorate, however much she desired it and coughed. She was under a practitioner for two years without any relief in these symptoms.

"She was mesmerised with long passes and gazing by Mrs. Acott,—formerly Miss Brunning.

"By the 20th of November she was much relieved, and continued improving so steadily that on the 19th of December she could walk with ease, and on January the 16th was able to run to the Infirmary, and considered herself nearly cured.

"The report on the 28th of February says that she walked daily to the Infirmary without any inconvenience through the frost and snow. At the end of March it was not thought necessary for her to attend more than three times a week : and on the 16th of May she presented herself in perfect health before the Committee to return thanks.

"Thus for seven years this poor woman had suffered most severely during cold weather, scarcely able to walk or make the least exertion: yet during this severe winter and this inclement and most ungenial spring she regained freedom of breathing and perfect health, though she exposed herself daily to the weather.

"Mesmerism never occasioned sleep.

"Cures of asthma will be found in *The Zoist*. We all know how intractable it is.

"The following was not a nervous affection, though not a structural disease. It was one seen every day in young women, and may almost always be cured with iron, administered in suitable doses, at first very small, and gradually increased to the largest that perfectly agree. It is termed *chlorosis, or amenorrhœa anæmia*.

"Margaret Cook, aged 19, of 21, Little James Street, Lisson Grove, had caught cold eight months before, in Feb., 1854, and from that time grew weak, had palpitation, difficulty of breathing, and severe cough, pain under her left bladebone and in the left breast. She also became exceedingly pale and greenish, lost her spirits, and some functions were suspended. She took mixtures and pills: but, not being better, desisted from taking them in a fortnight, so that they had no chance. Mesmerism was commenced by Mrs. Acott on the 10th of October. In seven days she felt better. In seven more she had improved in strength, spirits, and colour; and on the 31st was perfectly well, and, to use her own words, 'quite another creature.'

"This patient slept slightly from the first: but the sleepiness never increased.

"Mesmerism cures almost all these cases, though few are recorded in *The Zoist*, as iron is so successful a remedy and generally used.

"The following case had nothing nervous in it: but was structural and surgical.

"Mrs. Coleman, of 63, York Street, Lambeth, was received on the 28th of February last. A week before Christmas she felt an odd sensation and pain in the palm of the left hand, and a knot of the size of a pin's head appeared upon the inside of one of the finger-joints. The pain increased for three weeks, so that for ten nights she could scarcely close her eyes. Fomentations and hot poultices were applied every two hours for three weeks: the hand swelled very greatly and it was lanced. For five weeks more it was poul-

ticed and fomented, and a stimulating ointment called basilicon was applied. An abscess formed inside the arm above the bend of the elbow. An abscess formed in the palm of the hand also, and was opened, and a small aperture remained for three weeks. The *fingers contracted down upon the palm, perfectly rigid*. At Charing Cross Hospital, three surgeons pressed her head down to her feet; for what purpose she could not tell. The treatment was so rough that she disliked it, and, finding her fingers and hand remain as rigid as ever, she would continue a patient there no longer. When she came here we found all the fingers bent fixedly upon the palm, and an unhealthy sore as large as a florin on the inside of the upper arm.

"We determined upon local mesmerism; with passes made at the distance of an inch or two downwards from above the sore on the upper arm along the inside of the fore arm and palm to the tips of the fingers, her hand lying in one of the hands of the mesmeriser. Mrs. Acott was her operator.

"In one week, the sore and the hand were both improved, and one finger was liberated: in a fortnight more the sore was healed, and all the fingers nearly free from contraction. By the 18th of April, the cure was complete: no contraction remained, and the fingers and hand were as flexible and obedient to the will as those on the left side. Her joy was great: for she was the mother of a little family dependent upon her exertions, and had been told by the medical persons at the hospital that the hand would remain for life as it was and therefore be almost useless to her.

"Surgical operations are often performed for these contractions; and repeated more than once: and without success.

"Cures are in *The Zoist*: Nos. II., XL., XLVI., XLIX.

"Mesmeric cures of contraction of the neck or an extremity are more common, because these are often of a nervous character and therefore mesmerism has been employed in them. Want of knowledge has prevented its application from being common in cases arising from local injury. But when its utility in surgical cases shall be generally known, we shall have plenty of cures recorded.

"A cure of this kind with local mesmerism is very instructive. It shews that the power of mesmerism is not merely over the brain, but over other parts of the living body: and that sleep is but incidental, and takes place only when the mesmerisation affects that part of the body called the brain: and it puts the preposterous fancy of Satanic agency in a ridiculous point of view.

"A little girl, 11 years of age, residing in Kentish Town,

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(we are requested not to give name or address,) was received as a patient on the 7th of September, 1854. Twelve months previously she had an attack of measles which left her *eyes inflamed*, and they had remained so ever since. When she came to the Infirmary, they were severely inflamed and an ulcer existed upon the cornea. She was seen always with a very large bonnet and her head down, and held a linen cloth to her eyes, night and day, so great was the pain of light and the profusion of discharge. She could see to neither read nor write, and what instruction she received at school was communicated by another reading to her. Medicines had been taken for four months with no advantage. Her family in despair had ceased to apply to medical men, and looked upon the case with indifference as incurable and scrofulous. Mr. Gardiner implored them to try mesmerism: and he mesmerised her by downward passes before her face and gazing at her.

"At the end of a week there was no improvement. At the end of another week, the eye was less sensitive: at the end of the third week, there was great improvement, and she could look at objects: at the end of the fourth, she could use the eye without shading it, and could see to read: at the end of a fortnight more, she left the Infirmary perfectly cured. She never slept.

"Such a disease as this we meet with every day in the streets. It very much resists ordinary treatment, which consists in leeches, blisters, mercury, purgatives, bark, wine, and the most agonizing applications to the poor children's eyes. In the Thirty-second Number of *The Zoist* an exquisite cure of this disease by Mr. Amor, one of our Committee, is recorded, and all the tormenting means fruitlessly employed beforehand are mentioned. Mr. Amor met with the poor child in an omnibus, and prevailed upon the mother to allow him to mesmerise it. Many other cures of the same nature will be found in that work, all richly deserving the attention of oculists and other medical men.

"The following case exhibits the power of mesmerism over general ill health, functional derangement, especially of the digestive organs, and over *affections of the skin*—a class of disease that mesmerism might not have been expected by those who do not know its general curative powers to control.

"Charles Chumley, aged 12, living at No. 10, James Street, Oxford Street, had for three months been very nervous and weak and suffered from head-ache; had lost his

appetite, grown thin, flabby, and pale or sallow. He had been at school at Chelmsford, but taken home. He was brought to the Infirmary on the 2nd of April, and his lower extremities were found to be covered with the disease termed common leprosy. He was mesmerised by Mr. Mayhew with long passes before his face and gazing: and he drank mesmerised water, as nearly all our patients do.

"In a week his head-ache was much relieved: still more in another week: and at the end of the third week the eruption on the legs was greatly diminished, his appetite and strength improved: and on the 14th of May he and his mother returned thanks to the Committee for his perfect cure.

"A very similar cure was effected in a woman named Elizabeth Morris, living at No. 10, Little College Street, Westminster.

"She applied on the 14th of last September. She had suffered from violent pains of the head for a month: but for five and twenty years her skin had been beset with the leprosy, produced by drinking cold water when hot. For this she had been treated by numerous medical men and used medicines and baths abundantly. She had been told that her disease was white leprosy. She was mesmerised by Mr. Fisher in the usual manner, and by the 12th of October she was cured.

"We may mention that a boy, named Guise Stewart, with that dreadful disease of the face called lupus, of a scrofulous character, was wonderfully improved with mesmerism by Mr. Mayhew, but left for America before his cure was completed. Yet this is a most obstinate disease. The lad had been under Dr. Curie, a homœopathist, without any benefit for three years, having taken medicine from that gentleman during four years previously for scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck. Dr. Curie dissuaded him from coming to us, though the doctor had done him no good after treating the lupus for three years and urged the folly of supposing that mesmerism could be of any service. As soon as Dr. Curie died, his mother brought him to us, and excellent was the result. Dr. Curie was an exception to homœopathists, for they almost to a man duly appreciate mesmerism and strongly recommend it.

"A little girl, named Sarah Fossel, aged 14, laboured under the cutaneous disease named psoriasis for many months, getting worse. She was mesmerised by Mrs. Acott, and rapidly improved: but was taken by her friends to America before the cure was perfect.

"There is no class of diseases over which mesmerism has more power than those of the skin.

"*Palsy* is an affection of the nervous system, but too often produced by an organic affection and very rebellious to treatment. Yet perseverance in mesmerism often cures it, probably by exciting absorption of something which compresses, or by invigorating.

"Abraham King, aged 43, living at 42, North Street, Marylebone, came to the Infirmary on February the 4th. He had been seized with a numbness of the left half of his surface, loss of the use of his left leg, and a retraction of his eye and his mouth, together with a dimness of sight, two years before. He was bled, blistered, took medicines; and was advised to have a seton, but refused. Mr. Tucker mesmerised him by long passes and gazing. He was absolutely improved in a week, and cured by the end of a month: and was still well and at work when last enquired after by Mr. Tucker. He was never sent to sleep.

"The power of mesmerism to excite absorption of diseased deposit is well established; and the following cure is very interesting as a surgical operation was prevented.

"Henry Noel, aged 26, living at 31, Marshall Street, Golden Square, was long troubled with nervousness and indigestion; for which he took homœopathic medicines with little benefit. A *tumor* appeared in his right upper eyelid. A surgeon advised that it should be cut away. This he declined. A second homœopathic practitioner recommended mesmerism as likely to disperse it. He accordingly applied to us on the 6th of last June, and was mesmerised with long passes by Mr. Tucker. His health was speedily restored, and the tumor dispersed. He was reported cured on the 3rd of August, and, though only a working young man, he made a donation of a sovereign to the Infirmary. He was never sent to sleep.

"The following is a remarkable cure of *debility of the brain*.

"Joseph Bissoni, aged 14, residing at 4, Wilton Street, Regent Street, Westminster, came to us January 3rd of this present year. He had inflammation of the brain six years before. Ever since, his intellect had been very dull, his memory impaired, both ears deaf and harassed with noises. Mr. Mayhew mesmerised him with long passes and gazing. In less than three weeks he was slightly improved: by March 4, perfectly cured, his intellect and memory and hearing per-

fect; and he returned thanks with his mother. He never was sent to sleep.

“The last case with which we will occupy the time of the Meeting is very striking: but is by no means solitary in its kind.

“Mrs. Granger, aged 46, the wife of a brickmaker, residing in Teetotal Row, Yewsey, near Uxbridge, had given birth to four boys, the last in 1846, and for six years laboured under violent pains and enlargement of the abdomen, being told by her surgeon, Mr. Stillwell, of Uxbridge, that her disease was *dropsy*. She took medicine from him for six months unsuccessfully, was advised to go to London, and became a patient in University College Hospital in October, 1849. In that institution she took large quantities of medicine under Dr. Parkes without benefit, and was tapped. On examination of the abdomen after the dropsical fluid had been let out, she was found to have an ovarian tumor, and was directed to prepare for a surgical operation in order that it might be cut out. To this she objected: and, after remaining in the hospital six months, and having been tapped three times by Mr. Richard Quain, she was discharged uncured. She then placed herself under Dr. Coffin at 32, Hatton Garden, and took his medicines in vain for six months, and was tapped at his direction three times by Mr. Hardwicke, at her sister's, the Metropolitan Lodging House in the St. Pancras Road, but was uncured. Being pronounced an incurable both by him and at the hospital, she returned home, after great suffering and having swallowed immense quantities of drugs. Her neighbours gave her many receipts, which she followed in the hope of some relief to her extreme and constantly increasing sufferings. Her sister visited her occasionally from London, and heard her cries before reaching her house: and at the last visit was informed by the medical attendant that she would find her sister in a coffin at her next visit:—which, indeed, she hoped would be the case, so great and continued were the pains. Medicine was still taken, with the view of procuring a little ease. The sister had heard of the cures effected by mesmerism, and a trial of it was determined upon. We have not funds sufficient to receive in-patients; and therefore Mr. Fisher, who has been one of our two male mesmerisers ever since we opened the Institution in 1850, very nobly offered, without consulting with any of us, to go to Uxbridge and mesmerise her gratuitously, after his six hours' work at the Infirmary was over, provided the friends would pay the

expenses of his railroad journies. He performed this laborious act of disinterested kindness and mesmeric zeal from the 19th of February, 1854, till the beginning of November. The people of the village sneered and hissed while the treatment was continued, often saying, 'There goes the devil's imp,' when they saw Mr. Fisher proceeding to the house, and told the husband when accompanying Mr. Fisher to the station that he ought not to allow his wife to be mesmerised nor himself to be seen with such a fellow, who would be sure to run away with her. Mr. Capern informs us that Mr. Davey was to have been attacked in the wood between Tiverton and Bampton as he was going to give a lecture on mesmerism eight years ago, but the presence of good Mr. Capern at his side prevented the outrage.

