

HOW TO MAGNETIZE,  
OR  
MAGNETISM  
AND  
CLAIRVOYANCE.

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CHOICE, MANAGE-  
MENT AND CAPABILITIES OF SUBJECTS,  
WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON THE  
METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

By JAMES VICTOR WILSON.

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NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

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"LAY THY HANDS UPON THE SICK AND THEY SHALL  
RECOVER."—*Matt.*

"The sybil women did with the touch cure each other;  
and even with conjuring exorcisms did dissolve one an-  
other in fumes, so that they prophesied, and conversed  
with their friends deceased."—*MATTHEW.*

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"Certain wise physicians, even among the ancients, were aware how beneficial *to the blood* it is to make slight frictions with the hands over the body. It is believed by many experienced doctors that *the Aest* which oozes out of the hand, on being applied to the sick, is highly salutary and soothing. The remedy has been found to be applicable to sudden as well as to habitual pains, and various species of debility, being both renovating and strengthening in its effects. It has often appeared, while I have thus been soothing my patients, as if there were a singular property in my hands to pull and draw away from the affected parts, aches and diverse impurities, by laying my hand upon the place, and by extending my fingers towards it. Thus it is known to some of the learned, that health may be implanted in the sick by certain gestures, and by contact, as some diseases may be communicated from one to another."—**HIEROCARUS.**

## PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

THE practical application of Animal Magnetism affords a means of using *nature's* laws without the danger that so often follows the use of drugs. Thirty-five years ago its use was much more in vogue than it has been during later years, owing, perhaps, to the ease and rapidity with which surgeons can use anæsthetics which were not then discovered, whereas it requires a longer time to secure perfect unconsciousness of pain by this safer process. If people realized how many there are possessing healing and magnetic power, this would be much more used as an assuager of suffering. We learn our power in this direction only by its use, and the object in sending forth this useful pocket manual is

to draw attention to the subject. Scarcely a family but contains one or more members who can with perfect safety relieve pain more effectually and quickly than can be done by the use of any but very unsafe drugs. Who would not rather make use of the *safest* measures?

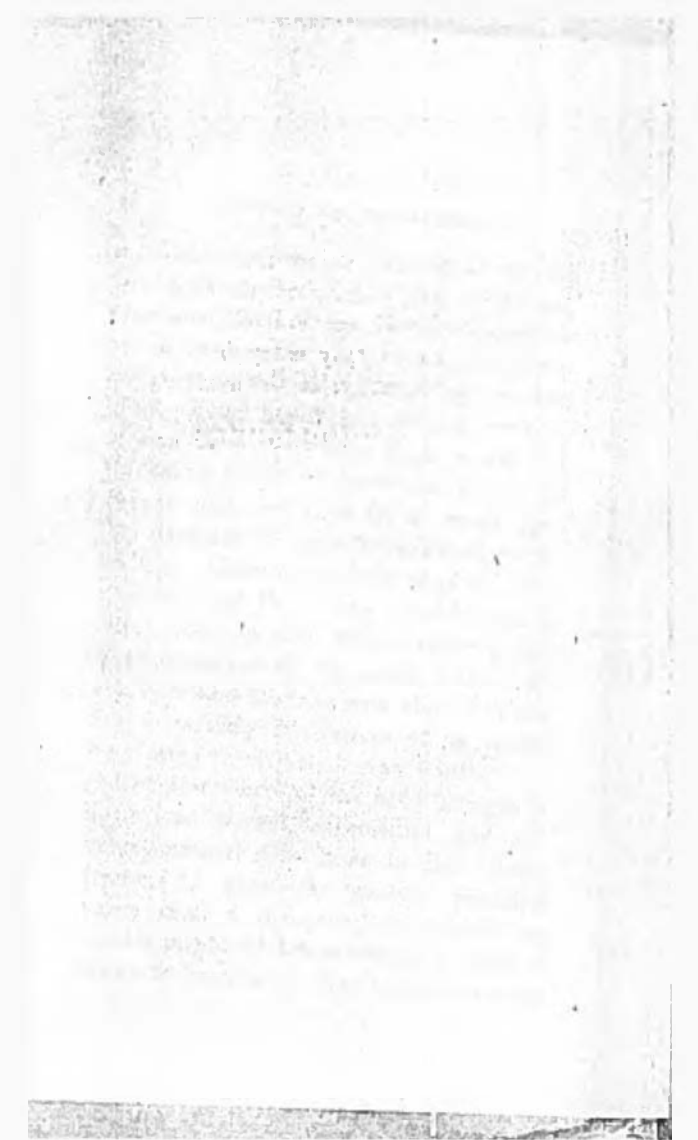
James Victor Wilson—the author—a singularly pure-minded, talented and promising young man, gained the interest of all who knew him, and who hoped much from him. He had previously been interested in educational topics, and had prepared a Mathematical work showing great genius.

