

THE ZOIST.

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I. Education as it is, and as it ought to be.

THE rapid glance at "Education as it is," in our last number, must have shewn to our readers, that, miserable and humiliating as we found the survey, we might have enlarged and painted in still more glowing colors the description. Facts presented themselves on all sides. The statistics of every city and town, and the most cursory inspection of every village population, proclaim the momentous truth, that the people are enveloped in the deepest ignorance. The nightly fires consuming the sustenance of the incendiaries,—the daily meetings of oppressed thousands to demand relief from their oppressors,—the repeated "strikes" of miners and colliers, factory operatives, and others,—the physical wretchedness and the general demoralization of the inhabitants of the "city of palaces,"—and the cry of the starving millions from all parts of the United Kingdom,—an enquiry into the reality of the existence of all this, the *causes* of all this, and the remedies for all this, would have furnished us with matter sufficient to fill several consecutive numbers of our journal.

Strongly and truly was it declared in Parliament, a few weeks ago, by Mr. Wyse, the eloquent and unwearied champion of moral and intellectual training, that "England has just claims to be in the front rank in the cause of civilization and humanity; but she wants one thing, which wanting, she wants everything, that is, domestic peace,—and without which, neither her wealth nor prosperity can long endure. She may obtain this essential ingredient to her permanent

glory ; but it is not through violence, dread, and apprehension, but through the talismanic rule—simple but strong—of ‘doing unto others as she would be done by.’ This is the inflexible law of human nature. It was not made for Ireland or England ; it governs the past as well as the time to come. To this must the pride of England succumb at last.” We need not say much on the sad reflections which the facts we have recounted must necessarily induce. We have already declared that our vaunted civilization is worth but little whilst our population is so ignorant, so oppressed, and so distressed. True, there is cause for joy ; that in the classification of nations and empires, our own father-land stands foremost, the chief and the most powerful ; but this knowledge brings regret, for we cannot avoid the reflection that we have neglected that power and disregarded the important means it places at our disposal for the promotion of internal improvement and prosperity. We may dictate to the world ; our men of “intellectual might” may challenge competition with the great and the learned of all nations ; and we may fancy that our poets and philosophers, our moralists and statesmen, are unrivalled : but weigh in the balance all these glorious advantages, and to this conclusion we are compelled to come—that civilization is not alone to be measured by the progress which a nation has made in intellectual achievements, but it is to be measured by the moral power displayed,—by the external manifestations of justice, greatness, and grandeur in its examples of national intercourse,—and by the internal proofs of freedom, intelligence, and happiness amongst the people. Moral power we repeat is the great test of civilized progress. The really civilized man listens with feelings of pity to the pompous boastings of him who, regardless of other considerations, recounts the wealth, the power, and the enormous territory which his country possesses,—he does not estimate the power of “the empire upon which the sun never sets,” by the number of its inhabitants, the number of its square miles, the influx or efflux of its mineral and vegetable productions, or the beauty, extent, and importance of its manufactures ;—but he surveys and appreciates the progress made in those refinements and improvements of social intercourse which are the results of a progressively increasing accession of moral power, by the attempts made to raise higher and higher the national character and to adopt means for realizing that great and lofty principle which justice and benevolence conjointly proclaim to be the goal to which humanity must aim—“The greatest happiness of the greatest number.”

The monster-evil selfishness, whether displayed in national movements or in individual actions, must be denounced—the present evils and their tendencies must be alike exposed—the loud, just, and universal cry of the million must be recognized—the rich man must give up some of his riches, think *less* of his petty artificial distinctions, and *more* of the wants, the miseries, and the patient endurance of his brethren. The people must be educated and elevated. The education they require, is to be taught their duty as individuals and as members of the great human family,—to be taught the best means of remedying their condition, of increasing their happiness and comforts, and of attaining some portion of those enjoyments which they perceive are so lavishly obtained by a few. This is not to be done by telling the child to lisp “Be content with that state of life in which it has pleased God to place you;” it is not to be done by cunningly teaching that the wealthy drones are the chosen few,—when perchance that wealth has been accumulated by the most glaring departure from the commands of the moral code; it is not to be done by the stingy and contracted exertions of the merely monied man, who in his post-prandial speeches compliments his starving laborers, and calls them “The bold peasantry—their country’s pride,” when, revelling in the luxuries obtained by £10,000 a year, he condescendingly lands the patriotism discovered in the mud cottage, and nurtured by the Saturday-night’s earnings of nine shillings. But *it is* to be accomplished by following the dictates of wisdom and justice,—by placing the necessaries and comforts of life within the reach of all through the removal of restrictions and assisting the development instead of retarding the growth of that natural longing for elevation inherent in all,—in one word, by strenuously endeavoring to obtain for those less happily situated what we should wish to possess ourselves, if in a similar situation. Whisper not to the poor man then, “Be content with your lot;” rather struggle with him to improve his lot, and to bring him nearer yourself. Wrestle with injustice wherever it is found, and strive to make the poor the improvers of their own condition, by promoting their intelligence and freedom. Attempt this, and we should fondly hope that

“Hoary-headed selfishness has felt
Its death-blow, and is tottering to the grave:
A brighter morn awaits the human day,
When every transfer of earth’s natural gifts
Shall be a commerce of good words and works;
When poverty and wealth, the thirst of fame,
The fear of infamy, disease, and woe,

War, with its million horrors and fierce hell,
 Shall live but in the memory of time,—
 Who, like a penitent libertine, shall start,
 Look back, and shudder at his younger years."

In our last number we referred in a cursory manner to the fact, that the want of education is one of the most manifest causes of crime. In England and Wales the number of persons committed for trial is now *five* times as great as it was forty-four years ago. In Scotland the number is *six* times as great as it was twenty-four years ago. In Ireland, *seven* times as great as it was thirty-four years ago.* The lesson conveyed by the following table is well worthy of deep consideration. It gives the actual number of children under *sixteen* years of age who were committed for trial from 1835 to 1841.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1835	2,002	354	2,356
1836	2,057	366	2,423
1837	2,265	389	2,654
1838	2,250	407	2,657
1839	2,425	463	2,888
1840	2,586	557	3,143
1841	2,656	556	3,212

Here is an alarming fact,—a steady and progressive increase in the number of juvenile delinquents. One thousand more children committed for trial in 1841 than there were in 1835 ! Is not this a reflection on our national efforts, our national morality, and our national justice ? What training had these children received ? Absolutely none. We contend that it is not sufficient for the executive to seize these children after they have committed an offence, and consign them to the reformatory. They should have been trained in infant schools supported by the state, and attendance at these schools enforced by the state, long before there was any possibility of their actions being considered criminal. This is a truth meeting us on the very threshold of investigation, and yet sectarian morality quietly and unblushingly proposes that these children should now be reared by eleemosynary assistance ; and if this should not be sufficient to meet the national exigencies,—and it cannot be, for our population increases at the rate of one thousand a-day,—why then we shall hear sectarians quoting again and again at their annual meetings the proofs of our country's shame ; deploring the ignorance

* For these and the following statistical facts we are indebted to Mr. Porter's invaluable work, *The Progress of the Nation*.

and demoralization, and yet making no united, national, effort for its removal.

The apathy with which rival sects, *professing* to consider all men brethren, can look on the nation's distress, and their own glaring sinfulness, is truly marvellous. If we are to judge by actions, we are almost led to conclude that the ignorance and consequent ruin of thousands is trifling compared with the necessity of making proselytes. Each party collects money to support its own cause. Each party exclaims,—“*Believe* with us. Come over to our form of worship, and we will then endeavour to prevent your physical and moral degradation;—refuse to do this, and we leave you to struggle with your difficulties and to reap the reward of your obstinacy.” This is essentially the doctrine of the moralists *par excellence* in the year 1844!

If this view of the case be considered untrue, we say convince us of its falsity, by discontinuing your fractional and comparatively trivial efforts, by discarding your differences, and by combining to carry out a more comprehensive plan. You all admit the surrounding ignorance, misery, and ruin. You know the remedy, but your suspicions of each other's integrity, the result of your sectarian idiosyncracies, fearfully diminish the amount of benefit you might otherwise bestow. Cease then disputing about words and forms of faith, if your intentions and your wishes are the same. Unite, and with one unanimous voice declare your object, and the means you will use. Declare that you will, for you can, change the aspect of your country, by calling order, beauty, and universal happiness out of confusion, moral darkness, and general misery.

The Government, perceiving that juvenile delinquency was rapidly increasing, have made attempts within these few years to remove convicted youths from all intercourse with more mature criminals. This is an important step in the right direction. Till lately, the child convicted for some petty theft finished the education of his morbid Acquisitiveness by associating with the expert robber; and he, who after the first offence, might have become, by care and attention, honest and industrious, was soon converted into a hardened and degraded villain by daily intercourse with the most immoral and desperate characters. The *reforming* tendency of a Newgate imprisonment is well displayed in the following case described by Mr. Wakefield:—

“One little boy I remember, who, though only twelve years old, was a notorious thief, and on the point of leaving the prison for want of prosecution. I asked him what he in-

tended to do? 'Go to work,' was his only answer. He was committed again some months after, for picking the pocket of a police magistrate. When he was re-committed I asked him what he had done on leaving the prison? He answered—and I have no doubt truly—that he had walked through the Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street, followed by two city officers, who knew him; but, 'once through the Bar,' said he, 'I went to work, and got *twelve* handkerchiefs between St. Clement's church and Charing Cross.' ”*

Can any one doubt that this boy might have been improved, if he had been removed from temptation, and a judicious course of training adopted? *Even the attainments of the first elements of education has a restraining tendency.* Would not good moral and intellectual training be productive of still more beneficial results? One glance at the following details must prove the truth of this supposition. From the year 1836 to the year 1841 the degree of instruction of persons charged with offences in England and Wales was obtained under the following heads:—

Year.	Neither read nor write.	Read only, or read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Superior Instruction.	Instruction not ascertained.
1836	7,033	10,983	2,215	191	562
1837	8,464	12,298	2,234	101	515
1838	7,943	12,334	2,257	79	481
1839	8,196	13,071	2,462	78	636
1840	9,058	15,109	2,253	101	666
1841	9,220	15,732	2,053	126	629

We thus see that out of 143,591 persons committed, *there were* 49,914 *wholly uninstructed*, and 79,527 imperfectly instructed, together 129,441!—676 who had enjoyed the advantages of instruction beyond the elementary degree; and only 13,474 who had mastered, without advancing beyond the arts of reading and writing.

The proportions in each 10,000 persons accused that were furnished by the males and females of these several classes, were as follow:

* Wakefield on Punishment of Death, pp. 13, 14.

A gentleman lately crossed to the Isle of Wight with a party of boys, on their way to the Packhurst Reformatory. He entered into conversation with them, and they all seemed to regret that they had done "so little." One had committed a simple theft, another had broken into a house, a third had done something else; but they all seemed to think that they had not done enough to shew their dexterity, and wished that they had committed offences more calculated to raise them in the estimation of their companions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Those wholly uninstructed, and those who could read only, or read and write imperfectly	7,250 ..	1,764 ..	9,014....
Those who could read and write well.....	850 ..	89 ..	939....
Those superiorly instructed..	45 ..	2 ..	47....

We perceive then that there were only 45 males and 2 females in every 10,000 persons accused, who were superiorly educated.

By another analysis of these returns, we learn that in *six* years throughout England and Wales there were 28 instructed females accused of crime: in 1836, fifteen; in 1837, three; 1838, five; 1839, four; 1840, one; 1841, none. **NOT ONE EDUCATED FEMALE WAS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AMONG 7,673,633 females then living in that part of the united kingdom!**

A reference to the preceding table will prove that in 1840 there were 100 males and 1 female, who had received instruction beyond reading and writing, committed for trial in the various counties of England and Wales. Of this number only 59 (58 males and 1 female) were convicted, being under 59 per cent. of the number accused. Mr. Porter says, "In twenty counties of England and Wales, with a population of 8,724,338 persons, there were convicted 59 instructed persons, or one to every 147,870 inhabitants; while the remaining thirty-two counties, with a population of 7,182,491, did not furnish one convict who had received more than the rudest elements of instruction. It is even more worthy of remark, that Middlesex, the metropolitan county, with its 1,576,616 inhabitants, among whom the proportion of instructed persons is at least equal to that in every other county, did not furnish one educated convict,—a fact which, considering the diversity of conditions and occupations and the amount of temptations that assail its inhabitants, it would be most difficult to believe upon any testimony less certain than that of official returns." (vol. for 1843, pp. 204 and 205.) Again, Mr. Porter says, "Lest it should be thought that the experience of one year is insufficient to warrant the

conclusions which would follow from the establishment of the facts just exhibited, the following analysis of the convictions of instructed persons in 1841 has also been obtained. In fifteen English counties, with a population of 9,569,064, there were convicted 74 instructed persons, or one to every 129,311 inhabitants; while the twenty-five remaining counties of England and the whole of Wales, with a population of 6,342,661, *did not among them furnish one conviction of a person who had received more than the mere elements of instruction.* It will be remembered as a most interesting fact, one which speaks irresistibly in favour of a general system of education, that not one of them was a female!" (pp. 207 and 208.)

The whole of these returns prove the great and vital importance of education. To the philanthropist and moralist these tables are the heralds of joy and regret,—joy, in the prospect that in their efforts to advance the education of the people they are doing their utmost to destroy the tendency to crime; and regret, that the Government of this country is so surrounded by bigotry and selfishness that their efforts are cut short and the little which they would do is prevented. The official returns prove that thousands are sinking deeper and deeper in misery and wretchedness every year,

" Yet every heart contains perfection's germ."

O! that our legislators were endowed with moral courage sufficient to bid defiance to the dictation of those who consider that their duty consists in devoting their energies to the "salvation of souls," but who leave the bodies to be gathered into gaols and hulks and transported to populate our colonial possessions,—who can look on and behold the surrounding misery and degradation, and refuse the required supply of moral and intellectual food, because *they are not allowed to appoint, and to exercise controul over the national schoolmasters; or, in other words, because they are not permitted to carry out by legislative authority their scheme of proselytism?**

People of England! how long will you suffer this injustice to continue? Legislators! when will you perceive the only true path by which you can increase the glory of your country? If you had been influenced by just and wise principles, the moral progress of the nation would have been

* The effort made in 1839 by the Government, "aimed, in truth, at detaching religious from secular instruction; committing this last to the care of the state, and leaving the former to the various classes of religionists. The church protested firmly against the introduction of so new and fatal a principle."—*A Charge by Archdeacon Wilberforce, 1843; pp. 6 and 18.*

equal to its great advancement in wealth and luxury. The national wealth is accumulating in an increasing ratio year after year, but the working millions—the wealth producers—are pressed down by physical wretchedness and intellectual barrenness—the parents of deep-seated and wide-spread demoralization, and you, who should be the pioneers in civilization, the guardians of the people, and the conservators of morality, have decreed that this state shall continue; “you have perpetuated ignorance and all the vices which it engenders, rather than infringe on the sacerdotal prerogative of your establishment, which claims the tutelage of the nation’s mind.”*

This is a humiliating statement; *but it is true.* The cunning displayed in 1843 we have already portrayed: let us for a moment consider the opposition of 1839. In 1839 the Government appointed a Board of Education. They proposed to place £30,000 at the disposal of this board. A motion to this effect was brought forward in the House of Commons, and, after *three* days debate, it was carried by a majority of *two*, the house containing 548 members! In the House of Lords one of the bishops moved a hostile address, which was carried against the Government by a majority of 229 to 118! At this period it was clearly proved that there were between 50 and 60 thousand children under 16 years of age in the workhouses of England and Wales, receiving it may be almost said no educational training.† With this fact presented to them, with the fact also that the juvenile population, not yet reduced to the stage of absolute pauperism, were in a similar neglected condition,—with the knowledge that in the preceding ten years the population of the United Kingdom had increased between three and four millions,—in the face of all this, we repeat, the recognized protectors of the people opposed this paltry boon of the Government, and were led on by a prelate, who should have been engaged in teaching his coadjutors to love their brethren and to assist in elevating by every possible legitimate method their moral and social condition.‡

* Mr. Sheil’s Speech in the House of Commons, February, 1844.

† The consequences of a neglect of training in the old workhouses may be ascertained by such enquiries as were conducted by Mr. Hickson in the gaols, at the request of the Poor Law Commissioners, where he found that crime had recruited its ranks, to a large extent, from the workhouses under former management. In Tothill-Fields prison, 25 boys were at the treadmill, 13 of whom were workhouse boys. In the *Euryalus* convict ship 25 boys out of 150 had lived in workhouses.—*Reports on the Training of Pauper Children.*

‡ Let our readers consider well the causes which have led to the overthrow of the two Government schemes in 1839 and 1843. And then we wish

"Life lies behind us as the quarry from whence we get the tiles and cope-stones for the masonry of to-day." Let us look to the exertions of our colonists, and see what they have accomplished,—let us see whether we can reap a little wisdom and enlighten our rulers regarding the powers they possess and the opportunity they have lost. Can we quote experience in proof of the truth of our position? We can. "The early settlers of the province of Nova Scotia were so fully impressed with the necessity of imparting instruction to the people, that ample provision was made by them, and has been continued by their descendants to the present day, for the support of schools, so that not a child is brought up in the province without receiving a considerable amount of instruction combined with moral training. The result has been most gratifying. When conversing with a gentleman from Halifax, a barrister and member of the provincial parliament, and a most intelligent man, concerning the condition in various respects of the Nova Scotian population, a question was put to him on the state of crime within the province, to which he gave this striking answer,—'Crime! we have no crime.' When urged to explain how far this reply was to be received in a literal sense, he added, 'I do not mean that people never quarrel in Nova Scotia; brawls do sometimes occur, although not very frequently; but as to crime, understanding by the term offences for which men are brought to the bar of justice in England, I repeat that it does not exist.' The cause of this truly enviable state of society was made apparent when he described the means employed for imparting universal education, and added, as a consequence of the high degree of intelligence thereby developed, that every person could find employment and could support himself and his family upon the fruits of industry. Nor do these facts rest upon individual or private testimony only. The return made to the Colonial Office in London of the condition in various respects of the province, in the year 1841, the latest yet accessible, has been examined, and fully bears out the above description. In that portion of the volume (known officially as the 'Blue-book') in which forms are given for returns under the head of gaols and prisoners, all that appears is the following note:—

"No account is kept under the heads of this return, which

them to listen to the calmness of Archdeacon Wilberforce in drawing a conclusion to suit his own views. "We cannot have any system of state education. This question is plainly set at rest. We are, as a people, too free and too divided for such treatment. All attempts at coercive education would fail utterly!"—*Charge*, p. 24.

are wholly inapplicable to the gaols in Nova Scotia, where crimes are of rare occurrence and imprisonment for debt infrequent. There is at least one gaol in each county, under the jurisdiction of the superior court, superintended by the high sheriff or his gaoler, *but there are not any officers of prisons appointed.*" The population of Nova Scotia, according to a census taken in 1838, amounted to 178,237 souls. There were in 1841, in public schools, chiefly in Halifax, 1902 scholars, in colleges 138; but in addition to these there were more than 600 common schools, and thirty combined common and grammar schools, at which upwards of 20,000 children were instructed. These schools are supported partly by grants of the legislature and partly by the subscriptions of the inhabitants. The total amount contributed by the province in 1841 in promoting education exceeded £6000: the revenue of the province in that year amounted to £93,882 : 18 : 2."

	Population.	Revenue.	Grant for Education.
Great Britain ..	27,000,000....	£50,000,000....	£30,000
Nova Scotia ...	178,237....	£93,882 ...	£6,000

But let us look to another people, speaking a different language and surrounded by different circumstances. Do the same causes produce like effects? Is the same educational machinery productive of the same happy results?

"In the island of Iceland there is no such thing to be found as a man or woman—not decidedly deficient in mental capacity—who cannot read and write well; while the greater part of all classes of the inhabitants have mastered several of the higher branches of education, including a knowledge of modern languages and an acquaintance with classical literature. Every account of these people that has been published agrees in describing them as gentle and peaceable in their dispositions, sober, moral, and religious in their habits. Crimes among them are hardly known. The house of correction at Reikiavich, the capital of the island, *after having stood empty for years*, was at length converted into a residence for the governor, by whom it has since been occupied. There have been only three or four capital convictions during the last two centuries; and it was not possible on the last occasion to find an executioner, and the man was sent to Norway, that the sentence might be carried into effect."*

In the island of Iceland "there is no such thing to be found as a man or woman who cannot read and write well."

* Porter's Progress of the Nation, 1843, pp. 260—4.

In the colony of Nova Scotia "not a child is brought up in the province without receiving a considerable amount of instruction combined with moral training."

Behold! *happy, civilized* England! There are 1,014,193 children who do not receive the least education! And "in the whole of England and Wales, among 367,894 couples married during three years, it appears that there were 122,458 men and 181,378 women, who either could not write at all, or who had attained so little proficiency in penmanship that they were averse to the exposure of their deficiency!"

If we unite with these the millions who have received what is designated education, but which is by no means to be considered an approach towards a rational attempt, we shall perceive an immense mass of human beings reared without being supplied with the means of protection against the host of evils by which they are surrounded. From sad experience we all know the termination. What a different result might have been obtained! A duty devolves upon us then to adopt a system of education which shall mould the brains, and thus elevate and purify the actions and thoughts of future generations.

We have now recognized the evil, we have ascertained the chief cause producing it. We have discovered the remedy, and the result of its application in merely an imperfect form in other countries, and we have described the parties which prevent a vigorous attempt being made in our own. Passing events prove the danger of delay. Each succeeding year furnishes a new agitation or a new political movement, and plainly indicates the vast amount of ignorance which prevails on matters involving man's dearest interests. Every parliamentary committee publishes the most horrible statements regarding the state of our population; and, to the thinking man, these returns convey the most alarming intelligence. "The thin crust of the great abyss whereon rests the whole framework of our social life already ominously heaves and groans with the tumult of the boiling surges which it scarcely represses. If we will breed up a nation of heathens and of savages, heathen manners and savage violence must be our recompense." Listen, fellow countrymen, to your own proclamations. Listen to the evidence of those who live in our most populous districts, and who, horrified at the scenes by which they are surrounded, thus speak of the neglected and wretched inhabitants: "Moral feelings and sentiments do not exist among them." "They are sunk below the consciousness of the misery of their condition." "Their education is an education in filthy habits and immoral conduct, and gaming

and drinking !”* “ Their horrid words, their ferocious gestures, their hideous laughter, their brutal, bloated, mindless faces, appal and amaze the stranger.” “ They are decayed in their bodies ; the whole race is rapidly decreasing in size.” “ The women are becoming similar to the female followers of an army : wearing the garb of women, but actuated by the worst passions of men. In every riot or outbreak in the manufacturing districts the women are the leaders and excitors of the young men to violence. The language they indulge in is of the most horrid description. In short, while they are demoralized themselves, they demoralize all that come within their reach !”† “ The condition of the lower classes is daily becoming worse in regard to education ; and it is telling every day upon the moral and economic condition of the adult population.” “ The country will be inevitably ruined, unless some steps are taken by the Legislature to secure education to the children of the working classes.”‡ “ A great proportion of the working classes are ignorant and profligate the morals of their children exceedingly depraved and corrupt given, at a very early age, to petty theft, swearing, and lying, during minority to drunkenness, debauchery, idleness, dog and prize fighting.” “ There are many beer-shops which are frequented by boys only, as early as thirteen years of age. The girls are many of them loose in their conduct, and accompany the boys.”§

And is this state to continue? Are we to look calmly on this moral chaos—this degraded and polluted scene? Are we to possess the remedy and neglect its application? Are we to perceive the faults and crimes of others and not to denounce them? Are we to continue to witness generation after generation of our fellow-creatures swept like insects from off earth’s surface into earth’s bosom, and raise not our voice to protest against the continuance of such apathetic indifference? Are surrounding nations to still surpass us in educational exertions, and then to point with the finger of scorn or of pity at the proofs which we ourselves publish of our internal moral decrepitude? Alas! we have a blot on this fair land of our’s, but it must be removed,—let then the cries of the injured and oppressed rouse us to exertion. Let us “ be up and doing,” and as a nation redeem our character. Our country is beautiful, nature has been lavish of her riches ; but O man ! thou hast hitherto been the plague-

* Report of Factory Commissioners.

† Lord Ashley’s Speech in the House of Commons.

‡ Children’s Employment Commission.

§ Report from Sheffield.

spot of this creation : thy ignorance, thy fondly-cherished falsehoods, and thy selfishness sadly destroy the harmony which should prevail—" *the marring is man's doing, and can be changed ; the beauty is nature's, and is unchangeable.*"

" Yes ! crime and misery are in yonder earth,
Falsehood, mistake, and lust ;
But the eteral world
Contains at once the evil and the cure.
Some eminent in virtue shall start up,
Even in perversest time :
The truths of their pure lips, that never die,
Shall bind the scorpion falsehood with a wreath
Of everlasting flame,
Until the monster sting itself to death."

Such men now begin to appear. Here and there we behold some start forth who will think for themselves ; who refuse to be bound by custom and the dictation of those in authority ; who are dissatisfied with the monotonous routine of erroneous thought with which the world moves on, and who, from the purest motives, would strive to remedy the evils which each succeeding year proclaims to be increasing. There are men who, although not clothed in official power, have nevertheless the power to remedy the present insecure state of the social system. These are not, however, the surface characters of every-day life, but men influenced and governed by principle ; the determined opponents of the doctrine of expediency and of its necessary accompaniment, bit-by-bit legislation : far-seeing men, and lookers beyond and below the pseudo-morality of the age, which, with its tinsel-dress, encircles vice and virtue with the same colours. They perceive that a crisis is approaching, and that the present period requires the union of all who care for the welfare of humanity and of their own countrymen in particular. They all agree that "*something is fundamentally wrong,*" but much as they may differ regarding the practicability and the propriety of various measures imagined to be capable of alleviating the people's distress, they are all agreed on this one point,—that a great effort is required to increase the national intelligence, and to raise the moral standard of the people : in fact, they all recognize the wisdom of Lycurgus the Spartan, who "*resolved the whole business of legislation into the bringing-up of youth.*"

But we are told by some that education is prospering under the present arrangements, and one writer on this all-important but much-neglected subject, and who is opposed to governmental interference, states that the present system (?) will do very well if left to its "original unfettered simplicity !"

In our last number we gave details sufficient to prove the kind of *prosperity* enjoyed, and assuredly the mass of additional facts recorded in the present article would prompt us to advocate with much more energy the adoption of measures emanating from, and supported by, the Executive. But our rulers are not prepared to take this step; they dare not move in this direction, for reasons which we have before referred to. This is a sad truth. Legislators should look beyond the present wants of their country; beyond the party bickerings and party influences which surround them; beyond the questionable *éclat* attendant on the passage or refusal of a public enactment. They should be guided by great, just, and *therefore* unchangeable, principles. Principles which will enable them to appeal to the judgment of posterity, and to move on totally regardless of the promptings and interested verdicts of a selfish and class-supporting minority.

At the present moment it is absolutely essential to remember and to apply in all its bearings this great truism, that we have to educate human beings—men and women; and if we honestly mean anything by a national system of education,—if we would rear rational beings, beings capable of assuming their proper position, and of advancing their own and therefore their country's welfare,—we must make the attempt in a spirit of liberality, with a determination to press onwards with all our strength and with all our powers, till we have nurtured and made to fructify into moral and intellectual beauty the discordant and neglected elements around us. If we are animated thus,—if we have a fixed determination to try what can be accomplished,—if we believe that “knowledge is power,” then let us commence the task forthwith. But are we really moved by these wishes and aspirations? Test the recent legislative exertions, and can honest and unprejudiced men declare that the late movement was a disinterested one? What made it the reverse? Whence the rancor and ill feeling? Was not the cause apparent upon the very surface? Was not the cunning and intrigue of one sect the cause of the unjust and immoral features of the late measure, and the opposition of numerous sects the cause of its total rejection? Would legislators for humanity—men influenced by an all-absorbing wish for the elevation of their race—for their progressive advancement in virtue and happiness—would they have listened to either party? The question as to who should be the *recognized* promulgators of a religion which it is declared is to be universal, produced sectarian quarrels and political duplicity. True wisdom would have dictated the necessity of discarding the question alto-

gether, knowing that the elevation of the people in intelligence and morality, and the insisting on the acquisition of *real knowledge*, would place in the course of a few generations the disputed points on their proper bases. Teach the people to think, and you have aimed the death-blow at the sectarianism of the day. Teach the people to think, and you may safely leave the settlement of religious differences to the vigorous and well-trained brains of future generations.

But some parties imagine that the adoption of a uniform system of moral and intellectual training would destroy that variety of character so essential to national activity,—that it would take away the grand stimulus to exertion and improvement on the part of the teacher,—and that it would be used by a Government as a means of binding the people, of repressing all aspirations after better things, and of keeping them in a state of subserviency. What amount of truth is there in these suppositions? As regards the uniformity of moral and intellectual training, is not the method which boasts of its “original and unfettered simplicity,” the very method which employs this uniform method of teaching? Take the great schools of Eton and Winchester again, and are not all the pupils compelled to pass through the same course of study—are they not all bound down to the same routine, even to the barbarous and immoral flogging system? The absence of all attention to the career which the pupil is ultimately to pursue, is one of the grand objections which cerebral physiologists have always advanced against the education of the schools. But granting for a moment that a national system of education was adopted involving the present irrational methods, would this not be preferable to our present position, with the monstrous and alarming fact before us, that there are upwards of *one million* children under 13 years of age receiving no instruction, and perhaps as many more receiving only the rudiments—reading and writing? This state is surely not to continue. Give us a national system with all its errors, rather than this; and we will wait for time to remove the evils, for we have faith in the progressive, expansive, and remedial power of intelligence, however it may be obtained.

“To irradiate with intelligence, that is to say with order, arrangement, and all-blessedness, the chaotic, unintelligent; how, except by educating, *can* you accomplish this? That thought, reflection, articulate utterance and understanding, be awakened in these individual million heads, which are the atoms of your chaos: there is no other way of illuminating any chaos!”

But surely a uniform amount of moral and intellectual training is desirable. Would not our gaols be less thickly peopled if the million we have referred to had been uniformly taught to know* and to write their own names,—to respect the property of their neighbours,—to understand that honest industry brings its reward, and that idleness is the sure precursor of ruin, misery, and degradation? Will any one state that this amount of instruction does not confer a saving power on the recipient? After character has been formed and crime committed you adopt this course in your modern reformatories; how much more rational to effect this by a national effort and by a compulsory system! Which is the most just and benevolent course, to compel a child to receive instruction which is to make him wiser and happier, and consequently to prevent the committal of crime; or to permit him to remain ignorant, commit crime, and then to send him to the treadmill, the hulks, and the penal settlements?

At present, we would contemplate no compulsory interference with the established educational system; we merely wish for the power to ask the question, "Do you educate your children?" "Are they receiving a certain amount of moral and intellectual nourishment?" If the reply should be in the negative, we ask for the power to enforce attendance at the national school. Are we "as a people too free and too divided for such treatment?" It has been well remarked by Professor Pillans, "A man may plead his civil right to have a nest of vipers in his house, or to rear a brood of young tigers; but the police is at least entitled to take precautions that he shall not let them loose upon the neighbourhood. On the same principle that a man is compelled to muzzle a ferocious dog, it seems but fair to insist upon precautions being taken that his children shall not become a public nuisance."

It appears to us that the plan we suggest would soon banish the dame's schools and the common day-schools, where so many thousands obtain a mock education. The result of a RATIONAL and national system of education on this portion of our population would soon become manifest; and this novel effect would be produced,—the poor would become the patterns to the rich, and the children of the higher classes would soon be taught on the same principles. So far then from the stimulus to exertion and improvement on the

* We stated in our last number that there were 1,000 labourers at Darlaston who did not know their own names, only their nicknames!

part of the teacher being removed, there would manifestly be a much greater struggle for superiority, an equal effort both to excel and obtain patronage, for no present arrangement would be altered except by *the force of example*.

But it is said, perhaps, you wish to introduce "the odious Prussian drill" into this country. It is stated that since the Prussian government is despotic, and educational power has been used for the purpose of rendering still more powerful that despotism, we ought to look with suspicion on all attempts to introduce into our own country a measure bearing any similitude. It is quite true that in Prussia civil and religious freedom is *permitted*, not enjoyed, by the power of a single will, and that this will necessarily so controuls and uses a national system of education, as to make it a modelling and formative power to suit its own designs and purposes. The attempt will fail. But can anything of the kind occur in this country? This is a country enjoying free institutions; the voice of the people possesses some power, and this power is increasing and must increase. We hold then that it would be quite impossible for our Government to use education with sinister designs; for the assertion is synonymous with saying that the people would designedly sanction a measure calculated to destroy their own liberties. We are the determined opponents of despotism and tyranny in all shapes, and if we could see that the measure, which we are advocating a resort to, could by any means be productive of an approach to arbitrary power, meaning by this expression, the rule of a party opposed to the *national will* and subversive of *natural* rights, we should be the last to advocate its adoption. What! advocate the establishment of a system which would make men slaves! The muscles, bones and various organs in the form of what we call a man, are not a real man, except possessing and giving forth all the qualities appertaining to humanity. Liberty of thought and freedom of expression we hold to be a man's natural birthright. The despot, the aristocrat and the democrat, the lord and the slave, the rich man and the poor man, claim precisely the same amount.

We do not wish this country, then, to follow the example of Prussia, as regards the aim or character of the instruction she gives her people, but we wish to see the great scheme, the education of the people, carried out, not as a means of governmental oppression, but to increase popular intelligence and freedom. This is in direct opposition to Prussian policy, but it is the policy which prompts us to ask for the interference of the Legislature. We wish to have a practical and substantial recognition of man's nature, and to witness the

establishment of machinery for the purpose of universally diffusing real knowledge, but by no means with the object of making men slaves, or of teaching a cowardly and unmanly submission to the ruling powers.

But we must conclude. We are conscious that we have even now done little more than indicate the want under which our country is famishing,—that we have done little more than lay bare the disease and point out the nature of the remedy. Our labour is by no means over—our task is by no means accomplished. We have still to enter upon most important considerations. We have merely discussed the important fact,—the necessity for universal education, but we must leave for another occasion the enunciation of our opinions regarding the course to be pursued, and the arrangements which should be made, to carry this scheme out. Here we shall find our science of the greatest importance. A being endowed with certain faculties is to be educated; is it not manifest that the instructor should possess a knowledge of these faculties,—of their number, power, use, and abuse,—of the means to be used to call them into activity, and to direct each to its legitimate sphere? Is it not owing to the absence of this knowledge that attention has been chiefly directed to a few of the intellectual faculties, whilst the training of those forming the moral character has been left to chance, and the pupil permitted to reach maturity without the attempt to make him *a good* as well as a *useful* man? Wisdom cannot have directed educational efforts when the instructor knows not the nature of the being to be trained. Wisdom cannot have presided over the course pursued when the most important portion of that nature has been left uncultivated.

We trust that the little we have said will aid the exertions of others who are labouring in the same field, and who are endeavouring to arouse our Government to activity. "One conclusion surely we have now worked distinctly out. We cannot have any system of state education." We cannot—we will not believe this. Legislators! awake from the lethargy which the blindness of party zeal and the bigotry of sectarian domination has imposed upon you. Survey your position and remember the task which you have to accomplish. You are placed at the head of the mightiest and wealthiest nation, use then the power delegated to you—banish ignorance from our land—raise the moral character of our people. Let your aim be to make this country the *model-school* for the world. Purify your institutions and your laws, and proclaim to the tyrant and the despot by the peaceful grandeur of

your examples, that the only use you, as legislators and governors, make of your power is to increase the happiness and freedom of your people. Let all nations, as they move on in the great struggle of human improvement, quote England as an authority for the course they should pursue,—as the pattern to which they would conform,—as typical of the enjoyments they would wish to realize.