"She was tapped fifty-five times: six times in London, as already mentioned, and forty-nine times in the country by Messrs. Stillwell and Kane. At the fifty-third operation she measured five feet in circumference, and six pailfuls, or ninety-six pints: for each pail held two gallons. The average quantity removed at every operation was nine gallons—so that the whole amounted to four hundred and ninety-five gallons, or three thousand nine hundred and sixty pints.

"As soon as mesmerism was adopted, she began to suffer less, to improve in her general health, and to decrease in size. But there was so much fluid in her when mesmerism was begun on the 19th of February last year, that Mr. Stillwell tapped her on the 6th of March: and this was the last operation required. The fluid on former tappings had always been of a light yellow greenish colour and nearly inodorous: on this occasion it was of a dark brown and very offensive.

"The passes when reaching the abdomen gave her excruciating pain. When Mr. Fisher had mesmerised her only six times, he saw that she required tapping, and advised her to send for her surgeon, Mr. Stillwell, saying that after this tapping he felt certain he could cure her and prevent the necessity for another operation. She replied that then she never should be cured: for Mr. Stillwell had declared after the previous operation that he would not dare to tap her again as she would die under the next operation: and she added that indeed she would not be mesmerised again, since it had given her more pain than she had ever felt before, and wished her sister had not interfered, and that Mr. Fisher had never come to her house. However, Mr. Stillwell did tap her once more and expressed his surprise at the improved state of her health when he went to her house to tap her, and he wished to

know how it had been brought about. But she dared not tell him that she had been mesmerised and had nothing else done. He of course now knows the whole history : and we trust he will give up his weak prejudices.

"The Secretary, hearing of the case, mentioned it to the Council in the beginning of the summer. Two members, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Kiste, went into the country, accompanied by Mr. Driver, surgeon, of Lower Grosvenor Place, Pimlico. On examining the patient and hearing her statement, he pronounced the case to be 'marvellous, most marvellous!' but afterwards said that the fluid would gather again (an amount of it being still in her), and moreover that she would soon die. The Secretary was requested to go to Uxbridge and ascertain the facts. At his return, General Bagnold, Dr. Elliotson, Messrs. Colvin, Purland, T. A. Shaw, W. Underwood, and Gardiner, feeling that she ought to be mesmerised daily, and that Mr. Fisher could not do this and was already doing what few would have done, resolved to subscribe together and defray the expense of her journeys and remunerating Mr. Fisher : while Mr. Frere paid for her board and lodging with her sister. She accordingly came up in the beginning of November, and first called on Mr. Stillwell to thank him for his attention and kindness : and he seemed much pleased with her improvement, but thought that the fluid would accumulate again : was daily mesmerised by Mr. Fisher till the 16th of March, though she appeared before the Council and was found to be entirely free from dropsy and in excellent health on the 3rd of January. The hard ovarian tumor could still be felt : but it gave rise to no inconvenience whatever, and she believes it has lessened.

"She remains well ; and all the people in the country who know her are astonished at her healthy appearance.

"During her stay in London she called at University College Hospital, and saw a nurse who had been very kind to her and who was quite surprised at her improved condition.

"She expresses, we need not say, the greatest gratitude to Mr. Fisher and all who have contributed to her cure.

"She never was sent to sleep.\*

"Such have been the happy results in our humble institution during the last year. They would have been greater but for the inability of some patients to continue their attendance regularly or at all, and the ignorance, absurd fickleness, and impatience of others or their friends.

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\* She attended the Annual Meeting in the enjoyment of perfect health.—*Zoist.*

“Distance of residence from an establishment like ours often renders regular attendance difficult on account of the weather and the fatigue: though the resolute, if not very weak, care little for either, and improvement in health and strength is so common as frequently to lessen fatigue more and more till it is not felt. But all are not resolute. Some were too weak to continue to go backwards and forwards for any sufficient time. Some were almost shoeless, scantily clad, and half starved, having nearly exhausted their miserable means before they thought or heard of mesmerism. Yet some of this class have striven courageously and attended well, even during inclement weather. But the power of mesmerism has a hard struggle when food and clothing are deficient. Some patients, when improved, have been obliged to return to their daily work before the completion of their cure: others have removed into the country, others to parts of the town too distant for their attendance.

“A great impediment to the successful issue of mesmeric treatment in private practice as well as in our hospitals, is the expectation of a rapid, or even immediate, cure, or of the production of sleep or some other phenomenon. We not unfrequently cure with astonishing rapidity: but we have shewn that in the larger number of cases the cure is progressive. We not unfrequently produce sleep, and at an early stage too of the treatment: but persons must remember that we every day witness cures when, however long the treatment was continued, there had been no sleep nor any other effect than the cure of the disease or the improvement of the health.

“Some patients, however, though apprised of all this *before* the treatment is commenced, forget it soon *after* the treatment is commenced, and therefore refuse to continue the only measure which can do them good,—being fickle and childish by nature, impatient and irritable from disease, or influenced by ignorant, headstrong, or superstitious friends, who talk them out of their own convictions and good sense, making them forget that all inanimate matter is replete with wonderful properties, many of which were unknown formerly and far more are no doubt yet undiscovered, and that living bodies are endowed with other powers still more wonderful and hitherto imperfectly investigated, and making them forget that mesmerism is as purely natural knowledge and art as astronomy and chemistry and the applications of these sciences. The ignorance which prevails, even among persons who fancy themselves well educated and informed, can be believed by those only who mix much with mankind.

"It must be remembered that the majority of our cures have been effected in cases which had withstood ordinary treatment either under private practitioners or in public charities; often under many private practitioners or in more than one public charity. Every such cure should be regarded as equivalent to several cures under ordinary treatment, for a large number of ordinary cures are due to nature more than to art, or at least art does little else in a large number of cases than by diet and other regimen remove obstacles in nature's way. Paley, in the 23rd chapter of his *Natural Theology*, 'The Goodness of the Deity,' section, 'The Origin of Evil,' makes the following just remarks:—

" 'Few diseases are fatal. I have before me the account of a dispensary in the neighbourhood, which states six years' experience as follows:—

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Admitted . . . . . | 6,420 |
| Cured . . . . .    | 5,476 |
| Dead . . . . .     | 284   |

And this I suppose to agree with what other similar institutions exhibit. Now in all these cases some disorder must have been felt, or the patients would not have applied for a remedy: yet we see how large a proportion of the maladies which were brought forward have either yielded to proper treatment, or, what is more probable, ceased of their own accord. We owe these frequent occurrences, and, where recovery does not take place, this patience of the human constitution under many of the distempers by which it is visited, to two benefactions of our nature. One is that she works within certain limits: allows of a certain latitude within which health may be preserved, and within the confines of which it only suffers a graduated diminution.' 'The other property of our nature, to which we are still more beholden, is its constant endeavour to restore itself, when disordered, to its regular course.'

"We would suggest that the numbers of patients *admitted* and *dead* are no doubt correct, but that the number of those alleged to be cured may be doubted: for there is no division of patients relieved only; and these form a large proportion in all public charities.

"The great majority of *our* cures are really the effect of art: and many are wonderful effects of art, some absolutely wonderful in themselves, others in their rapidity. All are effected without pain or even annoyance: without the disgust of nauseous, or the misery of uncomfortably working, drugs. Many of our patients have been cured or greatly benefitted who were known by the Secretary to be existing from day to day on bread and tea only.

"It must be remembered that some diseases, as far as we

can judge at present, are in their very nature incurable. But, although this is a fair excuse for some portion of *our* want of success, we are bound to act upon the hope that a remedy will be discovered for every disease, and therefore fully to try mesmerism or any other means which are innocent and either recommended by trustworthy persons or ever so little likely on speculation to be of service. We do consequently often advise mesmerism for the chance of benefit. With the utmost perseverance mesmerism must, therefore, like every other known remedy, be expected occasionally to fail, and yet it will be employed by rational persons in a large number of cases as a last resource. This will greatly increase the list of failures, but is unavoidable.

"Again, in numerous instances of mesmerism not curing it alleviates suffering and removes a certain amount of the symptoms. Many patients who have tried mesmerism and are uncured are still very thankful for the good which it has done them.

"In truth, mesmerism should be employed, more or less, in almost every case, whether medical or surgical. It approaches somewhat to the character of a universal, though by no means an infallible, remedy. It is really a general remedy. As one of us has said in *The Zoist*,\* it soothes and strengthens, and has a power of assisting the inherent tendency, mentioned by Paley, of the system to throw off disease,—the *vis medicatrix nature*, whatever be the disease. This appears to be the true expression of the remedial power of mesmerism.

"Some of our medical friends who do not say that we do not cure, or that we do any harm, or that we work by means of Satan, tell their patients that our cures are not permanent. Now our cures are permanent if we have fair play: if we are allowed to continue mesmerism for a sufficient time after a cure is effected. No good mesmeriser would willingly desist as soon as a cure is effected, any more than a good physician would leave off quinine as soon as an ague has ceased. For an instance of permanency of cure we can triumphantly point to the youthful page who opens our door. He had a disease in his left shoulder that in the knee would be called a white swelling. One of our members so considered it, but sent the lad to Mr. Fergusson, the surgeon of King's College, who kindly saw it and said he considered it a dangerous case, and prescribed repetitions of blisters, cod liver oil, &c. We trusted the case to mesmerism only, and Mr. Gardiner per-

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\* Dr. Elliotson, No. XXXVII., p. 100; XLV., p. 106.

fectly cured the joint : and it is cured to this hour, and the boy is a hearty lad. The case is detailed in our last years' report, and is one of the triumphs of mesmerism.\*

"In no case, therefore, should it be forgotten. It may cure as well as any other remedy, and, what is very important, without pain or discomfort : it may cure when every other remedy fails : it may, without pain or discomfort, lessen disease which it does not cure : and it may prevent and lessen suffering when it does not lessen disease. When we possess established means of curing or alleviating disease or lessening distress, and above all in cases over which they exert their beneficial operation without suffering or mischief, and in cases which they cure better than mesmerism, they ought to be employed as the profession at large employs them, and as we who are medical do, in common with our brethren, employ them in our private practice ; though we give not a particle of any drug in the Infirmary, for patients enter on the understanding that they are to be treated with mesmerism only, and we take no cases in which medicines are likely to be required : our object is to supply to the poor that which is denied them in every hospital and dispensary, and, if we employed anything but mesmerism, our cures would be ascribed by the profession to the medicines and not in any degree to the mesmerism.

"In ordinary practice, if at the same time mesmerism *also* is employed, all established means will tell the more : they will require to be used with less force, the cure will be speedier and pleasanter, and the recovery both from the disease and from the debility left by it and very many ordinary measures be much accelerated.