The first edition of this little treasure was published in 1847, and was soon exhausted. He then revised and improved it and gave it to Mr. Samuel R. Wells, for republication, and very soon afterward "passed on," and, for some reason not now understood, it was not published.

On re-reading it recently, its utility

presented itself so forcibly, that we determined to republish it now, trusting it will fill a niche which has thus far been vacant and will prove itself useful. That its leaves may carry health and happiness to many, is the hearty wish of the

PUBLISHERS.



## BENEFITS AND PROSPECTS OF MAGNETISM.

MILLIONS at the present day do not realize that they are living in an era which is the dawn of a transcendent period of human knowledge and happiness. Vast discoveries in the physical sciences—yea, even the discovery of new sciences, are fast waking up the latent energies of human intelligence and enterprise to the realizing of golden dreams of the past. But chiefly are new fields of thought, exploration, and beneficence being opened to the human understanding, now that the long-clouded and wonderful powers of THE LIVING SOUL are beginning to be seen and felt.

Were a celestial being to come out of heaven, and declare and show proofs to

mankind that every individual of the world, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, possessed basined up within themselves an unconscious power of converting minerals into gold, by no other agents than their pair of hands and fingers, scarcely a man or woman that lives would not forthwith begin to exert the magic influence that had thus for so many ages lain dormant in their mysterious organization. Notwithstanding that the very *simplicity* of the means would seem to render such an idea absurd, yet if *wealth* were promised as the result, men would vie with one another who should be the first to satisfy themselves of its reality by testing it with their own hands.

But now when it has been brought to light that a real, substantial, and universal power *does* exist in the human frame, of even far *greater* practical value than a discovery by which the metals might be transformed to gold, it seems to be a somewhat tardy matter to



persuade the world even to *look at* what is proving itself to be an unprecedented and incomparable disclosure. It is singular that a thing which presents itself to men so completely devoid of mysticism, which is so free from difficulties, and which at the same time offers such munificent reward, should be so neglected and profaned. Though you will continue to despise it, until you know what it is, be assured that in making a fair trial of it with your own hands, and with a subject of your own, you will be convinced far beyond our power of convincing you.

"I ask ye if your cherish'd ones, sharp anguish should endure,

With the stated arts of medicine had in vain essay'd to cure,

Would it not grieve ye to be told, ye might those pangs allay,

But that, jestingly and mockingly, ye cast that means away?"

When Sir William Bell wrote his treatise on "The Human Hand," and exhibited its admirable and ingenious mechanism, he left altogether unnoticed by far.

the most wonderful and adorable feature of its structure, its power of transmitting at the fingers' ends the life-forces of the system, to the alleviation of pain, and even the eradication of disease, in others; its power of throwing strong men into a torpor in which the most frightful surgical operations can be performed without pain; its power of quelling the fierceness of maniacs and wild beasts; its power of exalting poor minds to the illumined condition of Prophets and Hierophants—of multiplying gifted Seers to the progressing race of man; seers into the labyrinths of the mortal system—the springs and antidotes of disease: into vast epicycles of the past, far distant realms of the present, and even glimpses into the mystic future; into the multifiform economy of Nature, the sciences of elements, and of the revolving, teeming universe; into the lofty capacities of man, the tendencies of this globe, and the glorious workings and destinies of the works of Jehovah.

None of these achievements of the Heaven-bequeathed art are yet extensively realized or believed, but the course of their progress is accelerating, and the time at hand when they shall be. Over all suffering will it hold empiric mastery. "Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped; then shall the lame man leap as the hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing."

## CHAPTER I.

### *EIGHTEEN ARGUMENTS IN PROOF OF MAGNETISM.*

#### I.

Various beasts, birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects are known to exercise powers of fascination over each other, so as to produce many of the symptoms that attend Human Magnetism.