Would not this be an enviable position? Alas! how far are you from assisting to obtain it for your country! This then is the theme on which we write. This, legislators of Britain! is the work you have to perform. To cease to be the ruthless conquerors of uncivilized tribes, and to become the moral dictators to humanity. To proclaim peace to the nations of the earth, and to point out by your own example the benefits which accrue from its realization. To prove that knowledge and liberty, the grand characteristics of civilized men, must produce their reward—virtue and happiness. To declare that moral power is the engine to be used to civilize men, and that you discard all means calculated to excite envy, hatred and malice, and patronize and foster all measures having for their object the cultivation of those kindlier feelings which elevate and purify your race. Reason—persuasion—kindness—these are the monarchs to govern men and to rule the world.

Philanthropists and moralists—statesmen and philosophers—ye learned and powerful amongst all nations, act upon this great and all important truth, *that men are born free and great as regards their natural rights*, and consequently that there should be no selfish interference to prevent all from partaking of the same rights and privileges. Men of every country and every clime, unite,—join in this great and good work. Let reason, justice and benevolence constantly guide you. Forget not that ye have your people to elevate,—that ye have a world to reform. Away then for ever with national feuds, meet on the neutral ground—the world and humanity—and hasten the realization of our most ardent aspirations, “the consolidation of mankind into one universal brotherhood!”

L. E. G. E.

II. *Phrenological Society, 17, Edwards Street, Portman Square.*

December 6th, 1843.

GEORGE BIRD, Esq., having been duly proposed and ballotted for, was elected an ordinary member of the Society.

A paper was read by Phineas Deseret, Esq., of Edinburgh, on the Function of the Organ of Language, of which the following is an abstract.

It is admitted by Dr. Spurzheim and Mr. Combe, that there is no natural connection between things and the artificial language used to express their existence or the relations they stand in to each other. A word written or spoken is only a sign invented or agreed upon among the natives of a particular country or district by which to give expression to a particular object, thought, or emotion. Accordingly the language of one country is not understood by the inhabitants of another. The natives of Britain could never intuitively discover the signs of ideas in the language of France or Germany. Like every other elementary principle of the human mind, the faculty called language must have reference to some class of natural perceptions; for everything that is artificial, or in other words, not common to the whole human race, is only a superstructure raised by art in imitation of some class of perceptions that are observed by us in nature. It is the object of these observations to investigate the nature of this class of natural perceptions with the view of unfolding the primitive function of the organ called Language.

It is undeniable that persons largely endowed with this organ are generally distinguished for facility of expression. Poets, orators, and novel writers, generally speaking, possess it largely developed; and accordingly in the phrenological works its function is said to be established. A larger range of observation however will, we think, convince every candid enquirer that its precise function has not been ascertained, for it will be found largely developed in persons not manifesting strikingly this characteristic, although evincing the possession of faculties no less distinguished and of capabilities calculated as much to influence and affect the social condition and happiness of man. In submitting a statement of facts to the consideration of phrenologists, I do not require of them to believe implicitly in the inferences deduced, but I would simply suggest that these inferences are authorized by reflection on our own consciousness, and appear to account for all the known observations with relation to the organ called Language, as well as for those given in the

sequel, and in this may embrace an infinitely larger range of phenomena than the function at present attributed to it.

I have observed in children at an early age, a great diversity in their capacity for giving expression to their feelings by natural signs; that their capacity for imparting such expression did not always depend upon the force or power of the elements of character desiring expression, but varied extremely in different individuals possessing propensities, sentiments, and intellect, closely assimilated in their nature. I have observed two children possessed of large Benevolence, Veneration, Hope, Conscientiousness, and Firmness, with the propensities and intellect in full development in both. The one possessed an ease and quickness of natural expression not evinced by the other. The one had a gay, hilarious, highly excited expression, while the feelings of the other, evidently of the same tone, seemed to struggle for expression in every feature of the countenance. You could read the feelings of the one at a glance, while those of the other, although anxiously desiring to be unfolded, appeared to be crushed in the bud, and forbidden their natural manifestation. I could remark no sufficiently distinct difference of organization to account for the difference of manifestation, excepting that the one possessed the organ of Language largely developed, and the other had it rather small.

I am at present acquainted with a boy of about three years of age, with a good physical, moral and intellectual development, who shews a great deficiency of natural expression. He evinces the utmost difficulty in giving natural expression to any of his feelings, and an equal incapacity in recognizing the natural signs used by others. Even when highly excited with joy, his very laugh gurgles in his throat, and the expression of his face for a child of so much natural intelligence is comparatively dull and stolid. He is remarkably deficient in the organ of Language. I have observed in persons largely endowed with the organ of Language, that their very bodies seemed fraught with expression, and the most delicate trains of thought and feeling were expressed in their features. Shelley the poet was a remarkable example of this characteristic. One of his critics says of him, that his very body seemed endowed with thought, so full was he of fine delicate expression in his external manner. Shelley had the organ of Language large. I have known numerous examples of the reverse of this picture in persons deficient in the organ of Language.

I have further noticed that persons who are notable for their skill in physiognomy, are largely endowed with the

organ called Language. They possess a quickness and aptitude for picking up the characters of persons they meet without apparent effort or study. The dispositions and tendencies of others seem to fall upon such minds like shadows. Physiognomists are likewise generally well endowed with the organs of observant intellect. On this point it may be observed, that poets and novelists generally have the organ of Language large, and they manifest similar capacities with physiognomists in catching and depicting the nice shades of expression, by which the characters unfolded by them are distinguished.

The first-rate actor possesses large Language combined with large Imitation, the former being necessary to give him a knowledge of the natural language or expression of the feelings and sentiments he may be called upon to imitate. Kean (the elder) had the organ large, combined with large observant and reflective intellect and Imitation. Hence the key to his success as an actor. Hence the deep bursts of natural expression and the concentrated looks of intense emotion which characterized this great performer. He could call up not only the emotions required to be portrayed, but unfold them outwardly in all the richness of natural expression. Mrs. Siddons possessed the organ called Language very large, and although not very highly endowed either with sentiment or reflective intellect, was admittedly the most accomplished actress that has appeared on the British stage. The heads of John Kemble, Young, and Macready are distinguished for the organ of Language being largely developed, and are all fine examples of the manifestation of it in giving power of observing, and with Imitation of imitating natural expression. The organ is large in the portraits of Garrick, Miss O'Neil, and Cook, and in all the tragic performers distinguished for expression in the Garrick Club. The organ called Language is equally possessed and manifested by the comic actor, but only in combination with a different organization from that of the tragic or melo-dramatic performer. In the comic actor it unites more with Wit and the propensities, than with Ideality and the sentiments. Hence the grotesque representation of the propensities as exhibited by our best comic actors. I have been told by several performers in this department that they are in the habit of watching groups of persons in the streets belonging to the lowest walks of life, in order to catch the ludicrous expression of the various propensities of our nature, to enable them to unfold more effectively some characteristic piece of humour. Performers term this line of observation the study of dramatic effect. All comic

actors of distinguished merit are largely endowed with the organ of Language. It is large in the portraits of Munden, Yates, Liston, Knight, Emery, Matthews, and Meadows,—all in the London Garrick Club. I examined the head of the late Mr. Wrench, the comic performer, a few weeks before his death, and the organ of Language was very largely developed. The organ is large too in the portraits of Charles Kemble, Johnson, Power, and Farren, to be seen at the Garrick.

I have further observed that the organ called Language is large in the heads of all great musical composers and singers, which is sufficiently well accounted for, when we consider that music is nothing more than a generalized natural language of our emotions and intellectual perceptions. Hence different countries have different national airs characteristic of the national peculiarities. The music of a warlike nation is loud, bold, and boisterous, implying defiance in every note; while that of another, of a more peaceful character, is purely sentimental, being soft and pleasing, and calculated only to awaken the finer impulses of our nature. We sometimes too find warlike music blended with sentiment, as exemplified in that of the Highlands of Scotland, and likewise in a few Lowland airs, borrowed probably from the Highlands. The organ called Language as well as Time is indeed large in all eminent composers and musicians. In the portraits of Handel, whose soul teemed with expression, the organ is very large. It is large too in Mrs. Billington, Miss Stephens, Braham, Miss Kemble, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw, and in all singers possessed of the power of imparting expression. In the Garrick Club alone there are upwards of two hundred portraits of tragic and comic actors and singers with the organ of Language in the least well, and in most largely, developed. In the more distinguished performers it is larger than in those less distinguished.

All the great masters in painting, sculpture, and engraving, likewise possess the organ called Language largely developed. It is large in the portraits of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Rubens, Guido, Leonardo Da Vinci, Murillo, &c. It is not confined to figure or historical painters, but it is large too in landscape painters of the first class. It is large in the portraits of Salvator Rosa, Poussin, and Claude; likewise in those of the Dutch school, combined with a different organization from that which distinguishes the Italian. I have observed too in some living artists, whose heads, according to phrenological works, indicated high capabilities for painting, a decided lack of expression in their

pictures, which was uniformly accompanied with a deficiency in the organ of language. They possessed all the other organs of propensity, sentiment, and intellect, with Imitation well developed, calculated to impart excellence in the art; but the deficiency in this single faculty seemed to eclipse their power and mar the manifestation of their other faculties. All the great masters of modern times too are largely endowed with the organ called Language. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Richard Wilson, Gainsborough, Hogarth, Sir Henry Raeburn, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, were possessed of the organ large. It is even large in the head of George Moreland. It is large in the portraits of John Opie and Loutherbourn, in the Dulwich Gallery; likewise large in the portraits of Joseph Nollekens the sculptor, Benjamin West, and Sir David Wilkie, in the National Gallery; and in the busts and portraits of all the great masters in the arts which I have seen.

But the possession of this organ in a high degree of development is not limited to those who have excelled in the fine arts, but appears equally to be possessed by persons who have excelled in totally different departments. The organ is large in the heads of all the discoverers in chemistry and natural philosophy. It is large in the heads of Black, Franklin, Lavoisier, Leslie, Sir Humphrey Davy, Faraday, Kemp, Reid, &c. The organ is large too in the heads of great architects; Bernini, Sir Christopher Wren, Batcheler, Sir John Soane, &c. It is large likewise in the heads of distinguished warriors, generals and admirals. It is large in the heads of Cromwell, Marlborough, Nelson, Wolfe, Washington, Buonaparte, Wellington, &c.

The organ called Language was first observed by Gall to be large in the heads of his companions at school, remarkable for their verbal memory, and hence he attributed to it the function of the memory of words. It was further observed to be large in the heads of poets and orators, and in persons distinguished for their knowledge of languages, and hence it was subsequently termed the organ of Language. This latter class of facts appears to have limited all future observation on the subject, and phrenologists seemed to rest satisfied that the primitive function of the organ was ascertained. The objection however that artificial language is not a class of natural perceptions at all, but mere arbitrary signs invented by man in imitation of some class of natural perceptions, at once suggests that the term language bears no reference to a simple element of mind, and that the manifestation of the power attributed to it must arise from some

faculty upon which we are dependent for a class of natural perceptions. This view of the enquiry is confirmed too by the fact that the organ called Language is large in the heads of persons not manifesting any striking power for acquiring languages, and evincing capacities totally different from each other, dependent in some measure on other portions of their organization. The organ called Language is accordingly large in the physiognomist, the tragic and comic actor, the musical composer, the singer, the painter, the sculptor, the chemist, the natural philosopher, the architect, the general, the admiral, &c., who have distinguished themselves as such, and many of whom were not remarkable for their knowledge of languages. These facts would appear then to be confirmatory of the view that our power of inventing artificial language is dependent upon some principle of the mind possessed in a high degree by these widely different classes of persons; in fact, that the element of mind in question is common to these various classes with individuals distinguished for their capacity of acquiring languages;—and the question therefore that occurs for solution is, in what does this elementary principle consist? At first view there is apparently no principle of mind common to these various classes, with the exception of the general powers of intellect possessed by all men who have evinced the possession of genius in any department of science; but a more accurate examination of the facts suggests an element common to the whole, and which distinguishes them from the rest of mankind.

The element of mind in question, may be described in a general way to be the capacity of taking cognizance of every species of outward manifestation, and hence of manifesting outwardly our feelings, thoughts, and opinions; and the metaphysical principle, upon which this is dependent, appears to me to resolve itself into the power possessed by the human mind of recognizing the externality of our perceptions, and consequently the existence of a material world beyond us. It must be kept in view, that the organs of Form, Size, Weight, Color, &c., merely originate their respective perceptions in the mind, and that of themselves there is no idea or relation of externality connected with them. They are just so many internal perceptions of the mind, that arise we know not how but for the faculty in question, which recognizes their externality, and imparts to us a knowledge of the distinction between the internal and external. The same faculty recognizes too the externality of the relations which are observed by us among external objects, although reflection upon our own consciousness informs

us that these relations are merely external operations of the mind. The situation of the organ behind the orbital plate, and below the range of the perceptive faculties, of itself favors this view, although we found nothing upon this circumstance. It is sufficiently easy to perceive the influence which this faculty must exert over the manifestation of our whole physical, moral, and intellectual nature. Being deficient in the power of recognizing the externality of our perceptions, it is plain that these cannot exert the same influence upon our propensities and sentiments as when the faculty in question is largely developed. There would necessarily be a dulness in the particular class of emotion addressed, and a consequent feebleness in the manifestation of it. The faculties which originate our emotions might be large, and the observant faculties well developed, but without the power of recognizing vividly the externality of the latter, the former would be but imperfectly affected, and the manifestation consequently inadequate to the development of the propensities and sentiments possessed. On the contrary, when the idea of externality was distinct and vivid, the feelings and sentiments addressed by the particular perceptions would originate more lively and vigorous emotion, and consequently give occasion to greater energy of manifestation. Having manifested our feelings and thoughts outwardly, this same element of mind recognizes the external manifestation as connected with the internal, and thus a circle of relation between the internal and external is maintained, causing greater energy of feeling and manifestation than could otherwise exist. Hence it is that the organ called Language is large in all men who have evinced original powers of observation in chemistry or natural philosophy, or whose knowledge of the external enabled them to manifest outwardly plans of great extent, which they had previously conceived inwardly; the character of their respective manifestations being dependant upon the other elements of their nature. Hence the organ is large in those who have been distinguished in the various pursuits above-mentioned. It is a singular fact illustrative of the view stated, that all the idiots I have observed, possess the organ called Language largely developed, which is evidently a wise provision of nature to enable them to give outward manifestation to the feeble impulses with which they are endowed, and to fit them for the more easy recognition of the manifestations of others.

Let us suppose a case then illustrative of these views in their broadest aspect. Sir Christopher Wren, in the year 1664, say, conceived the plan of re-building St. Paul's Ca-

thedral. The real genuine ideas lie deeply imbedded in his intellectual nature, not known to any one else, but quite familiar to his own spiritual being (to speak figuratively) : but being anxious to learn what others, cunning in the matter of architecture, might say of his design, he writes out and publishes in the English language an account of it ; giving a detailed statement of all the particulars, and circulates it among the learned in this class of subject throughout England. But no one thinks proper to whisper back to him a syllable concerning it, which he takes for a sign that no one in England is able to recognize in the description the plan that he has made out in his own mind. He next translates his description into Latin, and circulates it among the learned throughout the world, and after waiting many months no remarks return to him ; which he still—bold spirit—persists in thinking is not the defect of his plan, but probably his defective mode of describing it in printed language. He is now quite puzzled, and does not know well what to do till he be-thinks himself of constructing a St. Paul's upon a small scale, and of sending this for exhibition among the learned in the different cities throughout Europe. He constructs his model, and after carefully comparing it with his conception, sends it into the world. It is exhibited first in London, next at Paris, then at Rome, and so forth ; and remarks by the learned pour in upon him from all quarters. He has at last found a language by which his thoughts are rendered intelligible to others ; and it is neither English nor Latin, nor the language of any other country, but that of the human race, viz. : the actual outward manifestation of the conception of his own mind. It is not the inward conception of the mind itself, for it remains there for ever, but it is the outward semblance of it, by which he renders his thoughts, design, or what you may please to call it, intelligible to the whole world. The language of England and ancient Rome availed him nothing in the matter, and he had to fall back upon the language of a naked savage for the communication of his idea to the rest of mankind. Let us sift a little farther into the reason of this apparently singular enigma. We, in England, term that fine structure, erected under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, "St. Paul's Cathedral." It is not the inward thought or design of Sir Christopher which we call so, for nobody yet knew or understood that, so long as it was safely locked up in Sir Christopher's brain. It is the outward development of what was so confined that we term "St. Paul's Cathedral. But these few crooked Hieroglyphical forms themselves bear no relation or resemblance

to that complicated structure which would require something like the life-time of a practised architect thoroughly to understand. These crooked forms are but the veriest short-hand mode on the part of the mind of indicating as by a sort of finger-post, where to go and see and examine the real outward sign of Sir Christopher's inward conception. The real sign of Sir Christopher's thought, indeed, exists nowhere excepting in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Here is the only real sign of it, to Sir Christopher himself, to his friends, the philosophers, and to the wandering savage. It is the only class of perceptions in nature which signify or really indicate Sir Christopher's thought. Let the reader turn this view in his mind how he may, he will find its longitude and latitude to be pretty much where I have fixed them.

Thus every perception, emotion, or relation of our complex being has its outward symbol by which its inward existence is to be recognized. Each of these must have its existence in the mind before it can be observed as symbolized or manifested outwardly. After it has existed inwardly, its outward manifestation follows, which in the case of third persons is the only sign to us of its inward formation. This outward symbolism therefore is the only real language extant. It is the outward manifestation of something that arises in the mind within, and constitutes the only intelligible language of its state of being. If the organ called Language does not take cognizance of the relation between the internal feeling or other element of mind and its outward symbolism or manifestation, it can have no function connected with our mental operations to perform, for there is no other common language extant among mankind. Outward manifestation, action, or conduct on the part of others therefore constitutes the only language which we are capable of understanding. We may describe it in any short-hand method we choose for our own convenience, but our descriptions point to the real language itself, which is the manifestation referred to. The works of Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Buonaparte are not bound up and lying snugly in the libraries of the learned, but they exist or have existed elsewhere; and I pity the man who cannot read and understand every word of them. These works were but the outward manifestation, signs, language, or what you please of certain inward thoughts and feelings that could not otherwise be made manifest. These outward signs or symbols of thought and feeling do not and cannot exist in any history of France and England, for we only find there a few straggling finger-posts pointing backwards in their direction.

In these observations I have endeavoured to shew, 1st. That the function of the organ called Language originates a class of relations, viz. the relation between our perceptions, emotions, or reflections which lie inward, and the actual manifestations of those which lie outward; or in other words, the relation between our spiritual being, as it has been termed, and the external world, the nerves of common and special sensation and motion constituting the mere media of communication. 2nd. That there are only two classes of phenomena in nature—the internal and external, the latter forming the only indices, signs, symbols, manifestations, or what you may please to call them, of the former, that exist in the universe. And I have only to add, 3rdly, that artificial language, or arbitrary signs (which is nothing but so many forms, sounds, &c. perceived inwardly by the organs of form, &c.) is originated by these being thrown outwardly for the purpose of imitating or representing the real symbols or manifestations of the various faculties of our complex being, in order to save man the inconvenience, or rather if I may use the phrase, the impossibility, of carrying about with him all the genuine original signs or manifestations of his perceptions, emotions, and reflections.

December 20th.

Dr. Elliotson laid before the Society for examination a cast of the head of the late Sir James Shaw, Bart., Chamberlain of the city of London; and afterwards a cast of the head of the late Duke of Sussex.

The former head presented a fair, but not remarkable, development of forehead; with an excellent moral surface; a very large development of the organs of Love of Offspring and of Attachment; with a very moderate development of Amativeness, Cautiousness, Destructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Combativeness, and Self-esteem. It betokened a most amiable, mild, affectionate, and truly respectable character.

The cast of the head of the Duke of Sussex presented a large development of the lower organs of the brow.

Jan. 17th, 1844.

Joseph Hauds, Esq., Wm. D. Saul, Esq., and Edward H. Bental, Esq., having been severally proposed and ballotted for, were elected ordinary members of the Society.

A paper was then read by P. Deseret, Esq., on the Organ

of Marvellousness or Wonder, of which the following is an epitome :—

That the invention and use of names not expressive of the function of a faculty have a tendency to retard our knowledge concerning it, by shutting out enquiry. That words invented in a semi-barbarous state of society to express isolated manifestations either of our intellectual or moral nature, are far from being philosophically applicable to these, the faculties not having been investigated nor analyzed at the time of their invention. That the terms marvellousness and wonder are both words invented under such circumstances, and are only applicable to certain obvious manifestations of the faculty in question, and are not even stated to embrace a descriptive outline of its function ; for this, according to Mr. Combe, has not yet been analyzed. Let us consider this faculty therefore in connection severally with our intellectual, moral, and physical nature ; and in this way detect the element of feeling which is common to the whole. That this organ is peculiar to man ; for the lower animals evince no manifestations of it. Let us likewise therefore observe the particular points of view in which man is distinguished from the lower animals by the possession of this faculty.

That from an extensive view of facts both with relation to man and the lower animals, the function of the faculty in question seems to resolve itself simply into a desire to know the unknown. This is possessed by man, but not by the lower animals. Hence it is that man experiments and discovers new relations, and the lower animals remain stationary, having no desire to become acquainted with relations beyond their peculiar desires. Hence it is too that both individuals and races of men manifest a deficiency in the desire to investigate or to progress in knowledge. The black and coloured races of mankind deficient ; the white races distinguished for manifestations of the faculty. This faculty too enables us to throw our reasoning faculties into the nature of other beings, and to investigate their impulses ; consequently imparts a diffusiveness to the sentiments of our nature not possessed by the other faculties of sentiment themselves. Hence numerous murderers possess well-developed Benevolence, but are almost uniformly deficient in the organ of Wonder. It gives in fact a diffusiveness and extent to the whole impulses of our nature.

Conclusions : — 1. Words mislead us with respect to function. 2. That the lower animals are not possessed of the desire to know the unknown, and consequently can only observe relations between external nature and their own desires.

3. That this faculty (Wonder) is possessed by man ; and by means of it he is enabled to observe relations beyond the range of his own impulses. It is by means of it that he is led to experiment and discover the new relations ; likewise to reason from the known to the unknown. He not only perceives the relations in which he himself stands to external objects, but by means of this faculty is likewise enabled to perceive the relations in which external objects stand to each other ; or, as the Germans express it, to reason both subjectively and objectively. 4. That the lower animals, from not possessing the faculty in question, are unable to perceive moral relations, being only capable of observing the relations between other animals and their own natures ; and thus cannot extend the knowledge thus acquired to contemplate and generalize the dispositions and tendencies of other animals as exhibited in their manifestations. 5. That man possessing Wonder, or a desire to know the unknown, is not only enabled to observe the relations in which he stands to other beings around him, but likewise to infer the existence of similar impulses in other beings ; and thus to form a code of morality based upon an enlarged extent of observation, and suited to the condition and relations of society.

February 7th.

Dr. Elliotson exhibited a cast of the head of a boy for the opinion of the members.

Mr. Hudson Lowe and other members observed that there was a very fair intellectual development, with large Attachment and Love of Notice, but that the sides were so very large that it was decidedly a criminal development, *Cunning* and *Love of Property* being very large ; and, from the very large size also of the organ predisposing to violence, it was suggested that he was probably of a passionate disposition.

Dr. Elliotson perfectly coincided in this estimate of the development, but said that the following was the account which he had received from the officers of the charitable institution of which the boy was an inmate.

" R. P., æt. 13½, steals everything he dares. If eatables, he eats them entirely or conceals them ; or throws away, where there is no risk of detection, the parts which cannot be eaten. Is always lying and using bad language. He steals from his nurse, who is particularly kind to him and likes him ; prying into all her boxes and drawers, as he does into every other place, and is constantly where he has no business

to be. He formerly stole from all the boys, but latterly has ceased to rob them. He has been flogged innumerable times in vain. When punished, he calls out "Forgive me!" Never reproaches, but declares he will not steal again; and steals again directly. He is otherwise very obedient and well behaved; not quarrelsome, mischievous, or passionate; so that the nurses, till lately, would not believe that he stole of his own accord, but that he was the tool of others. He never shews gratitude or attachment even to the nurse, who is as kind to him as a mother."

Dr. Elliotson said he had advised them never to beat him, but to punish him otherwise; to reason with him, and work upon his kindly feelings: and was informed that kindness succeeded best with him. After giving him some money and obtaining a promise from him that he would not steal again, Dr. E. called again in a month, and found that he had stolen twice,—taken a rule from one boy, and kept a penny which it was his business to give to another.

The boy's conduct therefore agreed with the development of Cunning and Love of Property. The disagreement between it and the development of Attachment and of Destructiveness was possibly to be explained by the more tardy activity of these organs than of the two former, and probably their manifestations will at length be equally strong.

February 21st.

J. Milton, Esq., and R. H. Church, Esq., having severally been duly proposed and ballotted for, were elected ordinary members of the Society.

An address was read by Thomas Uwins, Esq., containing some remarks upon the case of the boy, the cast of whose head was exhibited at the preceding meeting.

"Sir,—The interesting case of the boy, a cast of whose skull was exhibited at our last meeting, who with many good dispositions had an unfortunate propensity to stealing, indicated by the large development of the organ of Acquisitiveness, led us all to reflect on the possibility of correcting this propensity by some course of moral treatment. Experience has abundantly shown that punishment will do no good, and it was quite consistent with your character, sir, as a phrenologist, to recommend leniency instead of rigour, and kindness in preference to coercion. But is this all? Can nothing be

done to save such a child from crime and its dreadful consequences? Is he to grow up to be rather a curse than a blessing to society? I waited most anxiously for some member to suggest the process by which this good was to be effected. One worthy member was right, as far as the caution went, in recommending his friend not to take as a servant a girl of pleasing appearance, in whom he discovered a large development of the organ of Acquisitiveness. But Phrenology has done little good in the world if it only teaches cautiousness and leads to suspicion. Benevolence sighs to accomplish greater things by an agency so powerful, and looks to education as the point of all its hopes. Before the brain has attained its full growth may not the better portions be stimulated to increased activity? This accords with all the improvements of natural culture, and falls in with all the aphorisms applied to mental and moral character. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." "Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined," &c. These are truisms to which all will assent; but my present object is to go a step farther. And here I would ask those members of the Society who have connected Mesmerism with their Phrenological studies, whether some light is not thrown on the capabilities of moral culture by the discoveries that are rapidly brought under our notice in this wide field of new speculation? It is with this investigation in view that I now venture to lay before the meeting some results I have recently obtained from experiments made on the same individual whose case your indulgence allowed me once before to offer to your notice. I stated formerly that I had relieved this person by mesmerism from the effects of a disorder of the stomach, to which she had been long a martyr. It happened however that her friends, some of whom are medical, laughed her to scorn for supposing any amelioration of her suffering could be consequent on measures so ridiculous; and when her disorder again returned, she was persuaded to consult a young surgeon from the north, whose charges for attendance proved greater than her purse would bear, or than her condition in life warranted. The doctor's bill brought her back to me in spite of the derision of her family and friends. Regular practice demanded regular payment, but my quackery cost her nothing. I had not seen her for a long time, when she came looking very pale and ill. She complained of sickness, loss of appetite, and, what alarmed her most, she could not draw a long inspiration without a catching pain, that reminded her of a friend

who had died of consumption. I put her into the mesmeric trance, and kept her in deep sleep for a quarter of an hour, during which time I used the ordinary methods for her relief. I then brought her into the sleep-waking state, and found that her pain had entirely left her. I had all along suspected that some mental uneasiness was at the root of her bodily malady; and on questioning her while she was still asleep, I found she had been suffering from some cruel reports and misrepresentations which she had no immediate means of counteracting, and waiting for the slowly unveiling of truth was too much for her patience. Of these things I had heard nothing till mesmerism produced the exposure. I had now to 'minister to a mind diseased,' 'to pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,' and to 'cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous matter that weighs about the heart.' To this business I applied myself. I brought into great activity the organs of Hope and Benevolence, going from time to time to Veneration and Conscientiousness, but always coming back especially on Benevolence. After some time I got her again into conversation on her troubles. My end was attained. She became perfectly indifferent about things that had before afflicted her. She assured me of her entire tranquillity, and seemed anxious to have an opportunity of doing good to the very persons she had before named as her detractors and enemies. After keeping her some time in this excited state of active Benevolence, I put her back again into deep sleep; from which I at length awakened her. On coming to herself, she tried the various tests of her malady, but could find no traces of the deadly disorder that had so much alarmed her. It was quite ridiculous to see the determined energy with which she drew in a long inspiration,—resolving if possible to get at the pain; but pain there was none. Against her prejudices, against her doubts, almost against her will, she was convinced! Her malady was gone however, and away she went full of delight. I told her to let me know if her disorder returned, but I purposely avoided telling her that I had directed my attention, during her trance, to relieving her mental uneasiness. It was a fortnight after this before I again saw her, and then accidentally. She was now an example of cheerful health. No return—not the smallest symptom—of her malady had come back upon her; and what was more extraordinary, she said, her mind, which had before been depressed almost to madness, was calm and serene. She now first told me that she had come to me smarting under supposed injuries, and secretly wishing for revenge on those she considered her enemies: but on leaving

my house, things that had before assumed a serious character became trifles light as air; and so far from visiting evil for evil, she was anxious contrariwise to confer blessing. You will judge, sir, of my astonishment at this moral effect of mesmerism. This could be no delusion. The patient knew nothing before or after her sleep of my intentions or my object. If it is demoniac agency (as some good men say), the devil must have changed his character. He must be going about seeking to do good instead of to destroy and to devour. To my mind the result of the experiment is a clear proof of a decided change in moral condition produced by mesmerism, or rather by phrenological experience acting in conjunction with the mesmeric influence.

"You, sir, will perceive the inference I am about to draw from these, to me, most interesting facts. Could not the child whose cast you presented to us last meeting be so operated on? Will not repeated transient effects become permanent? Is not this the treatment indicated? Might not mesmerism be brought in medically to assist other courses of education and training? For answers to these questions I look to you, sir, and to other gentlemen whose profession leads to the consideration of such cases. My time is occupied in other pursuits. I wish it always to be understood that I come to these meetings not to teach, but to learn."

III. *Review of "Observations on the Religious Delusions of Insane Persons, and on the practicability, safety, and expediency of imparting to them Christian Instruction, &c.*
By NATHANIEL BINGHAM, Surgeon."

If there be one thing more requisite than another in an author, it is that he should divest himself of all superfluous enthusiasm and feeling, retaining a sufficiency only to give a due effect to his arguments. Mr. Bingham may be assured, that "those ministers" who can speak of nothing else but "the love of Christ, free grace, and the privileges of the gospel" to the insane, are wholly unfit to hold communion with them, and must be regarded as "*ministers*" only of evil. To expect "*judgment and discrimination*" from such men, is too lofty a flight of *imagination*, for even Mr. Bingham himself, we should presume. We are disposed to look on all kinds of religious advice or instruction in reference to the

insane, and regarded as a curative means, as a remedy of too potent a nature to be administered except under the direction of the medical attendant. He can best "minister to the mind diseased," or understand the kind of sedatives or excitants required by an abnormal portion of cerebral matter. He can alone judge of the *dose* to be administered, and of the propriety of its repetition. For our own parts, we should as soon think of putting a lancet or a bottle of morphia into the hands of the chaplain of a lunatic asylum, as of allowing him a free and unrestrained intercourse with its patients. Discrimination in a matter of this kind can hardly be expected in him. All those whose education has been unhappily confined to mere words and not things, whose religion is based on feelings and not philosophy,—and, at the present day, such is rather the rule than the exception,—may be not inaptly compared to the well-known tanner, who, when the city was threatened by the enemy, earnestly recommended to the authorities a fortification of leather. The desires, no less than the pursuits, of such individuals partake for the most part of too *monomaniacal* a character, to prove useful to a class of patients who require at our hands every possible variety of treatment,—whether medical, moral, or general,—to meet the endless modifications of change to which they are subject.

Contrary to the opinions of Mr. Bingham, we not only feel sure that very many insane persons owe their affliction to religious fanaticism, but that moreover it is among the most fertile causes of the disease: at the same time, we are ever ready to admit that in many instances the religious excitement occurs in the progress of insanity. We have patients at this moment under our care answering to both descriptions of cases. In *many* we consider it absolutely necessary to "forbid *all* religious reading," preferring rather to substitute agreeable occupations and amusements, wherewith to call into health and activity the varied powers of the intellect and feelings, and thus imperceptibly to consign the patient's religious *extravagancies* to that oblivion so much to be desired. It has been observed by us, in a few well-marked cases, that an improvement of the general health has been quite sufficient in itself to banish the fanatical fancies of the insane. The physical condition of the brain under such circumstances of course partakes of the general improvement of the body, of which it is a part only, and as a consequence the feelings become subservient to the intellect.

It is sometimes not only necessary to "interdict *for a time* all such things as have any connexion with the patient's

disorder," but to do so for *ever*; or, at any rate, until the cultivation of the perceptive and reflective faculties—which are commonly found inactive, and enfeebled by neglect and prejudice—have exerted their benign and wholesome influence on the sentiments and propensities. And here we may observe, that one of the most effectual means of limiting the number of insane persons consists in the adoption amongst other people of a proper system of education; that is, one which provides wholesome and agreeable stimuli for all the powers of our nature, whether they relate to the intellect or moral feelings. Education, in *this* sense, is among the most valuable means, for not only preventing, but curing insanity. Whereas, in *any other*, it must become a curse and not a blessing.

In the moral, no less than in the strictly medical, management of the insane, all must depend on the peculiarities of individual cases. No routine course can ever be adopted with advantage to the suffering party. To prescribe excessive attention to religious duties, would be in many cases to aggravate all the symptoms of the disease, and oftentimes to convert the curable maniac into the pitiable idiot. In the religious instruction of the lunatic, it is most important to consider well the circumstances of his past life: they will oftentimes afford the very best criteria whereby to direct or modify our proceedings. The cerebral organization also must be attended to.

There are doubtless a large number of insane persons who would receive mental comfort and composure from the religious conversations of a judicious chaplain: such cases, however, are of course best known to the medical attendant, and therefore he alone should prescribe the remedy. So long as the well-being of a patient is in the hands of the physician or surgeon, so long will the insane be protected from the visits of clergymen who would dare venture on the *conversion* of one disinclined to tenets at variance with those originally conceived and credited by him. If this point were once conceded, farewell, and a long farewell too, to the *now* accustomed peace and order of the well-regulated asylum.

Melancholic patients are doubtless more likely than others to receive benefit from religious exercises and advice; and we have known a few very satisfactory instances of the kind. Great care, however, must be exercised by the chaplain. He is required *only* to give assurance and hope and faith; and by the confidence so gained to uproot the delusory fears and suspicions of the patient. He is not required, as Mr. Bingham would persuade his readers, to *excite* him or her to any, even

the slightest, consideration of "AWFUL realities." We have known this done, and marked the sad consequences. The slightest knowledge of cerebral physiology would of course point out how inseparable the ordinary cerebral development of the melancholic is with such "sad consequences."

Apart from the immediate and particular effects of religious exercises on the insane, there are other and in many instances additional advantages gained. The meetings at chapel tend in a very great degree to the extension and support of that general order and precision which should obtain in every lunatic asylum: they therefore promote self-controul, and encourage habits of regularity among the patients; and in this way minister, in an eminent degree, to their comfort and well-being.