"The advantage of mesmerism during convalescence from any disease and after any treatment is also very great. It often serves all the purpose of change of air and scene : and is a blessed substitute to those whose means are too poor for that advantage. Wonderful as the fact may appear, persons very susceptible of mesmeric influence, if from confinement or other debilitating causes they become languid, pale, and uncomfortable, lose their appetite and are altogether in a state for which a change of air and relaxation from labour is an almost certain remedy, find mesmerisation a far more potent means : for the mesmeric sleep or sleep-waking during an hour or two, though it should be induced by a single pass or by pointing or gazing at the eye for only a few minutes, restores them in general completely and establishes such an

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\* See it detailed in No. XLVI., p. 188.—*Zoist*.

expression of health as causes their acquaintance who accidentally meet them to enquire what they have been doing to look so well.

"This general and wonderful remedy is always at hand. The power of administering it is possessed by every healthy individual: and all the requisite knowledge may be acquired in a very short time by anybody. The day will arrive when the extensive remedial powers of mesmerism will be a matter of common knowledge and be employed in every case of illness, be this acute or chronic, general or local, and in every accident: for cure, for alleviation, for repose, or for freedom from pain, whatever ordinary medical or surgical measures may also be demanded. The sick child, whatever be its illness, will be carefully mesmerised by its mother or father, or nurse if it have one: the sick youth or adult by relatives or friends or professional mesmerisers. Every nurse will be expected to include mesmerism in her duties, if required.

"The twelve volumes of *The Zoist* teem with perfectly authenticated cases of its benefit in every kind of disease—whether situated in the head, chest, abdomen, or extremities—in the interior and on the surface—in surgical cases as well as medical—in the infant, the youth, and the aged.

"A surgeon who has been very prosperous and signalizes himself by incessantly reviling mesmerism and phrenology, tells everybody that mesmerism seems to cure in obstinate diseases because the last thing always gets the credit of curing. But something else was the last thing before mesmerism was tried, and yet the disease was uncured: and that something would have remained for ever the last thing had mesmerism not been tried. Well would it be if mesmerism were often the first thing, or one of the first things tried.

"It is true that these cases are ignored by the medical journalists and the teachers in the medical and surgical schools. The exquisitely beautiful instance of removal of a female breast without the slightest sensation or subsequent inconvenience in our Infirmary last year has been perfectly ignored by these gentlemen and the rest of the profession. In private practice throughout the country our splendid facts are never acted upon or mentioned. The profession has resolved to be impenetrable. But the public are too wise to allow the continuance of this state of things: and nothing can arrest our perseverance, because our foundation is truth and our purpose humanity.

"The patients of the Institution are in general very grateful. Many return the most heartfelt thanks when they leave, and by letters from a distance after they have left:

some make little presents to their mesmerisers ; one patient, Mr. Case, carried to the Secretary a small ebony toy for his little son : Master Roebuck, after being cured, presented his son with a handsome painted horse : others have presented their mesmerisers with brooches or similar things : one patient put five shillings, another ten, another a sovereign, into the donation box : and poorer patients frequently put in their mites in the fulness of their hearts.\*

"The Council have great satisfaction in stating that the conduct of the four mesmerisers—Mr. Fisher and Mr. Mayhew, Mrs. Acott, and Mrs. Lickfold, is everything that can be desired. They most carefully perform the duty of mesmerising, and are kind, sedate, and in all respects well conducted. To the resident Secretary and Superintendent, Mr. Gardiner, the Institution is deeply indebted. He is absolutely devoted from benevolent feelings to the cause of remedial mesmerism, and therefore to our Institution. He is always at his post : looks to everything in the establishment and to all its concerns out of the house, with the most conscientious assiduity : is kind to every one, uniting his kindness with suitable firmness ; and very charitable to those patients whose circumstances are distressing ; placid and quiet in his steady doings, and obliging and respectful to every subscriber and visitor.

"The Infirmary was never before conducted with the

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\* Dr. Elliotson received the following letter from a young man of humble circumstances, whose case is recorded in No. XLIII., p. 240, of *The Zoist*, and who had already given ten shillings to the Infirmary as soon as his cure was effected.

"High Street, Uxbridge, May 24, 1855.

"J. Elliotson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Conduit Street.

"Dear Sir,—It is with feelings of the deepest respect and gratitude that I now have the honour of addressing you ; in fact, I cannot be too thankful for the kind and generous treatment I received two or three years ago at your hands.

"I have little doubt that in consequence of the time that has elapsed since I was under your care that you have forgotten me, but the facts of my case will probably recur to your mind. I was living at that time at 17, Elizabeth Terrace, Islington, and suffering severely from epilepsy, but from your judicious use of mesmerism, and the blessing of Almighty God, I entirely recovered, and am happy to say that from that day to this I have remained perfectly free from any attack whatever.

"Under these circumstances, I have long felt it to be my duty to do what I can for the extension and support of the cause from which I have received such incalculable benefit. It has not been in my power to do anything before, but I have great pleasure now in forwarding you a Post Office order for 10s. 6d., which I intend to continue annually, towards the funds of the Mesmeric Infirmary, and I trust that that institution will continue to extend its usefulness and become a greater blessing to the human race.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM EDWARD DOVEY."

order and effect which prevail in it at present. Indeed its arrangements and working excite admiration: and, as far as we can conceive, are perfect. Our removal to our present situation has proved in every respect advantageous.

"The Committee gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the additional donations and subscriptions since the last Annual Meeting. Captain Stapleton, of Sidmouth, who had already given us £70, has during the last week given us five and twenty more. Mr. Frere benevolently defrays all the expenses of this Annual Meeting, as he did that of last year, and is continually doing various acts of kindness for us. To Mr. Amor and Mr. Purland we are indebted for many special acts of assistance, both in money and taking trouble. Mrs. Hambleton, who had originally been a donor of ten guineas, has lately presented us with half the annual interest, amounting this year to £30, of a certain quantity of East India Dock Stock, and mentioned her intention of bequeathing to us the corresponding amount of stock. She has repaired and embellished our house inside and outside, and supplied it with numerous articles of furniture and comfort, altogether at the expense of the greater part of £100. Our Secretary informs us that one lady has sent a number of woollen slippers for the patients to put on when arriving at the Infirmary in wet weather while their own are drying at the fire: another lady has given him coal and bread tickets, and several others have given him money, for distribution at his own judgment.

"We return our thanks to Mr. Tucker, Mr. Bird, Mr. Gressett, Miss Job, Miss Barlow, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Mayo, and Miss Lawson, for their kindness in mesmerising gratuitously at the Infirmary: and all the return we can make is to recommend them, if they desire it, to private persons who enquire of us for professional mesmerisers.

"We are happy to say that, through the assiduity of Mr. Gardiner, not more than about half a dozen subscriptions are in arrear.

"We lament to be obliged to mention the decease of one of our Vice-Presidents, the late Earl Stanhope. He had been a strenuous advocate of mesmerism for very many years: never flinched from declaring his opinion: sometimes himself mesmerised the poor: and was a handsome subscriber to the Infirmary. He did not hesitate to take the chair at one of our Annual Meetings when requested: and the next year came up to London at a very short notice on purpose to take it when we had been disappointed of another chairman. He was highly informed, scrupulously honourable, very benevo-

lent, very independent, a perfect gentleman, and free from the follies of pride.

"Every addition to our funds will greatly augment our means of doing good: as in the same house and with the same excellent Secretary we could employ several more mesmerisers: it is large enough for more and he could superintend more. We have not the smallest doubt that we shall every year be more and more supported in our efforts to impart the blessings of mesmerism to the poor and to extend the conviction of its truth and importance to society at large.

"The accounts have been kindly and carefully audited by Mr. Wallis, of Long Acre, and Mr. Adlard, of Hatton Garden, whose statement will be found at p. 197."

The Rev. GEORGE SANDBY moved the reception of the Report, which, he said, was both interesting and instructive. It was interesting to them who were met together in behalf of this good cause by shewing that the Institution was progressing so favourably and so steadily, and remedying such an amount of evil; and it was instructive from the details it gave of the manner in which mesmerism operated. He hoped that, when the Report was printed, it would be read attentively, and considered both by the friends of the cause and its enemies. He always felt a peculiar delight in paying a visit to the Mesmeric Infirmary, as he invariably found everything there going on in a satisfactory manner and in admirable order. There was not, indeed, an institution in the country in which greater system, regularity, order, and adherence to rule was observed, than in their own Infirmary. He would especially call the attention of the meeting to the manner in which the patients were received. On presenting themselves, an officer examined them, and took down the nature of their complaints, the number of hospitals in which they had been treated, or of the private practitioners under whose care they had been, and a most careful and accurate account was, if they attended regularly and steadily, kept of the course of their mesmeric treatment. Each was informed that he would have to attend regularly for some time, according to the nature of his malady, and that he must by no means imagine he would derive miraculous effects from the treatment. By means of that register they had collected, and would collect, the most valuable statistics of mesmerism. He congratulated them on holding this their sixth annual meeting on a science which, a few years since, they were told was ridiculous, when mesmerisers were opposed and those who attended their meetings were laughed at. They were

now forcing their way in spite of the opposition they had met with, and this Institution had taken root and would be a permanent thing amongst them. He was much struck with a remark in the Report, that one of their cures was often equivalent to several by other means. He should like to have an investigation by a committee similar to the Sebastopol Committee, of the comparison of cures made by their Institution (which took in the refuse of other hospitals, allowance being made for their limited means) with that of other hospitals, and he had no doubt they would stand in a very advantageous position. The result of such a comparison would also shew similar results to those of the Sebastopol Committee,—that it was the love of medical routine and medical red-tapism that prevented the people from having called to their aid that great power which nature had so providentially and bountifully afforded them, and, rather than the feelings of their friends who were medical men should be hurt, allowed them to remain uncured. Mesmerism was a great truth in nature, and he considered that people were madmen not to employ it when they knew its advantages. He was glad to see so many ladies present, because they possessed more moral courage than men. They spoke their minds when men were afraid of offending their medical practitioner, and he called on them to stand forth and insist on mesmerism being tried when all other remedies had failed. Having witnessed the attention paid at the Infirmary to the patients, and the thankfulness these expressed for the benefit derived from the treatment, he considered they were arrived at a point from which they could not be driven back. The Institution had taken root, for which they had reason to thank God and take courage to go on and defy all opposition.

Mr. JANSON, of Exeter, seconded the motion. He had been unexpectedly called on to do so, and was not prepared with a speech for the occasion. The best thing he could therefore do, was to give them some information of the progress of the science in that part of the country in which he resided. He was located at Exeter, and he knew of no provincial town where it had made a greater progress than in that city. He had often asked the question why it had not progressed as much in other large towns, such as Birmingham and Manchester. He wished all persons in the provinces would exert themselves, and try if they could not establish something like a mesmeric movement, and give the result of their exertions at meetings similar to this. They had effected many excellent things at Exeter, to some of which he referred, but said it was needless for him to enumerate them in

detail, as they must be well known to the readers of *The Zoist*.