#### II.

Many truthful instances are on record, of certain animals exerting the infatuating power over women, children, and weak men.

#### III.

Published facts attest the power of mankind to subdue fierce beasts, wild horses, bulls, mad dogs, serpents, birds, etc., by the magnetic or fascinating power.

## IV.

It is an instinctive and most efficacious practice of certain savage nations, and certain animal tribes, to employ the process of stroking, patting, etc., for the relief of pain in their fellows.

## V.

That there is such a thing as an emanation and attraction of the health and vital principle from the human body, is proved by an abundance of facts showing that when the strong and the weak, the healthy and the sick, the old and the young, sleep, or mingle closely together, the vigor of the infirm party is increased (See 1 Kings, i. 2.)

## VI.

The ancients were really acquainted with some manner of curing diseases appeasing pain, and inducing sleep and insensibility by means of certain manipulations; as is proved by relics of classical

and oriental literature, painting, sculpture hieroglyphics, and traditions.

#### VII.

It is demonstrable that a great deal of the inexplicable jugglery, sorcery, witchcraft, fortune-telling necromancy, and astrologizing of magi, prophets, gods, priests, kings, fanatics, mysterious women and miracle-working men, in all ages, were in part wrought by the subtle powers of Magnetism—not understood by themselves, and therefore held as supernatural.

#### VIII.

Among many other ancient books, THE BIBLE recognizes the practice of removing pains and diseases by means of magnetism, and also the reality of clairvoyance, by various terms, such as soothsaying, laying on of hands, expelling demons, having a familiar spirit, seeing heaven opened, etc.\*

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\*The following list of passages might be considerably enlarged:

"Naaman said, I thought he would stand and strike me

## IX.

Millions of irrefutable facts concerning the efficiency of Human Magnetism as a remedial agent, as a surgical auxiliary, its singular effects as a subduer of the body, and its supreme tendencies as an Illuminator of the mind—that have been manifested in Europe and America,

*hands ("so said down"—margin) over the place, and restore the cure."*—1 Kings, v. 11.)

*—He put forth his hand, and touched him, saying, I will be thou clean."*—Matt. vii. 3. "*Lay thy hand upon her, and she shall live."*—Mark ix. 18.

Many were astonished that such mighty works were wrought by *his hands*."—Mark vi. 2. "*Lay hands upon the sick, and they shall recover."*—Mark xvi. 18.

The Lord granted signs and wonders to be done by *these hands*."—Acts xiv. 3.

"The Lord said unto Moses, Take Joshua, the son of Nave, a man in whom is the spirit, and *lay thy hands upon him*. Set him before the priest and congregation, and add oil unto him. And he laid his hands upon him, as the Lord commanded."—Numb. xxviii. 18, 23. "And Joshua was filled with the spirit of wisdom, because Moses had laid his hands upon him."—1 Chronicles xxix. 30.

Psalm cxxxv. 10, 11; 1 Kings xix. 16; Numb. xxiv. 4, 10; 1 Sam. xxi. 11, 12; 1 Kings xix. 16; Jer. xxi. 26; Ezek. xl. 1; 1 Kings xix. 16; Jer. xxi. 26; Zech. iv. 1; Matt. xxviii. 2, 3; Luke x. 17; Acts ix. 2, 3; xii. 10, 11, 17; 2 Cor. xii. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

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*Hands* ["up and down"—margin] over the place, and recover the leper." (2 Kings, v. 11.)

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'The Lord said unto Moses, Take Joshua, the son of Nun a man in whom is the spirit, and *lay thy hands* upon him. Set him before the priest and congregation, and ask counsel from him. And *he laid his hands upon him*, as the Lord commanded."—Numb. xxvii. 18, 23. "And Joshua was full of the spirit of wisdom, because Moses had laid *his hands upon him*."—Deuteronomy xxxiv. 9.

Refer also to Gen. xv. 12; xxvii. 16; Numb. xxiv. 4, 10; 1 Sam. xxviii. 11, 14; 1 Kings xix. 5; Jer. xxi. 23; Ezek. xl. 34; Dan. x. 7, 9; Joel ii. 23; Zech. iv. 1; Matt. xxviii. 2, 4; Luke ix. 8; Acts ix. 2; xl. 5; xxii. 10, 11, 17; 2 Cor. xii. 1, 2, 4, 9, 28. Rev. i. 17.



from Mesmer's day to the present, have now become more or less a part of the *knowledge and experience* of almost every community.