We fear the publication of Mr. Bingham's book will not produce much good. It savours very, very strongly of a party, a *sectarian*, spirit. Should the book unhappily reach a second edition, we should recommend its fanciful author to take for his motto, "Aut Cæsar, aut Nullus." Mr. Bingham, unlike most empirics, has not chosen his nostrum from the pharmacopœia—"physic to the dogs!" He has felt the pulse of society, and believing it to be anything but "*res fallacissima*," has taken no little pains to prescribe for one of its prominent functional *derangements*. What is good for the goose, is good also for the gander,—*ergo*, what is good (?) for the *sane*, must be so for the *insane*. One thing now-a-days is certain,—a man may be a member of the College of Surgeons and an associate of the Linnæan Society, and yet be no physiologist or philosopher; and certainly the work before us does not give evidence of any such qualities in Mr. Nathaniel Bingham, of whose *monomania* we hope to hear no more.

Y.

IV.

We received the following note:—

"To the Editor of *The Zeist*.

"Sir,—Concise directions for the simplest mode of taking plaster casts would oblige many young phrenologists, and, among others,

"An Admirer of your Journal."

We requested a friend to apply to the modest and excellent young sculptor, Mr. Butler of Gower Place, hard by University College, and he has obliged us with the following directions.

In taking casts from the life every precaution is necessary to prevent the adhesion of the plaster; for which purpose a strong lather of soap and water is employed, of a consistency similar to that used in shaving, or even stronger. With this the hair must be saturated and combed or brushed down close to the head, after which the soap and water is again applied abundantly to the smoothed surface of the hair, and sometimes if any doubt exist of perfect security against adhesion, the lather may be applied even a third time.

In mixing the plaster any earthen vessel may be used: a large wash-hand basin will answer well for ordinary purposes. Let the basin be nearly filled with water, and the plaster carefully and gradually but quickly scattered in with the hand until it rise to the surface, when it may be stirred with a common iron spoon. Much care is necessary in scattering in the plaster in order to prevent the formation of lumps.

It will be understood that the mould must be removed from the head in sections. The simplest form of division is in two parts; the line of separation running from the throat to the back of the head, so dividing the whole into two equal portions. For this purpose, and before the application of the plaster, a thin string is passed over the face, dividing it down the centre of the nose and again passing over the head down to the nape of the neck. This string will be arranged before the plaster is laid on. Divide the plaster into two portions; one of which place in any earthen vessel approaching in shape the back of the head, and sufficiently large to admit of immersion for the greater facility of applying the plaster. The person should be placed in a recumbent position, and the back of the head immersed in the vessel provided for the purpose, while the other portion is to be gently but quickly laved over the face, previously moistened with a little sweet oil. The eyebrows it will be necessary to moisten with the soap lather, as also the whiskers and the eyelashes with a little oil. The whole of the head is thus covered, the nostrils of course being left open; it would however be advisable that novices should place quills just within the nostrils to avoid inconvenience from want of practice. The mould will be consolidated by the repeated addition of plaster until it is of the thickness of about half an inch, when it may be divided by drawing up the string, which must be done *before* the plaster acquires too great a degree of induration; after which the mould may be removed without difficulty.

The greatest care must be observed in casting the ears in order to prevent the plaster from adhering internally or even externally. Let the whole of the crevices be well stopped

with a mixture composed of soap and oil, of about the consistency of thick paste; and it may be well to observe to the inexperienced operator, that should any of the plaster form internally it would be productive of at least extreme inconvenience.

To take Casts from the Mould.

Immediately after the removal of the mould, tie it together and saturate it with water by steeping it during three or four minutes; and before the moisture has disappeared from the surface, pour in at the opening at the throat a quantity of plaster of the consistency as before, which by turning the mould round must be made to flow into every part of it. The plaster will be thus added until the cast be of the thickness of about half an inch. When this substance has been acquired, let the whole stand for a few hours, after which the mould may be removed from the cast by the careful use of a mallet and chisel.

The Multiplication of Casts.

Dry the original cast thoroughly; then with a brush and some boiled oil go over the surface two or three times, after which the cast must stand for a day or two to allow of its drying, when it will be in a fit condition for the formation of the mould. For ordinary purposes the mould may be made in three pieces, of which the back of the head as far as the ears, but not including them, constitutes one, and the face equally divided as before, affording the other two, an ear of course attaching to each. This operation is performed piecemeal. The part receiving the plaster must first be thinly coated with a mixture of oil and grease (hogs-lard or tallow) to prevent adhesion. When the piece is of the necessary thickness, remove it and trim the edges with a sharp knife, after which replace it on the cast, and having greased the edges proceed to the formation of another portion, which of course will adapt itself to the edge already prepared. When the mould is made, put it together, dry it perfectly, then oil it in the manner before described with reference to the cast, and in the course of two or three days it will be in a fit state for casting, taking care to coat it with oil and grease before taking each cast.

V. *An account of two Cases of severe and obstinate Diseases perfectly cured with Mesmerism; both of them exhibiting remarkable mesmeric phenomena.* By Dr. ELLIOTSON.

"CAREFUL investigation and consideration of ALL the experiments have convinced us that the phenomena are not real, and that ANIMAL MAGNETISM IS A DELUSION: we shall, therefore, lose no opportunity of EXTINGUISHING AN error, which in its nature, application, and consequences, is pernicious." MR. THOMAS WAKLEY, *Lancet*, Sept. 8th, 1839; p. 835.

"THAT GREAT MORAL AUTHORITY, MR. WAKLEY."—*Examiner*, Feb. 24, 1844.

I. THE case which I am now about to relate was one of decided and perfect cure with mesmerism, after the failure of various other means actively and perseveringly pursued during eight weeks all but a day, in a hiccup of intense and agonizing severity: and it was not less remarkable for the phenomena which mesmerism excited.

I have seen only one exactly similar case of mesmeric effects. This other, however, was so similar in every particular of its phenomena, that, though deserving to be recorded on this account simply, it ought from its perfect parallelism to be detailed with the first. It too was no less remarkable for its cure, than for its phenomena, as an epilepsy of fifteen years' duration was permanently put an end to; and this very fact demands for it a place in the annals of medicine. It did not occur in my own practice; but, as no account at all worthy of it has been published and I myself have repeatedly mesmerised the patient, and produced all the phenomena, many of which the original mesmeriser never drew forth, I shall delight in laying it fully before the public.

On the evening of Friday, January 4th, 1839, a fortnight after I had resigned my office of Professor in University College, London, because the council, at the instigation of the medical professors in co-operation with Mr. Wakley, forbade that any cures should be effected with mesmerism in the hospital, I was called by Mr. Johnston, of 22, Saville Row, to a young lady, rather above twenty years of age, who had been seized that very evening with the severest hiccup I ever witnessed.

On the 22nd of December, some friend fired off a pistol for fun in the room where she was; and, from a young man having a short time previously said that he would shoot her through the window, she at the moment supposed she was shot. Immediately she was seized with a violent, hard, dry, barking, ringing cough. It grew worse and worse, and, on the 25th, Mr. Johnston was called in. He bled her twice in the arm, blistered her chest, and gave her various medi-

cines: but the cough continued to grow worse and worse, and on January 4th, after she had complained of sickness all day, it suddenly changed in the evening to an equally severe hiccup, and never returned.

I shall be pardoned for making two remarks here. The first, that, of all cruel absurdities, to frighten others unnecessarily is the worst. I have attended so many cases of St. Vitus's dance, epilepay, insanity, fatuity, palsy, &c., &c., from terror in sport, that the danger of terror cannot be too generally known, nor the duty too strongly inculcated, of abstaining from tricks intended to produce it, and from supplying children with the superstitious, and therefore detestable, ideas of the existence of goblins, evil spirits, and the reality of the mythos of the devil. The second, that the spasmodic nervous cough which preceded the hiccup in this case, and is so rebellious to all the *established*! modes of treatment, usually yields to mesmerism as its proper remedy.

Not knowing at that time the superiority of Mr. Johnston's character, but knowing the complete ignorance and the irrational and coarse feeling of the medical profession at large in reference to mesmerism, and well aware of the equally gross ignorance and prejudice of the public, fostered so assiduously by medical men, I did not mention mesmerism; presuming it would be rejected. However, without any remark, I proceeded as if to press the pit of the stomach in the ordinary way under the bed-clothes with one hand: but I took the opportunity of *pointing my fingers upon it*, and keeping them there for some minutes. *The effect of this little mesmeric proceeding was that the hiccup ceased for an hour.* This I learnt at my visit the next morning; when, however, she was as bad as ever. I could not refrain now from telling Mr. Johnston what I had done: but it appears that I mentioned merely having placed my hand upon the pit of the stomach, or Mr. Johnston did not understand me to have done more. He very liberally tried the plan, but with no advantage. The patient long afterwards told us that I pointed my fingers and she felt great relief; but that Mr. Johnston applied his hand flat, and she felt no relief. This little incident is well worthy of attention. She had not any idea of mesmerism, or the meaning of the word; and, if imagination had produced the relief, the flat parts of the fingers would have answered as well as their points. I prescribed hydrocyanic acid and creosote, with either of which I had frequently relieved or cured violent or continued hiccup; and at the same time cajeput oil, as there was great flatulence.

I did not see her after my second visit on the following

morning. Mr. Johnston pushed on the remedies as far as they were borne without inconvenience, and employed opium, morphine, and camphor in full quantities, several blisters, and almost daily mustard poultices. But all in vain.

He now gave the compound iron mixture with no benefit. In conversation I advised him next to try the carbonate (sesquioxyd) of iron, which I had found to have so much power over chorea and tetanus, and had seen useful in chronic hiccup. But, though given in large quantities, and for some time, it also failed.

In February, six weeks after I had seen her, Dr. Chowne of Charing Cross Hospital was called in. He prescribed the compound iron mixture, ammonia, camphor, and tincture of cantharides.*

The disease went on *increasing all this time*, reducing her strength more and more. Those who have experienced a very strong hiccup for an hour or two, after dinner, know how distressing and painful it is: but still can form no idea of the violence and agony of this case. The straining was as if she were being torn asunder, and always ended in vomiting, which would bring up things taken twelve hours before: it rolled her in her bed, and raised her, so that but for her attendants she would have been thrown off and she entreated them to hold her down. The gulping noise of the spasms, when the streets were quiet, was heard even in Regent Street, her house being near the opening of her street into this. Her only respite was obtained by lying *perfectly flat and perfectly still*, all noise in the room being at the same time avoided. If she was raised a single inch from the perfectly flat position, it came on. Nay, if she raised her arm to feed herself, it came on. An invalid couch was provided for her, that she might be raised and fed with the more ease. The attempt to remove her from her bed to this excited the hiccup so dreadfully that an hour was consumed in drawing her flat upon her back downwards to the foot of the bed, and she could be got no farther, so that a chair was placed beyond the foot to support her legs, while her trunk and head lay upon the bed: and thus she remained from Sunday till Tuesday, exhausted from the

* I do not know whether medical men are aware of the uncertain strength of this preparation. Patients will take drachms of some specimens of it, without any, or with scarcely any, effect. I recollect that a patient took six drachms three times a day regularly at St. Thomas' Hospital, with no sensible effect. Having recovered, and falling into the same state again, some time afterwards, he came under my care a second time, and begged to have the same medicine as before, which he told me was "as well as he could recollect, called tincture of litany," (Lytta.) Of the powder more than a grain twice a day can seldom be borne long, and not often so much.

frightful effects of drawing so far, and unable to speak except in a faint whisper.

Another attempt to remove her from this position was now ventured upon; and, with intense agony, she was slowly drawn off the foot of the bed on to the couch, from which she never stirred till she was well. It proved, however, of no use, for the upper part could not be put to its purpose of raising her, since raising her a single inch brought on the attack.

And there she lay flat, and unable to turn or move in the least without an attack. She has lain four days absolutely without moving even hand or foot, to escape the attack: fed by others with a tea spoon on pulpy food like a baby. But even the mere act of swallowing always soon brought on the hiccup more or less; and therefore she seldom took food, and only in very small quantities. However motionless she remained, a knock at the door, the least noise in the room, nay, the presence of more than two persons in the room, brought on the attack: and during the hiccup, however many hours it lasted, to take food was impossible. After a severe attack, she would be unable to speak for hours, or even to swallow, and could not bear the weight of the bed-clothes.

She was always cold, whatever number of blankets were heaped upon her, and though she always wore thick worsted stockings.

No action occurred without aperients.

It was feared that nature could not hold out much longer: when three different friends mentioned mesmerism, and Mr. Johnston was asked his opinion of it. The patient and her family did not know exactly what was meant by mesmerism; and Mr. Johnston, very greatly to his credit, while he confessed that he knew almost nothing of it, though he had seen singular effects apparently produced by it, and had laughed at it like others, said that, everything else having failed,—medicine being completely at fault, he saw no objection to a trial of it, and offered to consult me upon the point. How different was this conduct from that of many who fancy themselves great doctors and surgeons, and “liberal,” “intellectual,” “philosophical,” “enlightened” members of an “honourable” profession, with a “high tone of moral feeling!”

Accordingly on the morning of February the 27th (1839), I seated myself by the side of her couch and began to make slow passes downward before her face. She had no idea of what I was going to do, or what effect could possibly be ex-

pected. But, after *twenty minutes*, her eyes closed and could not be opened till at the end of the sitting I rubbed my thumbs outwards upon the eyebrows. Her mouth nearly closed, and her speech became indistinct. The hiccup which the idea of being mesmerised and the presence of four or five persons together had excited, *gradually subsided as I went on*. At the end of half an hour, the door-bell suddenly rang, but *produced no hiccup as it invariably had up to that time*. I now tried the effect of raising her by winding up the moveable part of the couch, and thus brought on the hiccup, which, however, ceased as soon as she was lowered again and mesmerised afresh. This second mesmerisation produced the same effects as the first. I rubbed her eyebrows as before, her eyes opened, and I left her.

She had no other attack the rest of the day, and was quite cheerful.

28th. Her eyes closed in a few minutes; and could not be opened by any other person than myself rubbing the eyebrows outwards. At the end of half an hour, besides the rigid closure of the eyes and stiffness of the jaw of the day before, there was a certain *stiffness of the whole body*; with a feeling of stupidity and of constriction of the chest. The hiccup, which, as on the day before, had begun from the idea of being mesmerised, soon subsided; and I actually raised her and moved her up and down several times without producing the hiccup. She now felt warm and comfortable, which she never had done before.

March 1st. Her eyes and mouth closed, and her whole body stiffened: her arms became rather stiff. She felt stupid, but did not lose herself. I raised her again and again without producing hiccup: and she had suffered no hiccup all day. After I was gone, she was kept raised for twenty minutes, and only a slight hiccup was occasioned, which, however, ceased as soon as she was laid down again. She was better all the evening. Mr. Johnston tried to mesmerise her, but could not produce any effect.

2nd. She sat reclining while I mesmerised her; and the same effects were produced. After the mesmerisation, she sat quite upright, and had no hiccup. The tenderness of the pit of the stomach, from the little hiccup produced yesterday by her sitting up for twenty minutes, ceased upon my mesmerising her, though I did not direct my hand at all to the epigastrium. Her health was better in every respect. I mesmerised her for half an hour with the same effects.

She now informs me, and cannot help laughing while doing so, that she at this period of my mesmerising her fancied I had some medicine under my thumb, and actually believed she saw something there. People have all along often told her that I carried something about me to make my

mesmerised patients sleep. Many have asked me if I had not something under my sleeve : and I have been assured that some declared they *knew* this to be the case. A New Zealand chief, who was taken to University College Hospital by Mr. Gibbon Wakefield to see the Okeys, told Mr. Wakefield on his return that he "knew how Dr. Elliotson did it : Dr. Elliotson had medicine up his sleeve." These people may perhaps blush when they find that their knowledge and opinions are no better than those of a poor savage, but exactly the same.

Silly as such people are, how much less irrational are they not than those who, like certain Fellows of the Royal Medical Society, declare they would not believe the facts if they saw the facts, and those who have often witnessed the facts of mesmerism and like boors deny them. Indeed, boors would not deny them. The Zealand savage did not deny them : *he* believed his senses. The cunning but shameless mountebanks who go about the country lecturing on the fallacies of mesmerism, wishing merely to make a penny for subsistence, excite our ridicule and compassion : but those who deny what they see, from sheer conceit and obstinacy, ought, I think, to pluck out their organs of sense and fling them in the Almighty's face, since they so despise the organs which they profess to believe he has given them wherewith to learn the wonders of his creation. Yet how much more charitable are they not than the pious and tolerant Mr. M'Neil and many other wise divines, and Dr. Roe of Hanover Square, and many profound religious ladies, who say we mesmerise by the devil's assistance. Two ignorant fanatical ladies in Manchester Street insisted upon their sister substituting Sir James Clark for me, while attending her in an attack of asthma and she was going on perfectly well, and mesmerism had never been mentioned, because I must be in league with the devil to mesmerise : and this stuff had been put into their heads by an evangelical divine of the church of England. One lady harping on the devil, hearing that a young man, who happening to be very fair, was mesmerising a patient, asked if he was not a *very dark* young man : and another, who was permitted by me to see some mesmerism at my house, declared afterwards to her friends that she smelt brimstone in my drawing-room. Such is the lamentable state of education in this country at this day, with our colleges and all our schools, and all the hundred thousands of sermons which are preached all over the kingdom every week.

I continued to mesmerise this patient every day. The eyes always firmly closed ; and at length the jaw. The body

became more and more rigid, and the arms and legs became rigid likewise; but the legs grew rigid the last. Just as at each mesmerisation the effects began in the eyes and gradually descended: so the degree of the effects increased in the course of the mesmeric treatment more quickly as each part was situated higher up, and her feet were long flexible. But, although they were too weak to support her and for unassisted walking, she could walk, or rather drag and slide forwards, in her sleep, even across the room, if supported on each side, at the end of a fortnight. Indeed, at the end of ten days she thus walked six steps, with the effect of only a very slight hiccup. She thus slid forwards in obedience to tractive movements made before her, at various distances; and also by the impulse of attraction to me her mesmeriser standing before her, whom she had an irresistible impulse to approach. At length the rigidity extended to her legs; and, though on the 30th of March they were strong enough to support her in her sleep-waking state without assistance, they were incapable of walking or advancing a hair's breadth. The stupidity went on to perfect sleep, and the disease presently ceased. *In a fortnight from the commencement of the mesmerism, she could bear to be dressed. She slept well without narcotics, which previously had been required every night. She was warm, whereas before during the whole of her illness she had been distressingly cold. She could eat and did eat well, and recovered her strength and plumpness, and astonished all her friends: and this without a particle of medicine. On the 24th of March—less than a month—she went to chapel in a carriage, and bore the exertion so well that the next day she took a walk: though in the sleep-waking state her legs had not yet power to support her. It is remarkable that in the sleep-waking state there is often relaxation and apparent extreme muscular debility, and yet by passes, &c., rigidity and strength far beyond what occurs at any time in the natural state are produced. After a time Mr. Johnston found he could mesmerise her; and, as she was always greatly refreshed by it, he was kind enough to mesmerise her for me after I had discontinued regular visits.*

Never was there performed a more decided, a more gratifying, a more astounding cure. The very first mesmerisation made an impression upon the complaint: and her improvement was invariable and rapid from that day forwards. Each mesmerisation advanced her sensibly on the road to health. But if the benefit was striking, no less so were the mesmeric phenomena, which from moderate beginnings were in a few weeks fully developed. I found that pointing the fingers to-

wards the eyes at the distance of an inch or two had more effect than making passes. They soon began to look watery, and sometimes did water, and pricked. The upper eyelid slightly descended, and then very gradually more and more, and at length the under lid ascended till they met and then firmly closed. The descent was exquisitely gradual, and winking very seldom took place during the process. The lid became more and more rigid, as far as it descended: and at length no effort of her's would raise or depress it. When all but closed, the lids began to quiver, and the quivering continued to the end. While this was going on, a slight stiffness took place in the muscles of the lower jaw, so that she could not fully open her mouth. This too went on steadily increasing, till her jaws were firmly closed. Till this occurred, she would answer me that she was not asleep, though her eyes were shut. As soon as speech was thus rendered impossible, she would reply to enquiries that she was still awake by a slight movement of her lips; and so slight at last, as scarcely to be noticeable. While these changes were proceeding, first the neck, then the arms, and lastly the legs, were found, on our attempting to move them, to lose somewhat of their flexibility; and, as the neck became rigid, the head in the same proportion gradually inclined to one side. Still, by the faint movements of her lips, in reply, she would let us know that she was conscious.

Suddenly then her breathing would grow loud; her head be drawn down very forcibly to one side or the other, without reference to the side on which I stood, and even if I stood before her; her arms project forwards, though not raised; and her fingers and thumbs all become rigidly fixed in the respective positions in which they happened to be. Her head and neck, her trunk and arms, arrived in a moment at the height of their rigidity, and she was all one piece, so that by pushing her head you moved the whole of her. If you forcibly raised an arm from her lap, on which it firmly pressed, it descended again with violence the moment you let it go, as if acted upon by a strong spring. Her legs were not so forcibly rigid for some time; and indeed never became so rigid as the arms; and this I have noticed in other cases. The rigidity evidently corresponded with the height of the parts of the frame. She no longer made any motion of her lips in reply to the question,—was she asleep. In truth, she had suddenly entered into a deep mesmeric sleep.

The sight was wonderful, if sight ever was; and the various phenomena, which I will describe, such as no one could feign. And yet this rigid state would continue for hours;

—till she was taken out of it mesmerically. *Any sceptic who sees her may try his powers of imitating her, and I will wait with patience till he has finished.*

But the rigidity and stupor were not all. Though unable to give any voluntary sign of hearing or seeing, or to utter the faintest voluntary sound, or indeed to make any voluntary motion, as is ordinarily done by us, she was not many moments in a deep impenetrable sleep, but, as we often observe after a short time, her brain became to a degree active, and she passed from the stupor into what is commonly called somnambulism or, more properly, sleep-waking. After the state had continued some time, the eyelids would cease to be constantly closed, and the cornea might be seen occasionally between them. In some, when thrown into sleep-waking with complete closure of the lids at first, the lids remain permanently a little open, except at moments of deep sleep. If I forcibly opened one of her eyes, the organ turned up, or down, or to one side. I have a patient whose eye in his sleep-waking so turns up on raising the upper lid, that only the white below the cornea can be seen, however long you hold up the lid. In one of my patients, whose eye-lids as the sleep-waking state comes on do not gradually or suddenly close as the first effect, but whose eyes first turn up so that only the white below the cornea is seen, and, the eye remaining thus rolled up, the upper lid at length very slowly descends, and finally the lower lid rises to meet it; the eye after a time descends, and the cornea is seen through the small fissure of the lids: this patient sees, and, except at moments in which the sleep predominates over the waking and she is in deep coma, declares in her sleep-waking she sees in the ordinary way, though her range of vision is evidently limited. Yet I have another who talks as rationally as in her waking state, but always mistaking the person and time, and almost always the place, and whose eyes open slightly after the sleep-waking has continued some time, except at the moments of deep coma; and I cannot discover that she sees at all,—at least, anything placed before her; and, fancying the place, persons, and time different from what they are, she answers all questions as if she saw only in her mind's eye, declaring she sees me distinctly, though she declares at the same time I am her sister, or father, &c., as the dreamy state may be; and, if I close or cover her lids, she professes to see me, that is, her sister, father, &c., just the same: so that her vision is an imagination, and not a visual impression. I am therefore unable to say, from inability on her part to make manifestations, and from the

analogy of the cases, whether the patient whose case forms the subject of the present narration sees or not; though perhaps she does when the eyelids are not perfectly closed. But I have no proof that she does. Neither can I assert that she hears, beyond that low degree which occurs in common sleep; and that she possesses, for, as in common sleep, her eyelids act on clapping the hands near her ears, and in certain volitions she has appeared guided by sounds. I could relax her mouth, but still, on calling to her and begging her to make some sound, she never made the faintest. Nor did she ever make the faint movement of her lips in reply, from the moment she entered into sleep, although up to that moment, when asked if she was asleep, she replied instantly always in the negative. She appears quite insensible to pain from mechanical causes. I recollect that one day, having promised to allow me to show her to some friends, she had sprained her ankle, and was sadly afraid she would not be able to stand as she hears from us she is made to do for a very considerable time in the mesmeric state. Yet, though her ankle was very painful and bruised before she was mesmerised, she stood in her sleep for two hours, without manifesting any pain; and I may add that when her mesmeric state was over, her ankle was *perfectly free from pain* for ten minutes and afterwards none the worse; and, on taking off her stocking at night, *the discolouration had vanished*. I have no reason to suppose she had any of the external senses unless in the lowest degree. She might be percipient simply of noise and simply of light; but that was all: she never gave the common signs of volition, even when I had removed the rigidity of any part.

Yet was her brain active: sleep-wakingly active. She could distinguish the mesmeriser from others: she moved towards him, and withdrew from the proximity of others. She imitated him in standing or sitting, or stooping, and placing herself as near as possible on a level with him. She also obeyed tractive movements, whether made by her mesmeriser or others. These phenomena soon commenced after she was first mesmerised, and gradually developed themselves in perfection.

The sensation given her by the proximity, without contact, of the mesmeriser and of others, was independent of all the common forms of sensibility. It took place when her eyes were carefully covered, and the proximity was behind her, as well as when the parties were before her and her eyes left to themselves. This is a common occurrence in the mesmeric state. Patients, in whom the phenomenon takes place and

who can talk, describe the sensation from the mesmeriser as exceedingly pleasant, and that from others as exceedingly unpleasant. Generally the former is described as warm, and the latter as cold. One of my patients, however, describes the sensation from others than the mesmeriser as a sort of roughness: "very disagreeable,—she can hardly tell what: not cold, but a sort of roughness." The distress occasioned by the contact of others, in cases where this attraction and repulsion happen, is often extreme: and, for want of ascertaining whether the attraction and repulsion exists, great temporary disturbance, convulsions and even delirium, have often been produced by strangers touching the patient. I have a patient in whom the momentary touch of even a sister or her father, on whom she doats, agonizes her and causes her to cry out, "cruel, cruel." In her, proximity of another within two yards, even behind her, gradually induces this sensation of coldness, till it can be borne no longer; and, when two others besides the mesmeriser are in the room at even a greater distance, the result is the same, and the effect increases according to the number present: and yet she, being unconscious of the presence of any one but the mesmeriser, has no idea of the cause of the sensation and blames him for it. Not only will mischief thus arise in these cases, but from the mere departure of the mesmeriser. I have a patient who dashes violently after me if I attempt to go to another part of the room: another holds one or both of my hands all the time I am with her, and cannot be prevailed upon to let me retire a quarter of a yard from her: two others who have no power to rise, but become gradually more and more agitated if I sit at a little distance from them, and one had fits whenever I retired from her in the early stage of my mesmeric knowledge. But the latter and another, who is a youth of nineteen, grasp my hand firmly to prevent my leaving them, and he so firmly as often to pain me. If I leave him he grows colder and colder, shuddering as he sits in silent sleep, till at last his wretched coldness wakes him; if it does not wake him soon, it continues long after he is awake.

It sometimes happens that the patient, though capable of being mesmerised by another, may not feel comfortable on going into the mesmeric state at finding his original mesmeriser not present with him: and the same disagreeable results have ensued from this case. In general, perhaps, in this kind of cases, the new mesmeriser contents the patient at last by perseverance in the mesmeric process, or even without it.

The youth of whom I have just spoken, distinguishes not only the touch of the point of the finger of the mesmeriser from that of any other person, but if, while he is grasping the hand of his mesmeriser, another person touches not him but the mesmeriser, he instantly drops his mesmeriser's hand, becoming perfectly indifferent to his mesmeriser, though his closed eyes be effectually covered or the stranger's touch be made behind him. I only yesterday (March 17th) made decisive experiments of this kind upon him. I stood behind his high chair, while he was asleep with his eyes perfectly closed, and laid my forefingers carefully and closely all along the edge of his eyelids, so that ordinary vision was *absolutely impossible*. Before he was mesmerised he had gone up and taken the hand of a patient asleep, who has an attraction to me and aversion to strangers, but who occasionally has no aversion to some particular individual, male or female, and, instead of repelling his hand, she took it. Whether this was the reason or not, I cannot say: but when she, being now restored to her natural state, took his hand, he was not annoyed,—shewed no repulsion to her. She stood with three other ladies and his brother close to him; and each in all varieties of succession in perfect silence touched with the end of a finger only the back of his hand as it lay in his lap. Invariably, in not less than thirty trials, when any of the others touched him thus he withdrew his hand, and, when she touched him, he made no signs of uneasiness, but kept his hand perfectly still as if I had touched him. I then put my right hand into his right hand, and he grasped it firmly: I drew up my hand with his to the back of his high easy chair, and continued standing behind him. His brother stood at my side also behind the chair. The youth was sunk low in the chair, so that had his eyes been open he could not by any possibility have seen our hands. Whenever I touched the brother's right hand with my left, the youth relaxed his grasp of my right hand: and when I ceased to touch the brother's hand, grasped my right hand again. This was repeated so often and with such variations as to duration and succession of touching and not touching, that fallacy was impossible.

Yet patients in sleep-waking sometimes, probably often, except at the moments of deep coma, use their eyes, however slightly open, and their ears, however insensible they may be, probably through abstraction, to what is presented to their eyes and ears: and, just as, besides an occult power of learning the attitudes, grimaces, &c., of those they imitate, they sometimes employ their eyes (see vol. i., pp. 178, 190, 317, 322,

323, 421), to learn what they have a propensity to imitate,—are sometimes more or less directed by their eyes and ears, in addition to an occult sensibility in distinguishing their mesmeriser from others. As all the occult mesmeric faculties, and all the mesmeric susceptibilities, fluctuate greatly, they at certain moments may allow themselves, at least in some cases, to be guided by their common external senses, and by mere supposition, fancying their mesmeriser to be in this situation or that, and to touch them, when it is really somebody else. They will consequently sometimes move in the direction of another person than their mesmeriser, and sometimes fancy the touch of another is the touch of their mesmeriser. Were they never to trust to their common external senses or their suppositions, they would always be right or neutral. The mere attraction and repulsion are marvel enough to rivet our thoughts: for they are as irresistible as any monomania of the feelings. I have mesmerised a gentleman whose eyes close fixedly, and who expresses great attraction to his mesmeriser, and horror of all others, though he never goes to sleep at all, and remembers everything afterwards. We have here the fact of attraction and repulsion almost insulated; united only with sleep of the eyelids.

This young lady displayed attraction to her mesmeriser. While she sat reclined in the chair or on the sofa, perfectly stiff, if her mesmeriser placed himself at her side, she would after a little while give a frown and screw her lips, make a slight straining noise, and move her head and shoulders a little as if suddenly displeased, and then in the slowest possible manner incline more and more towards him, till she was very close to him; and, when this was accomplished, her brow became perfectly smooth again, and she remained in her new position. See above, p. 178.

All the time she was moving, as well as after she had ceased to move, her rigidity continued undiminished, so that she was moved all in a piece in any direction by pushing the hand against her head, shoulders, or other parts. When pushed, she always returned to her former position, and never fell over. If an arm was pushed down or up, it returned to its exact situation.

It was remarkable that, however close she came to her mesmeriser, she never touched him. The accuracy of her movements in this respect was astonishing. She would appear steadily going on to contact; but at the distance of perhaps half an inch of him she invariably stopped short. If he now moved to the other side, the frown, the screwing of the mouth, and the little movement of the head and shoulders,

and the straining, after the lapse of a portion of a minute, began again; and she slowly moved to the other side as she had originally moved to this. In her the important fact (see above, pp. 423-4) was most distinctly marked, that, when we give an impulse to a mesmeric patient to move in any direction, the result is not instantaneous. The interval was one might say considerable in this case; and the fact was clearly seen, not only that the movement was not instantaneous, but the effect on the patient's will not instantaneous. There was always an interval not only between the mesmeriser's change of place and the commencement of her movement; but between his change of place and her frown, &c.; and after these had begun her movements began. She always for an interval after my change of place seemed indifferent and in undisturbed sleep; and, as soon as the frown, &c., occurred, I knew she was about to begin her movements. Either the impression was never felt at first; or it was felt, but she did not at first begin the annoyance of moving herself, and frowned only when she resolved on so annoying herself. But I should suppose that she did not feel the new position of her mesmeriser immediately, and that she frowned only as soon as she did. Because it was this which was the more likely to annoy her, and by its annoyance to induce her to change her position,—it was sure to annoy her; is very likely not to have been perceived at first, as there was no contact, just as other patients who can talk, only gradually express coldness and miserable sensations from the presence of strangers behind them who do not touch them; and because she was likely to give, as all others do, signs of her annoyance at the mesmeriser's change of place the very moment it was felt.

After taking a new position, I have changed it for another before she had time to begin moving towards it, and sometimes before, sometimes after, her frown and other signs of annoyance had shewn themselves. Yet she moved towards the first new position, and not to my actual position. This is a strong proof of the facility of erroneous conclusions when experiments are hurried and time is not given for the results. And this is the common fault of those who are ignorant of the subject and interfere in experiments with their opinions already formed against it.

She always reminded me of the automaton chess-player exhibited formerly in London. You made a move upon the board. An interval of silence occurred. The springing noises of the machinery began to be heard; and then the figure began also to move, and the noise and motion con-

tinued till the move in view was accomplished, and now all was silent and fixed again.

If a stranger took my place, the frown, &c., began, and then she moved away from him. And, if I moved to her other side and he took my first place, she would return from him and incline away to my new situation, sooner than if merely he had taken my place, or if merely I had gone to my new situation,—his repulsion and my attraction thus co-operating. If I seated myself before her, she would, after the preliminary frown, &c., gradually incline forward, and bend towards me. If I stood up, she would slowly rise; and this was a most extraordinary sight. Were she in a reclining chair, with the back depressed as far as possible, so that she was rather lying than sitting, she slowly rose into the upright sitting posture without any assistance from her arms. These were, it must be remembered, quite rigid and extended in her lap: her feet might not be touching the ground, because I often depressed the back of the chair after she had become rigid, so that on her falling back with it her heels rose from the ground. Yet thus placed, and rigid in one piece, she would on my standing before her slowly rise into the sitting posture, her arms not touching the arms of the chair; perhaps not touching even her lap, but extended an inch or two above it. This must have required enormous strength, from her having no means of bending her head forwards, and being all in one piece. After attaining the sitting posture, however, her task was only half accomplished: she felt still an impulse to have her head and trunk as nearly as possible on a level with mine from attraction or rather, probably, imitation of me. She was never satisfied till she stood as I stood. But her roundabout method of getting into the standing posture was most extraordinary. She would stoop forwards, her arms still always rigid and extended, and touching no part of her and nothing; and she would lower her head forwards till it nearly touched the ground, though it never did touch. In doing this she detached herself from the chair or sofa, so that it might be removed and yet she never missed it. Having thus cleared herself, she gradually began to rise again, till she stood erect. Her head all this time continued to incline to one side, as when she originally went off, though perhaps not now to the same side, because, if I had sat on the opposite side, it would have turned to this and so remained; for it had always a strong propensity to incline to one side. If I stood at a great distance from her, she inclined forwards as far as possible while she stood, for she had no other means of approaching me, and extended her arms towards me, and so re-

mained as long as I stood there. She could never walk or move her feet the breadth of a hair, after the first few minutes when the rigidity became established. As they were when she first went off, so they remained,—on the very same spot of the carpet.