Captain HUDSON, of Leeds, moved the second resolution, and, in doing so, observed that in his part of the country the advocates of mesmerism left no means untried by which to advance the science and to benefit the afflicted. He had delivered fifty lectures on the subject at Liverpool, fifty-eight in Huddersfield, and ninety in its neighbourhood, and he had just finished his eightieth lecture in Leeds. He regretted there was not more opposition, for if there was they would progress more rapidly. At one of his meetings he had fourteen doctors and six clergymen. The latter and four of the former were friends of the science, and before the meeting terminated he succeeded in passing two resolutions in its favour. The brother of one of the medical profession present most opposed to the science declared his conversion to the principle of mesmerism, and that he would do all he could in its furtherance. He appealed to the ladies to exert themselves in the movement, because he had always found them the best men of business. Wherever he went, instead of ten opposing him, he found a hundred supporting him, because he shewed them there was a power connected with mesmerism calculated to do an infinite amount of good. After giving instances of the cures he had effected (including that of a medical man) by mesmerism, and advising the company to read *The Zoist* regularly for information, he moved that Major-General Bagnold be elected a Vice-President.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES seconded the resolution. The greatest amount of opposition the science received was from scientific men, which appeared to many persons to be a great misfortune and inclined them to think ill of such men in consequence. He thought it was their good fortune to live in a scientific age and amongst scientific people, and that this was a special reason why they might hope mesmerism would become successful, and, by the exertion of honest men, take its proper place as a science. Mesmerism had been known for ages, and there was a glimmering of it to be seen in the history of medical science; and it appeared surprising that so beneficial and useful an agent should have appeared in the scientific world and then have disappeared again. It had been the same with the great discoveries and improvements that had been made in our day in the physical sciences. Anæsthetic agents, like ether and chloroform, were no doubt known as early as the twelfth century, but, from the want of scientific investigation, and a sufficient interest to take them up and perfect them, their employment was allowed to die away as

if they never existed. Vaccination was known in Spain years before it was discovered and applied in England by Jenner. All scientific persons agreed that the discovery of any particular powers in nature was not of so much importance as the existence of a sufficiently intelligent community to understand, perceive, and practise them. Therefore it was that he was glad to see so large an attendance at that meeting, and he hoped that all would depart with the conviction that they would see it become a practical science. When they were charged with being superstitious for holding such views, he replied they were not so—that the superstition was on the other side, with those who wished to get out of the domain of ordinary nature, and attribute all those things to fanciful and accidental causes. The advocates of the science wished the facts to be taken as simple phenomena, which would in due time accumulate till they could be arranged under special laws, and be established as a full and perfect science. It was on that account that he believed reasonable men interested themselves in this subject, and that he always felt some doubts as to the reasoning faculties, and power of receiving evidence, of those scientific men, and unfortunately there were many, who said they could see nothing in the science. He had arrived at his conviction from a knowledge of facts, and not from being led away by anything merely surprising or curious. He wished them to confine their attention to this matter as regarded medical science. The interesting and wonderful phenomena of mesmerism connected with the mind were of a totally different character, imperfectly understood now, and likely to lead persons away from a clear investigation of the simpler facts. Mesmerism was a great medical agent which Providence had given to mankind, not to be played with as a matter of amusement, but to be applied seriously, and which might lead to good or bad effects accordingly as it was well or ill applied. He anticipated an enormous amount of benefit to mankind when its principles became implanted in the minds of an intelligent community, and persons met the advocates of this science in a proper manner by bringing their friends to be operated on by the mesmeriser, but not as a last resource. So long as persons did not, but tried their constitutions and damaged themselves in every way by other treatment before they became converts to this science, they must not be disappointed if they were not always cured. Mesmerism would not have a fair chance until people applied to it as to the ordinary healing art—at the beginning of the disease. He hoped this Infirmary would greatly promote

that end, for all the opposition of scientific and medical men would not in any degree be an impediment to the reception of truth, but rather useful in the end.

Major-General BAGNOLD said,—In offering you the motion now in my hand I shall merely say that my presence here, I trust, is a guarantee that I firmly and implicitly believe in the curative powers of mesmerism, and yet I confess that for many years of my life no person could have doubted or ridiculed the whole question more than I did. Guess, then, my astonishment at finding that what I had rejected when presented to me in the repulsive shape of religious jugglery in India was founded on a simple fact in nature, and one as demonstrable by a little patient inquiry as any schoolboy's first lessons in electricity or chemistry. But if I felt a degree of shame and regret for opportunities lost of acquiring a useful knowledge, what will eventually be the shame and disgrace of those scientifically educated men whose particular province is to look into nature's truths and make them known, but who, instead of doing so, abuse and revile those who would do this work for them? However, I do not totally despair of the medical profession. I have myself made some converts from that body, so far, at least, as belief goes—but, alas! I cannot, I fear, find their moral courage to avow and practise it. A talented young medical friend of mine, not long since acting house-surgeon at one of our principal London hospitals, at my suggestion put it to the proof by trying it on a most frightful case of hysteria that had baffled every other treatment. He succeeded to his perfect satisfaction, and his poor patient left the hospital with prayers and blessings on his head. In the warmth of his feelings he promised me the case for publication—but when the time came he declined, saying, "With ample proof as to the fact I dare not publish it, but I trust a time will come when being more independent of the heads of my profession I can put them at defiance. At present it would ruin me." But, ladies, it is to you I would particularly address myself—you who by your nature and your Christian education are ministering angels in sickness and suffering. Are you aware of the powers you possess in healing the sick, or at least assuaging pain, by a few patient waves of your hands? That in this power you possess a mine of wealth that you can dispense to others, and, like the widow's cruise of oil, is inexhaustible? That in your own family circle of relatives and friends it is invaluable, and to the poor often more acceptable than pecuniary relief? Pardon my enthusiasm, but I feel the time is not far distant when it will be as common for the strong

and powerful to give out a little of their superabundant health to the sick and weakly as it is now for the rich and affluent to give their surplus wealth to the poor and needy. And now, ladies and gentlemen, let me close my appeal to you with the remark, that infirmaries cannot be kept up on good luck and wishes alone. We then offer you the assurance that what pecuniary assistance you can give us shall be faithfully and economically applied.\* I move that Mr. Klein and Mr. A. Thomson be placed upon the Council.

MR. ADOLPHE KISTE seconded the motion.

MR. PURLAND moved the appointment of Mrs. Hambleton, of St. John's Wood Road, to the Ladies' Committee, with an especial vote of thanks for her great liberality towards the funds of the Infirmary and the embellishment and furnishing of the house. That lady, he said, had expended nearly £100 on the Infirmary, in addition to £10 presented to the funds, and an annual subscription of £30.

DR. ELLIOTSON seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the benevolence of Mrs. Hambleton, to whom the Institution was so much indebted for her liberality that it was impossible for the Council to adequately express their thanks.

MR. LEWIS, a gentleman of colour, in moving that the Infirmary deserved support, said he advocated the science for the sake of suffering humanity, having witnessed its wonderful effects in Africa, America, and the East and West Indies; and he felt certain that when it was more generally known and understood by the public they would avail themselves of it. He alluded to its introduction into Edinburgh. A few years since mesmerism was considered there to be a humbug, without truth, but he knew of no other city where it was now making such rapid strides as in Edinburgh.

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\* Dr. Elliotson afterwards received the following note from Mr. W. Stirling, who was already a donor of £10 :—

“ 32, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow,

“ 12th June, 1855.

“ My dear Sir,—In the *Sun* newspaper of Saturday I saw an account of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of your Mesmeric Infirmary. I rejoice to find, notwithstanding the continued opposition of those (the medical and scientific men) who in my opinion should take a lead in its promotion, it continues to go a-head and to prosper.

“ I notice one of the speakers—Major-General Bagnold, remarks, ‘ Infirmaries cannot be kept up on good luck and wishes alone.’ Again, your noble Chairman said, ‘ Those who were already subscribers to the Institution could not shew their devotion and belief in the science better than by doubling the amount of their present subscriptions.’ I beg to take to myself the hints of those gentlemen, and have now much pleasure in enclosing a donation for £20, which may I trouble you to hand to the proper quarter.

“ I remain, yours most sincerely,

“ WM. STIRLING.”

The Rev. J. EKINS seconded the resolution, believing the Institution much deserving of support.

Captain HUDSON moved a vote of thanks to the officers of the Institution, which was seconded by Dr. SYMES.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the noble Chairman, who, in acknowledging the compliment, said it afforded him great pleasure to contribute in any way he could towards the object in which they were all so deeply interested. He hoped before long that every town of England would establish a similar institution to that which they had in the metropolis.\*

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

*The Treasurer in account with the London Mesmeric Infirmary.*

| Dr.                     |      |    |    |                           |      | Cr. |    |
|-------------------------|------|----|----|---------------------------|------|-----|----|
| 1854.                   | £    | s. | d. | 1855.                     | £    | s.  | d. |
| To Balance in hand      | 48   | 8  | 8  | By Salaries               | 282  | 14  | 0  |
| Subscriptions           | 258  | 14 | 6  | House Expenses            | 43   | 16  | 1  |
| Donations               | 206  | 6  | 1  | Rates                     | 40   | 18  | 3  |
| Penny Collecting Boxes  | 16   | 9  | 8  | Stationery, Stamps, and   |      |     |    |
| Collection at Willis's  | 9    | 18 | 9  | Printing                  | 19   | 7   | 6  |
| Rents per Mr. Baume's   |      |    |    | Charge for Willis's Rooms | 10   | 15  | 0  |
| Gift                    | 22   | 0  | 0  | Rent of 36, Weymouth      |      |     |    |
| Rent of 1a, Fitzroy Sq. | 109  | 1  | 3  | Street                    | 114  | 15  | 0  |
| Rent of Coach House &   |      |    |    | Rent of 1a, Fitzroy Sq.   | 109  | 9   | 11 |
| Stables in Weymouth     |      |    |    | Balance                   | 87   | 1   | 7  |
| Mews                    | 12   | 0  | 0  |                           |      |     |    |
| Interest:               |      |    |    |                           |      |     |    |
| On Five Exchequer Bills | 15   | 11 | 2  |                           |      |     |    |
| Per Bankers             | 10   | 7  | 3  |                           |      |     |    |
|                         |      |    |    |                           |      |     |    |
|                         | £708 | 17 | 4  |                           | £708 | 17  | 4  |

HENRY ADLARD, }  
 THOMAS HENRY WALLIS, } *Auditors.*

\* \* The donations this year have exceeded those of the last by £86 15s. 7d.: and the subscriptions those of the last by £60 11s. 6d.

\* After the Meeting his Lordship doubled his annual subscription to £4, and Lady Dunraven became an annual subscriber of £2.

At the close of the Meeting, Captain Hudson handed in the following paper :—

### LEEDS MESMERIC ASSOCIATION.

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#### OFFICERS.

*President*—Captain HUDSON.

*Vice-President*—DAVID NICHOLS.

*Secretary*—WILLIAM JONES.

*Treasurer*—WILLIAM BROWNERIDGE.

#### COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL SCHOLEFIELD,  
THOMAS MURPHY,  
JOHN MABANE,  
W. H. DORMOND.

GEORGE STEEL,  
WILLIAM GIBSON,  
DAVID DRURY,

A number of friends, after having attended Captain Hudson's mesmeric lectures and demonstrations in this town, and witnessed some of the cures effected by him, being desirous that steps should be taken to secure the permanent establishment of the mesmeric practice in the town of Leeds, consulted with Captain Hudson, who recommended the formation of a class, the objects of which should be to read and study the principles of mesmerism with a view to their practical application to the cure of disease ; he also volunteered to give what instruction he could in order to make the class as efficient as possible.

Upon this recommendation a meeting was convened in March, to which Captain Hudson was invited : he attended the meeting and explained his views respecting the best course to be adopted in the formation and working of the class ; after which twenty-one names were entered to form a class. Subsequently we have held weekly meetings in the Captain's rooms, that have been devoted partly to the drawing up of rules, partly to receiving instruction from the Captain and from that old and tried friend to the cause, Mr. W. Lloyd, from Fulford, near York (to whom the class will be ever grateful), and partly to experiments.

We now number fifty-three members, many of whom seem to take great interest in the cause, and some of whom, there can be no doubt, will make very efficient mesmerists.

We herewith send you a copy of our rules, and shall be very happy to receive communications from any of the gentlemen connected with the London Mesmeric Infirmary, or others who have made mesmerism their study and consequently will be able to impart to our class much valuable information. In conclusion, we may state that we feel a strong desire to be recognized by the London Infirmary.

On behalf of the Committee,

WM. JONES, *Secretary.*

Address Wm. Jones, 3, Burmantopts, Leeds.