## X.

Many medical authors and experienced physicians inform us of numerous phenomena developed by *diseases*, which are identical with, and no less surprising, than many of the *disputed* manifestations of induced Magnetism.

## XI.

That the pretensions of Magnetism and Clairvoyance are not unreasonable or unprecedented, or impossible, is obvious from the fact, that every kind of phenomena that is claimed as the results of Magnetism, from its lowest to its highest stages, have also been repeatedly manifested in cases of natural somnambulism, catalepsy, syncope, various kinds of trance, somniferum, second sight, etc.

## XII.

The transfixing and infatuating power possessed by celebrated orators, generals, preachers, and musicians, over others, by their presence and voice, is evidence of the potent influence of the sympathetic or swaying principle powerfully directed to weaker minds or bodies.

## XIII.

Indisputable instances of accurate, circumstantial, and astonishing prevision, presentiment and prophetic announcement and dreaming, which have been testified to in all ages of the world—through Greek and Egyptian oracles, sleeping seers, narcotic adepts, and indistincts of exalted sensibility and sublimated instinct, are not to be denied, in the face of truthful history, merely because the same results are being reproduced by Clairvoyance. An organ of prevision or intuitive foresight, nearly allied to Causality, has been claimed as

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Indisputable instances of accurate, circumstantial, and astonishing prevision, presentiment and prophetic announcement and dreaming, which have been testified to in all ages of the world—through Greek and Egyptian oracles, sleeping seers, narcotic adepts, and individuals of exalted sensibility and sublimated instinct, are not to be *denied*, in the face of truthful history, merely because the same results are being reproduced by Clairvoyance. An organ of prevision or intuitive foresight, nearly allied to Causality, has been claimed as

existing and being remarkably developed in such cases.

The lives of Plato, Socrates, St. Augustine, Galen, Joan D'Arc, Swedenborg, Cellini, Cazotte, Zschokke, and Fourier, comprise but a few of the innumerable facts which exist to sustain this proposition.

#### XIV.

Organic prevision among the tribes of the animal kingdom embraces a class of marvellous instinctive foresights analogous to those attending Human Clairvoyance.

#### XV.

None who have ever practically tested for themselves, nor any committee of scientific men who have ever investigated and scrutinized the effects of Magnetism, have been able to deny the reality of the phenomena elicited. Even the French Royal Academy unanimously attested to the amazingness of the *facts* that were brought out at their trials,

though they were divided as to the agency of a *magnetic fluid* in producing them. A majority therefore attributed the results to "artificial excitement of the imagination."

## XVI.

It is quite as reasonable to suppose that the nerves (of which the human system contains two sets—those of *motion* and those of *sensation*) are pervaded with a fluid, as that the veins and other receptacles of the body are filled with their appropriate liquids. And it is quite reasonable to admit that the *internal form*, which is so much more perfect than the *outer* should be connected with it by a very refined, and even *imponderable essence*.

## XVII.

It is by abstracting and influencing the *life-essences* in the two sets of nerves, in many and various proportions, that all the multifarious stages and results of

Magnetism and Clairvoyance are produced, from natural sleep to sleep-waking, sympathism, catalepsy, interior exaltation, and *total separation*, which is DEATH.

#### XVIII.

The principles and effects of Magnetism have a counterpart in various general laws of nature—the laws of equilibrium, attraction, development, renovation, association, etc.\*

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\* Extensive illustrations and completions of the above skeleton arguments will be found in various authors on this subject—Davis, Newman, Delenze, Leger, Newnham, Hall, Buchanan, Babb, etc., besides many additional arguments.

## CHAPTER II.

### SELECTION FOR THE SELECTION OF GOOD SUBJECTS.

1. There is sufficient warrant for believing that every living person may be magnetized, although it is equally certain that, from various causes, all are not alike easily subjected to the operation, nor equally qualified to ascend its heights of perfection. Two things, then, are useful to be known to all who would successfully investigate its mysteries—what persons are most readily susceptible; which are capacitated to enter *the higher spheres* which Magnetism comprehends.

2. In answer to the first, we will say, that one mark of an easily impressible person, is very fine and soft hair; another is light, soft complexion, another is light, full, and expressive eyes; another

## CHAPTER II.

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2. In answer to the first, we will say, that one mark of an easily impressible person, is very fine and soft hair; another is light, soft complexion, another is light, full, and expressive eyes; another



is regular, handsome features. Persons combining all of these make valuable subjects.