If, while she was standing, I moved to one side, she after some seconds would frown, &c., and then begin to turn in the direction in which I now was. If I went behind her, she turned still more,—turned as far round as she could without moving her feet: and it was a strange sight to any one to observe them retaining the exact situation they had from the beginning; her toes pointing forwards, while her trunk was turned to one side or as far as possible backwards. And yet, however long I stood behind her or at her side, she would maintain this position. If in this situation I stooped, or sat on the ground, she would soon frown, make the straining noise, &c., and begin to descend to my level; taking my sitting posture within an inch of the floor, but never touching it; her trunk still bent also to one side upon her motionless legs and feet,—to the side where I was. If I rose, she would, after the preliminary frown, &c., slowly rise to my level. If I did not rise, but merely shifted to the other side, she would turn to that side. This, however, like rising from her seat, was a tedious business. She would first rise, and then descend again, bending her head down till her forehead nearly touched the ground, and so slowly that all strangers thought her in danger of apoplexy; and turn at the same time to the other side, and then rise to my level. She would sometimes fail, and be obliged to rise twice or thrice before she could descend and at the same time turn to the other side. Till her object was accomplished, whatever position or direction it might be, she frowned and twisted her head and shoulders till she had accomplished it; and, as soon as it was accomplished, her brow was completely smooth again. After passing from before her to one side and behind her, and thus giving her an impulse in that direction, I have sometimes moved behind her very slowly far towards the opposite side. She has continued to turn as far as was possible with her legs and feet fixed; but, finding no possibility of getting nearer to me that way, and knowing she could by the other side, she has actually turned back again from the side where I was behind her, forwards and round on the other side. When I placed myself exactly behind her, so that it was impossible for her to turn till she was opposite to me, she would turn as far as she could, and then bend her head and body back to me, and so remain as long as I stood

there. At whatever level I placed myself at her side, standing, sitting on a chair, or sitting on the floor, she inclined to that side with her head as nearly as possible at my level. When further approach to me was impossible, she desisted from her attempts and continued motionless and no longer frowning.

The feeling of attraction began before she went to sleep, for she lately told her sister that, though she never liked to mention it before, she always felt distressed while I was mesmerising her, if she heard me talk to others before she was asleep.

I could, however, bring her still nearer to the ground than my own head, by making tractive passes from her head to the floor; and bring her head and retain it nearly in contact with the carpet, by laying my palm upon the floor under her face, and raising and depressing my fingers. This was accomplished by another tendency in her—the tendency probably to obey such signs. By making these tractive movements while standing in any situation, before her, to one side, or behind her, or at any elevation, while thus attracting her—thus acting upon her desire to be near me, I always greatly increased the rate of her movement towards me and my elevation. By these tractive movements I could, while standing still, draw her head, trunk, or either arm or her fingers in any direction; and any other person could do the same. Such movements she inevitably followed, whoever made them; yet the mere approach of the whole person, the head, the hand, of another than myself, repelled her head, trunk, arm, or hand, to whichever it approached. This is precisely what occurs in other patients. In the next number I shall describe a beautiful case of the cure of intense and hereditary fits, in which there was this attraction to the mesmeriser and disgust of others, but in which any other person could draw a part or the whole of the patient; even better than I could, if I tried to draw on the left side and the stranger to draw on the right, which was the more susceptible side. This patient was obliged to move in the direction of the tractive passes, yet frowned all the time with anger at the stranger's doings. Like the attraction to me and the repulsion of strangers, the tractive passes never produced an immediate effect, perhaps none till I had ceased to make any, and their first effect was always a frown, in the subject of this narrative. The frown showed the motions from traction to be volitions, though compulsory. The result was probably through the necessity of obedience.

Once, when her eyes and mouth had closed but she was

not yet asleep, I began the tractive passes before her head; the sleep presently came on, and in due time I awoke her. She then remarked that, after her eyes had closed and before she lost herself, she had felt a violent desire to move forwards, but had resisted it,—having, however, no idea that I was trying to draw her. Another patient, of equal truth and of high rank, when asked in her sleep-waking state, with her eyes closed, why she moves this way or that, replies that she must, because I am drawing her. Another, in the same state, but who invariably mistakes the person and time, always denies while being drawn that she is moving at all. I suspect that the effect results from an impulse to obey what is conceived an order; though the patient may be little or not at all conscious of this. It is not an impulse to imitate, because a movement of a hand or finger, and the elevation or inclination of the body are not the same actions. It is not attraction, because you may draw the patient by the hand in a direction opposite to yourself, and the excitement of the organ of Attachment by the finger, while it promotes attraction, does not in the least increase the facility of traction. It all looks like a beckoning and following. Two patients, who rise and follow in this manner, declare they do so because I *call* them, though I have not spoken; and they insist that I did not beckon to them, and indeed their eyes are firmly closed and they stumble against everything. They feel ordered, though they mistake the mode; and they equally obey the sceptic who draws and does not will any effect.

After a while her eyelids would slightly separate, and the cornea become visible. But the influence of her mesmeriser's presence, the repulsion of a stranger, and the power of tractive passes, were all frequently independent of sight, as well as of hearing and touch. If her eyes were well bandaged, the effect was the same. If others and myself changed our positions under these circumstances, without any noise, she still was attracted in my direction and repulsed in the direction of the stranger. If the stranger and I stood behind her, and either made the tractive passes out of what would have been her sphere of vision, had her eyes been wide open, the effect was the same. If he held his hand still, and I mine, near her, where she could not see them, his repelled her and mine attracted her. Such facts have been noticed in so many cases that they are established. Her movements and positions, and fixedness in the standing posture, her legs and feet never moving a hair's breadth for hours, aye for three hours, till I was exhausted and could go on experimenting upon her no longer, she proceeding with the phenomena and

as likely to go on for three times three hours longer as well as at first, were proof sufficient of the truth of mesmerism and the truth of her case.

Another circumstance struck every body, that, as soon as she had placed herself in a new position to which I impelled her, and her frown—her sign of displeasure (for it was not at all an expression of effort)—had ceased, and she was remaining an indefinite time in apparently the most painful attitudes, her countenance exhibited not the least sign of exertion, but the most beautiful repose and placidity. The powerful muscular contractions necessarily had the mechanical effect of quickening the pulse, and to a great amount,—in summer to a hundred and sixty or seventy, and the heat of the room would then cause her face to be bedewed with perspiration. And, as if this wonder were not enough, there was another;—for, after all this rigidity and marvellous muscular exertion, on being awakened, she never looked or felt exhausted, but, on the contrary, far stronger than previously, and ready to skip and run from very strength and exuberance of spirits.

I will defy any man, however strong, who, after seeing her, is blockhead or knave enough to express a doubt upon the case, to come and do likewise. He shall see her, and I will patiently wait with any witnesses, and see him attempt the same. While amusing myself with witnessing his fruitless attempts, I shall be able to laugh and say, "*Multum sudat, ausus idem.*" He may like to know that many of the most able men of the age have seen the case, and all been satisfied and astonished. Lord Brougham sat patiently for some hours in my drawing room beholding her, and never had a doubt of the reality and perfect truth of what he saw; talked afterwards at great length with her medical attendant, Mr. Johnston, told his friends what he saw, and became convinced of the truth of mesmerism.

Others could mesmerise her: but all others were much longer in sending her to sleep, and much longer in awakening her to her ordinary state. Though she was attracted to her mesmeriser, whoever he might be, the attraction to me, who had mesmerised her so often, remained when I did not mesmerise. That excellent man, Mr. Moffat, the missionary, one night mesmerised her at her own house, and I called when she was asleep and sitting inclined towards him. I placed myself upon her other side, and she ceased to incline towards him, but sat upright, exactly half way between us.

It may appear singular, that, being so rigid,—being one piece, so that you might push her altogether by the hand or any other part and, on your withdrawing your force, the arms,

head, and whole body returned to its former position, she still could move. Yet such is the fact. Her movements were exceedingly slow: but the rigidity yielded, though in this remarkably slow manner, to her will, when she was impelled to any movement. I have witnessed the same in other instances of rigidity. I have a patient whose arms in her sleep-waking rigidly maintain the position in which they are first placed, and, though they can easily be relaxed by mesmeric means, they remain fixed in spite of her desire to put them down, if by chance I have elevated them. Yet, though she cannot will them down, by mere wishing to have them down: a violent impulse given to her to move them for any particular purpose enables her to move them. If she is made cross by plaguing her, or by touching over Destructiveness or Combativeness, she moves them to strike at me; or, if I touch over Veneration, and she is calm and pious and desires to pray, she puts them together in the position of prayer, though this is very slowly accomplished, whereas rage enables her to accomplish it at once.

To see her stand in the centre of the room, breathing heavily, her eyes closed or nearly so, her jaws and lips closed, her head bent down on one side, her arms rigidly extended and unsupported, her fingers and thumbs drawn firmly together, like a living statue, and under the spell of the mesmeriser, turning always to him and obeying his movements, so as to be brought into the most difficult and apparently painful attitudes, and retaining them or changing them at his pleasure, gave the idea of enchantment. In truth it was enchantment—perfect enchantment—a form of the enchantment of ancient times, strangely forgotten, lost, and denied as deception and imposition by the moderns in their fancied wisdom.

And then to see the rigidity of any part entirely removed, changed to perfect flaccidity, the firmly locked jaw open in almost an instant, not by mechanical force, but by purely mesmeric means, added to the wonder.

But, as I have already mentioned, the wonder was crowned by seeing the whole state removed by the mesmeriser, and her waking and natural condition completely restored, and by finding to an undoubted certainty that she not only felt no fatigue from all these strong muscular actions, however long continued, possibly for three hours, if the observer had the patience to watch her so long, but actually was greatly refreshed and greatly strengthened by what had passed.

Whoever put the natural question to her on her restoration, whether she was fatigued, invariably received for answer,

"No,—not at all: on the contrary, quite refreshed." And her appearance proved the truth of her answer. For, so far from fatigue appearing in her countenance, her eye now sparkled, and her complexion and expression were those of health, strength, and happiness. She was animated, and would stand as long as parties crowded round her to make enquiries, and went down stairs and home again with more alacrity than her sisters who accompanied her. Before strangers she often came into the room pale, and always timidly and nervously; and, while I was pointing my fingers to her eyes, sat with an expression of languor and apprehension: and this sudden change, after all the muscular exertion had been made, to that of energy, high spirits, and strength, as soon as she was restored, was itself a proof of reality to every rational person, and certainly completed the wonder of the case.

No one ever overcame the rigidity of any part of her by the utmost force he ventured to use. I recollect that once a writer of Mr. Wakley's, who however declines to own the connection, whispered to a medical man at his side, that he would prove her to be a humbug and would bend her arm for her, and tried and tried in vain to make good his word,—and scores have also tried in vain. Of course there is a force which will overcome any muscular contraction; for the limbs are but bone, and flesh, and gristle, and may be broken and torn; but a force short of danger never yet produced the least effect upon her. And yet a child could at once relax her iron-like rigid jaw, or limbs, by breathing upon the part,—by making transverse passes over or before it without contact,—by touching it, though without the least pressure,—and by putting anything whatever in contact with it. If the breathing, the application of the hand, &c., were made directly upon a bare part, the relaxation ensued much more quickly than if applied with the intervention of clothes or any other substance. I have often quietly allowed sceptics to amuse me, who, fancying themselves too wise to be imposed upon like me by such manifest deception, have gone up to the patient, and, grasping her arm and hand with both their bare hands and forcing it, found the rigidity give way, and have looked round triumphantly and knowingly at the by-standers and myself. And then I have shewn that by putting on gloves, and not touching the bare hand but the covered arm, they might force as violently as before, and still longer, with no effect; whereas if they bared the patient's arm, took off their own gloves, and merely applied their hands *without the least pressure*, aye to the hand or fingers only, the relaxation would as fully ensue and much more quickly. This shews

the absurdity of persons unacquainted with a subject presuming to make experiments and settle points in it. Not knowing that their hand, like their breath, had a power of relaxing, not of a mechanical nature, but occult, they fancied they were acting quite mechanically,—just as in cutting off an arm,—their thoughts could range no higher,—they could imagine no other power than mechanical surgical force, and were in perfect ignorance (even medical men act as if they were,) that their hands were more than wooden hands and instinct with subtle powers. Yes, the contact of a child's hand, the breath of a child, would relax the part, when the muscular force of a strong man could not, if gloves and other substances impeded other influence than the mechanical; nay, the continued *vicinity only* of the hand of myself or another person relaxed any part.

Such was the tendency to rigidity, that no sooner was a part relaxed, and the cause of its relaxation withdrawn, than it at once grew rigid again,—as rigid as ever. By relaxing her arms, and then placing them in any direction we chose, they would immediately stiffen in this position, shooting forth suddenly and strongly. Any person infatuated enough not to see the impossibility of shamming all this must have been a little astonished at finding not only that no relaxation for a moment's ease occurred, but that, if it were produced artificially, so far from its being continued for ease, it in a very few moments ceased. The parts set again, like anything melted by heat and immediately again exposed to intense cold. Nothing but uninterrupted breathing or contact, or transverse passes, preserved the relaxation.

If the term *congelatio*, given by the Latins, is appropriate to catalepsy, it is far more appropriate to rigidity; and the phenomena of this patient at once brought the act of freezing to one's mind.

To awaken her was a great difficulty, even at the end of three hours. When by mesmeric means she seemed waking and relaxation declining, her arms and trunk would become rigid again and again. The rigid closure of her eyelids from the earliest periods of my mesmerising her would continue long after she was otherwise awake; and would require long breathing or contact of the ends of the fingers for its complete removal within a moderate time.

Muscular rigidity is a common phenomenon of mesmerism. In some cases it never takes place; the limbs and body always remaining limp and powerless, or the patient having full voluntary power over his muscles, which are in their natural state. In some it occurs only by art: as by longitudinal

passes along the limbs, perhaps without contact, but occasionally contact in the passes is required, and occasionally strong contact, in fact hard longitudinal rubbing along the part; or by darting the fingers towards the part. In some it may, when once induced in the mesmeric state, be as fully induced in the natural state by local mesmeric means, such as longitudinal passes or darting the hand towards the part: just as many other partial, local, mesmeric effects, even on the cerebral organs, may be induced in the natural state in those in whom they have been effected in the mesmeric. In some it occurs merely by inducing the mesmeric coma. Thus, when the Okeys were in their mesmeric delirium,—that wild state into which they came on starting into activity from the coma induced by mesmerising them,—the pass which stupified them again, if not too rapidly made or repeated, also rendered them perfectly rigid. It was indeed a sight to behold them suddenly sent to sleep and made motionless and stiff by a pass in the midst of their prattle, their fun, their dancing, or whatever they were doing; and so remain for a minute or more, till, the force being spent, they as suddenly opened their eyes again, ceased to be rigid, fetched a deep breath, looked round astonished, and were precisely as if nothing had happened. The passes might be made behind them, at the distance of many yards, or through glass, with the same results, though not so rapid. Whatever position they were in at the very moment the effect was produced, this was the position retained. How any one could doubt the reality of this enchantment, I cannot understand. To doubt it, I must give up the reliance upon my external senses and upon my common sense; in short, I must cease to believe anything, even my own existence. Yet such is the epidemic loss of reason on the matter among medical men, that they have chosen to have eyes and see not, ears and hear not; and to be fully as absurd and unreasonable as the insane who, believing themselves kings and in palaces and rich robes, will not see that their house is the unadorned madhouse; their attendants keepers, and their dress coarse cloth. These beautiful experiments were shewn on two different days in endless repetition to Mr. Wakley; who, after stipulating, for what good purpose I do not know, that Mr. Wood, my clerical clerk, should be absent, and that only two or three persons should be present of his own selection, collected to my astonishment a room full of persons, male and female, not only the subservient creatures who got up the *Lancet* and were dependent upon him for their bread, but numerous others not medical; and, though he had nothing to say against these

experiments,—could and did offer not a single objection, he seemed, like any uneducated Somersetshire peasant, to regard it as merely capital fun, not a philosophic matter of deep interest, to hear the sisters talk wildly though with great factiousness and waggery and mimicry, and was totally unable, or probably pretended to be unable, to appreciate the wonder of the sudden change to the stillness and rigidity of a statue, by a pass made behind them, perhaps while they were dancing or laying hold of somebody or looking out of the window, and of their legs and arms remaining fixed in the attitude in which at the very moment they happened to be.

These results convinced numbers of persons who themselves made passes behind them unobserved, and without mentioning their intention to any one, while the children were engaged in walking along, looking over the balusters of the staircase or out of the window, or chattering to me or others. For about a fortnight, and no longer, nor ever afterwards, the younger was so susceptible, that an intense look behind her at the distance of many yards would arrest, stupify, and fix her rigid, perhaps as she was running up stairs. For a short time, I could make the elder sister's hand close rigidly, by merely looking at it intently. I shewed this decisive experiment to Mr. Wakley,—a large thick paste-board was placed before her face, so that it was *absolutely impossible* she could see my face; sitting at some distance before her, I looked intently at the hand he chose, and that which I stared at closed firmly. Afterwards a brown paper bag, made of two sheets of strong brown paper pasted together, was put over her head and drawn down to her chest. Here there was no result; for Mr. Wakley, in his ignorance, had amused himself by putting the bag upon different people, thus thoroughly mesmerising it, and of course when it was put upon her head it threw her, as it invariably had done under such circumstances, into a deep unimpressible sleep.

Mesmerised gold or silver or other metals, mesmerised water, or other substances mesmerised by being breathed upon, will often stiffen parts, and violently too, to which they are applied. The most commonly efficient is mesmerised gold; and, when placed on the hand of this patient a few evenings ago, it caused a most violent and continued flexure of the arm, and the rigidity of the whole body was such that I could relax no part by a continuance of the means which at all other times relaxed any parts in a few seconds, and the sleep grew so deep that I could not wake her or rouse her in any degree for a long while. At length she fetched a deep sigh, and was accessible to my measures of

relaxing and rousing. This was precisely a repetition of the phenomena of the Okeys from gold. But with the elder Okey, and her only, mesmerised water had this power. Mr. Wakley himself made, by my instruction, most decisive experiments of this kind, and without a single failure: and these very experiments were once made by the present Attorney-General, Sir F. Pollock, at my house, and by very many others, and almost always with success so perfect as to convince the most sceptical. Two glasses of water were placed behind a screen, behind her. One was mesmerised; the other not. A brush was put into each; whichever finger was touched with the mesmerised water, stiffened; and whichever finger was touched with the plain water, remained as it was. Of course care was required not to let the mesmerised water touch the fingers which were to be subjected to the plain water. Time was often required for the effect, and sometimes a good deal of water. But these experiments were made carefully and repeatedly by Mr. Wakley himself; and I boldly appealed to him for their truth and decisiveness, and he ventured to make no objection, nor any remark, but bit his nails and passed on to something else, and omitted all allusion to them in his most unfair, most imperfect, most misrepresenting report, in which a complete mess is obvious to every one acquainted with the subject, from his having, in his inordinate vanity, presumed to make experiments behind my back, undirected, on a subject of which he was as ignorant as a maid of all work. But his day of triumph has passed; and he is glad to sell his *Lancet* for its original price, and obliged to see mesmerism, which he boasted in his *Lancet* to have extinguished for ever,—yes, for ever,—pervading the whole country and the whole of Europe. Wretched man! You have taken the wrong course to true reputation and to happiness. You have been merciless and felt not for others,—for the poor and young and innocent: nor for those to whom you were bound to shew gratitude, and whom you in your heart did and do respect. Yet the character of the Okeys stands far, far above yours: and, though you succeeded in turning all the profession clamorously against me, from the royal physicians and surgeons to the humblest druggist-apothecary in a by-street, and would have utterly ruined me but that I had a solid rock to rest upon, I am happy in the consciousness of having done all in truth and for truth, and in seeing all that I so carefully proved, now established on all sides, and you justly attacked and ridiculed on all sides and glad to sell your *Lancet* for sixpence again.

Rigidity is sometimes produced by drawing with tractive

passes; the arm, for example, when drawn up, becoming rigid in its ascent. This patient, I have mentioned, could be drawn in any direction, and frequently so can her arms. Originally, before the stiffness was established, I drew her limp legs, and they rose and fell in the attempts, having very little power: but now her arms and legs do not obey tractive passes so much, though her whole frame does readily, even when made by strangers. If another and myself made tractive passes, one on each side of her, I always beat. Sometimes on placing a patient's arm, &c., in any position, it at once retains it and grows rigid: though perhaps it requires to be held up a few moments before the rigidity begins. While some cases are characterized by such a tendency to rigidity that nothing but incessant relaxing means preserves flexibility; others show no rigidity, whatever attempts are made to induce it. In some only one part or more grows rigid or can be made rigid. Some mesmerisers are able to effect rigidity, they say, by the will. A sudden noise, such as clapping the hands, would stupify the elder Okey, and render her a rigid mass, doubled up in the attitude of terror, in a moment. In some cases rigidity or the possibility of inducing it occurs at one time and not at another, either at large or in some particular part or parts. Its production in the mesmeric state always tends to induce or deepen the coma: and, when the coma arrives at its deepest point, the rigidity generally ceases and the part drops relaxed; though not in cases where the tendency to rigidity is extreme, as it was in the present. The production of rigidity by various means was first observed by me to induce heaviness and sleep in the Okeys: and almost every one of their phenomena with all its niceties of production and variation have received ample confirmation by my subsequent experience in endless other cases.

And here I must remark upon the misconception of the term catalepsy. Persons ignorant of medicine apply the word to simple rigidity, and I have heard not a few medical men do the same. But its medical meaning is that diseased condition in which each part is perfectly moveable, but retains any position in which you choose to place it.* This phe-

* Dr. Copland, in his *Medical Dictionary*, thus defines catalepsy:—"A sudden deprivation of sense, intelligence, and voluntary motion, the patient retaining the same position, during the paroxysm, in which he was at the time of attack, or in which he may be placed during its continuance, the pulse and respiration being but little affected."

He proceeds:—"This disease is very rare; so much so that its existence has been doubted by many writers, who consider it to have been feigned. Its occasional occurrence, however, is well ascertained. I have seen one case of it in my own practice, and been consulted by letter respecting a

nomenon is one of the results of mesmerism. But plain rigidity is far more common; and in rigidity, so far from the part

second," (The doctor's prescription would be interesting.) "I recollect also an undoubted example of it in an hospital, the practice of which I attended when a student." I have heard medical men deny its existence, because they had not seen it and fancied it improbable. Let the public, who have seen an abundance of mesmeric catalepsy, ponder on the fact that, on Dr. Copland's confession, the disease under any circumstances has been denied by medical men; and the less reliance will be placed upon their judgment in denying that by mesmerism it may be produced artificially. Let Dr. Copland reflect upon this, who so violently, *violently*, denies mesmerism, that he will not condescend to see it, nor even with patience to hear it mentioned, preferring, as he has always done, books to observation. I never saw a case till I had been thirty years in the profession; but I did not, on that account, presume to deny its occurrence, any more than I ever did the mesmeric phenomena. Dr. Copland admits the occurrence of catalepsy and he admits and describes anæsthesia or loss of the sense of touch—of common feeling, and they of course are produced by certain causes. We mesmerists only assert that among those causes are certain artificial means, termed mesmeric. What reason have Dr. Copland and the rest of the profession to deny this? It is a question of simple experiment. The catalepsy and loss of feeling which occur from internal or common causes they now allow to be real: but, whenever such diseased states are produced by mesmeric means, these are unreal, and the virtuous, honest patient is a vile impostor. I really blush at the gross absurdity of the profession to which I belong: the want of common sense and judgment, and the want of common feeling and even decency, which they publicly exhibit upon the subject.

In the 5th vol. of the *Transactions of the London College of Physicians*, a case of catalepsy is detailed by Dr. Gooch well worth reading, like the whole of the paper: and the general reader will not object to the following quotation:—

"Dr. Sutherland, with whom I attended this case, related to me several others, similar, but far more extraordinary, for the time which they lasted. One was a young lady who continued in this state for several months, and was preserved only by great vigilance and management in feeding her. The other was a male hospital patient; being suspected of imposture he was one day placed upright at the edge of the cold bath, and at length gently pushed in; he fell to the bottom like a stone, and continued there without the slightest effort to save himself, till it seemed no longer safe to continue the experiment; after remaining in a cataleptic state for several months, he recovered.

"In the descriptions of catalepsy to be found in medical writers of eminence, we are told that the 'patient remains in the same posture which he was in when he was first seized,' but that if a by-stander puts him into a new attitude, 'the joints yield with a waxon flexibility and remain in the posture into which they are put.' (Van Swieten, vol. v. § 1037.) Those, therefore, who have witnessed and believed in the reality of this strange affection, have concluded, that the power which keeps the voluntary muscles contracted remains, but that the power of changing and directing these contractions is taken away.

"There is something so marvellous in these appearances, and such singular instances of fraud are sometimes detected in our intercourse with the sick, that some have believed catalepsy to be a *fabulous disease*. When Mr. Abernethy delivered his Hunterian oration at the College of Surgeons, (a singular instance of the power of genius over a threadbare subject,) he related the following anecdote of Mr. Hunter. 'A patient in the hospital feigned to be afflicted with catalepsy, in which disorder, it is said, a person loses all consciousness and volition, yet remains in the very attitude in which they were suddenly seized with this temporary suspension of the intellectual

retaining any position in which you place it at a moment when the rigidity will allow of its being slightly forced from its position, it, as soon as you cease to force, returns to the

functions. Mr. Hunter began to comment before the surrounding students on the strangeness of the latter circumstance, and as the man stood with his hand a little extended and elevated, he said, you see, gentlemen, that the hand is supported, merely in consequence of the muscles persevering in that action to which volition had excited them prior to the cataleptic seizure. I wonder, continued he, what additional weight they would support, and so saying, he slipped the noose of a cord round the wrist, and hung to the other end a small weight, which produced no alteration in the position of the hand. Then, after a short time, with a pair of scissors he imperceptibly snipped the chord. The weight fell to the ground, and the hand was as suddenly raised in the air by the increased effort which volition had excited for the support of the additional weight; thus was it manifested that the man was possessed with consciousness and volition, and the imposture stood revealed. (Abernethy's Hunterian Oration, p. 56.)

"That in this case the patient was convicted of imposture I do not doubt; the only question is about the principle on which the conviction was effected. Mr. Hunter detects some remains of consciousness and volition, and thence infers the perfect possession of these faculties; but *because we find that they are not completely extinguished, is it right to conclude that they must be completely unimpaired?* Catalepsy is defined to be a loss of consciousness and volition, but medical definitions are only general descriptions, and seldom admit of rigid application. It may be said that voluntary movements are impossible without consciousness, and that where these movements occur there cannot be a loss of consciousness; but the loss of this faculty may be total, or may be partial; though volition is impossible in the former it is not so in the latter, and who has ever said, for who could tell that in catalepsy, consciousness was utterly extinguished? Sleep is said to be a suspension of sensation, volition, and the intellectual faculties; yet if the sleeper moves, or manifests signs of outward sensibility, do we consequently deny the sincerity of his sleep? when we are tired of sleeping on one side, do we not turn to the other without waking? Sleep-walking is a still more remarkable instance of the kind; nay further, not only are voluntary movements compatible with a considerable loss of consciousness, but these movements are capable of being influenced by external impressions. If a person is tickled during sleep he will often put his hand to the part without waking; those who talk in their sleep often answer questions; the answer it is true may be absurd, but it relates to the question, and has been obviously influenced by it. Now as some slight remains of consciousness and voluntary motion does not lead us to conclude that a person is feigning sleep, so from these appearances alone we should not hastily conclude that a person is feigning catalepsy. Catalepsy like sleep may be more or less sound."

I will add that catalepsy and rigidity sometimes are blended or interchanged in cataleptic cases: and that the sagacious remarks of Dr. Gooch about a degree of volition sometimes remaining in catalepsy are perfectly true. There is sometimes a desire to resist external force in the sleep-waking of catalepsy (for it really is a state of sleep-waking with the addition of catalepsy) and the arm cannot readily be pushed about to new situations; and sometimes the resistance engendered prevents the change of situation we attempt, rigidity coming on and a voluntary effort being evidently made and even anger displayed. I have no doubt that sometimes a weight might be appended to a cataleptic arm, and resistance and rigidity engendered sufficient to support the weight; and that, on this being unexpectedly withdrawn, the arm would suddenly rise from the superabundant force it had been exerting still continuing. But this would no more shew imposition—the unreality of the sleep-waking—than the cunning of a madman proves him to be sane.

same spot, quite or nearly, from which you forced it. If you force the whole rigid body from its position, it returns to it in the same manner as an arm.

This was seen in the present case and also beautifully in the Okeys as they were standing rigid and asleep. Push such a patient all but over, twist him almost round, he returns to his place and position as soon as you cease your force, just as the arm, after being forced down, rises again.

The rigidity and catalepsy of muscles appear totally different from the movements induced by tractive passes. These movements appear the results of volition, though the patient is compelled to will them; just as when tickled we cannot help writhing and turning, if possible, away. He may be half unconscious of his situation, just as when tickled in sleep a person evidently by his will grunts and turns about, though half unconscious. It seems to me certain, from great observation in the mesmeric coma, as well as in ordinary sleep and the waking state, that the brain can and does act often involuntarily, and can and does act often half unconsciously; that is, that we may not be able to resist a desire to order or to will a motion, and that willing may occur with such wonderful readiness, such instant promptitude, on our feeling anything to excite it, that we are quite unconscious of willing at all,—of any effort,—of doing anything at all.*

Some patients will deny that their limbs are moving, so unconscious is this effort; and yet the character of the movement, especially of rising, is evidently calculated and the result of will. But the wonderful movements of traction, when we often cannot conceive how the patient becomes cognizant of the tractive movements, are different from rigidity or catalepsy. Here no movement necessarily occurs; only rigidity and fulness of the muscle. Patients will say, "Oh, you are making my arm stiff; you are putting strength into my arm." Indeed it is sometimes necessary first to do this, in order to strengthen the muscles, before tractive passes will take effect, or before the patient can involuntarily imitate your movements or positions.

I could not stiffen her by longitudinal passes with contact or any other means when not in the mesmeric state.

* See my *Human Physiology*, p. 484, note c. I believe that any animal faculty, intellectual or affective, that even mere sensation and will, are of all degrees, and at the lowest scarcely if at all discernible; and thus that will may really run down insensibly into merely automatic motions, so that it may be indistinguishable from them.

She shewed insensibility to pinching or temperature : nor did the approximation of a candle to her eyes appear to affect her.

The phenomena of the muscles in mesmerism now described are beautiful ; but no less surprising are the modes of putting an end to them. Transverse passes over the stiffened limbs of this patient : touching her immediately with anything : but especially breathing upon her and touching her with the hand or the person, instantly relaxed her. In breathing upon her or touching her with the hand, or any inanimate and even unmesmerised object, metal, wood, glass, a book, cloth, &c., it was not necessary that this should be immediately applied—that no covering should intervene : though breathing upon her and touching her with an inanimate substance immediately had a more rapid effect than if a covering intervened ; and, when anything was interposed, the hand a much quicker effect than inanimate bodies. If I pressed any inanimate substance upon one forearm, and the points of my fingers on the other, this other always relaxed the sooner. Even to hold the hand near her without immediate contact was sufficient ; and especially to point at the part. Darting the fingers at a part, without touching it, quickly drove it down and relaxed it. I have had cases in which relaxation could be produced by making passes in the opposite direction to those which had or might have produced the rigidity. For example, when the arm was extended, by making passes upwards along the inside, as if to bend it,—when it would all relax, and then a continuance of the passes would cause opposite contraction and bend it freely : or when bent, it might be unbent and relaxed by longitudinal passes made along its outside, as if to unbend it.

The rigidity and relaxation some declare they can effect by the will ; and I do not doubt the great power of the will without any external indications of its exertion, though up to this moment I am not aware of ever having produced a single mesmeric effect by its means.

Like all other mesmeric patients, the capability of displaying different phenomena varies from time to time. Though always exhibiting sleep, rigidity, and relaxation, attraction to the mesmeriser and repulsion to others, and the phrenological changes, her arms sometimes cannot be drawn, sometimes they do not descend on being darted at ; sometimes mesmerised gold produces no effect.

After I had learnt the possibility of mesmerising individual cerebral organs, I tried her susceptibility in this respect, knowing that she was perfectly ignorant of phrenology, and not touching her, but standing as far behind her

as I could, while her eyes were perfectly closed. Whenever I pointed to Self-esteem, she withdrew her head from me and raised it as high as possible and frowned : if I pointed to Destructiveness, the effect was greater,—she withdrew her head violently as far as possible and frowned : when I pointed to Benevolence, she moved towards me and her brow relaxed : and, if I pointed to Attachment or Friendship, she moved and bent her head as closely as possible to me without coming into actual contact. If I touched over any of those organs the effect was quicker : but it was always quick. I could never affect any other cerebral organ than those four : and in my present experience these are the organs which are the most commonly mesmerisable. The effect of exciting them lasted a longer or shorter time after the pointing or touching was discontinued, but immediately ceased on breathing or transverse passes.

After how many hours this patient would wake spontaneously, I cannot tell, as I have never left her asleep. The process of waking consisted in transverse passes with or without contact,—and blowing upon her, but especially by darting the fingers at her. Till I adopted the latter plan, I found waking very troublesome : and, indeed, with it, the affair has been for the last two years a very troublesome business. On darting the hands at her she would frown, screw up her mouth and nose, turn her head to one side and writhe the corresponding shoulder about, and drop relaxed, and blowing in her face now would increase all these effects : but presently she would be still and stiffen again, and darting and blowing have no effect for a time. Long contact by holding her hands, placing one's own hands on her forehead, &c., would relax her peaceably, but no further effect resulted, and on withdrawing the contact she stiffened again. After some seconds of impenetrability, fresh darting and blowing would rouse and relax her again ; and so, by perseverance, she would at last rub her eyes with her knuckles, screwing up her face and twisting her head about at the same time : but again she would be still and impenetrable, and her hands and arms fix rigidly while rubbing. Till lately, though not originally, she would roll violently on the floor, in spite of the restraint attempted by half a dozen persons while this was going on. After many repetitions of all this, she would say, "Oh dear," or something similar, and smile and hear us, and jump up into a sitting posture : but still could not open her eyes. The eyelids from the very first were the last parts to relax : and long contact of the points of the fingers upon them, and breathing upon them, were required to open them. The left, too, generally opened much before the right, even if I

breathed upon the right only, so that she would stand with it as wide open as eye can be, while the right was as closely shut as eye can be,—so closely that not a ray of light was ever seen by her, however near we held the candle, unless of course through the substance of the upper eyelid. Yet under ordinary circumstances, she never can hold one eye open without the other. The left generally completely closes later than the right, when I begin to mesmerise her. Just as others mesmerise her more slowly than myself; others wake her more slowly, whether they have mesmerised her or I have. In general, others relax individual parts by breathing, contact, &c., as quickly as I do. I recollect that five years ago, when her strength had not advanced far enough for her to stand alone, after I had drawn her up by upward passes without contact, her sister's husband put his arms round her waist to support her, and thus completely relaxed her whole frame.

She is now just as susceptible as ever. Almost the instant I direct my fingers to her eyes, the upper lid is fixed, and then very slowly descends, rigid as it goes, and all the phenomena above described supervene, even if I withdraw my finger and do nothing more after the moment of the first little effect on the lid. She always, however, requests me to continue to point, because that hastens the progress of the changes, and otherwise her eyes remain open without, or almost without, the power of winking, and thus smart distressingly.

Formerly, when I had not mesmerised her for some months the effect was slow; once indeed for several sittings I almost began to despair of renewing it again to any amount. Two years ago, not having mesmerised her for eight months, I could not affect her at all for twenty-two minutes, nor bring her eyes to close for forty-five minutes, the first time. She however had a cold at the time; and even such a slight feverish illness as this lessens the susceptibility: but again, at the end of a month, when this had subsided, the mesmeric effects came on very slowly. Ever since, however, she has always proved fully susceptible, though not mesmerised for a few months.

Although generally in excellent health, she occasionally has had a pain in her left side, felt languid, slept badly, lost her appetite, grown thirsty and looked pale, sallow, and dull, like many other young women. For all this, three years ago, Mr. Johnston applied leeches and blisters, and gave her hydrocyanic acid, alteratives and tonics, employing the most suitable treatment: but perfectly in vain. He honestly told her that he did not like to trouble her with further treatment, and advised her to request me to mesmerise her. I

did so: and, without any medicine, she was almost immediately well,—very sensibly better the first day.