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*X. First Annual Report of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association (Edinburgh).*

THE Annual Meeting of the Association was held in Queen Street Hall, on Thursday evening, March 22, 1855. On the motion of ARTHUR TREVELYAN, Esq., Dr. GREGORY, the President, took the chair. The proceedings were opened by an able address from the Professor, in which he philosophically explained the principles of mesmerism, and shewed that it was capable of curing diseases which ordinary medical treatment could not reach, and that it could, moreover, accomplish this in the hands of non-professional persons, under whose management it was not only an efficient but a safe remedy. While admitting that the medical profession had shewn an injudicious disregard of, and even a needless hostility to, the science, he nevertheless deprecated the exhibition of hostile feeling towards them, and pointed out that some of the ablest writers on mesmerism and some of the most influential leaders of the movement were physicians of eminence in various countries of civilized Europe. The Chairman also said the present Association owed its existence to the persevering labours of Messrs. Davey and Jackson, who had, for the last two years, been advocating in this city, and in various parts of Scotland, the claims of mesmerism in its practical aspect as a curative agent. At the conclusion of his address, the Chairman read an extract from a letter he had received from one of the Vice-Presidents, Dr. Esdaile, of Perth, in which this able champion of the cause announced his readiness to demonstrate the leading facts of mesmerism to any competent tribunal, suggesting the Senatus Academicus with the Associated Societies of the University.

Mr. J. CAMERON, jun., the Secretary, then read the following Report :—

“The Acting Committee of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association, in presenting their First Annual Report, are much gratified at being able to state that a very considerable amount of success has attended their endeavours during the past year to carry out the purposes for which the Association was instituted. These purposes are, *first*, to apply mesmerism to the cure and alleviation of disease; and, *secondly*, to encourage its use by all classes of the community.

“With regard to the first of these objects, the Committee have to report that since the meeting of the Association on 16th February last year, weekly meetings have been held for the purpose of receiving and disposing of applications for treatment.

"Of the applications presented at these meetings, and of such other cases as have been undertaken by the operators and reported to the Committee, upwards of one hundred and forty cures have been effected. The Committee may here state that every case reported by them has been undertaken and treated gratuitously.

"Cures have been effected in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, tic douloureux, St. Vitus's dance, erysipelas, asthma, deafness, inflammation and other affections of the eye, ulcers, ringworm, &c.

"The Committee have not received permission to give the names of parties in all cases, but the following are given as samples of successful treatment.

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"In the great majority of cases the cures have been effected without inducing the mesmeric sleep, and, although there is reason to believe that in many instances the sleep would greatly facilitate and hasten the cure, it has been found in practice that most cases have been treated successfully while the patients are in the ordinary waking condition.

"Every operator has at present as many cases on hand as he can possibly attend to, and it is a source of regret that applications for treatment have frequently to be delayed for want of operators.

"The experience of the Committee during the past year has justified their most sanguine expectations of the efficacy of mesmerism as a curative agent, and this not only in affections and disorders of the nervous system, but often in serious derangements of the physical organism which have defied the skill of the ordinary medical practitioner. Its general healing power appears to be that of assisting nature to throw off disease, whatever that disease may be, while it imparts vital nervous energy to the system impaired by sickness.\*

"The results above set forth must be considered highly satisfactory, when the disadvantageous circumstances under which they have been obtained are taken into account. It is to be borne in mind that a large proportion of the cases are such as had previously resisted all other systems of treatment—that the Association is indebted for all its success to the gratuitous exertions of a very few members, who without exception have had their ordinary avocations to attend to, and that it has only been portions of their leisure hours that they could devote to attendance on the cases undertaken by them. In all cases the patients have been treated either at

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\* These were our expressions in No. XLV., p. 106.—*Zoist*.

their own homes or at the residences of the operators, and this is often far from a convenient or satisfactory arrangement, as there may be neither the quietude nor the accommodation requisite for efficiently conducting the mesmeric treatment.

"Before leaving this department of their labours, the Committee beg to suggest that it would be very desirable to have a set of apartments in some central situation where the operators and patients could meet at any hour that suited their mutual convenience, and where the less experienced might have the superintendence of a properly qualified mesmerist to encourage and instruct them in cases of difficulty.

"The Committee will now refer shortly to the means they have employed for promoting the use of mesmerism by all classes of the community. During the year, Messrs. Davey and Jackson, under the auspices of the Association, have delivered twenty-six lectures especially devoted to teaching and illustrating the science in its practical aspect as a curative agent.

"The Committee likewise made arrangements for the gratuitous instruction in practical mesmerism of three large classes (two for males and one for females), which were attended by upwards of 300 persons. Much interest seemed to be taken in the subject, and besides a number of operators furnished to the Association, the Committee have reason to believe that many of those who attended these lectures are, in a greater or less degree, practising mesmerism in their own sphere, independently of the Association. The female class resulted in the formation of a lady's auxiliary to the Association. Although this auxiliary was only organized in the month of October, the ladies have already reported a number of cases, from which the Committee beg to submit the following.

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"In the course of the year Messrs. Davey and Jackson visited Ayr, and succeeded in forming a class, many of whom have become successful mesmerists. Several interesting cases of cure have been reported by them, some of which are included in the preceding list.

"The Committee cannot conclude this Report without expressing their warmest gratitude to Messrs. Davey and Jackson for their invaluable assistance. Their time, their talents, their experience, have all been freely placed at the disposal of the Association, and to their unwearied efforts must be very much ascribed the present promising condition of the science in this city. The Committee may observe that they have not included in their list any of the numerous and important cures effected by Mr. Davey.

"In conclusion, the Committee may congratulate the Association on the improved state of public feeling as to curative mesmerism. It is not to be expected, or even desired, that facts so startling at first sight should be believed without the most searching inquiry; but the unprejudiced portion of the public now exhibit every desire fairly and candidly to investigate the truth. The Committee believe that this is greatly to be attributed to the manner in which the claims of mesmerism have hitherto been urged by the Association. By carefully avoiding to propound any theories, and devoting their energies to the collection and recording of facts, they have reduced the whole controversy to the plain question, Have cures been effected through the agency of mesmerism? On a question of fact so simple, every one of ordinary intelligence is as well qualified to decide as the most illustrious leader of the scientific world;—and now that the spirit of inquiry has been raised, the Association may fearlessly abide the issue, and the Committee feel very sanguine, indeed, that the claims of mesmerism to rank as a grand and useful science will, ere long, be duly and universally recognized."

For the rest of the account of the Meeting want of space compels us to refer to the pamphlet itself.

XI. *The Correspondence between the Characters and Heads of the two Murderers lately executed at Newgate.* By JAMES STRATON, Esq., of Rosebank, Dundee. With an introduction and conclusion by Dr. ELLIOTSON.

"Those who have a large head, are sagacious—are like dogs; those who have a small head, are stupid—are like asses; those who have a conical head, have no shame—are like birds with curved claws."

Μεγάλην οἱ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἔχοντες, αἰσθητικοί· ἀναφέρεται ἐπὶ τοὺς κύνας· οἱ δὲ μικράν, ἀναισθητοί· ἀναφέρεται ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄνους· οἱ τὰς κεφαλὰς φοῦοι, ἀναιδέις· ἀναφέρεται ἐπὶ τοὺς γαμψώνυχας.—ARISTOTLE, *De Physiognomiâ*, cap. vi.

"Thersites, the basest scoundrel who went against Troy, had a conical head."

Θερσίτης . . .

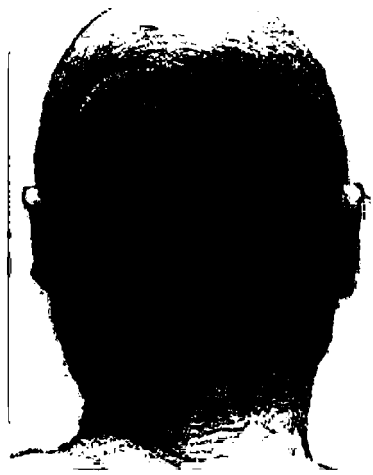
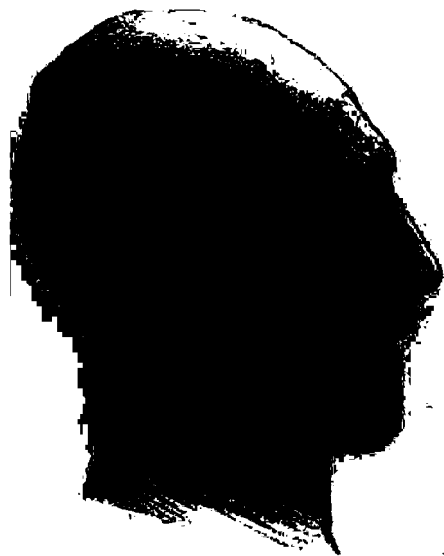
. . . αἰσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἰλίον ἦλθε.

φοῦος ἔην κεφαλὴν.

HOMER, *Iliad*, B.

It is sometimes alleged that we know nothing of the true moral character of persons, and that intellectual faculties may exist in strength which has never shewn itself. Frequently, however, there can be no doubt of either moral character or intellectual powers. The positive conduct may render the





E BARTHÉLEMY, EXECUTED JAN Y 22<sup>ND</sup> 1855.

moral character indisputable; and the positive exhibition of an intellectual power proves its existence. Can any one doubt the moral character or intellect of Mr. Haydon the artist; the moral character of Rush, of the two Mannings, or the others whose heads have been displayed in *The Zoist*?\* We take the positive history of these individuals as it is furnished to all the world; and we take the developments of their heads as presented by genuine casts taken immediately after death and in almost every instance without any interference on our part. In every case our readers perceive the correspondence between the two, the proofs of the truth of Gall's science, and the nothingness of the arguments brought against it by ignorance, false views, and misrepresentation.

The accounts of the Frenchman named Emmanuel Barthelemy, and of the Italian named Luigi Buranelli, are derived from the public newspapers. The casts were taken by order of the Sheriffs by B. Casci, of No. 3, Harford Place, Drury Lane, in the presence of many persons: and any number of these casts may be purchased of Mr. Casci, whom I am happy to recommend for taking casts from the living and the dead.

#### BARTHELEMY.

Emmanuel Barthelemy, a Frenchman, aged 32, a turner in metal, and calling himself an engineer, knocked and rang at the door of Mr. Moore, soda-water maker, No. 73, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, in company with a woman with a veil over her face, on the evening of December 8, 1854. He had been there several times before to repair an engine. They were shewn into the back parlour where Mr. Moore was. In ten minutes, the noise of violent scuffling was heard in the room, and all three ~~was~~ seen coming out of it—the woman first, Barthelemy next, with a pistol in his hand near Mr. Moore's head, at which he fired it with the effect of instantly killing Mr. Moore, who seemed to be either pushing him or holding him back. Two or three persons, and among them Mr. Collard, a greengrocer, attracted by the quarrelling, collected round the door, which the maid-servant had opened, dropping her candle; and Barthelemy, observing them, shut and fastened the door, and ran through the house to an opposite door which led into the New Road. Mr. Collard ran round to this door, and was shot in the abdomen by Barthelemy while endeavouring to prevent his escape. In Barthelemy's pocket were found a dagger in a sheath

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\* See Nos. I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., X., XI., XXVI. XXXVI., XLV., XLVIII., L.

sewn into his body coat, twenty-four ball cartridges which fitted the pistols he had used, and two door keys. A cane was taken from him with a piece of string at one end, and a heavy piece of lead, to which it seemed to have been a handle, but broken off, was found in the room. A strong mahogany chair was lying broken in the room, and there were several marks of blood upon the wall at about the height of the head of a person sitting in a chair, as well as on different parts of the floor and in the passage. Mr. Moore's head was found lying in a pool of blood, with three lacerated wounds at the top, and a smaller wound on the back, such as the piece of lead might have made: there was also above the right eye a pistol-ball wound from which blood and brains were flowing. Mr. Collard died in University College Hospital of his wound the same night. Barthelemy was tried on January 4th for the murder of Mr. Collard alone. The jury, chosen by him to be half foreigners, found him guilty, but *strongly* recommended him to mercy. The judge, Lord Campbell, could not divine the reason of the recommendation, but it was evidently their disapprobation of capital punishment. "The trial lasted nearly eight hours, and during the whole of that period the prisoner, who was a most ferocious, repulsive-looking man, stood firm and erect in the front of the bar and did not betray the least emotion. He exhibited the same callous indifference while sentence was being passed; and when the learned judge had concluded, he whispered something to the turnkeys, and then walked deliberately down the stairs leading from the dock."\* In prison he declared that he had no intention to murder Mr. Moore when he went to that person's house, had found the cane loaded with lead in the room, and that it was a thing used in Moore's business: that he accompanied the woman for the purpose of inducing Moore to pay her an allowance which she received from Moore, who was a friend of her father—a Roman Catholic priest, and, Moore not paying her the money, a quarrel ensued. He also declared that the pistol which shot Collard went off accidentally.