3. Debility of health, and most kinds of disease, predispose persons readily to Magnetism, as well as to far speedier access to the Clairvoyant states.

4. Select for your subject, in general, a person who is some years younger, and somewhat physically weaker than yourself. And by all means choose one who is of a *different temperament* from yourself. It is very hard for a Magnetizer to affect a person of very similar temperament to his own.

5. As a general rule, if you seek *easy* subjects, select those of *lighter eyes and complexion than yourself*; it is found exceedingly hard, commonly, to affect those of *darker eyes* than ourselves. Blacks, nevertheless, make capital subjects for eliciting the physical phenomena.

6. After all, no *invariable* rule has

been discovered by which it can be positively declared—such a person will be very hard to magnetize, and such an one very easy. Some magnetizers fail to produce the least impression upon subjects which others have made to sleep at the first trial. Certain nervous persons are absolutely difficult to operate upon, while some very corpulent and even muscular persons have been readily put to sleep by individuals of half their strength. This warrants us to try, even if we doubt.

2. Not to be in quest of *valuable* subjects is quite a different thing. We are not sure but that the *best* subjects are among those who are the *most tardy* in reaching the Clairvoyant conditions. And *none* others sometimes are so hard to bring to these conditions as those of active and matured mind. Undoubtedly, if you can get *such* for your subjects, your labors will be far better rewarded. No matter how one may disagree physically

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with our rules, persevere, remembering that, by patience and continuity, *any man* can be magnetized. The most exalted Clairvoyants living are, in their natural state, uncultivated minds; what might we not expect if we could illuminate a Clay, a Hemans, a Seneca, a Newton?

8. Benevolence is a trait as valuable in a subject as a fine intellect. Loquacious persons are harder to act upon than taciturn. Male subjects are better for scientific and business purposes—female for literary and provisional.

9. You can ascertain definitely from any good Clairvoyant what kind of subject a person shown to them will make, under your management, and other collateral information.

## CHAPTER III. .

### *THE MAGNETIC PROCESSES EXPLAINED.*

1. Sit at the side or before your subject, in a tranquil, easy manner.

2. Request that he resign himself passively and gently to your influence, and pay attention to nothing foreign. Let him either close his eyes—fix them steadily towards yours, or upon a magnetised silver coin on your lap or breast, and let his mind be fixed upon the certainty of his sleeping.

3. Hold his hands by the thumbs, your fingers joining his, at the balls—his left hand crossed to your left, and right to right.

4. Nearly the most important part of my trial upon a new subject, is, by your anxious and assured manner towards him in undertaking, to give him the ap-

PREHENSION of your power to put him asleep in a little while.

5. Employ your will calmly and zealously upon the desire to put him to sleep, directing your eyes to the point midway between his. Place your feet on the round of his chair, that he may extend his arms upon your knees.

6. Keep his thumbs until you perceive that the heat between your hands and his is equal. This will take from one to ten minutes. You may dispense with this altogether.

7. Now you will commence the magnetic process. Hold your hands upon his head, lightly, in such a manner that the palms shall cover his temples, and the tips of the fingers rest upon his head. Or, place your hands upon his forehead so that the palms shall cover the eyes, and the fingers rest upon his forelocks. Incline your foreheads towards each other, and, to avoid tiring, rest your elbows upon your knees.

8. Persevere with thus charging his head until his eyelids become heavy, and close involuntarily together, so that they stick fast. No matter how intractable a subject he be, if he does not resist, and if you resist, he will yield at last. It may take five minutes, it may take five sessions of half an hour or more each. At any rate, it is useless to proceed ~~otherwise~~ until you do fasten his eyelids, and there is no speedier means.

9. When you have thus succeeded in fastening his eyes, take your hands from his temples, and point your extended fingers a little while successively before his eyes, forehead, top, sides, and back of head then towards his face, chest, and stomach.

10. If you have gone through these preparatory means properly, and with patience and concentration, the *charging* department of the magnetic action will be well accomplished. But now, you will have to learn that to magnetize fully is

8. Persevere with thus charging his head until his *eyelids* become heavy, and close involuntarily together, so that they stick fast. No matter how intractable a subject he be, if he does not *resist*, and if you *persist*, he will yield at last. It may take five minutes, it may take five sittings of half an hour or more each. At any rate, it is useless to proceed otherwise until you *do* fasten his eyelids, and there is no speedier means.