Whenever these symptoms have since come on, I have therefore mesmerised her once or twice, and her face becomes clear, her whole look changes, she becomes strong and merry, and all people ask her what she has been doing to look so hearty. She goes home from being mesmerised at my house merry and hungry, and has a good night, and continues to have good nights. Every mesmerisation is as good to her as a week of the best country air. Under mesmerism, that becomes punctual which without it is always delayed for six weeks. In truth, mesmerism is by far the best remedy for all those languors and pains, and disturbances of the digestive organs, and of the spirits and tempers, to which young females are so liable.*

Mr. Johnston now invariably desires her to go and be mesmerised, instead of prescribing for her; telling her with truth that medicine does her no good. If all the profession shewed the same disinterested honest preference for their patients' good to their own, and the same liberality of feeling, our professional lives would be far more happy and we should be more honoured.

Any suggestion of deception in this case I scout unceremoniously, adding that of all impudent impostures, the vulgar and barefaced accusation of deception is, in most mesmeric cases, the most impudent. Not only because deception in this case is absolutely impossible, but because the patient is an example of everything that is admirable in a female,—all straightforward truth, all integrity, all kindness, all independence and nobleness, unaffectedness and disinterestedness. She lives with her sisters, one of whom has lately lost her husband; and I do not know a family more respectable, or whose lives I contemplate with more pleasure. They are an example for the highest in the land, and in my eyes superior to one half of the rich and titled, and the well-born, as they are absurdly called.

II. The other case occurred in a young lady a few years older: and was an epilepsy of *fifteen years* standing, cured, not by me, but by M. Dupotet, *six years ago*.

This patient when eleven years old, at Shadwell, had what was called a severe typhus fever, which affected the head especially, so that she was delirious for three weeks; and she was not convalescent for three months. When recovered, while

* I described a similar improvement in a young lady, at p. 435, vol. i.

standing in her room before she had ever left it, she one day, with no other warning than a momentary strange sensation at the back of the head, fell senseless, before she could cry out, and remained so for fifteen minutes without struggling. A similar attack returned almost every nine months, then oftener, and at length every two or three weeks. It was some years before convulsions took place. But at length every attack was marked with violent convulsions as well as insensibility; and, after an issue had been made in her arm, she always cried out very loudly. She was never seized in the night; but frequently was roused up by the peculiar sensation at the back of her head without a fit.

If she could succeed in attempting to walk when the sensation came upon her, she did not fall, and kept off the attack. Twice, experiencing it in the street, she succeeded in persevering to walk fast till she got home, feeling it all the way, and knowing that if she stopped she should be seized; but forgetting everything from moment to moment as she passed along, absorbed in the sensation and the abstracted instinctive attempt to hurry home. Each time the fit commenced as soon as she arrived at the house. I have heard other epileptics say that, whenever they could succeed in their efforts to resist the stupor which came over them, they could prevent an attack. Children in St. Vitus's dance by strong effort can often suspend their irregular movements for a few moments. Yet, as these diseases are defined to be *involuntary* irregular actions of muscles, merciless anti-mesmeric doctors ought to feel inclined to consider such facts as proofs of imposture; as well as the arrest of convulsions by the affusion of pails of cold water, and of hiccup by holding the breath: for signs of volition or consciousness in the mesmeric states, no less than fluctuations of other phenomena, they at once declare to be positive proofs of cheating.

When the fit was over, she very soon felt as well as before. She sometimes experienced a sinking sensation, and a fit always cleared this off. The attacks came on especially when she felt well and strong; so that, when she felt unusually well, she was sure one was at hand. She applied to a number of medical men, who all pronounced her disease to be epilepsy.

She frequently consulted Dr. Ashwell, but her fits continued unabated: was under Mr. Gosset, who bled, cupped, leeched, and blistered her again and again and again, made her an issue, and gave her all sorts of medicine, without the least benefit: then under Mr. Rees, of Finsbury Square, for four months in vain, though she grew strong and her func-

tions resumed regularity under him, from the discontinuance of the exhausting measures of the preceding practitioner: and under Dr. Culverwell for five months, who cupped her, gave her medicine and his warm baths for a month, and afterwards the cold shower bath and abundance of iron for four months. As soon as she was cupped, she had an uncommonly severe fit; while she was using the cold shower baths, no fit occurred for four months, but instead of her fits she had constantly extreme sinking, pain at the chest which went through to the back, at the right side and at the heart, with difficulty of breathing, all which a fit would have removed, as it had invariably, for a time; and at the end of the four months her fits were as frequent and severe as ever.

Feeling herself thus the mere despair of physic, and having at least one fit every week, she applied to M. Dupotet, in 1837, who mesmerised her daily. For three weeks she had a fit almost as soon as the process was commenced; and, when the fit was over, the process was recommenced, and so on several times at each sitting. The process then produced only a shaking for a month. She next was sent to sleep, but with her eyes open, and was insensible to tickling with a feather up her nostrils and other slight modes of irritation. In three months from the first, she slept with her eyes closed.

She has had but one fit after the first three weeks she was mesmerised, and that was occasioned by hearing of the sudden death of a friend. From being thin and muddy looking, she became plump, clear, and healthy. She continued to be mesmerised for a twelvemonth, and *has not had a fit now for above six years.*

She resided in Grenada Terrace, Commercial Road, on the eastern side of London, and M. Dupotet near Portman Square, on the western. At first she was compelled to ride both ways: but, without any other means than mesmerism, she was at length able to walk both ways—a distance of about eight miles.

I had never seen or heard of her, when in 1839 she called to ask me a question, and gave me her history, telling me that she understood the sensible effects of mesmerism upon her were very remarkable: but she declined allowing me to mesmerise her and see them, because the process of waking her required the greater part of half an hour. She brought a sister to me on account of another severe nervous affection, but still for a year would not allow me to mesmerise her. At last, being rather poorly, and assured by me that it would do her more service than medicines, she consented, and to my astonishment I found the effects the very same as in the case

already described. She had never heard of the other case ; but they were nearly identical:—profound sleep, universal rigidity yielding to all the same means but one, obedience to tractive movements, attraction to her mesmeriser, ability to stand but not to stir the feet, and all this continuing an indefinite time.

The rigidity was extreme, though not as constantly intense as in the former patient ; but the full effects were immediate. The very instant that I pointed my fingers towards her eyes, or fixed my eyes upon her's, a change came over her countenance, her eyes converged downwards and were fixed, her brow corrugated, and her mouth was strongly screwed up, her jaw locked, her head began to work backwards and forwards, and she was presently stiff from head to foot. The rigidity of the jaw, neck, trunk, and upper extremities to the very points of the fingers, which were drawn together, was intense, but as in the other case, not so great in the lower extremities, and her eyes never closed, though immovable. The left foot was always a little advanced and turned on its side. Her attraction would bring her head or hands in contact with her mesmeriser. The expression of her open, converging, and depressed eyes, and her frowning brow, and screwed-up mouth, was very disagreeable. She says that, at the moment of going off, her brain seems forced forward, and that she longs to strike at me : the other patient has merely a fainting sensation. In her sleep she, like the other, has no sensibility to pinching, &c., nor to heat or cold : and, like the other, she ceases to attempt to move towards me, when I leave her entirely,—she gives it up.

M. Dupotet has described the case in a very poor book published by him at Paris in 1840, absurdly entitled *Le Magnétisme opposé à la Médecine*, as if mesmerism could cure all diseases, or was to displace all other medical means, instead of being a great adjunct to them. Though he mesmerised the patient daily for a year, shewing her at his half-crown exhibitions, he did not fully observe her phenomena. In truth his whole knowledge of mesmerism seemed very superficial, and his intellect very weak. He mentions the rigidity, the obedience to tractive general movements, and the attraction to him, and says that the rigidity instantly declined when he “ magnetized the head, and especially the jaws ;” but he seems not to have observed that individual parts obeyed tractive movements, and whether made by others or the mesmeriser ; that breathing upon any part, touching any part for a short time, or darting at it, presently relaxed it completely, to fix again as soon as the means of relaxation were discon-

tinued. He ascertained only that blowing on the back of the neck produced relaxation, as if he had never tried this upon other parts. He does not mention her want of feeling, nor her repulsion from, or rather indifference to, strangers, as well as her attraction to her mesmeriser, even when her eyes were covered: nor that to hold up anything before her and say you will mesmerise her through it, though nothing was done, instantly mesmerises her, as well as merely to stare, or point a finger at her, for a moment, at a very great distance. Nor does he seem to have observed that, without any tractive passes at all, she still inclined herself as much as possible to her mesmeriser. He had no idea of the proper mode of waking her, and was perfectly ignorant of the effect of darting movements at a patient. Seeing the effect of this in causing the relaxation of the cataleptic and rigid arms of the Okeys, I tried it towards the face of the other rigid patient, and found it wake her whom otherwise it was no easy matter to awake. I therefore practised upon the present patient, and she at once awoke without any trouble. She informs me that she understands he made transverse passes with and without contact, and breathed and blew again and again; and after all he seems to have only half awakened her, and allowed the process to complete itself slowly. "It was not easy to put an end to this singular state; magnetizing (demagnetizing) at the plexuses (pit of the stomach) increased it; passes at the root of the nose, which generally put an end to somnambulism, failed." His usual plan was breathing upon the back of the neck to relax her, and letting her recover gradually in a room by herself. By darting movements, to awake her completely is the business of less than a minute. I find that the same cerebral organs may be excited by mere pointing, and stupified by breathing, as in the other patient,—Destructiveness, Self-esteem, Benevolence, and Attachment. She is perfectly unacquainted with phrenology, and ignorant that I produce these effects on her. They, as well as the effects of attraction and traction, are more rapid than in the other case,—almost instantaneous. She is as susceptible as ever; and, when she loses her appetite, feels sinking and weak, and generally ill, mesmerism recruits her at once, though medicine has but very little effect. She lives with several sisters, and her worth and respectability are equal to those of the other patient.

Having prefixed a quotation from Mr. Wakley to this communication, I beg to conclude with the following letter, which shews a candour and love of truth worthy of all imitation.

"Dear Dr. Elliotson,—

"Dec. 23, 1843.

"Though quite unknown to you, I beg to enclose a copy of a little brochure which was published in 1842, and which I dare say you never saw. I do not send it on account of any real or supposed merits, though it has been favourably noticed in *Forbes's Quarterly*. I enclose it that you may have an opportunity of reading the cursory critique I penned in it, on the subject of animal magnetism and in reference to yourself. At the time of writing that notice I had been entirely misled by Wakley's report of the experiments at your house, which he published in the *Lancet*. I had never witnessed at that time any *decided* mesmeric phenomena. Within the last four or five months, however, I have been making experiments myself as well as witnessing those of others, and I can delay no longer making you the "*amende honorable*" for my detracting notice of you, by expressing unhesitatingly my entire conviction of the reality of the phenomena of animal magnetism, for which you contend. I shall continue my experiments in the pursuit of some new facts which I have lately observed, which I will publish in some shape or other; but in the mean time allow me to express my regret that I for one misled by the *Journalists* of the day, in the midst of the dust of prejudice which they succeeded in raising, should have failed to appreciate the acute observation, the indomitable perseverance, and the unflinching love of truth with which you have threaded the mazes of a new science. I will some day endeavour to write more at large the circumstances which have led me to a conversion to most of your views; which, though still ridiculed, doubted, and rejected, will soon command the belief and respect of all men of real intelligence.

"It may afford you some gratification to receive this hasty tribute from even so humble and unknown an individual as myself; at any rate I feel it an act of duty to pay this homage to truth, and to one who has sacrificed so much in avowing it.

"I am, my dear Doctor,

"Yours, with much respect,

EDWARD OKE SPOONER.

"Surgeon, Blandford.

"P.S. You may make whatever public use you please of this hasty scrawl, which, in the midst of the pressing avocations of an extensive country practice, I have stolen a few minutes to accomplish."

VI. Testimonies of the Efficacy of Mesmerism in the Cure of Disease, with brief accounts of various cases.

"Life, Adventures, and Death of Animal Magnetism.

"Are the delusions, produced by the tricks of woman, to be called a science?"—MR. THOMAS WAKLEY. Contents of *Lancet*, Sept. 8th, 1838.

To the Editor of *The Zoist*.

Sir,—The following gentlemen, none of whom are in the medical profession, have obligingly sent me short accounts of some of their experience of mesmerism as a remedy, and allowed me to make any use of them I please. I therefore transmit the statements to you.

I remain, yours, &c.

London, March 20th, 1844.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

*From Earl Stanhope to Dr. Elliotson.**"Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Dec. 4th, 1843.*

"My dear Sir,—I have no objection whatever to the use of my name in the new edition of Mr. Sandby's work, but on the contrary, I consider it an honour upon this, as upon every other occasion, to appear as the advocate of truth; and I am not deterred by popular prejudice, or by the ridicule which some newspapers have endeavoured to cast upon me as a humble, but zealous, disciple of mesmerism. Few persons have made such sacrifices in that cause and have exhibited such moral courage as yourself, and few persons are therefore so much entitled to the gratitude of the public which may be shewn hereafter more than can at present be expected. *Suum cuique decus posteritas rependit.* I intend to have as soon as possible the pleasure of sending to you a short statement of the different cases in which I have mesmerised, but I fear I shall not be able to do so by this post, as I expect every moment a person who comes to me from Ireland upon business.

*"I am, dear Sir,**"Very faithfully yours,**"STANHOPE.**"To Dr. Elliotson."**"Notes by Earl Stanhope on some Mesmeric Cases.*

"A young man, aged about 27, who had been a servant, was obliged to leave his place on account of a nervous affection, which when a very trifling excitement occurred produced syncope. After being mesmerised by me only a few times, he found his nerves much strengthened, and he now considers himself to be perfectly cured.

"An unmarried woman, aged 22, the daughter of a day labourer, had been afflicted with frequent and violent epileptic fits; and shewed, even when I first mesmerised her, an extreme susceptibility, as she fell asleep in less than a minute. She was on that occasion accidentally disturbed by a person who spoke to her while she was under the mesmeric influence, and on her returning to her home, which was at the distance of some miles, she was seized with an attack of her disorder. I learned in the evening that the fit had continued four hours, and with such violence that several robust persons had been unable to hold her. I went immediately to see her, and found her in one of my cottages suffering from trismus, and she forced her jaws open by placing between them a blunt, or what is called a ripping, chisel, and using it as a lever. This produced only a momentary relief, for the jaws were again clenched; but after I had made a few mesmeric passes along them, she opened them without difficulty, and exclaimed, 'No doctor could have done this.' Her arms became rigid, as if by a spasmodic attack, and they became immediately relaxed by some mesmeric passes. From the violence and long continuance of the fit she was very exhausted, and had a bad night, and I sent her home the next morning in a carriage. She was afterwards always accompa-

nied by a female friend, as it was considered dangerous for her to be quite alone. When I next mesmerised her she slept for about an hour, and soon after she awoke I repeated the operation, which did not produce sleep as soon or of as long continuance as it had done before; but I had reason, as I shall next mention, to consider this mode of practice very beneficial. I had not an opportunity of mesmerising her frequently, as I was obliged to be long absent from this place; but she called here lately to inform me that she had subsequently experienced only a very slight attack; that she thought herself quite well; and was therefore about to return to the service of her former master.

"A wheelwright's apprentice, aged 20, who was accustomed to have always two, and sometimes more, epileptic fits in the course of every week, came to me from the distance of eighteen miles to be mesmerised, and remained at first a week in this neighbourhood, and after an interval he returned for a fortnight. He appeared to be of a very robust frame of body, and had a dull, heavy look, as if his intellect had been affected by his complaint. When he was first mesmerised the operation was continued for half an hour before he went to sleep, but subsequently the effect was produced in less than five minutes. When he was here for a fortnight he was mesmerised every day, and he had during the first week two fits as usual; but in the second week, when I repeated the operation soon after he woke, he had no fit. I could not continue to mesmerise him, as he resided at a considerable distance and could not be long absent from his master; and the offer which I made of shewing the process to any intelligent person who resided near him was not accepted.

"A gardener's daughter, aged 20, who was epileptic, and was in consequence obliged to leave the service of one of my tenants, was so susceptible of the mesmeric influence, that after the operation had been performed a few times she went to sleep in a quarter of a minute. She experienced at first great relief as the fits were less frequent and less violent; but the operation was interrupted by my long absence, and she has since relapsed. I intend to renew the mesmeric practice with her when the state of the weather allows her to come from her residence, which is at the distance of four or five miles.

"None of the above patients exhibited any remarkable phenomena, but all of them appeared perfectly insensible when I moved their limbs; and the woman mentioned in the second case did not awake when she struck her head with great force on a table, by falling on it in her sleep."

From Captain Anderson, Chelmsford, to Dr. Elliotson.

"Dec. 23rd, 1843.

"Sir,—Captain Valiant having informed me that you are anxious to have the particulars of my experiments in mesmerism, I have obtained a promise from the lady I last mesmerised to furnish you with a statement of her case, considering it would be more satisfactory to you to have it from herself.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"ALEX. ANDERSON, Captain Royal Marines."

"Since the beginning of June, 1834, I have suffered from a spinal complaint and lost my voice, &c. I have been attended by the most eminent physicians and medical practitioners in the place, undergone all the various operations usually prescribed in such cases, and during the nine years of my confinement I have had for months together two setons: also two large caustic issues up each side of the spine, with five horse-beans in each issue: also repeated blisters along the spine for ten weeks, five or six caustic plaisters, leeches, blisters and liniments out of number, medicines of all descriptions; indeed I completely tired the doctors, and nothing did me any substantial good: for a time I felt easier, but it was but transient.

"During the nine years I was unable to be moved from my sofa night or day. I was once placed upon my feet by my medical man, and it caused me to faint, and I was insensible for hours after. I was never free from pain, and sometimes the agony was indescribable; so much so that I never had during the nine years a sound sleep. The last three years I have been entirely speechless. I had given up all hope of recovery, and almost prayed for death to release me; for however painful the remedies prescribed by my medical advisers, I never objected, feeling it my duty patiently to submit, and pray that God would bless them with success: but at length I grew tired, and resigned myself to my fate, praying that my sufferings might soon be ended. God however, in his great mercy, at the very time I began to despair, made me acquainted with Capt. Anderson, who saw me and pitied my sufferings, and kindly offered to try and effect my cure by mesmerism. Like many others I laughed at the idea; but from his accounts of cures performed, and being anxious to grasp at anything which might do me good, I complied, and now feel thankful to God and grateful to Capt. Anderson for what has been accomplished. He first mesmerised me in March, 1843. I had then been confined nine years within three months, and never neglected taking medicine nightly. He desired me to discontinue my medicine, which I did. I

have not taken a drop of either aperient or strengthening medicine since May, since which he continued to mesmerise me daily, and I found myself better every time I was mesmerised. I began to regain a sense of feeling in my lower extremities, which I had lost for years: I reposed soundly and quietly at night, and in the morning felt refreshed. In April, not a month after commencing my mesmeric treatment, I was able to sit in an inclined chair: in May, my mesmeriser stood me upon my feet for five minutes; I was much fatigued, but felt no further inconvenience, and did not lose my senses as before. The same month I was able to ride in a Bath chair, and so strange and rapid is the improvement I have made, that I am now able to walk out daily alone and unassisted; although when first I began to stand I was like a child, not knowing where my feet were going, tottering when they were put on the ground; and it was some time ere I could trust myself to stand, leaning on a chair without the support of my mesmeriser. The relation of all would fill a volume, but it is sufficient here to say I am regaining my speech, and hope soon to say I have entirely recovered it; I am free from pain, sleep soundly and take no medicine, and am now seldom mesmerised.

"It will be unnecessary to resort to the common method of signatures, my past suffering and present happiness are well known to a large circle of acquaintance; and being daily seen walking, after so long a confinement and intense suffering, is a subject generally spoken of here, that were it necessary a hundred signatures might be attached; but I flatter myself the respectability of my own signature will prove a sufficient testimony.

"LOUISA RAYMOND.

"*Chelmsford, Essex, Dec. 24th, 1843.*"

*From H. S. Thompson, Esq., Fairfield House, near York,
to Dr. Elliotson.*

"My dear Sir,—

"Most happy am I to add my testimony to the truth of mesmerism, and to declare my conviction of its utility, and the benefit that may be derived from it. I will describe as briefly as possible a few cases that have been successfully treated, and which you are quite at liberty to publish, if you think they can add any weight to the mass of facts that can now be brought forward (in this country) to prove that the benefits to be derived from mesmerism are not merely chimerical.

"Believe me, my dear Sir,

"Yours very truly and obliged

"*Fairfield, near York, Dec. 15th.*

"H. STAFFORD THOMPSON.

"I will send you a few cases of mesmerism in a few days."

"I may as well state that for some time I had taken every opportunity in my power of witnessing the different phenomena of mesmerism, and of testing them myself; and contrary to my preconceived opinion (and the opinions of many at this day) I came to the conclusion that there was something more in mesmerism than the mere power of producing somnambulism or trance, by an effect of the imagination, or by the continued fatigue or wearying of any sense or nerve: and also that there were other benefits to be derived directly from mesmerism, besides the mere repose afforded to the nervous system by the state of somnambulism or trance: and that we all more or less possessed a peculiar power, which, if properly applied, was capable of mitigating in many cases, and often of entirely removing in others, acute pains without even producing sleep. I have tested this in very many slight cases, and with almost invariable success; mitigating, and very often altogether removing, tooth-ache, head-ache, rheumatic pains, and pains occasioned by contusions, burns and any inflammation; and in some few cases of a severer character have been able to afford great relief. The first case that I shall describe is an instance of this.

"John Bradley, the son of Mark Bradley, a labourer, residing at Rawcliffe, near York, aged nine years, had suffered for fifteen months from a diseased knee. It was said that originally it came on from an accident, but I understood that it was pronounced to be of a scrofulous nature by the medical man who attended him (Mr. Hopps, of York). Every means had been used which this gentleman could suggest; still the disease steadily progressed: and Mr. Hopps declared his inability to do more for him. The poor father's purse and patience were exhausted, and the doctor was dismissed. He had had no medical attendant for some time. I cannot say what state the knee was in when Mr. Hopps left him. When I saw him, the child had been suffering intense agony, unable to rest day or night, there was total want of appetite, great inflammation extending above the knee, the knee altogether enormously enlarged; and it was evident that extensive suppuration had taken place in the inside of the knee, though the skin had not burst. The child was in a high state of fever; a deep hectic flush on his cheeks, attended with quickness of breathing and a short cough. The father had brought him in a cart to my house, with a view of obtaining a ticket for his admission into the York County Hospital. I persuaded him not to think of that on account of the child's age, and deeming the case hopeless; and said that my own medical man should see him, and give his opinion at all events first.

In the meantime, with the father's consent, I determined to try whether I could afford him temporary relief by mesmerising him.

"In a quarter of an hour I had produced no appreciable effect on him by mesmerising his head; but as I had been so successful in removing slighter cases of pain, I determined to try the experiment of making passes over the knee for half an hour. Before the time had nearly expired, the child became calm and still, then began to smile, and said he felt *a warm heat come out of my fingers*, which had taken away the pain. He seemed a little drowsy, but no sleep was produced. I sent him home; the fever appeared considerably abated, the child beginning to perspire: his appetite returned: he had two good nights rest consecutively, and the days free from pain.

"The pain returned, when I again mesmerised him with the same success. I continued to mesmerise him at intervals, as often as I was able. The child's health rapidly improved; inflammation of the knee quickly subsided; absorption of the matter took place; and in a month he was able to put his toe to the ground. I then persuaded the mother to assist me, and she was of great service. But the child at that time met with an accident, by falling on his knee whilst at play with some children, and was brought to me on the following day, suffering much pain attended with considerable inflammation: however, mesmerising the knee completely relieved him of pain in a few minutes, and the inflammation subsided in a day or two. From this time the child gradually improved; but the muscles of the thigh seemed contracted, so that he could only touch the ground with his toes. I determined to try whether I could at all extend them; and after mesmerising his leg, which always for a time produced a degree of insensibility, pressed the knee down until he complained of its giving him a little pain, and then mesmerised him again. I was pleased to find that after this operation, he could place the sole of his foot flat on the ground. It was early in May last that I commenced mesmerising this child, by the latter end of August the recovery was as complete as I thought it possible for a knee, so deformed from long-standing disease, could be, and left off mesmerising him. He has much greater use of the limb than I imagined he possibly could have, being able to move the leg backwards; but of course he is not able to straighten it entirely, and in consequence it appears somewhat shorter than the other; he is able however to walk about very well, suffers not the slightest pain or inconvenience from it, and his health has been very good

since. He had no medicine after I commenced with him, (except one fortnight that I was absent I recommended a little opening medicine, if he required it, *when not mesmerised*, and which he did,) though previously they found great difficulty in keeping the bowels open. During the process of recovery, he never but once went to sleep under the operation of mesmerism, and that only for a few minutes, apparently into a natural sleep; the effects experienced were a feeling of a warm glow all over him, perfect ease from pain, generally at first a slight perspiration, considerable insensibility to external injury, particularly in any part over which mesmeric passes were made for any length of time, rarely exhibiting any sort of drowsiness or stupor, nor were the limbs ever rigid or cataleptic,—a feeling of extraordinary strength and vigour when the operation was over.

"I have described this case at great length, as I thought it might be interesting to you. Mr. Sandby can curtail it if he thinks it worth noticing in his pamphlet.

"FAIRFIELD, December 16th.

"*This is to certify that this statement is quite correct.*

"MARK BRADLEY."

[This is signed by the father himself.]

"I send you a copy of a letter of a friend of mine, whom I mesmerised when in a severe rheumatic fever:—

"*Hanby, near York, Dec. 16th, 1843.*

"My dear Thompson,—

"It would be impossible for me (were I so inclined) to refuse my testimony to the truth and usefulness of mesmerism, since I myself have derived so much benefit from it. On Friday, the 24th of November, when you came to see me, I had suffered for *nine consecutive days* unceasing pain. I had never been able to get ten minutes sleep together: my appetite was quite gone: I had eaten nothing during that time but a little toast and tea. I was suffering acute pain in my shoulders, arms, hands, loins and legs, to my knees: my feet were not so painful, but powerless, and no means seemed capable of restoring warmth to them. My fever was excessive, though I had most profuse night sweats,—caused I believe by the agony of pain. In less than twenty minutes, you had nearly charmed away all the pain, and restored warmth and feeling to my feet. You then put me to sleep. The delightful sensation of that sleep, after such extreme pain, I can scarcely describe. When you awakened me, I

felt like another person. The fever was reduced,—the pain was gone,—and I scarcely felt any languor. In four days, under your treatment, I was down stairs. Every time you mesmerised me I felt as it were new life: any pain I had about me was removed: my appetite was good: and in short at the end of a week, though I was still reduced to a skeleton, I had not felt so well as I did then even for some weeks before my attack. You warned me against trespassing with the almost unnatural strength I felt in so short a time, and cautioned me against exposing myself to cold. My feelings made me careless: I caught fresh cold, and all my old symptoms returned, though not so violent; but I had an additional one of pain in my chest. You were kind enough to come again; in four days I was again entirely freed from every pain, and I now feel unusually well,—I should say extraordinarily and unnaturally so for the state to which I am reduced. I have taken no medicine except those two or three draughts that you left me in case I felt restless at night, and a little opening medicine two or three times as a precaution, as you allowed me to eat what I liked, and my appetite is very good. I mean to be very careful; but hope in a day or two to return you my thanks in *propria persona*.

“Yours, very sincerely and obliged,
“STEPHEN CROFT.”

“Another very similar case, but not quite so severe as the former, was that of a young woman of the name of Kaye, in the service of a family in the neighbourhood of York. The family are not at home at present, but I can procure her signature to my statement if required. Her symptoms were somewhat similar to the former case, though not so severe; but she had suffered and been under medical treatment for three years. I mesmerised her in March last, four times: she was entirely relieved, and has enjoyed good health ever since. She had been medically treated by Dr. Belcombe of York, I believe during the whole of the three years. I requested her to state the benefit she had derived from mesmerism to Dr. Belcombe, which I think she has done twice since I saw her, about a month ago: and she said that she had not suffered any return of the complaint, and that her health had been quite good ever since.

“Another young person, the daughter of one of the porters at Long's Hotel, Bond Street, who had been unable to remain in any situation for three years, in consequence of se-

vere head-ache, attended with rather different circumstances to the former cases, was entirely relieved by mesmerism. I mesmerised her while in London in May last, when she found great relief. I recommended her father to continue mesmerising her, until her health seemed established. He told me the other day that he succeeded in mesmerising her two or three times after I saw her, and her health had been good ever since.

"I have been fortunate enough to entirely relieve three persons of severe and long-standing neuralgic pains of the head.

"I send you a certificate of one case, signed by the person herself, which, as I could procure it, I thought would be more satisfactory.

"This is to certify, that for four years I suffered from very severe head-aches, at times so violent as to entirely incapacitate me for any exertion, and which were attended with pain in my eyes, dimness of sight, and great soreness of the head. I had consulted many medical men, amongst whom were Dr. Locock, Dr. Chambers, and Mr. Sampson, in London; and in the country, Mr. Allen of York, who called the complaint I suffered from neuralgia. I am 35 years of age: had been bled, cupped, leeches, blistered, and taken all sorts of prescriptions, and scarcely ever deriving even temporary relief from these means. I found my memory much impaired, and suffered much from lowness of spirits and general ill-health, and found I should not long be able to retain my situation. Mr. H. S. Thompson, whose service I am in, recommended mesmerism. I had a great horror of it, nor had I the least faith in its curing me. However, one day when worse than usual, I asked him to try it. In less than ten minutes I felt relieved, and then went to sleep, and was told I slept an hour when Mr. Thompson awakened me. I was refreshed and entirely free from pain. I was mesmerised four times, and was entirely restored; nor have I had a head-ache of the same nature since. This was in June last.

"SARAH PARKIN.

"Dated this 18th day of December, 1843.

"Fairfield.

"P.S. My general health has been very good ever since."

From Thomas Baldock, Esq., 7 Terrace, Dock-yard, Chatham.

" December 6th, 1843.

" Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I learn the intention of the reverend gentleman, that published the reply to the Rev. H. M'Neil, again to take up the powerful pen that he handles with so much tact. And that he purposes to collect data from parties of such respectability that their standing in society shall be a guarantee as to the correctness of the information contributed by each.

" I most willingly therefore bear my strong testimony as to the truth of mesmerism, and am happy to say that several cases have presented themselves to me in which relief has been given to the parties. It is now about thirteen months since I became a mesmeriser, and my practice has been to journalize every case at length, and to state the several persons present when the parties were mesmerised, and to read over the journal to the spectators; so that all and every of my statements can be corroborated if requisite. Palpitations of the heart I have invariably succeeded in relieving. Pains in the head have generally yielded to mesmerism: and in the case of Robert Flood, now residing at Caiston in Lincolnshire. He had for several years suffered most severely from disease in one of his kidneys. He had been under the care of several medical men: had been in a London hospital, and his pains were so acute that he could not leave his bed until the day was advanced, and it was frequently necessary for him to recline several times in the day: and this he had endured for some years. He came to me three evenings in the week for a few weeks, then twice, and afterwards only once in about three months. He was perfectly restored to health. He has since that time removed to where he now resides, and occasionally writes to me to say that he is and has been in such robust health ever since that he can throw a quoit; and that he owes his recovery entirely to mesmerism. His was a singular case. He would play the violin capitally when in the mesmeric state; and *without touching him* I could stop his playing by making passes down his arm. I could place his wife *en rapport* with him, and he and she would sing together in admirable tune.

" I have had very many capital cases. But as I do not know what you wish in the shape of evidence, I have forwarded this sketch, but shall be most happy to furnish you any cases you may think proper. Perhaps when I run up to town I had better bring my journals. Will you drop me three lines to say what day and hour I should, the latter end

of this week or the early part of next, be most likely to see a little mesmerism at your house? I would recommend you to write to Mr. Weekes, surgeon, at Sandwich; he has three splendid cases. And rejoicing that you have had moral courage to stem the tide of public opinion,

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"THOMAS BALDOCK, *Store Receiver.*"

VII. *A Collection of more instances of Surgical Operations rendered painless by means of Mesmerism.* By Dr. Elliotson.

"The science of mesmerism, like the science of fortune-telling, will always carry on a precarious existence, wherever there are clever girls, philosophic Bohemians, weak women, weaker men; but it can no longer affront the common sense of the medical profession, or dare to show its face in the scientific societies after the last exposure." MR. THOMAS WAKLEY, *Lancet*, Sept. 15th, 1838; p. 873.

"Mr. Wakley declared that in his opinion the effects which were said to arise from what had been denominated animal magnetism, constituted one of the completest delusions that the human mind ever entertained." MR. THOMAS WAKLEY, *Lancet*, Sept. 1st, 1838; p. 811.

To the Editor of *The Zoist*.

Sir,—A year has elapsed since the publication of my *Numerous Cases of Surgical Operations without pain in the Mesmeric State*; and, as many more have subsequently occurred, I send you a second collection.

Yours, &c.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

Venesection.

I. The patient, the painless extraction of whose tooth is detailed at p. 66 of my pamphlet, and the account of whose case and phenomena will be forwarded for your Midsummer number, required bleeding for a severe headache last year, after her complete recovery from the fits.

I determined on bleeding her without her knowledge: and threw her into her mesmeric state, in which she has no sensibility to mechanical injury except at the surface of her head and face, and is perfectly rational, except that she usually fancies the place, and always the time and bystanders, and other circumstances of the moment, to be different from what they are, and declares herself to be awake and seeing, though she sees nothing, and cannot raise herself from her chair. She mistook me for her favourite sister, and laughed at the idea of my saying I would bleed her. Without her knowledge, while conversing with her, I bound up her arm and bled her. I asked, after the incision, if she did not feel me

pressing my hand along her arm to make the blood flow into the basin, but she only laughed at me again. Having an attraction to me, though mistaking me for her sister, she readily squeezed my hand at my request; and, when I had withdrawn mine, she moved her fingers about, saying, when I asked her what she was doing, that she was getting on her thimble. At length she felt very faint and sick, and was falling off her chair, and I laid her on the floor. She asked for toast and water; and, when she was recovered and her arm bound up, I replaced her in her chair, and at length she awoke free from head-ache, and greatly amused and pleased at finding I had bled her.

II. Some months afterwards, having a return of head-ache, Mr. Symes bled her for me, equally without her knowledge; she mistaking him for some body else, and me for her favourite sister. I stood by and she talked all the time to me, but could not be made to know she was being bled. The blood not coming freely, I got her to squeeze my hand strongly with her's, by touching over Attachment on the same side as the arm. She at last remarked with surprise that her head-ache was gone, and the arm was accordingly bound up before she felt faint; and as we were in a hurry, we left her asleep. When she woke she was greatly amused, as on the former occasion, and free from head-ache.

III. Her aunt has a cancer in her breast, and has been mesmerised some time by me, with the effect of a light simple sleep and insensibility of the surface. She was lately seized with pleurisy. I sent her off with three passes, and Mr. Symes's late pupil, Mr. Ebsworth, bled her for me to faintness without her feeling it. Before the arm was bound up, she opened her eyes; but, before she could speak, two more passes sent her back into sleep, and she did not wake again till the arm was bound up; and I then sent her to sleep a third time and left her. The advantage of mesmerism was striking and most gratifying. Any one sends her to sleep and with very little trouble: some of us with two or three passes, though she seldom sleeps much longer than half an hour. During this illness she was sent to sleep by those around her continually in the day and night, so that she had abundance of the sweetest repose without any narcotic. Except the bleeding, two blisters, and four doses of calomel, and some syrup, which was soon left off, for her cough, she took no medicine. As soon as ever she coughed upon awaking, they sent her to sleep: and, dangerous as the illness was,

she says that to her utter astonishment she never recovered so quickly from any illness, and had always previously taken many dozens of bottles before she was out of the doctor's hands. She cannot cease wondering at it.

Extraction of Teeth.