"On the day after the sentence was passed, the Rev. J. E. Davis, the ordinary of Newgate, visited Barthelemy in his cell for the purpose of offering his services, and he then asked permission to write to several friends. He appeared to be at that time in a state of despondency, and informed the reverend gentleman that if the law was not executed upon him, he would take care to execute it upon himself, for that he was tired of life, and did not care how soon his

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\* *Times* Newspaper, January 5, 1855.

existence ceased. The expression of this determination caused the authorities to be doubly upon their guard, and two officers were placed in his cell, and remained with him day and night. Ignorant of the practice in England with regard to persons left for execution, he thanked the Sheriffs for delaying the carrying out of his execution so long, as he expected, he said, to have been executed on the day after his condemnation to death. In the course of this visit, Mr. Davis prepared the prisoner for his fate by informing him that, although the jury had recommended him to mercy, he should not allow his hopes to be excited. The prisoner seemed to think well of this advice, and on some allusion being made to spiritual matters, he said, 'I am visited by a catholic priest, but he has the good taste not to speak to me on matters of religion.' Adverting to his trial and sentence, the prisoner expressed his opinion that Lord Campbell was guilty of a greater crime in sentencing him to death than he had been in committing the crime for which that sentence was passed. He did not appear to think that he had committed any crime, and on being informed that Ledru Rollin was in court at the time of his trial, he exclaimed, 'Ah, no doubt he was glad to hear the sentence of death passed upon me.'

"Mr. Sheriff Crosley, who took much interest in the prisoner's case, and has devoted much of his time to him, attempted on many occasions to draw his mind to a consideration of religion, but his efforts were unsuccessful, for the prisoner gave utterance to infidel sentiments of the boldest character. He denied again and again the existence of a First Cause. Being pressed upon this point by Mr. Sheriff Crosley, he exclaimed, 'Well, well, if there is a God, I hope he speaks French.' He added that he should soon know the great secret if there were any, but he did not believe in anything of the sort. Being urged to penitence and prayer, he said, 'If I pray, it will not open the prison-door, or break the rope. (You speak of a deluge, and mankind is as bad as ever.)'

"On Sunday morning Mr. Sheriff Crosley again saw him, and again deemed it his duty to speak to him on religious matters. The Sheriff said, "Now take my advice; you have but a short time to live, and while you have that time to live, try and make your peace with God.' Barthelemy replied, 'I am no believer; I understand geometry and the sciences, but I don't understand faith.' Mr. Crosley said, 'You are a scientific man, and know the meaning of experiments; now try this—pray to God and see whether he will not give you that faith which you cannot say you will not have if you try for it.' But all was unavailing. He asserted that there was a vast number of men as bad as he, and their crimes went unpunished. He particularly mentioned the Emperor Napoleon, who, he said, had committed more daring and more violent acts than he, and that while the Emperor was now receiving the acclamations of Europe, he was sentenced to death on the gallows. The only time Barthelemy was seen to exhibit any strong emotion was during this interview with Mr. Sheriff Crosley. The Sheriff said, 'You have a father—a good man, I understand; is he a disbeliever?' He said,

'No;' and Mr. Sheriff Crosley then asked, 'Why do you not follow his good example?' Barthelemy went towards the fire, gazed upon it intently for a moment, and burst into a flood of tears. He was spoken to by the Sheriff on the sin he had committed. Barthelemy passionately exclaimed, 'I have committed no sin. I have done a wrong, perhaps, but no sin.' Undaunted by the failure of his good intentions, Mr. Sheriff Crosley again entreated him to ask forgiveness of God, but the answer he received was, 'I don't want the forgiveness of God; I want the forgiveness of man, that I might be able to walk out of these doors.' Mr. Sheriff Crosley then asked him if there was anything he could do for him, and Barthelemy expressed a wish to have *Paradise Lost* in French. After an immense deal of trouble the Sheriff succeeded in obtaining a copy of this work, and it was read with great attention by the prisoner every day.

"It is usual for prisoners under sentence of death to attend the services in the prison chapel on the Sunday previous to their execution, but of this privilege Barthelemy declined to avail himself. M. Borelli and M. Peyre, two Frenchmen, with whom he had been acquainted for several years, paid him a last visit, but there was no display of feeling during the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Clifford, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Crowe, one of the catholic priests who had been in attendance, also paid the prisoner a visit, but nothing occurred between them worthy of notice.

"Nearly the whole of Sunday Barthelemy was engaged in writing letters, and at 10 o'clock retired to rest, and slept soundly until four o'clock yesterday morning. He dressed himself, partook of some refreshment, and then commenced writing more letters.

"Shortly before eight o'clock, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Muggeridge, Mr. Sheriff Crosley, Mr. Under-Sheriff Farrar, Mr. Under-Sheriff Crosley, the Rev. J. E. Davis, and the Rev. Abbé Roux,—a catholic priest, visited the prisoner in his cell. He was standing by the fire, and bowed to them upon their entrance, (smiling and his countenance becoming animated.)

"Alderman and Sheriff Muggeridge asked the prisoner whether there was anything he wished to communicate.

"Barthelemy.—'No. I have written to my father and friends, and I have given the letters to the governor.'

"Alderman Muggeridge.—'They shall be forwarded. Have you made a confession or statement to any one relative to this affair?'

"Barthelemy.—'The last one who knows the secret can tell it if he pleases.'

"Mr. Under-Sheriff Farrar.—'Is Mr. Herring, the solicitor, that person?'

"Barthelemy.—'Oh, no.'

"Mr. Under-Sheriff Farrar.—'Have you made any confession or statement to Mr. Herring?'

"Barthelemy.—'No! no! Very likely he will say he has one.'

"The Rev. Mr. Davis.—'Barthelemy has never been re-

served in any way with regard to the crime with which he stands charged.'

"Mr. Under-Sheriff Farrar.—'Then you have not made a statement to Mr. Herring?'

"Barthelemy.—'Mr. Herring, when I was at the court in Marlborough Street, came to me and said that he had been sent to me by Mr. Cooper, another solicitor, who had not time to undertake my defence. Some time afterwards he said he had been sent by a friend, and I asked him what friend had sent him. I said to him, I warn you that I have nothing to give to you except £21, which somebody owes me. Mr. Herring struck his breast, and said, 'Money is no object.' When he came up to the court again, he asked me to sign a paper for my clothes. 'I pray you,' addressing the Sheriffs, 'if you have the will and the power, to prevent this. I cannot see what my clothes are wanted for; but, if they are to go to Madame Tussaud's, I think it will be abominable.'

"Mr. Under-Sheriff Farrar.—'Your clothes will belong to the sheriffs, who will not allow them to be given for any such purpose.'

"Barthelemy.—'I thank you, sir.'

"Calcraft, the executioner, was then introduced, but his appearance in no respect shook the remarkable coolness and self-possession of the prisoner, who said, while his arms were being pinioned, 'I hope I shall prove a good example, and be the last.'

"Mr. Sheriff Crosley, who was deeply affected, said, 'I hope, Barthelemy, you have made your peace with God.'

"Barthelemy (with determination).—'I have no faith in God.'

"Mr. Sheriff Crosley.—'I am sorry for that.'

"Barthelemy.—'And I too am sorry, because in my present position I might find some strength from the faith. Faith is an outward thing, something out of and beyond the will of man, over which he has no control. I have no faith.'

"Alderman Muggeridge.—'Have you anything more to say?'

"Barthelemy.—'I wish to be permitted to hold this paper in my hand. After my death you may do what you please with it.'

"Alderman Muggeridge.—'Certainly.'

"St. Sepulchre's bell tolled, and the funeral procession was formed. The sheriff led the way, followed by the under-sheriffs, the chaplain, and the Abbé Roux. Barthelemy strode up to the scaffold with an unflinching tread, and met his doom with the coolness which was so eminently characteristic of his life. Ten thousand persons had assembled to witness the execution; but the sight of this vast multitude failed, as everything else had failed, to move him. While on the scaffold he asked Calcraft to do his work as quickly as possible.

"At the given signal the bolt was withdrawn, Barthelemy fell, and died without a struggle.

"At nine o'clock the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, and removed to the cell. (His countenance was calm and placid.) The paper which he had requested permission to hold in his hand was found there after his death. It was the letter from the French

woman at Poitiers, (and signed, 'Sophie,' and merely contained an exhortation to repentance. It was supposed to have been written by the woman who accompanied him on the night the murders were committed)."—*Daily News*, January 23rd, 1855, except the passages in parenthesis, which are from the *Times*.

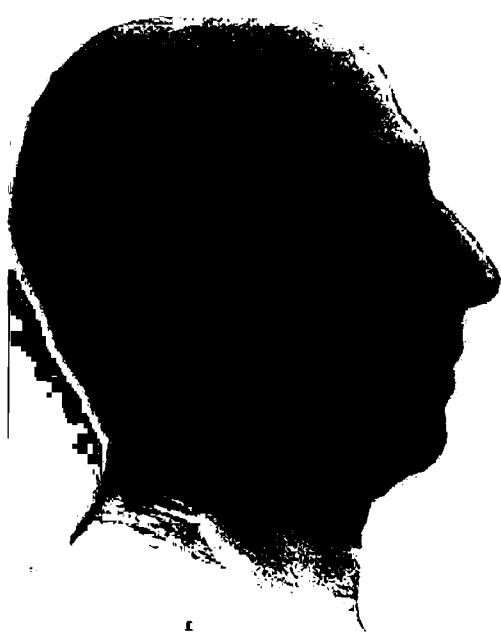
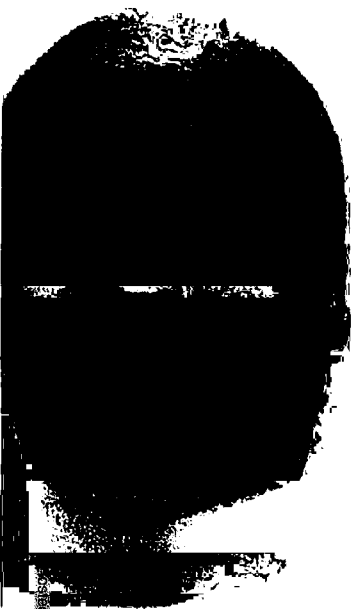
It is said that in the former revolution he shot a man in cool blood, and was sent to the galleys, but afterwards was liberated on the ground that the affair had been entirely political. I learnt from one who employed him as a workman that he was what is called a turner in metal: that his countenance was very forbidding, his temper very violent, and his nature very revengeful: that he cruelly cheated a poor fellow-workman here, and declared that he would kill the present Emperor of the French: yet that his speech was ordinarily subdued and gentle. An eminent musical composer who was present at his examination before Mr. Hardwicke, the magistrate, tells me that it was absolutely melodious. I hear on good authority that, feeling himself insulted by a French refugee, who was an excellent swordsman, he went to France and practised sword exercise for a year, and on his return spat in the other's face the first time he met the man, and caused the man to send him a challenge: the other, thinking him no swordsman, offered to fight him with pistols, the offer was accepted, and Barthelemy, as is well known, shot his man dead. It is reported that he was a red republican, and on the day of the murder in Warren Street had set off for Paris with the intention of shooting the French Emperor, but was too late for the train: the dagger sewn in his coat, and the pistols and four and twenty balls found upon him in the evening, he had no doubt started with in the day and thus did not provide himself with them on joining the woman in her visit to Mr. Moore. It is not improbable that he had no murderous intention when he went to Mr. Moore's: but that, taking up the woman's quarrel, he became violent, struck Mr. Moore with the leaded cane which he found in the room and fired, and afterwards fired at Collard in order to escape.