IV. The patient whose remarkable case was the third detailed by me in your last number suffered lately severe pain from a decayed double tooth; which she was anxious to lose. I told her that she might as well have it extracted in the mesmeric sleep, and accordingly met her at Mr. Nicholles's in Bruton Street, who, as I have mentioned at p. 66 of my pamphlet, obligingly extracted the tooth of the patient whose two bleedings I have just detailed. I sent her with about twenty passes into her sleep-waking state, in which, though insensible to mechanical causes of pain, she talks as rationally as when awake, and is not in a dreamy state like the other patient, but cognizant of the time, place and persons. She opened her mouth at my request, and was fully aware of what was doing though she felt nothing. Her pulse quickened a few beats each time the instrument was put into her mouth, and I presume from apprehension, as she went to the house in extreme fear and could not believe she should suffer no pain. The operation was severe; and in the midst of it Mr. Nicholles desisted and looked at me, finding great care was requisite to prevent injury to the surrounding bone. She gave no expression of pain in her countenance, or in her hand which I held loosely in my own: and when it was over she had no appearance of having felt pain, and went home well and lively, and played her piano; whereas she never had a tooth drawn before without, from her delicacy and nervousness, being ill all the rest of the day, and fainting within a few hours. The following is Mr. Nicholles's account in the *Medical Times* for the 10th of last February:—

“To the Editor of the *Medical Times*.

“Sir,—As I am no party to any of the angry disputes on mesmerism, and as the shibboleth of my actions is truth, perhaps you will excuse the trouble this little communication may occasion you. My friend, Dr. Elliotson, brought me yesterday a young lady, a patient of his, who had been long suffering from a “raging tooth,” (the inferior anterior molar of the sinister side); and who had expressed a wish to have it removed while under the influence of mesmerism; she was placed in a chair, I examined the tooth, and Dr. Elliotson in a few minutes put her in the mesmeric delirium, during which state I performed the operation (and it was one which would have been more than usually painful from the great resistance of the

alveolus) without the young lady evincing the slightest consciousness or flinch.

"The pulse was 108 under the mesmeric influence, and rose a little during the operation. On being awakened she expressed the most lively gratitude and delight at having lost her troublesome companion.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN NICHOLLES.

"34, Bruton Street, Feb. 1st, 1844."

V. Mr. Charles Childs, of Bungay, who has practised and supported mesmerism from the time I shewed him the Okeys and the case of hiccup detailed some pages back, converted Mr. Webb, a medical gentleman in his neighbourhood, to the truth of mesmerism, who honestly proclaims his conversion freely. I extract the following from the *Medical Times* :—

"To the Editor of the *Medical Times*.

"Sir,—Knowing there are many persons of candour and intelligence, who are sceptical as to the existence of that peculiar agent or influence now commonly called mesmerism, and having seen the subject unworthily treated by many who wish to be considered rational beings, but are evidently more disposed to enjoy a burlesque representation than to institute an honest search for truth, I am induced to make known the following cases, that the former class may be made acquainted with some indubitable facts connected with the subject, and the latter may see how pointless are expressions of ridicule and contempt when employed in such a controversy.

"I have the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Charles Childs, who resides in this place, and who has for several years privately practised the science, as a subject of legitimate investigation, and a means of effecting much good. By him I have been invited during the past year to witness many facts undoubtedly mysterious, but yet so palpable, so consistent, and so faithful, that they have produced in my mind entire conviction of the existence of some element or attribute of our common nature, which, like the electric and galvanic fluids, is discoverable only by its effects, or during its action.

"My present object is to communicate only two cases in which I was myself concerned, and which, had any doubt lingered in my mind, would have entirely dispelled it.—Two young women, mesmeric patients of my friend Mr. Childs, who had suffered from toothache for some time past, consented to have their teeth extracted while in mesmeric somnolency, but were not apprized of the time at which this was to be done. That they might have no reason to suspect what was about to take place, I was not sent for until Mr. Childs had put them into the mesmeric condition, when I went and extracted, in the afternoon, for one a very troublesome stump,

and in the evening of the same day, for the other, a double tooth in the upper jaw. I am morally certain that no means were employed to produce this state of unconsciousness, except the mesmeric—indeed, there are no others capable of inducing such a condition as that in which these young women were placed, and from which they could be released at the will of another. Care was taken to remove from sight whatever might afford intimation of the teeth having been extracted; after a short time they were awakened, and they were both wholly unconscious of all that had taken place. I do not testify, as I might, to their respectability of character, because their perfectly unaffected demeanour and natural surprise afforded, to my own judgment, the best evidence that they had been as entirely ignorant both of the operation itself and of the time at which it was effected, as they were of the moment of their birth.

“Nor was this all; for neither at the time when they were awakened, nor on the following day, did they experience *either pain in the jaw or tenderness in the gum*.

“I have given a simple statement of the truth, and whatever may be said by some, or thought by others, these are stubborn indisputable facts, and are not to be disposed of as the fancies of a heated imagination. The proofs which I have witnessed of the existence of this subtle agent, are so numerous, and so complete, that the difficulty, in my judgment, does not lie in believing, but in doubting; and were it even possible for one person honestly to delude himself in such a case, it is utterly improbable that another, and another, would follow in his train. To refuse the testimony of my own senses here, is to assume that these, which for years have furnished the data for thought and action, suddenly fail, and delude my understanding, when directed to the subject of mesmerism.

“I have not come forward to support the theory of any man. I desire only, as an unprejudiced observer, to record facts which I have myself tested; and I do so with an earnest hope that this subject, so interesting in itself, and capable of exercising so beneficial an influence, may, by a fair and philosophical investigation, be placed in the rank of those sciences which are cherished as the springs of blessing to mankind.

“I am, Sir, yours respectfully;

“T. E. WEBB, M.R.C.S.L.

“*Bungay, Jan. 12th, 1844.*”

VI. Since then I received the following account from Mr. Childs of another extraction:

“My dear Sir,—Again, to-day, I have had a tooth drawn—an enormous *tosh*—with perfect success. This is becoming merely vulgar; but the point to which I want to draw your attention is, that by retaining the patient asleep for half an hour or thereabouts after the operation, the increase of sensibility in the wound is wholly removed. In each of my three cases I have done this, and the parties have not felt the *slightest* soreness or irritation.

"Mr. Webb, who operated, has remarked in each the very small amount of hæmorrhage. A little blood was wiped from the mouth with a napkin, and it seemed as if the artery contracted almost forthwith; the remainder was scarcely sufficient to discolour the water in a hand basin.

"My dear Sir,

"Most obediently yours,

"*Bungay, Feb. 15th, 1844.*"

"CHARLES CHILDS.

I have subsequently been favoured with the following particulars from Mr. Childs:—

"The insensibility was, during the prescribed time, complete; the return to sleeping consciousness took place at the very instant which had been prescribed;—and when, at the end of a considerable time, the sleep was removed, the patient was entirely unsuspecting of what had been done, and there was so total an absence of unusual sensibility in the jaw, that the patient, whose appetite had for some time failed under the excessive pain which had been endured, immediately ate a hearty dinner, drinking cold water, &c., without any sense of inconvenience, or conscious need of carefulness in using the jaw."

VII. & VIII. Your correspondent, Mr. Tubbs of Upwell, sends me word that he extracted two teeth lately from a woman aged 35, and another from a Mrs. Foster, in the mesmeric state without pain. The following is an account of one of these operations in a local newspaper:—

"MESMERISM.—The sceptical as to this science (so far as the following operation can prove its truth) may have their doubts removed by personal application to a patient now residing at Lake's End, Cambs.—On Tuesday the 14th ult., the patient, suffering extremely from the tooth-ache, applied to Mr. Tubbs, surgeon, of Upwell, to have it extracted; and on being told that the operation could be performed without pain or consciousness under the influence of the mesmeric sleep, readily consented to be operated upon. In a few minutes unconsciousness took place, attended by the common circumstance of the mouth becoming closed; and it was so firmly fixed as to defy any known means (short of such violence as might endanger the safety of the jaw) to open it: but upon being breathed on by Mr. Tubbs, it instantly dropped; the instrument was then applied to the tooth, which required more than usual force to remove it. During the operation, which was attended by several witnesses, (by whom the strictest and most scrupulous attention was paid,) not a change of feature could be discovered that might indicate either pleasurable or painful sensation. After the tooth had been removed, the jaw was still extended, the eyes closed, and the breathing scarcely perceptible. The patient remained motionless for twenty minutes; and upon being demesmerised, had no recollection of what had passed during her somnolency, and could scarcely

be made to believe that her tooth was extracted.—Those of the public who are willing to have the above account attested, and to prove the veracity of the operation, would do well to make a personal examination. To those scientific gentlemen who undertake to lead the minds of that part of the community who cannot think for themselves, and who pronounce everything ‘humbug’ which does not suit their interest or stupidity, these facts are not addressed—they must continue as they are.—(*Correspondent.*)”

IX. In Mr. Spurrell’s *Rationale of Magnetism*, just published, is the following account, at p. 68 :—

“Mr. Baldwin, surgeon, having consented to perform the operation, I (B. Dann) put Edward Wisenden into what is called the *sleep-waking* state; the patient in this state being sensible of who is about him. I then requested him to open his mouth wide, and to keep it open: he did so. I then threw him into the *deep sleep*; a state in which the patient is insensible to everything about him, even of the operator’s voice or presence. Mr. B. then lanced his gum, without producing the appearance of any unpleasant sensation; he then extracted the tooth, which was very firm in its socket, without distorting a muscle of the patient’s face, or his exhibiting the least symptom of pain. The gum which had been lacerated was then closed, and a piece of rag put over it. (Mr. B. being called away) I then restored him to the sleep-waking state, (noticed above:) he then exclaimed, “The gentleman is gone! why did he not take out my tooth first? what did he come for?” I then requested him to look at the tooth he wanted out; he said, “I cannot see it, there is a rag over it.” I told him to look under the rag; he appeared then to be much pleased, and said, “It is gone! why didn’t he take the other out opposite?” Supposing that he would be in much pain when woke up, I kept him asleep about ten minutes more, and then restored him to his normal state; when he was agreeably surprised to find his tooth out, but was not aware of anything that had taken place, and was not in the least pain; nor did he feel any tenderness afterwards.”

X. In the *Leicester Chronicle* of last June is a letter signed J. Dare, and dated Hinckley, June 24th, 1843, giving an account of some experiments by Mr. George Reddells, occupied in Mr. Till’s warehouse, and of the extraction of a tooth :—

“As the operator pursued his experiments merely for amusement, he exhibited them at various times and places as ‘chance or time determined,’ or as he was requested by his friends. Amongst them, a young man named James Paul, a very strong-built and muscular individual, submitted to the operation. He was thrown into the mesmeric state in about four minutes, and various organs were then excited; but a second operation, which he underwent at his own request, was attended with results of a very important nature in a

surgical point of view. Having the tooth-ache very violently two or three days after his first somnolency, he wished to have his tooth extracted while in a mesmerised state, in order to prove if the operation could be performed without pain under its influence. The parties accordingly met on Tuesday evening last, at Mr. Marshal's, New Inn. Nearly twenty persons attended to witness the operation. The gum had been lanced previous to the mesmerising; somnolency was produced in about *nine* minutes, at the end of which short space he was in a profoundly unconscious state. His organs were then tried to ascertain that he was 'quite gone.' Several of the company spoke to him very loudly, but he made no reply. His organ of Firmness was then manipulated, together with that of Individuality. The operator then asked him if he had the tooth-ache? He answered, 'Yes.' He was then asked if he would have his tooth drawn out, and he replied in the affirmative. Before the tooth was extracted, however, several other organs were touched, and the finger being placed upon Tune he was asked to sing. He answered he had never learned, but on being pressed, he bawled out, 'O see what a beautiful boy.'

"As the company were now fully satisfied that the mesmeric influence was exerting its full power, the tooth-drawing commenced.

"The operator, again touching Firmness, asked him a second time if he would have his tooth pulled out? He again replied in the affirmative; he was then requested to open his mouth, which he did—at first partially—and, on being ordered to extend it still wider, he very gravely dropped his bottom jaw nearly into his lap. Bailey, the well-known tooth-drawer, then set to work to perform the important operation of extracting the fated 'grinder,' which he did in very good style, Master Mesmeriser still holding his finger upon the organ of Firmness. The tooth had three fangs, two of which were broken off, from the very great force required to draw it out; it was but little decayed. In order that Paul might not be suffocated by the flow of blood from the wound the tooth had made, the organ of Imitation was touched, and the operator began spitting, as if cleaning his throat, which, curious as it might seem, Paul did in reality, thereby expectorating the blood as fast as it flowed. As soon as it was thought the gum was a little stilled, the operator began to demesmerise him, which was rather a difficult piece of business. The ordinary means hitherto used by the operator not appearing to produce the accustomed effect, it was presumed that the subject had been cross-mesmerised by the dentist; this seemed to be soon fully proved, as the operator very judiciously requested Bailey to assist him in the work of resuscitation, and then it was effected in a very short period, but not fully so till after he had been taken into the open air. As soon as he was 'wide awake,' he complained of feeling rather *sleepy*, and expressed his surprise at seeing so many persons about him, and inquired what had been the matter, as if wholly unconscious of all that had transpired while he had been in a mesmeric state. In a few minutes, the operator said, amongst other casual remarks, they were very sorry they had not been able to extract his

tooth, when with the utmost *naïveté* he put his finger into his mouth to satisfy himself on the point, and suddenly exclaimed, 'It is out!' After various remarks and conjectures had been proposed as to the 'why' and 'wherefore' of this mysterious agency, the company separated, fully convinced of the power and truth of mesmerism. Paul seemed delighted at the manner in which the tooth had been drawn out, declaring he had suffered no pain. The truth of the last remark was confirmed by the quiescence he manifested during the operation;—not a muscle or limb was moved, not a tone uttered, during this generally very painful operation, and to avoid which he had submitted to this mode of extraction."

XI. The following is from the *Jamaica Standard*, the 3rd of March, 1843 :—

"Reported by Richard Tuthill, M.D., 2nd W. I. Regiment.

"Spanish Town, Jamaica, Feb. 22, 1843.

"The case was exhibited in presence of Alexander N. Macleod, Esq., Inspector General of Police; Alexander N. Macleod, Inspector of Police; George Thompson and Walter Dayly, Esqs., of Spanish Town; James Geddes, Esq., of St. Mary's; and myself, which form an addition to the many interesting facts already published, in proof of the truth and utility of the service of animal magnetism.

"Miss ———, a respectable young lady, at my request, was visited for the first time, Monday 26th inst., by Mr. Garrison, the practical phrenologist and mesmerist; and in presence of several of her female acquaintances, and a few gentlemen, this young lady and a young gentleman, were placed under the influence of animal magnetism, and kept in the state about three quarters of an hour, during which they accompanied Mr. Garrison in singing three songs, in walking about the room, and conversing with himself or any one with whom he put one or both in communication. His method for producing such an astonishing and wonderful effect over the animal system, is very simple and perfectly divested of everything which might be supposed to be indelicate or improper; so much that the most delicate and virtuous female might, with as much propriety submit to be mesmerised as to have her pulse felt, or lungs or heart examined by the physician or surgeon. When operating, he held both hands of the patient, and commanded attention, by a full determination of mind expressed by the usual corresponding change of countenance; and after a few minutes he placed one hand upon the forehead, pressed gently upon the supraorbital nerves and eyelids, and by the magnetic influence produced in this way, the patient became sleepy, the eyes felt a burning sensation; he then increased the magnetic effect, by passing his hands gently down the arms, which produced artificial catalepsy, characterized by the head or arms remaining in any position in which they were placed, and over which the patient had no controul. In this state the eyes are fixed, yet the patient cannot distinguish objects. The patient can hear the

operator's voice alone, or that of any one with whom he may be put in communication; but he cannot hear the noise produced by the knocking of two books together, or the voices of several people talking quite loud. When the patient is being perfectly mesmerised, the breathing becomes quickened, the circulation also is affected, the temperature of the hands is lowered, and a cold clammy perspiration is felt upon both the hands and face. When the patient is about to be awakened out of the mesmeric state, the operator rubs the eyelids with one or two fingers, from the external angle of the eye towards the nose, and also the supraorbital nerves in an inward direction, and he says to the patient, 'awake,' and almost instantly the mesmeric influence ceases, and the patient awakes with an expression of astonishment, and wonders as if he had passed into another world into a transmigrated state of existence. When the patient is perfectly mesmerised, his voice becomes perfectly low.

"The young lady who forms the principal subject of this article, has had the first molar tooth on the right side of the lower jaw, diseased for about eight or ten months, and almost completely destroyed, leaving only a narrow and fungous tumor sprung through this hole of the tooth above the level of its surface, which always bled when touched ever so slightly. It also became very annoying from the constant irritation felt in it, so that she often expressed a strong desire to have it extracted, but was prevented by the ill-judged advice of friends. Tuesday the 21st, she requested to be mesmerised in order to have her tooth removed; Mr. Garrison appointed to meet her at 12 o'clock, but from some unforeseen circumstances was unable to be punctual to the moment, and singular to observe, a little after the hour had elapsed, she became agitated, and said to several she was frightened and could not, she thought, have the tooth taken out that day: moreover she was frequently urged by a professional gentleman present not to have the tooth drawn if she felt no pain; but there was no doubt the diseased state of the tooth, and the existence of a fungous tumor, demanded the operation; as by leaving it, a more extensive and more serious disease would take place, which might have had some influence over the system. A number of young ladies who were present, talked rather loudly and laughed too much. Mr. Garrison came in about half an hour after the appointed time, when he tried to produce the mesmeric state, but all his efforts were ineffectual. But to-day, the 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., she was put under the full influence of magnetism, and in this state she accompanied Mr. Garrison in singing three songs, two of which she had not sung before, except when magnetized on the 20th instant. After singing, Mr. Garrison asked her if she were sleepy. 'Oh yes, rather so.' He asked her if she would have her tooth drawn without feeling any pain. 'Yes, indeed, I would, if I thought I would not feel pain.' He desired her to open her mouth, which she did, and Mr. Garrison rubbed the under edge of the lower jaw for a few seconds, and the muscles of the jaw became so rigid that when she was desired to shut her mouth, she said, 'But I can't do so.' I then extracted the tooth and cut the

fungus away in every direction without producing a single impression on the nervous system; there did not even appear the most distant alteration expressive of pain, or of a consciousness as to what had taken place. Mr. Garrison rubbed the edge of the lower jaw from the chin towards the angle of the jaw, and the nerves became relaxed, and the mouth closed naturally; she was handed a glass of warm water by Mr. Garrison, and desired to wash her mouth, which she did, and spit it with some blood into a basin. She again was asked to sing; and after singing three songs, she was asked to play on the piano; and before rising from her chair to follow Mr. Garrison, she turned herself round until she faced him directly. She then rose and followed him into another room, making several turns before she reached the piano; she took her seat, and played two tunes in presence of the ladies and gentlemen. After being upwards of an hour in a mesmeric state, Mr. Garrison awoke her in the usual way, and she was perfectly unconscious of what had happened. I asked her if she would allow me to draw the tooth, and upon searching her mouth with her tongue and finger for the tooth, expressed some astonishment at not finding it; and when it was shewn her, as also the blood she spat up after it was drawn, her astonishment seemed to increase. With respect to the application of animal magnetism to the science of phrenology, I will state the following facts which the ladies and gentlemen above mentioned had also seen: when Mr. Garrison excited the different phrenological organs, the person acted upon evinced in the most satisfactory manner in expression, and attitudes, the justification of the several faculties as laid down by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim."—*Jamaica Standard, March 3rd, 1843.*

XII. The following account has been printed and circulated:—

"Extract from Minute of Meeting of a Committee of Medical and other Gentlemen, held at Edinburgh, on May 1st, 1843.

"Present—Dr. John Scott, Howe-street; Dr. Glasgow, 22, Athole-crescent; Mr. William Tait, Surgeon, 8, Hill-place; Dr. Francis Farquharson, Northumberland-street; Mr. James Simpson, Advocate; Mr. William Chambers, Publisher; Mr. James Riach, Surgeon, 25, India-street; Mr. Robert Nasmyth, Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen; Mr. E. T. Craig, Lecturer on Phrenology and Mesmerism; Mr. Robert Cox, Editor of the Phrenological Journal.

"Mr. Simpson read the conditions of the evening's proceedings.

"Mr. Riach undertook to act as watchman of proceedings; Mr. Simpson, as giver of signals; and Mr. Cox, as secretary.

"William Gill was brought from the next room by Mr. Simpson.

"At a quarter past 8 o'clock, p.m., Mr. Craig began to mesmerise W. Gill.

"At 18 minutes past 8, the entrance of Dr. Farquharson caused an interruption; but the process was immediately afterwards resumed.

"At 20 minutes past 8, Gill appeared asleep; he was pricked,

and his nose tickled by Mr. Craig, at 23 minutes past 8, without shewing any sensibility. Mr. Craig wrote on a sheet of paper on the table, 'Not so profound as he will be shortly.'

"At 25 minutes past 8, Gill's pulse was felt by Mr. Riach, and reported to be ninety-two.

"Mr. Craig wrote, 'Pulse should have been examined before.'

"The pricking instrument (Mr. Craig's breast pin) was handed to, and felt by, several of the committee, including the secretary, and found to be pointed.

"At half-past 8, Mr. Nasmyth examined Gill's mouth, and reported that 'he closes it very firmly.' Mr. Craig and he opened the mouth.

"At 32 minutes past 8, Mr. Nasmyth extracted a molar tooth; a minute later Gill was pricked and shewed no sign of sensibility. Mr. Nasmyth remarked that he seemed perfectly insensible. Mr. Riach said he saw no symptoms of pain; Gill's countenance had been perfectly tranquil. Thought Gill was partially roused by the operation, as the appearance of the eye had changed.

"In answer to questions from some of the gentlemen, Mr. Nasmyth said, he did not think this a case in which there would have, in ordinary circumstances, been very severe pain, as the tooth came out without great difficulty; still there would have been considerable pain.

"The tooth was extracted without scarification. It had troubled the patient, and Mr. Craig had his written authority for its extraction. Blood flowed from the mouth.

"At 40 minutes past 8, Mr. Craig proceeded to restore Gill to the ordinary state, by blowing on his eyes and head for about a minute and a half, during which Gill shifted uneasily the position of his head; on awaking he declared he felt very well; was disturbed by something soon after he fell asleep; was confused at something else; does not recollect anything being done to him; misses a tooth now, but had no feeling when it was extracted. The disturbance was 'irritable,' but not 'painful;' thinks it was 'feeling,' not 'passion.' Had no pain in his mouth. Is glad he has got rid of the tooth. After extraction, the tooth was seen by various gentlemen present.

"At 50 minutes past 8, the pulse was reported by Mr. Riach to be eighty.

"At 51 minutes past 8, Mr. Nasmyth having closed the sides of the gums, Gill said he now felt pain, and left the room.

"Extracted from the minutes written during the operation, by

"ROBERT COX.

"*Edinburgh, May 2nd, 1843.*"

XIII. & XIV. In the *Newry Telegraph* are the following accounts of two extractions of teeth:—

"*Armagh, January 19, 1843.*

"I certify that Sarah Moffett applied to me to have two molar teeth extracted, having first applied to a medical friend of mine,

who transferred her to me, with a request that I would extract them. Having become considerably interested with a series of lectures on mesmerism, delivered here by Mr. Robinson, at the Tontine Rooms, I requested that gentleman to mesmerise her, which he did; and, during the mesmeric trance, I removed both teeth, without her knowledge, or any manifestation of suffering.

"THOMAS GRATTAN,

"*Surgeon Dentist, Licentiate Apothecary, &c.*"

"*Blackwatertown, 20th Jan., 1843.*

"Sir,—I take this early opportunity of thanking you for so kindly and promptly attending to my patient, Sarah Moffett, on Thursday last, whom I transferred to you for the extraction of two teeth, being anxious she should have the advantage of your skill as an *experienced practising dentist*, as the last time she underwent a similar operation she suffered *intense pain*. Being informed the patient was under the influence of mesmerism when you were operating, I beg to make the following statement, lest it might be imagined she was in any way acting in collusion with the mesmeriser:—The patient went direct from the Blackwatertown Dispensary, by my directions, to you, without having any previous knowledge of the nature of mesmerism, or my being aware that Mr. Robinson, the mesmeriser, was then in Armagh, which proves that, with this patient, there could not possibly have been any *deception*. I this day, with Dr. Cuming, of Armagh, questioned her as to the state she was in during the extraction of the teeth, when she stated, 'She did not suffer the slightest pain, nor was she aware the *extraction* had taken place until, when awake, she discovered the absence of the teeth.'

"I am, Sir, your most obedient,

"FRANCIS CLARKE,

"*Medical Superintendent of the Blackwatertown Dispensary.*

"To Mr. Grattan, Dentist, Armagh."

"We, the undersigned, hereby certify that, on Thursday, the 19th of January, 1843, we witnessed Mr. Grattan, Surgeon-Dentist, of Armagh, extract two molar teeth from Sarah Moffett, while she was in mesmeric trance, into which she had been thrown by Mr. Robinson (lecturer on mesmerism), and that she did not appear cognizant of the operation, neither did she manifest the slightest appearance of suffering.

"M. R. BELL.

"JAMES BURNS."

"I witnessed the second operation, having been too late for the first, and I certify that Sarah Moffett did not exhibit any symptoms of pain during it, and that she afterwards declared that she had not suffered any.

"ABRAHAM MATTHEWS."

"To the Editor of the *Newry Telegraph*.

"*Wednesday Morning, 6, Sugar Island.*

"Mr dear Sir,—As mesmerism seems at present to excite so much public attention, I consider it but justice to Mr. Robinson to state, that he kindly attended at my house this morning, and put

a woman into a mesmeric trance, from whom, whilst in that state, I extracted one of her 'wisdom' teeth (which from its situation is the most difficult and painful to extract) without her appearing conscious of it. After its removal she was allowed to remain in the sleep for a few seconds, and when aroused said she suffered no pain from the operation, which I performed in presence of Drs. Erskine and Mollan; John Dally, Hugh Dalzel, Michael Smith, James Alex. Henderson, Esqrs.; and Major Bailie. I shall feel obliged by your giving this publicity, and remain yours truly,

"WILLIAM ALEX. DAVIS,
"M.D. and Surgeon."

XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. Among the notes to the second edition of the American translation of Deleuze's *Practical Instruction in Animal Magnetism*, is the following (Note 29) :—

"Providence, Oct. 4th, 1837.

"Dear Sir,—I cheerfully comply with your request.—Some time during the last summer, I was informed by Dr. Brownell that one of his patients was at his house in the magnetic sleep, and was invited to call and see her. I accepted the invitation, and found the lady sleeping. After some curious experiments, she was awakened. She requested me to examine her teeth, which she said she had unfortunately broken off by a fall, and expressed a desire to have some new ones inserted. Upon examination, I found her teeth badly decayed and broken; and informed her that it would be necessary to have the roots of some of the broken teeth extracted, and others cut off to a level with the gums, before she could have artificial ones inserted. It was accordingly agreed that on some suitable occasion it should be done, while she was asleep. Several weeks after, I was again called in by Dr. B., and found the lady sleeping very comfortably in an easy chair. I immediately extracted the roots of four front teeth, which had been broken off, without awaking her, or even disturbing her repose. The case was rather a severe one, as the teeth were broken down so low that I could not take hold of them with a pair of forceps, and was obliged to take them out with a hook which I use for such a purpose. On examining them about a week after, I found it to be necessary to remove one more. She was put asleep, and I extracted the tooth. She appeared not to know what I was doing, and manifested no signs of pain. She did not on this, or on the former occasion, spit the blood from her mouth. It was removed by a towel, the corner of which was laid in her mouth. After I had extracted this last tooth, Dr. B. asked her whether it hurt her. She replied by saying, 'Does *what* hurt?' She afterwards came to my office with Dr. B., and after being magnetized, had the two central incisors cut off to a level with the gums, and holes were drilled into the roots of them, preparatory to inserting artificial ones. She afterwards had seven artificial teeth inserted. The operation was not all performed at one time, but at two or three different sittings. Every part of the work

usually attended with any pain, was done while she was asleep; and, according to all appearances, and her own testimony, she was not sensible of any pain.

"She was several times asked by Dr. Brownell, during the most painful part of the operation, if it hurt her; she always replied by saying, '*Does what hurt?*'"

"W. T. ESTEN.

"Mr. T. C. Hartshorn."

"The readers of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* will remember a similar case detailed at length by Dr. Benjamin H. West, in the twenty-second number of the fourteenth volume of that valuable work. The operation was performed by Dr. Harwood, Surgeon Dentist, on an epileptic patient of Monsieur Bugard, an accomplished French teacher of that city, in the presence of Professor Treadwell, of Harvard University, Doctors Ware, Lewis, Lodge, A. D. Parker, Esq., and Messrs. Ware and West, medical students. The latter gentleman, the writer of the article, had previously extracted a molar tooth from the same patient, who was a girl of nearly thirteen years old, without producing the slightest indication of feeling on her part.

"The *Taunton Whig*, of September 13th, gives an account of a similar operation by Dr. Nahum Washburn, upon an intelligent young gentleman, now a medical student of that town. The *character* of the witnesses who are named, precludes the possibility of a doubt in regard to the literal correctness of the relation. It is somewhat singular that in Taunton almost all the somnambulists are men.

"A gentleman who had a carious tooth, was desirous of having it extracted while under the magnetic influence, and seated himself for that purpose. He was put into a state of perfect magnetic sleep in the course of five minutes, at a distance of eight feet, by a friend who had magnetized him many times before. In that state he remarked that the room was *too light*, and a silk handkerchief was therefore bound over his already closed eyelids. Being then asked if he wished to have his tooth extracted, he answered that he did. After a lapse of a few minutes, the magnetizer, standing at a distance, *willed* him to open his mouth, which he did, asking at the same time if it was wide enough.

"The magnetizer then retired to an adjoining room, and the operation was performed during his absence. I was near the patient, watched him closely, and did not observe any sign of suffering. There was not the slightest contraction of a muscle either of his face or limbs during the operation; no change of the countenance or of the respiration. His whole body remained as perfectly composed as in the most quiet natural sleep. A bowl was placed under his chin, but he made no effort to free his mouth from the blood which flowed out between his lips, until the magnetizer returned, and *willed* him to do so.

"He inquired, 'what made him spit so much;' and shortly

after complained of the "stuff running down his throat." Being asked what it was, he replied, after tasting, that he "did not know."

"He was permitted to sleep a few minutes more, when the magnetizer went into an adjoining room, and *willed* him to awake in ten minutes. In precisely that time there was a considerable movement of the eyelids. The sleep continued three minutes longer.

"Soon after awaking, he observed the bowl containing the blood, in a chair by his side, and immediately placing his finger upon the cavity, asked with the appearance of great surprise if his tooth had been extracted. He declared he was not until then aware that the operation had been performed.

"The tooth was a large one, had two stout fangs, and came out unusually hard. It was one of the molar teeth of the under jaw.

"I have shown this communication to Messrs. C. R. Atwood, Hiram M. Barney, Samuel C. West, Horatio Gilbert, Francis S. Munroe, and Jonathan Hodges, who were present, and to Dr. Nahum Washburn, who operated, and have their authority to state that it is an accurate recital of the incidents of the scene."

"G."

The 35th Note is also a letter from the same surgeon-dentist :—

"Providence, Nov. 13th, 1837.

"Dear Sir,—In the appendix of Deleuze, I find it given in the notes as an opinion, that the somnambulist always appears to know what the magnetizer is doing, and therefore he cannot perform a surgical operation without producing pain. I am led by the experiments which I have tried to think this is not *always* the case. I think the patient in the somnambulic state may sometimes know what the magnetizer is doing, even while he is performing a surgical operation, and may assist in the operation, and still be insensible to pain. This, perhaps, depends very much upon the degree of sympathy which the operator has for his patient, a sympathy that induces apprehensions lest the patient should suffer under the operation.

"On the 28th of October ultimo, a lady, in company with a friend of her's, called on me to have some teeth filled. One in particular was so badly decayed and so sensitive that the touch of an instrument produced severe pain, so much so, that she could not endure to have it filled until she was magnetized. Knowing that she had been frequently magnetized, I obtained permission to make use of it on this occasion, to ascertain whether I could or could not perform the operation without producing pain. I threw her into the magnetic sleep in about five minutes. I then removed that entire portion of the tooth which was carious, without regarding the nerve or membrane, and filled the cavity. During the whole time, she showed no indications of pain. She appeared to know everything I was doing, talked about the operation, opened her mouth when I approached her with an instrument, and closed it again when I withdrew it. I asked her if the operation was painful, and she said *it was not in the least.*

"The pain of removing the carious portion of a tooth where the nerve and membrane are exposed, as in this case, is greater than that of extracting the tooth. I should not have filled this tooth, on account of the insufferable pain that would have naturally attended the work, and which would have followed it, had the patient not been magnetized.

"I filled two or three other teeth while the patient was in the somnambulic state; but the one to which particular reference has been made above, is the only one that would naturally be attended with much pain. Before I awoke her, I inquired if the tooth ached; she said it did not, and that it was perfectly easy. On being awaked, she immediately clapped her hand to her face, and said her tooth ached. I advised her to keep the filling in, to give it a trial, and see if it would not stop aching. The next evening she sent for me, and informed me that her tooth had continued to ache ever since it was filled, and was then aching violently. I removed the filling, and applied some creosote, but without producing the desired effect. The tooth continued to ache violently. She was afterwards magnetized; and while in that state, she asked for a knitting needle, which was given her. She heated the needle, and thrust it into her tooth with her own hand, for the purpose of destroying the nerve. In this she was successful. The operation which she performed with her own hands, she said did not produce pain.

"For further satisfaction, I cut around one of her teeth with a gum lancet while she was in the somnambulic state, and placed a pair of extracting instruments upon the tooth, and pulled quite hard, giving it a rotary motion with as much force as the tooth would bear without starting it. I asked her if what I had done did not hurt. She said she did not feel it, for I had not pulled any. She then took up the instrument which I had laid down, and wished to extract the tooth herself. I placed the instrument upon her tooth, when she seized it with both hands, and pulled with so much force that I was obliged to exert my strength to prevent her from starting it. The instrument bore so hard upon the tooth and gums as to start the blood. She still said she felt no pain, and she certainly showed no indications of it. She bore the whole without changing countenance or moving a muscle that indicated pain.

"I think I could have extracted either of her teeth without her being sensible of pain, but did not wish to sacrifice a tooth to gratify curiosity.

"When she was in my office the first time, I had occasion to take an artificial tooth from a small box in a closet, which had been shut, and into which she could not have looked had she been awake, and in the chair where she then was. She immediately told me that I had taken it from a box in the closet, and rising up she carried it back to the same box, although there were several others filled with the same sort of teeth.

"Yours respectfully,
"W. T. ESTEN."

XIX. & XX. Dr. Ashburner has kindly just sent me the following letter:—

“55, Wimpole Street, March 25th, 1844.

“My dear Dr. Elliotson,—The two cases you require to be informed upon occurred in the Middlesex Hospital, in July last. I took no notes of them, for I had been promised by the surgeons that I should have an opportunity of hypnotising subjects for more important surgical operations. A girl, named Eliza Baldwin, aged 13, in Northumberland Ward, had muscular contraction of the left leg. Mr. Arnott, suspecting that erroneous course of second dentition might have some relation to the cause of this affection, requested me to see the patient with him. It was found that the girl had not shed her eight deciduous molar teeth: they were still very firmly rooted in their sockets. It was proposed to have them extracted; but the patient became so violently unruly, that to force her submission, considering the ignorant prejudices of her mother and her own violent temper, was out of the question. Mr. Tomes, the dentist of the hospital, was in readiness, and Mr. Arnott was kind enough to leave the girl in our hands, while he took the pupils into another ward. I coaxed the patient to submit to my making some passes and to allowing me to hold my fingers before her eyes for about ten minutes, at the end of which time she was in a deep sleep. Mr. Tomes applied the forceps, and with great dexterity extracted the eight molar teeth, each of which had fangs. When the operation was over, the girl was awakened with great ease; and upon being told that she had lost eight teeth, said, ‘I know better than that; you don’t gammon me so.’ The nurse of the ward told me the next day, that it was nearly two hours before this child could be convinced that she had lost eight teeth while she was asleep.

“The other case occurred in the Surgery of the hospital. I had brought a child, named Jane Knowles, 12 years of age, to exhibit to the pupils of the hospital as an interesting case of sleep-waking. In her sleep, Mr. Tomes extracted two deciduous teeth, and when I awoke her, she was quite unconscious that any operation had been performed upon her mouth.

“With the expression of my constant respect for your unwearied and courageous exertions in the cause of truth,

“I remain, my dear Dr. Elliotson,

“Yours sincerely,

“John Elliotson, Esq., M.D.”

“JOHN ASHBURNER.

XXI. My friend and former pupil, Mr. Case, surgeon, of Fareham, has sent me the following remarkable account:—

“Sarah Pink, aged 20, was mesmerised with an intention of having a tooth removed.

“Effects were produced in about twenty minutes; among which there was an entire insensibility. She answered questions readily; but, after doing so for about a quarter of an hour, she suddenly awoke.

"She was mesmerised again the next day with equal effect; but, after conversing for about ten minutes, she again suddenly awoke.

"Long continued attempts were made on the day following to mesmerise her, but without producing any effect; and then she determined to have her tooth extracted,—this was immediately done. As soon as it was out, she arose hastily from her chair, and declared that she had felt *no pain whatever* during the operation, and this she *again and again positively repeated*. Nor did she certainly *express* any sense of pain; though on the occasion of a former operation without mesmerisation, her expressions of pain were *quite excessive and vehement*."

Mr. Case in a letter says, "I think some peculiar state must have been induced, for I believe she felt no pain." I agree with him; and possibly the circumstances were similar in the case of Ann Ross, from whom a double tooth was extracted in University College Hospital in my presence, with a loud crunching, though she gave no sign of pain or resistance, and afterwards declared she had felt almost nothing. She was epileptic, and mesmerised for the disease with apparent sleep. Whether this was not sometimes real, I cannot say, for I trusted her mesmerisations to my clinical clerk: but she shammed sleep sometimes, and the first and only time I witnessed her sleep-waking delirium, I saw it was shammed, and accused her of imposture, which she confessed, and I instantly expelled her from the hospital. She allowed that she had not been asleep when her tooth was extracted, but declared she felt little or no pain. As she had been mesmerised very frequently, she might have been influenced like Mr. Case's patient. At any rate, as she fully confessed imposition, I see no probable reason for her declaring falsely that she had felt almost no pain. Her pulse was said to rise eight beats at the moment of extraction, but apprehension was a sufficient explanation of this.

Establishment of Setons and Issues.

XXII. A patient, cured by me of epilepsy, walking in her sleep, and severe head-aches, whose case I shall send for your Michaelmas number, is thrown by me into a perfectly rational sleep-waking, with her eyes firmly closed, and the whole surface of the body, except the greater part of her face, perfectly insensible, and told me last summer, in her sleep-waking, that, though she should be perfectly cured of her fits and sleep-walking by mesmerism, her head-aches would yield to a seton only, kept in the back of her neck for four or five months. Mr. Symes was so kind as to put in the seton for me.

I held her hand loosely in one of mine, and felt her pulse with the other. Before I sent her to sleep, her pulse was 120; and, when the seton was about to be introduced, it rose to 138,—and no doubt from apprehension, as she was perfectly conscious and intelligent, though asleep. While Mr. Symes pinched up the back of her neck, and suddenly ran in the broad seton needle, she continued conversing with me, without the slightest change of voice or countenance, or the slightest pressure or movement of her completely relaxed hand or fingers, which were in mine; and, when told that the operation was over, asked with surprise if it really was. Scarcely believing this, she begged me to restore her feeling that she might know for certain. I could always restore her feeling by mesmerising with the point of my finger at the lowest part of the occiput near the centre, according to a discovery of Mr. Atkinson. I applied my finger there, and as long as it remained on the spot she felt perfectly; and she put up her hand and felt the seton, and indeed presently felt it in the part itself as a great pressure. I then withdrew my finger, her insensibility recurred, and the wound was done up. Yet her mother informed me that she had dreaded the operation greatly, and was vexed to learn she had prescribed a seton in her sleep. When she was satisfied that the operation was over, her pulse fell to 116. Some days afterwards the seton did not run, and, on looking at it as she sat asleep, I found the threads covered with rough, dry, and hardened blood and discharge. These I pulled backwards and forwards, till the blood ran out of each opening and streamed down her back, she not evincing the slightest pain and ignorant of what I was about. I then covered it up, saying nothing to her, and in due time awoke her, still saying nothing to her as to what I had done. The violence used without her knowledge caused sharp inflammation in the course of the night, so that she could not leave her home for a few days; and the seton discharged freely. The next time I saw her, I told her what I had done, and she informed me that on waking that day she had felt her whole back wet and found it was bloody on getting home. But, after a time, the place again ceased to run, and I repeated the same violence without her knowledge, and with the same result of sharp subsequent inflammation and discharge: and the discharge ever after continued copious.

XXIII. Mr. Tubbs, of Upwell Isle, has sent me the following account of the painless formation of an issue:—

"The subject of this operation was a Thomas Carter, of Upwell, about 60 years of age, and who had suffered for 36

years from an irritable and extensive wound in the leg, every means to cure which had been tried a long time without effect. The wound having been healed through mesmerism, it became necessary to insert an issue in the arm as a safeguard to his health. Mr. Tubbs (the operator) shewed the attractive power of mesmerism, by drawing up the patient's legs while standing at a considerable distance from him. The man was then demesmerised, and again operated upon by one of the company. When thrown into the sleep again, the left arm of the patient being raised by a gentleman, a surgeon's instrument with two hooks was thrust into the arm, and which was allowed to drop with the instrument remaining in it. The operator said he should not hurry as the patient had no feeling, and having seized the hook he made a deep incision, leaving the scalpel in the wound, and requested all present to watch attentively the appearance of the patient; not a muscle, however, was seen to move, but he remained as a statue. The operation was then completed by a circular cut, removing a piece required for a large issue. On measuring the wound it was found to be $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and $\frac{3}{8}$ in depth. The arm being dressed and bandaged, Carter was allowed to remain for a few minutes in the mesmeric state, his legs being still raised and rigid. The operator having stated that he would instantly restore him to his original state, breathed upon his eyes, and after a deep inspiration Carter gradually awoke, and declared in the presence of the company that he had no knowledge of what had happened, nor felt any pain. This patient is proof against fire, the scalpel, and the most powerful galvanic battery. A short time since Mr. Tubbs applied six battery jars of Smee, connected with Golding Bird's electro-magnetic machine; the wires were connected to each leg, and remained so 25 minutes without *any twitching* and feeling afterwards."

The truth of this is thus attested:—

[TRUE COPY.]

We, the undersigned, were present at two operations performed at 'The Rose and Crown Hotel,' Wisbech, by Wm. John Tubbs, surgeon, of Upwell Isle.

One—removing a large piece from the left arm; and the other—extracting two teeth; in the mesmeric state: which he did to our great satisfaction, proving the total insensibility of the patients.

Mrs. Goddard,
The two Misses Goddard,
Mrs. Burgess,

Mrs. Baxter,
 „ George Hardy,
 Miss Burgess,
 Mr. Charles Wooll,
 „ Beart,
 „ William Baxter,
 „ George Hardy,
 „ Charles Hardy,
 „ Thomas Philips.

February 15th, 1844.

Excision of Tumors.

The following is from the *Illinois Telegraph and Review*, August 19, 1843:—

“ *Case of Excision of a Wen, without pain, in the Mesmeric State.*

XXIV. “This operation was performed by Dr. Ben. F. Edwards, at his residence in this city, on Tuesday morning last, in the presence of a number of spectators. The patient is a young lady about 18 years of age, the daughter of Mr. ——— Eyres, of Upper Alton. The wen was situated upon the left side of her face; the base of it was one inch and seven-eighths in length by one inch and five-eighths in width; the upper part of it being just opposite and near the opening of the ear. It commenced forming when she was about two years old, and has been gradually increasing. Several months since, she applied to Dr. Edwards for advice in regard to having it taken out. He then informed her that if he could succeed in placing her in the mesmeric state, he could remove the wen without pain. A few subsequent experiments convinced the Doctor that Miss E. was susceptible of the mesmeric influence to a degree sufficient to warrant him to attempt its removal in this state, of which she was accordingly informed. Circumstances, however, prevented her, at that time, from submitting to the operation, and for some months past she has been residing at Springfield. Her great desire to have the wen removed, and from the fact that it was becoming painful, induced her to return for the purpose of having it taken out. The patient had been considerably agitated during the morning. She was seated in a room in which there were a number of gentlemen, most of whom were strangers to her, and Dr. E. placed her under mesmeric influence in about five minutes. After ascertaining that she was in a profound sleep, an incision was made one inch and three-eighths in length, and the tumor was removed. Although the operation was necessarily prolonged to nearly fifteen minutes—the Doctor not being able to use, freely, but one hand, as it was necessary for him to act at the same time in the double capacity of mesmeriser and operator—yet the patient sat with her hands quietly resting in the lap, the countenance was placid and serene, and the whole attitude that of repose; not the slightest trace of mental emotion was perceptible, not a twinge or movement of any kind was

visible, or the least change in respiration. She was kept in the mesmeric state just one hour. Previous to waking her, the Doctor excited the organs of tune and mirthfulness, to both of which responses were obtained. She was also put in communication with Mr. G., whom she immediately recognized, and in answer to his question, whether she had felt any pain from the operation? replied that she had not. As soon as she was awakened she placed her hand upon the bandages and asked, 'What is this?' The Doctor fearing that she might disturb them, immediately removed her hand, and replied, 'I have taken out your wen.' She looked about in perfect astonishment, and interrogatingly repeated, '*Taken out my wen?*' 'Yes,' replied the Doctor, 'you know that I told you I would take it out without your feeling it?' 'I know that you told me you could,' she laughingly replied, 'but I did not believe it.' She appeared to have no remembrance of any thing that had taken place. It would be difficult to determine which party evinced the most delight and astonishment—the one having witnessed this novel and most astounding phenomenon, or the other who had been unconsciously and almost magically relieved from an increasing and troublesome tumor.

"Numerous cases of surgical operations without pain, in the mesmeric state, have been reported in England; several, also, have been reported in this country, but this is believed to be the first that has been performed west of the Alleghanies.

"Since writing the above, Dr. E. has handed us the following note, and the accompanying documents, with permission to publish the same.

"*Note.*—To prevent misapprehension, it may be proper to state that the editor of this paper did not witness the surgical operation above described, but that it was witnessed by the gentleman who has the temporary charge of the paper, by whom the above article was written.—*Publishers.*

"Mr. Editor,—Being desirous to contribute to the accumulating facts, shewing the truth and utility of mesmerism, I herewith send you for publication, the communications that I have received from those who were present and witnessed the operation performed by me on the morning of the 14th instant.

"Respectfully yours,

"Alton, Aug. 16, 1843.

"B. F. EDWARDS, M.D.

"Alton, Aug. 14, 1843.

"Doctor Edwards.

"Dear Sir,—Under the present state of public feeling, in regard to the subject of mesmerism, and its probable results, we feel it our duty to offer our testimony to the establishment of the truth of the much derided phenomena resulting from that strange influence. It cannot better be done, than by setting forth *the facts, as they appeared to us* in the case of Miss Eyres, at the time of, and during the extraction by you of the wen from her face, which we witnessed at your house this morning. The lady was aged about eighteen; she had, on the left side of the face, a swelling, supposed to be a

wen, situated just in front of, and in contact with, the lower half of the ear. It measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, one way, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches the other.

"We were informed by her, that it had been forming ever since she was two years of age. She was thrown into the mesmeric state by you, after which an incision was made with the knife, across the swelling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. From this incision was taken a whitish spongy substance, after which you cut from around the cavity, in the interior of the incision, what appeared to be a sort of sack or case which held the spongy substance above alluded to. The operation occupied fifteen minutes, and under ordinary circumstances must have been very painful and trying to the feelings of any one. But, from the closest observation, we could not detect the slightest evidence of pain. She was apparently in a sweet, calm, placid sleep during the whole operation. Not a muscle twitched or moved. Her countenance appeared natural and uniform, as also did her pulse and breathing, throughout the whole. She, however, appeared conscious of what was doing, for in several instances she audibly gave directions to you in regard to the use of the knife, saying, 'Be careful around those veins.' This was said as composedly as if it had been in regard to her ordinary occupation. On the whole, we regard the appearances as affording the most positive testimony of what you have often told us, viz.: 'That a person, in the mesmeric state, is insensible to pain arising from wounds inflicted on their person.' After being relieved from the mesmeric state, she was wholly unconscious of what had occurred, and appeared much surprised when told. She also assured us that she had not the slightest recollection of any of the circumstances attending the operation.

"You are at liberty to make such use of this communication as you think the subject demands. With much respect, we are, Sir,

"Your friends, &c., "S. Griggs, A. S. Barry,
 "L. Kellenberger, M. G. Atwood."
 "O. M. Adams.

XXV. Removal of a Tumor from the Shoulder.

The following is from the *Missouri Republican*, Feb. 21, 1843:

"We learn from the Boston Daily Mail that a young woman was thrown into the mesmeric state at the City Hall, Lowell, Mass., on Thursday evening last, by Dr. W. P. Shattuck, and submitted to the operation of extracting a tumor on the shoulder, without manifesting the slightest pain. An incision round the tumor was made to the depth of nearly two inches, and the operation was one which, under ordinary circumstances, would have caused acute pain, fainting, &c. On being brought back to the natural state, the lady was entirely free from pain, and was not aware that any operation had been performed. The experiment was performed under the direct personal examination of Drs. Holbrook, Pillsbury, and Horn, of Lowell, and in presence of a very large and respectable audience. A full and scientific report of the case will soon be published."

Amputations.

From Dr. Owens to Dr. Elliotson.

"Vide Lancet.

"My dear Sir,—It is indeed with great pleasure that I comply with your request to have the following case for publication in your list of mesmeric operations in the next number of *The Zoist*—a pleasure arising from the fact that I am enabled to add an unexceptionably-authenticated case, bearing us calmly over the painful perils of operative surgery and so far adding to our confidence in mesmeric sleep to alleviate much agony, and accordingly to relieve mankind from much of the severest kind of suffering. But even this great pleasure is much exalted in my feelings, by the felicity you afford me of associating the record of this event with your distinguished name, and as affording me an opportunity of paying my humble tribute to your open, genuine, and disinterested goodness—gracing as it does the enviable position you hold in the temple of true science and philanthropy—when some years gone by, as a student, the organs of my frame had sunk under the poisonous exhalations of pestiferous dissections, and midnight study had unstrung the wonted energy of my system—as I was fast journeying to 'that bourne from whence no traveller returns'—your advice and kindness day after day gave me health and vigour again, and my poor thanks were received by you as an abundant reward. Yes, indeed, great then is my delight to be able to bear record to your high claims on public esteem, and to aid in turning the torrent of obloquy and contempt that you have so successfully resisted—back—back—overwhelming your enemies. Time, however, is rapidly advancing, and a little time onward will restore you and mesmerism to a just station, and the regard of the great and good. The vine tree of knowledge may teem with ripened and fructifying juice, and its stout stem be studded with exudings of wisdom, but unless the bright and genial sun of opportunity and encouragement, permit it to blossom and bear fruit, its prolific treasures of usefulness will be lost and unknown to the world. So with yourself, as the ardent and devoted advocate of mesmeric science—a stubborn and unpropitious generation resists the spread of the great and benign truths you would lay before them. Nevertheless mesmerism will yet prevail; and the 'wonder will be that it ever was doubted.' Happy I am to range myself beneath the joyous banner, a cheerful soldier when one so able as yourself leads the forlorn hope of victory and

conquest over blind prejudices and pertinacious ignorance, whether in the public community, or around the cabal of self-styled learned societies.

"I remain, my dear Sir,

"Yours most truly,

"J. D. OWENS, M.D.

"*Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.*

"*Wolverhampton, March 16, 1844.*

XXVI. "*Successful Amputation of a Finger without pain, during Mesmeric Sleep.*"

"John Marrien, æt. 45, a moulder by trade, of leucophlegmatic habit, and whose health had been otherwise brought into a low state from reduced circumstances, living at Can Lane, Ledgley, is the subject of the following interesting case. On the 25th of January last he received an extensive injury of the middle finger of the right hand, which disabled him. Being a club patient, he had the immediate and regular attendance of two surgeons, Messrs. Thompson and Dunn, of this town; and although it had been attended with much care, yet it was found impossible to prevent the necessity of an amputation of the finger. As he was of a timid disposition, the operation gave him much uneasiness in mind; but being informed that if he could be mesmerised no doubt his finger would be removed without his feeling any pain, he readily consented to the advice of his attendants to place himself under Dr. Owens.

"On Sunday, March 3rd, he was mesmerised the first time. Being brought into the sitting-room of Mr. Dunn, he was placed on a parlour-chair, Dr. Owens sitting close and also above him, so that the patient's eyes had to converge inwards and upwards to meet his. The thumbs were held something like a pen between the operator's fingers, and his gaze brought to bear fixedly. The trembling of the lids and the involuntary rotation of the eye-balls very quickly indicated the poor fellow's susceptibility; and in four minutes and twenty seconds he was asleep,—not deep, as the slightest noise or a word would arouse him; but still in a state which he afterwards described as most delightful, and such as he had never before enjoyed. Touching the organ of Firmness had the effect of instantly awaking him. Mr. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were present.

"March 4th. Mesmerised in the same manner by Dr. Owens in three minutes and ten seconds,—at 1 p.m., in the presence of W. Mannix, M.D., Mr. Beckett, Secretary of the

Geological Society, Messrs. Thompson and Dunn. He was allowed to sleep for about an hour: it was exceedingly light, as the least noise disturbed him, and he was awake in the same instantaneous manner by touching the organ of Firmness.

"March 5th. Mesmerised at 11 p.m., in the presence of Mr. Beckett, Mr. Mellar, and Messrs. Thompson, Dunn and Hadduck, surgeons. He was somnolent in three minutes, and remained so for about half an hour. On this occasion he awoke voluntarily, which was caused by his distresses: he had a daughter very ill at home, and being unable to work, he had the additional affliction that at that moment the overseers had two bailiffs in his house with a distraint for levies. However, Dr. Owens spoke to him cheerfully and encouragingly, and he was thrown off again in about a minute. It was matter of astonishment that the mesmeric power could tranquillize a mind so troubled, and give quiet and repose so sweet to a soul so disturbed. Firmness awoke him as before, and he instantly burst into a flood of tears from grief.

"At 5 p.m. he was mesmerised again in four minutes; Dr. Mannix, the Rev. Mr. Liston, Messrs. John Fowke, Thompson, Dunn, and Hadduck, surgeons, Mr. Mellar and Mr. White, being present. He fell into deeper sleep, and the strapping was removed from his finger. The injured part was purposely roughly handled, and two pins were stuck into the back of the hand as tests, but without giving him the least uneasiness. On being awake by touching Firmness, he broke into tears at the thought of awaking again to a knowledge of his worldly cares.

"6th. At 11 a.m., mesmerised in about two minutes: present Messrs. Thompson and Dunn, Mr. Mellar, Mr. Myatt, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, and Mrs. Dunn. After about half an hour's sleep, and whilst still sleeping, Dr. Owens walked him round the room several times. He then got a promise from him that in two minutes after awaking he would ask Mr. Thompson to give him sixpence. The organ of Firmness being touched he awoke, and at the exact time put the question as he had promised. In answers to questions, it was evident he had been an involuntary agent, and he had no remembrance of anything that had happened in his sleep.

"7th. Mesmerised in two minutes and forty seconds, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of Major Townshend of the 83rd, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. Mellar, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Banks and daughter. He slept nearly an hour, when he was aroused by touching Firmness. On this occasion Dr. Owens

succeeded in exciting faintly the organs of Philoprogenitiveness, Benevolence, Acquisitiveness, Combativeness, Language, and Imitation, by placing his finger on them; and having put Mr. Dunn in conversation with the patient, and Dr. Owens then touching his head, the organs of Benevolence and Acquisitiveness were beautifully manifested; all else failed. Whilst asleep he was requested, or rather solicited, by Dr. Owens to ask Major Townshend for his sash in two minutes after being awaked. The man would not agree to do so until assured it would not bring him into trouble,—shewing that caution and moral right were active in their work of protection from the evil application of the otherwise resistless power over the patient by the operator. He was awoke in the usual way, and fulfilled his mission with the Major at the appointed time. He was perfectly oblivious to the past.

“8th. To-day there were in the room Dr. Mannix, Mr. Gough, Mr. W. Fryer, the magistrate, Messrs. S. and J. Underhill, Thompson, and Dunn. He was mesmerised at 11 p.m. in two minutes. Not an organ excited yesterday would now act, although Mirthfulness, which had hitherto resisted, yielded a decided manifestation, which was kept up some time. At Dr. Owens’ request he begged, at the expiration of two minutes after awaking, Mr. W. Fryer’s stick for the purpose of presenting to the doctor.

“9th. It was appointed yesterday by Dr. Owens that the operation should take place at 4 p.m. to-day. The interest excited was very great, and applications for permission to witness the operation came from all quarters; but it was found necessary to limit the number of visitors: however the room, which was small, was still rather too full. At about half-past 4 o’clock the patient was brought by Mr. Dunn into the room. The number of strangers before him, and the excitement arising from the part he had to take on the occasion, had flushed his face a good deal; otherwise the impression was that mesmerism had improved his health. Dr. Owens engaged him in chat, and having recovered in him a composed and confident mind, placed him on the chair and in two minutes and a half he was in deep sleep. Dr. Mannix found his pulse beating 100. Dr. Owens placing his finger on Language, conversed with him as to his feelings, which he declared were very comfortable, and asking whether he thought himself sufficiently asleep to bear the removal of his finger, he stated that he was. Some passes were then made with a view to keep him as deep as possible, and Dr. Owens having directed his fingers pointing diverging to each eye,

gave the signal for the operation to be commenced. Mr. Dunn took the scalpel, and every eye was directed with anxious scrutiny to the patient; and in one minute the finger was removed—the cutting the flaps and the dividing the bone by the nippers, was watched with breathless suspense—but there was not a muscle's quiver, nor did a sigh escape, or a finger move; nor did a respiratory movement nor anything occur to betray the slightest sensibility to the work going on. When Dr. Owens exultingly cried out, 'It is off, and it was unfelt,' the intense suspense which all experienced broke forth into delighted applause. The hand was then dressed in the usual manner, being held from the patient by a cataleptic power, which without any other aid kept the arm extended during the operation; and two minutes having elapsed, Dr. Mannix found the pulse still 100.

"Dr. Owens now excited laughter, and the patient laughed happily, evidently quite unconscious of the painful operation he had just undergone. He was permitted to sleep another half hour, and during the time being questioned as to his feelings and what he had felt,—he declared himself perfectly comfortable; and being asked if his finger should be removed, he extended his hand to have it done, although it had then been off some time. So another time Dr. Owens only touched the organ of Firmness, and it really seemed to act magically—for his eyes opened, and looking to his arm tied up in a sling, he ejaculated 'The Lord be thanked for that; it is off.' Each person anxiously questioned him, and his answers fully assured them that he had never felt anything during the operation. Thus satisfactorily ended this interesting case, a triumph of nature's own in the benevolent work of alleviating the pains and sorrows of poor human nature. The minutes which had been kept during the operation by Mr. Gates, surgeon, are signed by every gentleman present, who are ready at any time to attest the authority of any particular of this case, viz.:

MEDICAL MEN.

W. Mannix, M.D. (*a Magistrate*)
Mr. Edwards,
Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Gates,
Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Haddwell,
Mr. De Londe.

NON-MEDICAL.

Mr. W. F. Fryer (*a Magistrate*),
Major Townshend, 83rd Regt.
Mr. R. Gough,
Mr. Beckett,
Mr. Mellar,
Mr. Neeve,
Mr. Dudley of *Blaxrich*,
Mr. Fellowes,
Mr. John Underhill,
Mr. Myatt,
Mr. Daniel,
Mr. Wood, *Editor of the Chronicle*.

"A vote of thanks was then passed unanimously to Dr. Owens, and he was most warmly congratulated on all sides. The future history of the patient is highly satisfactory as he has gone on remarkably well, and he feels what will ere long be felt universally, that mesmerism will rank among the highest and noblest powers in the service of man."

The following is from the *Quebec Mercury*, February 15, 1844:—

XXVII. "*Amputation of a Leg.*"

"The *Bangor Courier* gives an account of a surgical operation in that city, the patient having been previously thrown into the magnetic sleep. The operation was the painful one of *amputating a leg*, upon Luther Carey, whose leg from infancy had been deformed, and caused him much pain and inconvenience. The *Courier* says—'During the operation, the patient complained of a sensation in the bottom of his foot, as though some one was pricking it; and at one time, for a brief period, appeared to be rousing from the magnetic state, and half conscious, by suspicion at least, that the operation had commenced, and at this time there was quite a struggle and much muscular action, but he was soon thrown more fully into the magnetic state, and was then quite unconscious of what was going on: entering into conversation respecting the operation, and proposing that it be postponed to the next week, &c., and insisting, even after the leg was amputated, that he would not have it done until it was fully paralyzed, at the same time expressing some doubt whether the doctor would be able to accomplish this.

"After the operation had been performed and the limb dressed, Mr. Carey was placed in his bed, being still in the magnetic state, and was induced to sing. His aged widowed mother was called, and entered the room just as he was singing with much zeal, which greatly affected the aged woman, and she burst into tears. Mr. Carey was now taken out of the magnetic sleep, and on rousing up appeared quite startled on seeing the company present; and speaking to his sister and his mother, a shade of sadness passed over his countenance, as he told them he had postponed having the operation performed until the doctor should be more successful in paralyzing his leg.

"A passing smile over all the countenances led him to suspect that there might be something in the wind, and it then occurred to him that he was in bed, and in attempting to rise he was cautioned not to do it, upon which he re-

marked that perhaps his leg was off, and he was placed in bed. Upon being assured of the fact, he in great glee cried out, 'Good; I am glad the old leg is off!' He then stated that the only sensation he had experienced was like that of some one pricking the bottom of his feet.' **

* I believe I can record another case of painless operation through mesmerism; but mesmerists shall judge.

Mr. Parker, of No. 4, Mercer-street, Long Acre, whose excellent letter was printed at p. 273, vol. 1, and whom I have had the pleasure of knowing through visiting his daughter, eleven years old, that had just become a spontaneous somnambulist, as her mother was at the same age, exhibiting many striking phenomena when mesmerism was tried upon her, has given me the following history. The poor maid of all work of his landlord severely sprained her arm, and was an out-patient at a hospital for six weeks, without benefit, and told she would not be better till she lay up. Mr. Parker, seeing her suffering, proposed to his elder daughter to mesmerise her. She could not move her arm or do her work, and was mesmerised on Friday night. The next morning she did all her Saturday's work, cleaning a large number of tins, saucepans, &c., &c. and at night was again unable to move it. She was again mesmerised before she went to bed, and was able on Sunday to do her work and look out all the linen for the wash; but at night again could not move it. She was mesmerised before she went to bed, and was able to wash all Monday, from 5 in the morning till 10 at night, when she was again unable to move her arm. Mesmerism however restored it completely after a few more repetitions every night. The arm only was always mesmerised, but she went to sleep, and the very first night slept three quarters of an hour, and on waking fancied she should in consequence not sleep when she went to bed; but she slept all night and beyond her usual time. The mesmerism always gave pain at the time, which subsided as she fell asleep. She now began to suffer severely in her jaw. When a child, she had been tossed by a bull, and her jaw-bone so injured that it had become diseased, and a piece of bone been discharged many years ago. On account of the state of her jaw, she went back to the hospital, where she was told that a tooth must be drawn and a piece of bone taken away. She was placed in a chair: a young surgeon on each side held her hands, and another held her head, placing one of his hands at the back and top of her head and the other at the right side. She recollects nothing more than that an instrument was put into her mouth. When she awoke—for she went to sleep—she found the operation was all over, and the surgeon standing at her side holding her hand and arm; and he remarked to her "that she had had a good long sleep;" and, when she called some time afterwards at the hospital, that "she had had a wonderful cure."

Mr. Parker, to ascertain whether she might not have been in a mesmeric sleep when operated upon, suggested to his daughter to take some opportunity of holding her head with her hands, as had been done at the hospital. An opportunity was found when the two were alone, without the reason being communicated to her. In a few minutes she was fast asleep, and slept five and thirty minutes, though she had not previously been mesmerised for a considerable period.

In conversation with Mr. Parker, she lately said that, though she felt nothing, she *thinks she recollects hearing the tooth come out*: a remark that instantly reminded Mr. Parker of the expression of the man whose leg was amputated at Welloo,—that he *thought he heard a kind of crunching*. The doctors and surgeons in the Medical Society, who thought this was outrageous nonsense may reflect upon the girl's statement, and suspect that they are not so well acquainted with their science as they imagine.

Labour in the Mesmeric State.

Mr. Lynell of Manchester has favoured me with the following narration :—

"In January last, I was requested to mesmerise M. K., a young Irishwoman, 22 years of age, with a view to her being delivered of her first child in the mesmeric sleep; her susceptibility to the mesmeric influence having been ascertained by various experiments. The patient was under the care of Mr. Whitehead, one of the surgeons to the Lying-in Hospital, who attended the case throughout, and who is agreed that my notes of it are correct. I mesmerised the patient on the evenings of Friday, Jan. 19th; Sunday, the 21st; and Friday, the 23rd; and the general effects of the mesmerism were to allay a nervous irritability from which she was suffering, and to procure for her sounder and more refreshing sleep than she had had for some weeks previously. On the first night of mesmerising she said, in the sleep-waking state, that she should not be delivered before Tuesday, the 23rd; beyond that date she said she could not see. On the second night she said she should be taken ill between 10 and 12 on Wednesday night the 22nd, but could not see whether or not she should be delivered at that time; she however believed not. On the third night of mesmerising she again said she should be taken ill on the Wednesday night, and restricted the time to between 10 and 11 o'clock; but again said she believed she should not be in labour. On Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, I was sent for, and found her in strong pains of labour,—her hands clenched, her teeth grinding together, and her face and head bathed in perspiration. In about two minutes she was put to sleep, and in less than five minutes she was in the sleep-waking state, utterly insensible to pain, and conversing freely and carelessly with any one who was placed in mesmeric relation with her, otherwise she was not conscious of any one speaking to her. *This state of perfect insensibility lasted about an hour and a half, during which time the action of labour was going on almost continually, some of the throes being very violent, so much so as, in one case, to rupture one of the membranes.* After this time, sensibility began gradually to manifest itself, the patient at first feeling the pains very slightly, afterwards more acutely, but never so acutely as in the waking state. Although the insensibility was less, the sleep-waking state still continued; the patient however begged me to awaken her, but on being asked why she wished to be awake, and

whether she should suffer less pain when awake than as she then was, she replied that, on the contrary, she should suffer more pain, but that she wished to be awake,—she could not tell why. As Mr. Whitehead was of opinion that the labour might continue for six or eight hours longer, the *os uteri* being still somewhat rigid, and the head of the child not having descended below the upper aperture of the pelvis, I determined on awaking her, and, if possible, on being with her during the last hour or two of her time. She was awake soon after 7, when the sensibility to pain was found to be very much greater than it had ever been in the sleep-waking state. I was unfortunate in not being able to see her again before her delivery, which took place at 2 o'clock. I saw her in the evening at 6, and mesmerised her for twenty minutes, leaving her refreshed and comfortable; and she has since continued very well.

"The insensibility, during an hour and a half, was complete; I believe that any operation might, during that time, have been performed without giving her the least pain. Her prediction as to the time at which she would be taken ill was verified, as she was seized soon after 10 o'clock on the Wednesday night; but she was at fault in supposing her illness would not be labour. She also gave some description of her child, which proved, on its birth, to be incorrect. In her waking state, up to time of her seizure, she had no more definite notion of the time when she would be brought to bed than that she thought it would be somewhere about the end of the month.

"The child was born alive, and, as well as the mother, has gone on very well since.

"Feb. 23rd, 1844.

J. P. LYNELL."

Mr. Lynell adds the following case in a postscript to his letter:—

"S. P., who had been frequently mesmerised, and who was so susceptible to the mesmeric influence that I on three different occasions put her to sleep from another room, at times when she had no chance of knowing I was in the house, and once demesmerised her from a considerable distance, had the misfortune one night to burn her hand severely. She suffered acute pain, and was unable to sleep during the night. The following morning she went to a surgeon, who dressed the wound, but the pain continued so great during the day that she could not attend to her business. In the evening she came to me, when I mesmerised her, and she passed two

hours in mesmeric sleep free from pain. On being awake, the sensibility returned, and the pain was so great that she cried at the thought of having to pass another sleepless night. It now occurred to me to mesmerise the arm without putting her to sleep. I did so, during ten minutes, and succeeded in rendering the limb rigid, and in destroying the sensibility. The patient went home and slept, but during the night the insensibility wore off, as she was awake in the morning by the pain. In the morning I again rendered the limb rigid and insensible, and the patient went about during the day as usual; the insensibility lasted nearly the whole day, the pain gradually returning towards evening. I repeated the mesmerism morning and evening for ten or twelve days, until it was no longer necessary; and during this time the patient carried her arm about like a dead branch upon a living tree, suffering no inconvenience except from the want of the limb, and some slight pain during the last hour before the time for mesmerising arrived; which pain might have been spared her had she been mesmerised three times in the twenty-four hours instead of twice.

"Feb. 23rd, 1844.

J. P. LYNELL."

Of course all these persons in America and the West Indies, in England, Scotland and Ireland, were impostors; especially those who suffered amputation without wagging their other leg or arm, as Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. Marshall Hall assure us they ought, if they felt nothing.

Yours, &c.

JOHN ELLIOTSON.

P.S. I must conclude with a quotation:—"Mesmerism is *too gross a humbug* to admit of any further serious notice. We regard its abettors as *quacks and impostors*. They ought to be *hooted out of professional society*. Any practitioner who sends a patient, afflicted with *any* disease, to consult a mesmeric quack, ought to be without patients for the rest of his days."

MR. THOMAS WAKLEY, *Lancet*, Oct. 29, 1842.

VIII. *Cases of Cures of different Diseases by W. J. Tubbs, Esq.
Upwell Isle, Cambridgeshire.*

We have received a variety of interesting cures by mesmerism of different diseases, and cases in which the phrenological organs were developed, without contact, from Mr. Tubbs, attested by a number of respectable witnesses, but which we regret that we cannot insert in full.

I. — Ryley, of Upwell, under mesmeric treatment for an affection of the heart, exhibited some interesting phenomena. Thus, Mr. T. could produce pain in any part of his body by pointing at it with his finger, and remove the pain at pleasure by transverse passes; and the patient was enabled to select a glass of *mesmerised* water from amongst several other glasses of water placed behind him, and his eyes being closed the whole time.

II—VII. — Pears was cured of sciatica, of some months' standing, in five mesmerisations. This and five other cases of local pains removed by mesmerism, are detailed at length by Mr. T., with the names and residences of the patients.

VIII. Miss W., of Lot Bridge, was permanently cured of a nervous contraction of the arm of several years' standing, at one sitting.

IX. A woman, named Ward, was mesmerised for an enlargement of the parotid glands. After three sittings, at intervals of a week, the enlarged glands disappeared, and she remained well for four months, but the patient is of a scrofulous habit, and Mr. T. adds, "I am told that she now has three or four ulcers about the face."