The woman has not been heard of since his execution: and his story respecting her is not improbable.

#### BURANELLI.

Luigi Buranelli, an Italian, aged 31, who had formerly been an upper servant in a gentleman's family and latterly resided at Penshurst as a tailor, came to London and formed an acquaintance with a Mr. Latham, who went by the name





L. BURANELLI, EXECUTED, APRIL 30<sup>TH</sup> 1855.

of Lambert, separated by agreement from his wife, the daughter of Dr. Badeley, sen., at Chelmsford, and lived at No. 5, Foley Place with another woman, both assuming the name of Lambert. He had first known Mr. Latham by lodging in the same house in Newman Street. He was an idle, easy, poor man, quite unselfish, and very grateful for kindnesses constantly done to him by Mr. Latham. They all removed to Foley Place, together with a woman named Williamson, who and Mrs. Lambert set up together as milliners. Mrs. Williamson became in the family way by him, and requested Mr. Latham to insist on his leaving; and he was compelled by Mr. Latham, with the threats of blows, to leave the house on the 28th of December. They feared his residence there would injure the millinery business. He afterwards wrote twice to the woman, but received no answer, became desperate, and deliberately resolved to murder her and Mr. Lambert—so called. On the 7th of last January, about 9 o'clock in the morning, he rang the bell at No. 5, Foley Place, and, betraying nothing particular by his voice or manner, gave his great coat and a parcel to the woman who opened the door, and asked where Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and Mrs. Williamson were. He entered Mr. Latham's room on the ground floor back with a pistol in his hand, and, seeing the latter asleep with his back to the edge of the bed, fired the pistol at the back of his head and instantly killed him by dividing the spinal chord. Mrs. Lambert jumped out of bed, and Buranelli exchanged a second pistol from his left to his right, and, firing at her, wounded her in the arm and neck. He then proceeded upstairs to Mrs. Williamson's room, entered in agitation, told her that he had murdered Mr. Lambert, went into another room, fastened the door, fired a pistol in his own face, and exclaimed that he should die and that he was an assassin and murderer to the policeman who forced open the door. He had a little daughter in the country, but ceased to enquire about her after his connexion with Mrs. Williamson. He once lived in Italy with a member of a Scotch family, who afterwards allowed him £20 a year. He afterwards lived for five months as butler with a gentleman in Grafton Street, Bond Street, having been highly recommended: his conduct was good, and he was a universal favourite: losing his wife—an Italian, he became inconsolable, constantly wept, declared he could not bear his trouble, and should destroy himself, and said that his sufferings were greatest on Fridays. When a tailor at Penshurst, he was considered a quiet inoffensive man, married a native of the place, lost her suddenly in childbirth, was distracted

and continually talked about dying. He had a trifling fistula, which was cut, and he seemed to suffer mentally from it, fearing he should die, refusing the operation, and, after it was performed, being very violent, almost unmanageable, and tearing off the bandages, wept much, and said, "Poor Louis, poor Louis, many troubles, many troubles;" would not be left alone, talked of throwing himself into the river, and asked an acquaintance to shoot him; thought his medical attendant tried to poison him, had awful dreams, believed he should come to an unhappy end; begged for laudanum to poison himself: was affected by wet weather; had pain of his side, congestion of the liver, and was believed by his medical attendant to labour under, not melancholy, which is merely lowness of spirits, but *melancholia*, which is a disease—a form of insanity, for he had many delusions. He came up to London, and entered the Middlesex Hospital, where he was desponding, cried for hours together, and often insisted that his bed was flooded with water. Just before the crime, he would talk to himself and gesticulate when alone, and complained of pain in his head and heart. He exhibited no signs of insanity when in Newgate. I have not the least doubt that he had previously been insane at different times, and was insane at the time of the murder, although as soon as he had committed it he was himself again. To declare him not mad previously, because no sign of insanity was detected afterwards, was ridiculous.\* He was contented to be tried by an English jury: and was suffering from his wounds at the time, a ball being still up his nose, and he held a handkerchief to his face during the trial. When sentence was passed upon him he nearly fainted, and was assisted from the dock.

The following account of his execution is taken from the *Times* newspaper :—

"Ever since his condemnation the prisoner appears not to have entertained any hope of a commutation of the sentence. Being a Roman Catholic, Mr. Davis, the ordinary of the gaol, of course did not press his spiritual attentions upon him. Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge and his colleague Mr. Sheriff Crosley, however, immediately after the trial made the prisoner aware that he would be permitted to see

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\* The following appeared in the *Standard* :—

"The murderer Buranelli.—A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made by the medical superintendent of St. Luke's hospital, when the brain and its membranes were found to be perfectly healthy, thus confirming the opinion of the jury as to the sanity of the man, and his consequent responsibility for the crimes into which his vicious nature had impelled him." Why insanity may be purely functional or dynamic, and the brain look perfectly healthy: and of course his was healthy when he perished.

any clergyman of his own religious persuasion, and Dr. Farr, a Roman Catholic priest, was requested to visit the culprit, and he did so, and had several interviews with him. After a short time, however, he discontinued his visits, and it appears that the reason of his doing so was that he and Buranelli had a disagreement with regard to his daughter, Rosa, whose name was mentioned in the course of the trial, and that the culprit refused to have her brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. It appears that upon his marriage with his first wife, who was an Englishwoman, Buranelli pledged himself to bring this child up in the Protestant religion, and he faithfully redeemed the pledge he had so given. Dr. Farr, however, insisted upon the child being handed over to some Roman Catholic institution, and, upon Buranelli refusing to consent to this arrangement, Dr. Farr refused him absolution, and ceased his visits. The wretched man was consequently left without any spiritual adviser; but the sheriffs, unwilling that the unfortunate man should leave the world without in some way receiving the consolations of religion, applied to him to know whether he wished to see any other clergyman, and Buranelli then expressed a desire to be attended by Father Gavazzi. Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge observed to him that this gentleman was not a Roman Catholic, and he said he was aware of that, but he still desired to see him. Father Gavazzi was at once informed of the wish of the prisoner, and he immediately responded to it, and during the last few days of the existence of the wretched criminal Father Gavazzi has been in constant attendance upon him. It may be as well to state that, during the whole of the period that has elapsed since the prisoner has been in Newgate he has never evinced the slightest indication of insanity; but, on the contrary, he appeared to be a very shrewd clever man, and the letters he has written to his mother and to some other persons exhibit proofs that he was possessed of considerable education and good feeling. The following letter was addressed to the lady under whose charge his daughter Rosa has been placed, on Sunday morning.

“ ‘Newgate Prison, April 29.

“ ‘My dear Madam,—Before dying let me renew my thanks for what you have already done for my daughter, and for the care your Christian charity has promised to bestow on her. May Heaven bless you, and impart to my little darling a truly Christian heart, so that we may meet again in a better world, where I hope I shall be tomorrow through the mercy of Jesus Christ my Lord and Mediator. With a kiss to my daughter, I am, yours, eternally obliged,

“ ‘LUIGI BURANELLI.’

“The prisoner’s child, referred to in this letter, an intelligent little girl, apparently about five years old, has visited her wretched parent once since his condemnation. The interview was a most painful one. The poor child was hardly of an age fully to appreciate her melancholy position, but the remembrance of what occurred will doubtless require a long time to be effaced.

“Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge and Mr. Sheriff Crosley, accompanied

by Mr. Under-Sheriff Farrer and Mr. Under-Sheriff A. Crosley, arrived at the gaol yesterday morning soon after seven o'clock, and upon proceeding to the cell occupied by the culprit, they found him engaged in devotional exercises with Father Gavazzi, who had been with him since half-past five o'clock. An intimation having been given to him that he must prepare for the fatal moment, he at once with the utmost calmness resigned himself to be pinioned by Calcraft, the executioner, at the same time observing, 'I hope I may be the last man who will ever sleep in this cell.' Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge asked the prisoner whether he had any other request to make? and he said he desired the letter he had written to his mother should be forwarded to her, and also that a daguerreotype portrait of himself, and a ring, which were taken from him when he was apprehended, should be sent to his daughter, and Mr. Sheriff Muggeridge assured him that his requests should be complied with. The prisoner still appeared to suffer a good deal from the injury he had inflicted upon himself at the time of the dreadful occurrence, when it will be remembered that he discharged a pistol, and the ball passed through his neck and into his face, where it still remained embedded behind his nose. Since he has been in Newgate an attempt has been made to extract it, but as the prisoner complained of the pain that was occasioned to him, the attempt was abandoned. During the whole of the proceedings the culprit exhibited considerable composure, but it was evident that it was only by a great effort that he succeeded in controlling his feelings, and that nature would not have sustained him much longer.

"Before leaving the cell to proceed to the place of execution, Buranelli again earnestly thanked the sheriffs and Mr. Cope, the governor of the gaol, for the kindness he had received, and also expressed his deep gratitude to Father Gavazzi and a desire that he should accompany him to the scaffold. A few words in Italian passed between the wretched culprit and the rev. gentleman, and then the melancholy procession was formed and proceeded to the scaffold. Buranelli walked with a firm step, and appeared to pay deep attention to the exhortations of his spiritual adviser. At the foot of the steps leading to the scaffold he appeared somewhat to falter, and Father Gavazzi assisted him to ascend. He was then placed under the beam, and surveyed the crowd with a calm and composed aspect, and very shortly afterward the drop fell. He appeared to struggle convulsively for two or three minutes, and then all was over. It would seem that death was not so instantaneous as usual on account of the culprit being a man of very light weight, but from the placid appearance of the face after he was cut down, and which more resembled that of a man in a calm and sound sleep than of one who had just suffered a sudden and violent death, it appeared pretty clear that he could not have suffered much physical pain. The crowd, however, appeared to think that the executioner had not performed his duty adroitly; for, upon Calcraft making his appearance to cut the body down at nine o'clock, he was greeted with a tremendous yell, to which, when he had concluded the opera-

tion, he responded by making a bow, which was the signal for an additional shout of execration.

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*Account of the Heads by Mr. Straton.*

Both casts seem to represent their respective heads with a fair degree of accuracy.

*Absolute size of the casts, heads, and brains.*—The part of *each cast* above the eyes and external openings of the ears, representing, of course, the brain with its coverings,—skull, skin, and muscles, measures 170 cubic inches. The *shape* of the heads is so different that most observers who estimate by the eye will consider the one decidedly larger than the other: but this is not correct. The difference between them is so trifling as not to be perceptible in measurement.

As the stucco generally expands a little in working, the casts are larger than the heads they represent. I therefore deduct a tenth of an inch from each of the three dimensions,—length, breadth, and height, as the least probable correction necessary for this source of error. This correction made, we obtain 160 cubic inches as the size of each head when alive.

The cast of BARTHELEMY seems to indicate a rough texture of bone and skin, both being beyond the average thickness; at least half a tenth of an inch will require on this account to be deducted, which will leave 155 cubic inches as the nearest approximation to the size, with cranium and skin of average thickness, which it is possible to make from the cast.

The cast of BURANELLI seems to indicate a finer texture of bone, skin, and muscle than usual, and they were probably thinner than the average: but, as this is uncertain from the cast, I leave the size as stated above, viz., 160 inches.

The age of BARTHELEMY is said to have been 32 years at death; and, from the appearance of the cast of BURANELLI, he seems to have been a little younger. But, as a year or two make little difference in the size of the head at that age, we may for our present purpose call the age of both 30 years at the time they were executed.

The average size of the male head at 30 years of age, in this country, is 145: the largest, excepting a few individuals, 205: and the smallest, excluding idiots, 106 inches.

The absolute and relative or comparative size of the two will now be obvious, viz.,—

BARTHELEMY, 155; BURANELLI, 160.

Average male at 30 years, 145: largest, 205; smallest, 106.

The former is therefore ten, and the latter fifteen, inches above the average: and both are far below the largest of their age and sex. Full 10 per cent. of male heads at 30 years are

equal to, and nearly 30 per cent. are larger in size than, BARTHELEMY: whilst there are about 7 per cent. equal to, and about 12 per cent. larger than, BURANELLI.

The following table shews the absolute and relative development of each of the cerebral organs in the two heads: and, to shew how far each resembles and differs from the mass of the community, the general average of all classes is given in column 3: the average of the superior classes in column 4: and of the inferior classes in column 5. All these averages are deduced from a great number of individual cases.

| NAMES OF THE ORGANS.              | BARTHELEMY. | BURANELLI. | MALES AT 30 YEARS. |           |           |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                   |             |            | Average.           | Superior. | Inferior. |
| 1. Amativeness . . . . .          | 155         | 180        | 155                | 145       | 170       |
| 2. Philoprogenitiveness . . . . . | 130         | 140        | 150                | 155       | 140       |
| 3. Concentrativeness . . . . .    | 140         | 140        | 150                | 155       | 135       |
| 4. Adhesiveness . . . . .         | 140         | 130        | 145                | 150       | 140       |
| 5. Combattività . . . . .         | 165         | 170        | 150                | 150       | 160       |
| 6. Destructiveness . . . . .      | 175         | 165        | 150                | 150       | 170       |
| 7. Secretiveness . . . . .        | 175         | 160        | 150                | 150       | 160       |
| 8. Acquisitiveness . . . . .      | 170         | 155        | 150                | 155       | 160       |
| 9. Constructiveness . . . . .     | 140         | 155        | 150                | 150       | 140       |
| 10. Self-esteem . . . . .         | 180         | 150        | 155                | 155       | 145       |
| 11. Love of Approbation . . . . . | 150         | 140        | 145                | 145       | 135       |
| 12. Cautiousness . . . . .        | 150         | 140        | 150                | 155       | 150       |
| 13. Benevolence . . . . .         | 145         | 140        | 140                | 170       | 130       |
| 14. Veneration . . . . .          | 160         | 140        | 145                | 170       | 135       |
| 15. Firmness . . . . .            | 185         | 140        | 155                | 170       | 145       |
| 16. Conscientiousness . . . . .   | 150         | 145        | 150                | 170       | 135       |
| 17. Hope . . . . .                | 140         | 145        | 150                | 160       | 130       |
| 18. Wonder . . . . .              | 135         | 145        | 150                | 160       | 130       |
| 19. Ideality . . . . .            | 130         | 145        | 145                | 160       | 130       |
| 20. Wit . . . . .                 | 125         | 140        | 145                | 160       | 125       |
| 21. Imitation . . . . .           | 130         | 145        | 150                | 160       | 130       |
| 22. Individuality . . . . .       | 175         | 165        | 150                | 165       | 140       |
| 23. Form . . . . .                | 175         | 155        | 150                | 165       | 140       |
| 24. Size . . . . .                | 175         | 155        | 150                | 165       | 140       |
| 25. Weight . . . . .              | 175         | 165        | 150                | 165       | 140       |
| 26. Colour . . . . .              | 175         | 150        | 150                | 165       | 140       |
| 27. Locality . . . . .            | 175         | 150        | 150                | 160       | 140       |
| 28. Number . . . . .              | 175         | 150        | 150                | 155       | 140       |
| 29. Order . . . . .               | 175         | 150        | 150                | 155       | 140       |
| 30. Eventuality . . . . .         | 160         | 145        | 150                | 155       | 135       |
| 31. Time . . . . .                | 160         | 150        | 150                | 155       | 130       |
| 32. Tune . . . . .                | 160         | 150        | 150                | 155       | 130       |
| 33. Language . . . . .            | 160         | 150        | 150                | 160       | 140       |
| 34. Comparison . . . . .          | 140         | 150        | 145                | 170       | 130       |
| 35. Causality . . . . .           | 140         | 155        | 145                | 170       | 130       |

A short explanation of the numbers used to indicate the development of the organs will make the whole plain. When the numbers, 120, 130, 140, &c., are used in reference to heads, crania, and brain, they shew *size*, or *EXTENT OF DEVELOPMENT*, of the objects referred to: when the numbers are used in reference to the separate parts or organs, they indicate *EXTENT OF DEVELOPMENT* also, but not inches. Thus "Wit" 125, means that "Wit" is just equal in development to the organ of Wit in the average male heads of 12 years of age. Again, "Hope 135," shews that the organ is just equal to "Hope" in the average male head of 18 years. The development is ascertained by measurement exclusively, and each number has its definite, invariable meaning,—indicates one degree of absolute *development*, whether applied to large organs, such as "Cautiousness" and "Amativeness," or to small organs, such as "Form," "Weight," or "Colour."

Having obtained the absolute or positive degree of development of each of the organs, we thus obtain the natural power also, shewing the capability: whilst the *relative* developments, that is, the difference between the positive degrees of development, shews not only the direction of the tendency, but the force or power of that tendency. If in a head of 140 cubic inches all the organs were in equal development, that number (140) would be used after the name of each organ to indicate its development and power or capability, which would be that of the average man of 21 years; and, the organs being equally developed, there would be no natural tendency in any direction. However, such a head is seldom, perhaps never, to be met with. As a general rule, the difference between the development of the least and the greatest organs in the same brain ranges from 5 to 15, and this difference gives but a very feeble tendency in any direction.

It will be observed that in BARTHELEMY'S development the difference between the least and greatest organs is 40, 45, and 50,—a degree of difference which is fortunately not often to be met with. In some particulars (*Self-esteem, Firmness, Destructiveness, and Secretiveness*) he is a *very giant*, in others (*Wonder, Ideality, Wit, Reflexion, &c.*) he is a *tiny dwarf*. If we suppose for a moment that he was equal to the average mature man in the largest organs, then he would only equal the average boy of four, five, and six years in the least developed parts. The influence of this variety of development of the organs in the same brain must have been obvious to intelligent observers at all times, *stubborn, overbearing, conceit, and dogmatism, cunning, cruelty, and unreflecting coarseness,*

would be constant traits of character. As a consistent character in his own way, BARTHELEMY would form quite a contrast to BURANELLI. The training and circumstances in which he is placed exert an influence over every human being, but the power of such influence is very far from being equal on different organizations. On such as BARTHELEMY the circumstances external to the man has the least, and on such as BURANELLI nearly the greatest, influence. The former would, as I have just stated, be proud and stubborn, cruel, cunning, coarse, and unreflective, *under every condition* calculated in any degree to bring out the features. BURANELLI would, on the other hand, be proud or humble, constant or vacillating, kind or cruel, haughty or courteous, reverent or profane, *according to the circumstances of time and place* with which he was surrounded.

As may be observed by inspecting the plate, the shape of BARTHELEMY's head is that of a well-known type of idiot, ranging from a third to about half (50 to 80 cubic inches) the size of that of BARTHELEMY. There are two casts copied from Dr. Gall's collection in most of our museums, and living cases are to be seen in almost every hospital for the reception of idiots.

BURANELLI approaches very much more nearly the common type of the European head, and many individuals of even inferior shape, when surrounded with favourable circumstances, pass through life in a creditable manner.

JAMES STRATON.

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Mr. Straton has made this list of organs and put the size of each corresponding part of the head, although he is not satisfied, any more than myself, as I have repeatedly stated, that all these so-called organs are established. He thinks that twenty at least are established, and so do I.\* But it is well as a general rule to put down the size of each, in order to furnish facts for an ultimate judgment respecting all.

BARTHELEMY was unmarried. His organ of *Amativeness* was average: his Love of Offspring 20 *below* the average. BURANELLI had been twice married and had lived with a third woman: his organ of *Amativeness* was 25 *above* the average.

BARTHELEMY shewed enormous resolution. His organ of *Firmness* was 30 *above* the average: BURANELLI shewed very little; and his organ of *Firmness* was 15 *below* the average.

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\* No. XLV., pp. 68, 69, 70.

BARTHELEMY's organ of *Self-esteem* was 25 above the average, and that of *Vanity* or *Love of Approbation* rather above it: BURANELLI's organ of *Self-esteem* was 5 below it, and so was his organ of *Vanity*.

BARTHELEMY's organs of *Combativeness* and of *Destructiveness* were both much above the average,—15 and 25 above it: and so were those of BURANELLI,—20 and 15 above the average.

In BARTHELEMY *Cunning* or *Secretiveness* was very large, —25 above the average: in BURANELLI large,—10 above it.

In BARTHELEMY the organ of *Acquisitiveness* was 20 above the average: in BURANELLI only 5 above it.

In each the organ of *Benevolence* was only about the average: in BARTHELEMY only 5 above it: in BURANELLI of the average.

In BARTHELEMY the organ of *Ideality*, that which gives taste and refinement, was 15 below the average: in BURANELLI it was of average size.

In BARTHELEMY the organ of the *Love of Justice* was of but average size—not at all a match for his enormous Destructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Cunning, Pride, Firmness, &c.; and in BURANELLI was rather below the average.

The lower intellectual organs, for observation, were large in BARTHELEMY: that of *Individuality*, 25, and of *Eventuality*, 10, above the average: and in BURANELLI, that of *Individuality* 15 above the average: though that of *Eventuality* was a little below the average.

But in BARTHELEMY the higher organs of *Comparison* and *Causality* were each 5 below the average: in BURANELLI the organ of *Causality* was good,—10 above the average, and *Comparison* was a little—5, above the average.

The organ called "*Wit*," whatever be its function, probably intellectual, was in BARTHELEMY 20 below the average: in BURANELLI rather—5, below it.

In regard to what is called the organ of *Veneration*, it was 15 above the average in BARTHELEMY, and 5 below it in BURANELLI. If it gives the sentiment of respect and veneration it does not direct this to any particular object—not more to God than to a man. Many professed atheists have it, as well as the higher intellectual faculties, large; and many of the most devout and most superstitious persons have all small. Gall was accused of atheism; and therefore dwelt much upon the direction of the action of this organ to the Deity.

Let every really good man learn humility from these casts: be thankful that his brain is not such as their brains were,\*

\* See reflexions upon Rush's head in No. XXVI., p. 119.

or be thankful for his better training. Let every *religious* person see the wickedness of putting an end to the life of a fellow-creature when in the state of mind in which Barthelemy was when executed : and reflect that no time given can be too long for repentance.\*

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

\*.\* The lithographs have been taken from calotypes kindly made for me from the casts by Mr. Barker, of North Crescent, Bedford Square.

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#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Bulletin Magnétique de Lyon. Journal des Sciences Psycho—Physiques.* Avril, Mai, Juin, 1855.

*First Annual Report of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association.* Edinburgh : 1855.

*British Journal of Homœopathy.* April, 1855.

*Phrenology, Theoretical and Practical. Lectures delivered in Edinburgh.* By J. W. Jackson, Author of *Lectures on Mesmerism, The Peoples of Europe and the War in the East, The Origin and Destiny of the Caucasian Race, &c.* Edinburgh : 1855. With two plates.

This is a cheap and excellent little book, and we advise every person to read it. The first lecture is upon the Principles of Phrenology : the second, on Phrenology in its application to Education : the third, on Phrenology as indicative of man's adaptation to his physical and moral environment.

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#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are happy that our remarks upon the treatment of children in Nos. XXXIV., XXXV., XLIII., have caused a lady of family and education—Miss L. O. Adamson, to take a superior mansion (Beaumaris House) in Upper Brunswick Place, the most delightful and healthy part of Brighton, for the purpose of receiving a small number of *invalid* and *orphan* children of the higher classes, from the age of one month to twelve years. We know that this lady has the highest references : and any weak little Dombey would indeed be happy under such a roof.

The length of the Report of the Mesmeric Infirmary compels us to postpone the favour of two or three correspondents.

We earnestly request that all articles be sent as early as possible.

#### ERRATUM.

p. 107, l. 8, for "mesmerism," read *phrenology*.

#### Omission.

In the obituary of Mr. Swinton, whose *nom de plume* was Non-Wist, we omitted to mention an article from him in No. XXXIII., illustrating cerebral sympathy and clairvoyance in brutes.

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\* See arguments against capital punishment in Nos. I., p. 50 ; II., p. 100 ; XI., p. 275 ; XXVIII., p. 331.