X. Susan Cater, a maid-servant, aged 19, applied to Mr. T. on the 14th January, 1844. She had been ill 18 months, under medical care, but had been in service till a fortnight previously. Attributed her illness to exposure to the night air whilst heated with dancing in a hot room. Now complained of constant pain in the left side, extending from the sixth rib downwards to the inguinal region, and frequent vomiting of ingesta; frequent pain also in the region of the liver, at the top of the shoulder and along the spine; violent palpitation of the heart, pulse 106, small and contracted, intermitting at every fourth beat; respiration hurried and

irregular; cannot walk far or ascend a hill or staircase without a sense of suffocation; catamenia scanty but regular; bowels constipated. As she had not derived much benefit from medicine, Mr. T. proposed mesmerism, which was readily acceded to.

Jan. 17. She was readily affected at the first trial, and during the sleep her pulse fell to 92, and became fuller.

18th. States that she ate a hearty supper last evening and retained it, which she had not previously done. Slept well and feels better.

19th. Slept soundly last night, pains diminished, palpitation less; pulse 80, soft and full; spirits better; sleep induced by a few passes.

20th. Better in every respect. Has not rejected her food since first mesmerised; her appetite is good and she sleeps soundly at night.

22nd. Not mesmerised yesterday. Free from pain and palpitation; pulse 74. Says she is quite well, and proposes returning to her place to-morrow.

Mr. T. performed many interesting phrenological experiments upon this patient, who also exhibited indications of clairvoyance, as did some other of Mr. T.'s patients, but we have not space for them at present.

In Robert Beaver, of Wisbech, a common gardener, Mr. T. could affect all the organs without contact, in the mesmeric state. "His best were the intellectual, more particularly Colour, Weight, and Number. For example, on pointing to Number, Language, and Causality, and asking him how many pounds there were in 3000 times $7\frac{1}{4}d.$, he instantly replied correctly; whilst, in the waking state, we gave him the same sum to do, and, with the aid of pencil and paper, he could not complete the task," &c. &c. &c.

XI. Margaret Green, had long been subject to quinsy, invariably attacking her about a month after her confinements, and generally lasting several weeks, under the ordinary treatment of lancing, blistering, fomentations, &c. Altogether she had had ten of these attacks. A month after her last confinement the glands became enlarged as usual, and when "as large as nuts," she was mesmerised by Mr. T.: she immediately began to improve, and after six mesmerisations was quite well. Under former attacks she had been unable to swallow more than a teaspoonful of gruel at a time, and from her experience in them felt sure that she would have been as bad then but for the treatment; indeed she had never

before missed having a severe attack a month after her confinements.

On the evening of the 21st of February, after mesmerising a young female, whose thigh he proposes shortly to amputate in the mesmeric state, Mr. Tubb called accidentally at the house of a friend, where he met a young lady from a distance (Miss Forster, of Lincoln) whom he had never seen before. Mesmerism having become the topic of conversation, it was proposed that Miss F. who had for some days been complaining of pain in the left side, should be operated upon; and the young lady having assented, Mr. T., who was sitting on the opposite side of the fire-place to her, pointed with his two fingers towards her eyes. The eyelids almost immediately began to quiver, and she very soon dropped off into the mesmeric sleep. Mr. T. then found that by making tractive passes he could draw the head, arms, legs, &c., or stiffen any part at pleasure, by pointing to it. After demesmerising her, Mr. T. mesmerised a glass of water, which the lady drank at his request, and she instantly fell again into the mesmeric state. Mr. T. then mesmerised a glass of water and placed it behind the lady, amongst several other glasses of water, and she readily selected the mesmerised glass from the others. This experiment was repeated several times with equal success. She was easily awakened by a few transverse passes, when *the pain in her side was entirely removed.*

On the following evening Miss Forster and several friends were at Mr. Tubb's house, when Mr. T. mesmerised her through the door, and was able, through the door, to attract any limb at pleasure, no one in the room knowing which part he wished to affect. About half an hour afterwards, Miss F. having been awakened, was leaving the room, when Mr. T. standing behind her, pointed, without her knowledge, to the back of her head. She immediately stopped, and Mr. T., directing his fingers down in the course of the spine, the whole body became rigid, and remained so until relieved by transverse passes.

XII. Jean Beavers, a servant girl, at the Red Lion Inn, Outwell, went limping to Mr. T.'s house during his absence from home, to consult him respecting her knee, which was so painful, red, and swollen, that she had been obliged to lay it up for two days. Finding that Mr. T. did not return after she had been waiting three hours, she was about to leave, saying, she would return on the following morning, when the servant said to her, "I have seen my master mesmerise people who

came here quite lame, and they were able to walk away quite well afterwards. Let mistress try you." "What is mesmerising?" said the girl. "Oh, she will shew you." Mr. T.'s housekeeper, aged 65, a powerful mesmeriser, who occasionally mesmerises Mr. T.'s patients, then came in and, at the girl's request, commenced mesmerising her. Suspending her watch in the centre of her own chest, she took hold of the girl's two thumbs and desired her to fix her eyes on the watch. In a few minutes the patient became unconscious. The mesmeriser, then, after making some passes for a time over the knee, allowed her to sleep for an hour. On awaking her, the girl rose *without pain*; the *redness* of the knee had subsided, and she walked home.

The next day Mr. T. called on his rounds to see her, and found her at work. On examining the knee it was found slightly swollen, but without any tenderness on pressure.

A week has now elapsed and she is quite well.

We have seen a letter from Mr. Tubbs to a gentleman in London, which does him so much credit, that we must publish a part of it.—*Editor*.

"*The Provincial Medical Journal* thought fit to attack me as a mesmerist (being a member), and hinted as much as to say they would expel me: not liking their unbecoming remarks, I immediately forwarded my resignation, a copy of which I now give you.

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to have the honour of applying the observations in the *Provincial Medical Journal* to myself, but I must reserve the right of judging of the propriety of the charge 'of being guilty of so gross a piece of quackery.'

"I know not on what authority, or by what superiority of understanding, you assume to yourselves the right to dictate to any member of the profession what course he ought to pursue. I never yet heard that you possess a monopoly of knowledge in everything, though I am ready to admit you have your share in medical science; yet I am afraid you assume too much, when you wish to limit the extent of every scientific pursuit within the boundary of your narrow circle.

"I have as great a regard for the honour of the profession as any of the gentlemen that compose so renowned a phalanx, as yourselves, and feel honoured at being associated with such gentlemen as Drs. Elliotson and Engledue in receiving your condemnation, for what you please to denominate quackery.

"If the base upon which the profession stands is to be injured by what you call quackery (mesmerism I mean), then I am sorry to say it will be shaken indeed; for I feel perfectly assured that mesmerism will continue to be a practical science, in defiance of

any opposition it may meet with from the prejudice of any class of men whatever; and I feel perfectly content to be placed by your unkind and ungrateful behaviour, on that proscribed list, on which is numbered that justly-celebrated and much injured man Dr. Elliotson.

"I beg to inform you that I am equally anxious to withdraw my name from the society as the society is ready to lose me as a member.

"Yours, respectfully,
"W. J. TURBS."

IX. *Mr. Brindley's Cures of various Diseases and Cases of Clairvoyance*—continued.

We received the following note.

To the Editor of *The Zoist*.

Sir,—Having seen in the last number of your publication a long statement from Mr. Brindley, of Stourbridge, relating to some cases of mesmerism, in which he has most uncereemoniously made use of our names in conjunction with several others in the neighbourhood, we beg to state that it was done entirely without our knowledge or consent; and that the occurrences therein stated to have taken place we consider very much exaggerated, and several of which, we think, could only have existed in his own ardent imagination.

We do not here wish to argue upon the merits or otherwise of mesmerism, though we shall at any time be willing to contribute in any way, by the sanction of our names to the publication of any such cases, if free from suspicion, and when done for the sake of investigating truth, devoid of all mercenary motives. By such means alone can the truth and utility of so extraordinary a science be investigated.

CHARLES DUDLEY, M.B.
R. L. FREEB, M.R.C.S.L.

Stourbridge, Feb. 15th, 1844.

P.S. With regard to Henrietta Price, I may add, that she has never been under my care for six or seven years, nor could I ever suppose from her symptoms, either at that time or at any subsequent period, that she had anything more

than a probable functional derangement of the heart, which is so frequent in young females of her age and appearance.

I beg to remain, yours, &c.,

CHARLES DUDLEY, M.B.

Stourbridge, Feb. 15th, 1844.

This was instantly sent to Mr. Brindley, that it and his reply might appear together in the same number. From his reply we insert the following extracts, and regret that its length precludes our inserting the whole of his answer.

Sir,—That I mentioned the names of Dr. Dudley and Mr. Freer without solicitation I admit; for I certainly never dreamt of asking Mr. Freer whether I should state in *The Zoist* that he witnessed at my house a mesmeric operation; and with saying anything else he cannot charge me. His name only occurs once, and in the following passage:—"On the 5th of October, 1843, I magnetized Henrietta Price, of Stourbridge, in the presence of Dr. Dudley, R. L. Freer, Esq., surgeon, and several others." Neither in this or any other place, have I stated or insinuated that Mr. Freer was satisfied by the cases of clairvoyance he witnessed.* Indeed his vacillating conduct on a former occasion, when he witnessed a clairvoyant case, which he acknowledged at the time, "was satisfactory and convincing," before several gentlemen, and which acknowledgment a week after he denied in *toto*, would render such evidence, in my opinion, entirely worthless if not injurious to the cause of mesmerism or any other.

As to the mention of Dr. Dudley's name in connexion with the cases which he professed had made a convert of him, I thought it quite unnecessary to ask him, as he had publicly stated before several gentlemen, in my hearing, that he was quite convinced of the clairvoyant phenomena: and even in

* We, the undersigned, being present at a mesmeric operation at Mr. Price's, conducted by Mr. Brindley, hereby certify, that we have a perfect recollection of Mr. R. L. Freer acknowledging that he was quite satisfied with the clairvoyant phenomena then and there exhibited.

Signed by W. S. Jones,
John G. Braund,
Ann Price,
S. Price,
M. Price,
H. Price,
Sarah Price.

And certified by ——— Esq., the only other person present, but who has not signed the above because he objects to have his name printed.

Mr. Dreley, a patient cured with mesmerism, lately waited upon his

the Assembly Room, in Stourbridge, at a lecture on mesmerism, he not only appeared on the platform as one of the committee, but admitted what the lecturer stated; namely, that a member of his own family, a lady, had been mesmerised, and not only the cerebral organs excited, but somnambule and other phenomena produced.

Relatively to Henrietta Price, I stated that she had been under the medical treatment of several physicians (among the rest, of Dr. Dudley) during the last seven years. That she was under his treatment, Dr. Dudley admits; he says six or seven years ago. But I did not state directly or indirectly that Dr. Dudley pronounced her disease to be an enlargement of the heart. I said "She left the" (Birmingham) "Hospital," &c., "her disease *was pronounced*," &c. That I had proof of what I asserted, the following statement will sufficiently demonstrate.

Statement of Dr. Baker of the Birmingham Hospital, nearly three years ago, to Mrs. Price, relatively to her daughter, Henrietta Price.

"When she was leaving the hospital, he took me on one side, and in answer to my question of, 'Tell me now really what you think is her complaint, and whether she will ever be cured?' said, 'Mrs. Price, if I must tell you the real state of the case, then, her disease is an enlargement of the heart; it is too large for the socket, and if it once slips, (placing his hands so upon each other, and slipping one hand, when he said it, off the other,) it is all over with her, she will go out like the snuff of a candle. She will never be able to go to service, and if she is not very careful, will some day die suddenly. She is perfectly incurable.'

"(Signed) Ann Price."

Dr. Baker was not alone in his opinion, as several other medical gentlemen gave a similar one.

But if we admit that it was not an organic but a functional derangement,* what then? Would this admission

medical attendant (Mr. Freer), in company with his uncle, to pay his bill. "Well," said the doctor, "Is it possible; how well you look! Whatever has made such an alteration in you since I attended you?" (This was a long time before.) "Mesmerism and Mr. Brindley," replied the patient. "Bah! it's a gross humbug!" "Perhaps so, sir," said the uncle, "but it has done that for my nephew which your medicine could not: it made a man of him." How far this may have operated to have produced the present attack, may be easily decided.

* The disease is no where stated in *The Zoist* to have been organic.—*Zoist*.

benefit the cause of the Doctor at all? The disease, whatever it was, was cured by mesmerism, and that after it had exhausted all the resources of medicine, and baffled the skill of a host of physicians.

The cases of clairvoyance which Dr. Dudley and Mr. Freer think much exaggerated, were taken down immediately after their occurrence, and from the notes then taken they have been transcribed without colouring or addition.* These notes I have offered to shew Dr. Dudley, and challenged him this morning to point out one single exaggeration, but he refused to do so, (because I feel confident he could not;) but instead he made the following remarks, which I immediately took down, and which I now give you *verbatim*. "Why the fact is, you should not have inserted my name; I do not like to have it before the public in connexion with mesmerism. As to the cases of clairvoyance, *for the most part, I admit they were true, but I think, I fancy, they were a little bit coloured.*"

Though the letter of Dr. Dudley and Mr. Freer is evidently intended to weaken the evidence in favour of mesmerism, and especially to make the cases in question seem doubtful, it is worthy of remark that they do not deny the reality of the cases, either of cures or clairvoyance; but, with the exception of what they call a little colouring, indirectly admit them. My cases, so far from being suspicious, or pursued from mercenary motives, or not pursued for the sake of investigating truth, were witnessed and decided upon by themselves and others equally, or more, capable of judging, and possessed of as great a love of truthful investigation, and conducted by myself with fairness and impartiality, and without fee or reward. In fact, though I attended upon Henrietta Price and her sister till they were quite well, I never received, or expected to receive, any remuneration. For three months I devoted nearly the whole of my time to mesmerising the poor and afflicted, whom I attended gratuitously, and to attending private parties of medical and other gentlemen of Stourbridge, who met at my own or my patient's house, and witnessed my operations day after day, without the slightest expence to them: and it was only when

* I have read these cases, as they appeared in *The Zoist*, to the other persons present when these phenomena were educed, and instead of exaggerating they charge me with extenuating them; and when I read the Doctor's letter to them, they were not a little surprised, and observed, that "it was strange and passing strange; but that there were doubtless persons in existence sufficiently clever to unravel the mystery, and who would commence by a reference to Demetrius, the silversmith of Ephesus, who made silver shrines for Diana, the goddess of the Ephesians."

the applications became so numerous, that my time was wholly taken up by it, that I adopted mesmerism as a profession. Then indeed I began to make a mere nominal charge, which I seldom or ever received, and in no case where the parties are not in good circumstances, and then only to pay my expences in the country. Since I have advocated the cause of mesmerism, so far from gaining by it, I have lost by it, in lectures, journeys into the country, &c. little less than £100, beside sacrificing my time for eight months, and severely injuring my health, by mesmerising upon an average no less than seven patients in a day, for months together. How far my motives have been mercenary then, I leave your readers to determine. But I have no doubt your readers will see through the flimsy pretensions, and indefinite and unsubstantial charges of Dr. Dudley and Mr. Freer, that their *real* object of attack is the science which I am proud to advocate. But they cannot injure it; and the shafts they fling against it will rebound from its impervious and heavenly (because truthful) panoply upon themselves. Snail-like they may creep over the surface of its character, and leave their slime behind them; but the ever-flowing stream of truth will speedily cleanse away the pollution. As soon may they attempt to blow away the sun with their breath, or darken the moon with their hands, as stop the progress of mesmerism, or prevent its advancement. Truth must and will ultimately triumph, despite the petty assaults of pretended friends, or the more noble ones of real enemies.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

T. B. BRINDLEY.

*Regent's Place, near Stourbridge,
Feb. 22nd, 1844.*

Mr. Brindley has sent us the following additional cases :

VIII. *Nervous Affection of three years standing cured by Mesmerism in one fortnight.*

Miss Parkes, Bell-broughton, aged 30, had suffered from a nervous attack for three years. She had been attended by several medical men, who had failed to cure or benefit her. She sent for me on the 10th of November, having heard of a case of nervous affection which had been cured by mesmerism. I visited her on the 12th for the first time. She was looking very pale; her eyes were sunk deep in her head,

and looked very dark and heavy; she was continually subject to violent pains in the head, with giddiness and heaviness, "as though a great weight rested upon it," as she remarked to me. She had an extremely low pulse, and was so remarkably nervous, that it was with difficulty she could be persuaded to eat, "lest," as she said, "her food should choke her." She constantly fancied some one was calling her, and was not only fidgety in consequence, but truly unhappy. Menstruation had not taken place for many months. I mesmerised her for the first time on the 12th: she was in the mesmeric sleep in five minutes. Slept 20 minutes and awoke voluntarily. Attended her on the 13th; found her playing music and singing; understood she had been so full of gaiety the evening before, that she had literally been dancing for joy. Sent her to sleep in three minutes; slept half an hour, and awoke of herself. Visited her on the 14th; found her looking much better, and still lively as on the 13th. On the 15th menstruation returned; and she was free from pain in the head. On the 16th she was free from giddiness and the weight she used to complain of in her head, and could eat without fear. I continued the mesmerisation every day till the 26th, when she had recovered her former healthy appearance, and in every respect was quite well. Thus in 14 days, without a single dose of medicine of any sort, by mesmerism alone, this poor young woman, who had been a miserably afflicted creature for three years was perfectly cured.

IX. *Melancholia of 12 months standing cured by Mesmerism.*

Sarah West, a young woman residing at Hunnington, through losses her father had sustained, and the poverty she endured in consequence, fell into a low melancholy way, refusing to take food, and shunning every person with whom she formerly held intercourse. Medicine produced no beneficial effects, and she gradually grew worse and worse. Hearing of her case, I determined to visit her, and try the effects of mesmerism upon her. But the question was how to get at her, as she shunned every one and hid herself at their approach. However, I succeeded by stratagem in seeing her, and induced her by coaxing to sit upon a chair and let me look at her. In a few minutes she was in a comatose state; I mesmerised her several days without any apparent advantage; but at the end of a fortnight she became more cheerful and sociable, and occasionally hummed a tune, and worked with her needle. I continued mesmerism another week, at the expiration of which period *she was quite a changed*

being, in fact she was quite well. She has continued so up till the present time (now two months since her recovery), and obtains her livelihood by doing plain needlework. Though before she shunned all society, and was not permitted to go out alone, she now mixes in company with real pleasure, and goes wherever she pleases without let or hindrance, or probability of danger. In fact, as I said before, *she continues up to the present time perfectly well.* In this case, as in the former, menstruation had been suspended for many months, but was speedily restored by mesmerism.

X. Cure of apparent Consumption by Mesmerism.

Thomas Deeley, Farmer, Wharton, had been the subject of epilepsy for a long time. At length his fits gradually left him, till he was entirely free from them. But he still continued very ill after the fits had left him, suffering violent pains in the head, stomach and bowels, with great giddiness, and being constantly subject to flatulence, which caused him much pain, as it was very violent at times. Several physicians prescribed for his complaint, and several surgeons attended him, but he gradually grew worse every day, till at the end of two years from the time of his fits ceasing, he was supposed to be consumptive and little hopes were entertained of his recovery. I saw him for the first time on the 20th of October, and a more emaciated and miserable looking object I never saw; he did certainly look past all human aid. However, I mesmerised my patient, Serena Price—the clairvoyant patient mentioned in my last—and bade her examine the poor fellow. After a few minutes examination, her head having been raised and her closed eyes fixed opposite the patient, she observed, "Poor fellow, I'm truly sorry for him; his stomach is very bad, there's a large lump on the coat of the stomach, just there, and another there and there," said she, pointing to the man's stomach. "Well, do you see anything else the matter, I enquired?" "Stop a bit." "Well?" "Yes, the liver is spotted with green spots, and on one side it is quite purple; and the lungs are very bad; one lung is spotted and streaked with a whitish colour, and looks shrivelled, and the other is ragged towards the bottom." I then directed her to look at the head. She looked, or appeared to look for a moment, and then fainted away. I excited Alimentiveness, and taking hold of her hand I drank a little water; I then excited Wit, and in two minutes she was laughing immoderately. I then allayed Wit and directed her attention to the patient, whose head she said "looked

very bad;" but I could not get her to look at it again. I said to her, "Well, what will cure him?" She replied, "Mesmerism,—if he is mesmerised every day for two months he will be as well as ever he was in his life. He must take three tea-spoonfuls of rum and honey though, two or three times a day, and 15 drops of elixir of vitriol every morning for his stomach."

Believing firmly in the prescriptions of somnambulists, I followed her advice to the letter, and after mesmerising him for two months *he was quite well*; and the last time I saw him, he was as hard at work "*as a thrasher*," for he was literally in the barn *thrashing*. Both this and the last-mentioned patient have been mesmerised since their recovery, before several medical gentlemen, some of whom thought it "rather odd," but others I am happy to say saw, believed, and now practice mesmerism. This patient I can attract from his chair by merely pointing at him with the finger, and by a few passes produce rigidity of all the limbs. The manifestations of the cerebral organs in this case can also be partially developed.

XI. Cure of Deafness of two years' standing.

Elizabeth Perry, of Manner Lane Wharf, Halesowen, had two years ago, a violent attack of typhus fever, which left her in a state of almost complete deafness. She could hear anything very shrill or very loud; but no ordinary sound, such as anything falling,—a person speaking to her,—or the ticking of a large clock, when her ear was close to the case,—the striking of the clock, &c., &c. Having been invited by two or three gentlemen (particular friends, but decided sceptics as to mesmerism) to give a course of lectures on the subject at Halesowen, I accepted the invitation, and gave a course of five lectures in the magistrates' public room at the above place. John Meredith, Esq. of Belle Vue, a gentleman in every sense of the word and a magistrate, took the chair, and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee to investigate the subject, and test the reality of the phenomena:—J. Moore, Esq., surgeon, H. Phillips, Esq., surgeon, J. Humphrey, Esq., F. Fowell, Esq., Thomas Harris, Esq., and J. Whitmore, Esq. At the conclusion of the lectures, the following was their decision, given through the talented and very worthy chairman:—"That it is the opinion of the committee (though before sceptical), that mesmerism is true; that Mr. Brindley has succeeded in producing mesmeric sleep in all the patients (*viz.* two of his

own and 17 of the town and its vicinity); that the phenomena produced are genuine and cannot be controverted; and that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Brindley for the very able, talented, and gentlemanly manner in which he has conducted the proceedings, and for the great good humour and patience with which he has borne our scepticism, controversy, and searching investigation."

It is supposed that there are now *three hundred* persons firm believers in, and many of them staunch advocates of, mesmerism and phrenology in Halesowen, though previous to my visit it is asserted there were not *three*.* In consequence of some statements made in my lectures relative to the curative powers of mesmerism, Elizabeth Perry called upon me, and solicited me to mesmerise her for her deafness. I immediately magnetized her, and in three minutes she was in a state of sleep-waking. Mr. Phillips happened to come into the house and room quite unexpectedly, and before he had spoken, she said, without anything having been said to her, "What does that gentleman want?" "I cannot say; how do you know it is a gentleman?" "Think I cannot see him?" "No, I think not, for your back is towards him, and you have not opened your eyes." "Well, I do not care, I can see him, and he has got a white hat on." "No, he has not." "No, that's true, because he has just pulled it off and put it on the table." This was exactly correct. I then went behind her and placed it on my own head, continuing to talk to her about the gentleman. "Pray who is this gentleman?" "I do not know." "Are you sure?" "Yes." "Look again." "Oh, I see now; I make him out: it's Dr.

* The following notice of the lectures, from the pen of Wm. Harris, Esq., author of *The History of Halesowen*, &c. &c., appeared in the *Worcestershire Chronicle*, of the 3rd instant.

"Halesowen.

"Mesmerism.—Mr. T. B. Brindley has just concluded a course of five lectures on this deeply interesting science to crowded and respectable audiences. At the commencement, I must confess, I was sceptical, believing that a collusion existed between the lecturer and his subjects; but when I saw the like effects produced upon my friends and neighbours, who could have no possible motive to deceive; when I witnessed the rigid examination into the phenomena by gentlemen standing high in the medical profession, who, although they disputed every point, were obliged to make a public acknowledgment of the facts of mesmeric sleep, rigidity of muscles or artificial catalepsy, insensibility to pain, mesmero-phrenology, and lucid somnambulism; when I had evidence of my senses that such things were, I was constrained to give my testimony, that mesmerism is true, and that 'truth is strange, stranger than fiction.' Mr. Brindley, as a lecturer, possesses qualifications of no mean order; a fine and clear delivery, purity and elegance of language, calmness and self-possession to combat with preconceived opinions, and firmness sufficient to ward off vulgar observations or rude jests."

Phillips." "And he has got a white hat on, has he?" "No, but you have though." In all this she was perfectly correct, though I am certain she never once opened her eyes, or turned her head. Dr. Phillips was certainly astonished, but not more so than myself; for I had not the slightest expectation of meeting with a lucid somnambulist in this patient. Unlike many other doctors, by the bye, he was not only astonished, but satisfied of the genuineness and truth of the phenomena, and of mesmerism of course. I continued to mesmerise the girl for a fortnight, at the end of which time, *she could hear a watch tick a quarter of a yard from her head, and catch the slightest whisper that fell from my lips. She continues up to the present time perfectly well.*

XII. Cure of a wounded Leg by Mesmerism.

In October, Mr. T. Brookes, of Bell-broughton, being in Worcester with the cavalry on permanent duty, he being a member of that corps, fell and bruised his leg badly, which subsequently inflamed very much, and by bad treatment became a wound. Several things were tried, but all failed to heal the wounded leg. Calling upon him one morning on a little business, he mentioned his bad leg to me, and undoing the bandages, requested me to look at it. It was very much inflamed and swollen, and the wound discharged a watery matter. I fomented it with warm water and washed it clean; passed my hand over it for five minutes; manipulated over it and used slight friction for ten minutes; and, in conclusion, breathed upon the wound. The operation caused him considerable pain, but he felt easier after it was over. After I left, all day and night he felt very great pain, and as he has since informed me, "wished me and mesmerism at a place unnameable 'to ears polite;'" but the next morning he was quite easy; his leg looked no longer angry or inflamed, the wound was closing over, and seemed "getting well all one way." A week after the first operation I visited him again, and found the leg nearly well. I repeated the operation, and on the Wednesday following I saw him again, and he said, addressing me, "Thank goodness, my leg is quite well; the wound is healed, the inflammation gone, and to-day I have walked twenty miles without the least pain."*

* When such cures are effected as these, and those of Dr. Elliotson and others, by the influence of mesmerism,—cures which have defied the powers of medicine, is it fair, or consistent, or honest, to denounce mesmerism as "humbug," without experiment or investigation; or wise in medical men, to reject its agency in the cure of diseases? I trow not. But alas! the

These cases of cures shall suffice for the present letter ; and in conclusion I will give you some of clairvoyance, attested by the parties who witnessed them, and whose names are inserted below.

On the 22nd of September, 1843,—in the presence of Paul Matthews, Esq., Mr. J. Matthews, jun., Mr. Gibson, R. L. Freer, Esq., surgeon, Mr. Major Scott, Mr. Moody, Mr. Green, and Mr. Trueman,—I mesmerised Miss Henrietta Price, in twenty-five seconds : while in the clairvoyant state, she was able to name any and every object placed behind her head. P. Matthews, Esq., then went into the next room, and shut the door after him. I then said to the patient, "Henrietta, who is in the back room?" "Mr. Paul Matthews." "What is he doing?" "Waving his hands backwards and forwards"—(right). "What is he doing now?" "Whirling something bright round his head"—(it was a polished tankard). "Right; and now?" "Writing in his pocket-book with a pencil"—(right). The parties present then expressed themselves satisfied, and I restored her instantly.

On the 23rd, I mesmerised Miss Serena Price; present, Percival Foster, Esq., J. Wragge, Esq., H. Taylor, Esq., surgeon, and many ladies and gentlemen beside, whose names I do not recollect. Sent into the coma in twenty-three seconds. When clairvoyant, told the time by the clock (which was behind her) to a moment. Several things were placed behind her head, her face being covered with a thick handkerchief, all of which she named directly. A gold watch was held behind her head, and she was asked what it was. "A gold watch," she replied. "What time is it by the watch?" "Twenty-three minutes past 8"—(exactly right). Mr. Taylor

spirit of prejudice has rendered them incapable of beholding truth as it is, and like the mole, they burrow in the earth of their own preconceived opinions, and look but occasionally and momentarily on its light, to be blinded by its effulgence, and gladly grope their way back to their former shelter, from the brilliance of its beams. The opponents of mesmerism had better look to themselves, or verily they will be justly charged with having imbibed the spirit of the Brahmin, who crushed the microscope that first discovered to him the truth as it is; and will be held up as a spectacle of ignorant presumption and impertinent incredulity for a future age to laugh at or despise. The time is come when mesmerism can no longer be doubted by any man, whose organism is "favourable" to, and capable of, the reception of truth. A mass of evidence has been collected, relative to mesmerism, that cannot fail to convince the most sceptical of its truth, if they will give it their attention and examine it with candour. To doubt mesmerism at the present day, augurs gross ignorance, or blind prejudice; for a million facts have demonstrated, that "*it is true*, though opposed to the philosophy of ages."

then went into the back room, and shut the door. Being asked what he was doing, she replied, "Holding a tankard in his hand." She was then sent (mentally) to Mr. Wragge's house, where she correctly described the furniture of each room,—the paintings, books, and their several positions, &c., commenting upon their beauty, richness, &c., &c., though she had never been in the house in her life.

On the 25th of November, 1843, I took with me Mr. E. Round, artist, (a student of the Royal Academy, and then a most decided sceptic as to mesmerism), to see a case of clairvoyance. The patient was Miss Henrietta Price. Previous to mesmerising her, I had in connection with Mr. E. Round decided upon a test; this was to put something in my sitting room and leave it there, taking care to lock the door, and carry the key in my pocket. This being done, we went to Mr. Price's residence, where I mesmerised the girl, without saying a word to her good or bad, lest Mr. Round—who took good care to watch me closely—should imagine I was giving her some intimation of what was about to be done and said. In twenty seconds she was asleep. I then sent her mentally to my house, and into the sitting room, and asked her what she saw? "Why I see that poor cat tied on the chair, you cruel creature." "What else?" "Why your desk on the table, a book on it half written through, with a pen and ink by the side of it, and three other books on the table, nicely bound." This was all perfectly correct; and my companion was staggered. But still he was not quite satisfied. So to convince her quite, I sent her (mentally) to his house in Dudley, five miles off; the furniture of which, and the family residing there, she accurately described. The sister, whom she described as perfectly beautiful (as indeed she is), she said was a *blonde*; in addition to which, she said she had been weeping through a nasty old woman scolding her, whose face she should like to scratch. She then said, Miss Round was sitting on the sofa reading a book. Mr. Round took notes of all she said, and the next day sent me word that Henrietta was perfectly right in every particular, and that now he was a sincere believer in mesmerism.

On the 20th of December last, at a private party—present, John Meredith, Esq., Belle Vue; T. Atwood, Esq., Birmingham, (son of the member of that name;) J. Humphrey, Esq., J. Moore, Esq., (at whose residence the party met,) F. Fowell, Esq., J. Adkins, Esq., Rev. H. Clansey, and other gentlemen. I mesmerised Serena Price, through a wall at the distance of twenty yards. Asleep in two

minutes. Produced beautiful and striking manifestations of the whole of the phrenological organs marked on the bust; this was done, be it remembered, without suggestion, and without the patient knowing anything of the names or positions of the organs. We were also careful not to mention the organs, but had them written on paper, and instantly excited by the finger, without my willing at all that such an organ should be excited. Once having mesmerised this patient, a gentleman not satisfied about phreno-mesmerism, spied his opportunity, when my back was turned, to excite Combateness, when she immediately sprang from her chair and knocked down a medical gentleman that was feeling her pulse at the time. This simple circumstance converted both himself and the doctor.

Catalepsy or rigidity of the limbs was then produced, and the patient attracted from her chair. Her eyes were then bandaged, and several things held behind her head, all which she named instantly in the most correct manner. A person then went into the next room, and when she was asked what he was doing, said, "He had a large book in his hand, and a bonnet on his head, with a shawl about his shoulders." This was quite correct. Dr. Moore, thinking that she was mesmerised by the power of imagination, having told her that I was about to mesmerise her, when I went into the other room for that purpose, proposed that I should demesmerise her, without her knowledge of my intention to do so, at a given signal from him. Accordingly when the signal was made, I left the room, (which I had done several times before that evening, while she was in the sleep,) and commenced demesmerising her through the wall at twenty yards distance; in about a minute and a half they called me into the other room, informing me she was awake, and enquiring for me. The idea of imagination being the primary cause of the mesmeric sleep, then, is exploded. I have repeated this last experiment several times with the same results; and the other day mesmerised Dr. Hudson's cat, which could not be supposed to be under the influence of imagination.

On the 22nd of December last, at a *conversazione* given by me to 30 or 40 ladies and gentlemen in Halesowen, among whom were J. Meredith, Esq. and family, Dr. Moore, J. Humphrey, Esq., T. Whitmore, Esq., and Mr. Taylor, I mesmerised Mr. Granger's servant girl, and though she was quite ignorant of mesmerism or phrenology, even of the meaning of the latter, and though she had never seen a person mesmerised in her life, I succeeded in exciting about

20 of the phrenological organs, as marked in the bust, and producing the most perfect manifestations I have ever seen. In several other cases I have during the first sitting succeeded in exciting many of the organs, but in three persons, including Mr. Granger's servant mentioned above, I have excited every organ marked on the bust at the first sitting, though neither of the parties knew anything of phrenology. Their names are—John Braund (mentioned in my last), Lucy Griffin (Mr. Granger's servant), and Pamela Price, also a servant girl. After demesmerising this patient, I mesmerised Serena Price, who told repeatedly what was placed behind her head in the most correct manner, without the least hesitation; after which J. Meredith, Esq., and Dr. Moore left the room, and the girl being asked where they were and what they were doing, immediately answered, "In the small room yonder, Dr. Moore with a glass in his hand, and Mr. Meredith with a jug." This was perfectly correct, and every person expressing complete and perfect satisfaction, with high gratification, I instantly demesmerised my patient. Similar phenomena have been gratuitously displayed night after night at my own residence and at Mr. Price's, to upwards of five hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, most of whom, I am happy to say, have become converts to mesmerism.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Rationale of Magnetism, Animal and Mental, tested by Experiments of a novel kind, and established by Facts. By Samuel Spurrell. London.

Notice sur les Expériences de Rabbi Hirsch. Metz.

Vegetable Diet defended. By Dr. W. A. Alcott, of Boston. London.

The Phrenological Journal. January, 1844.

NOTICES.

"An admirer of your Journal." Our answer is at p. 39.

"J. H. H." Certainly not: but she should be mesmerised every day.

"Non-Wist and Dr. Von Struve," in our next.

"Mr. Coster and Mr. Mandley." We have not since heard from either of these correspondents.

We have, as on other occasions, exceeded our regular number of 6 sheets,

and actually nearly completed the 9th, and yet been obliged to postpone to our next number some valuable facts in community of sensation and in clairvoyance from Dr. Engledue, in the prediction of changes of health and in clairvoyance from Dr. Elliotson, in clairvoyance from Mr. Atkinson, and other equally important communications; as well as extracts from the *Critic*, Mrs. Romer's last work, &c., &c., an account of the exertions of the strenuous friends of mesmerism in the provinces, and of the doings of antimesmerists there and in London, the tumid absurdity and injustice of Mr. Fonblanque, the editor of the *Examiner*, or his sub-editor Mr. Forster, in regard to the Deptford case, &c., &c.

"We understand that some London mechanics are forming an emigration society on the co-operative principle, and that they have determined none shall be admitted members without having previously undergone an examination with respect to their cerebral organization."