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a *double* process, and that a different mode is now requisite.

11. You are now to commence the task of *drawing off* the magnetic essence you have surcharged him with, and with it you will necessarily draw a portion of his own.

12. Do this by moving your hands slowly down from his head to his fingers, along the arms, inside, beginning both at the back and top of his head. Also, by attracting the fluid at intervals down in front, from the forehead, over the face, at a little distance, to the stomach and knees.

13. Terminate the sitting after half an hour, if his eyes relapse awake, or if he be not fallen asleep. Sooner or later, however, by repeating the trials as before, you will have your subject in the wholesome magnetic state, which at first will somewhat resemble natural sleep; and he will improve in proportion as you pursue the trials regularly, as you take

care of and esteem him, and keep him free from unpropitious influences.

11. At his early experience in the magnetico-soporific state, it is well to let him sleep on for awhile without disturbance, and also to continue the *drawing process* for some time after he falls asleep.

12. When you are ready to speak to him, ask, how he feels? Then, one of these three things will take place; he will be aroused from a mere forgetfulness, and wake; he will sleep on without speaking; or he will answer you. In the latter case he has entered upon the somnambulic state.

13. If he answers, it is well to inquire, 1st, Whether your manner of procedure agrees with him, and if he can point out a better? 2d, Whether he can think of anything that would be useful to say, or write? 3d, Whether he perceives *light* in his brain, and what degree of it? 4th, Whether he can perceive his Magnetizer, where is located his organ of vision, and

how you can improve its clearness? 5th, Whether he is able to look into your system, or his own, and say anything concerning them? 6th, How *far* he can see, whether he can *travel*, and whether he can conjecture anything *that will take place*? 7th, How soon he will be able to look into your *mind*, so as to perceive a word you may think of, and if he will otherwise improve in his internal faculties? His answers to these questions will teach you how to interrogate or experiment with your subject, or whether you should at all or not, before he becomes clairvoyant.

17. Let him sleep as long as he conveniently can, but wake him when he desires to be awaked, or seems fatigued—first impressing him not to remember what he has experienced, after awaking.

18. Awake your subject, standing behind his chair, by passing your hands upwards, from his knees and arms to his head, and by bringing up your fingers

*briskly* before his features, at the same time telling him to awake. Do not arouse him *suddenly*, nor hurry him, by giving him any small number of minutes to awake in. Give him his own time.

AUXILIARY INSTRUCTIONS.

1. *Ascending* passes are not magnetic; in carrying your hands up, therefore, close the fingers, and bring them up in a *circle*.

2. It is both wasteful and unfavorable to employ muscular force in directing your hands. The best magnetizers are those who are the most gentle in their movements.

3. The fingers should be apart in the *imparting* process, and the *tips*, and not the *balls*, convey and direct the fluid.

4. It is highly advantageous to magnetize your subject at the same hour or hours each day.

5. If the action excites pain in any part, concentrate it towards that part, in

order to draw it away afterwards. If it cause heat or aching in the head, attract it to the knees.

6. Once in awhile, magnetize your subject standing; and make passes from before his face, and from the back of his head, to the floor, commencing with holding your palms awhile upon his temples or eyes.

7. There is a magnetic force in the very words and tones of the Operator after the communication is well established. You may often effect a desired result by telling your subject that he will act, feel, imagine, see, hear, taste, smell, or say, thus and so, after you have counted seven, twelve, thirty, or any reasonable number.

8. When the first sittings do not obtain the magnetic sleep, it is unnecessary to restore or *take off* the imparted fluid by the reverse passes, unless your subject requests.

9. To put another in communication with your subject, let them take hands.

10. Magnetizing water, medicines, handkerchiefs, jewels, etc., is a very speedy and simple thing, consisting only in handling, fingering, or blowing, while you also engage your will.

TO MAGNETIZE FOR DISEASES.

1. In local affections, accumulate and concentrate the current upon the part, and afterwards draw it off towards the extremities. Sometimes you may increase the pain at first, but you will soothe it entirely away in drawing off.

2. The fingers united to a point concentrate the action upon the part towards which they are directed.

3. Magnetized wands of glass and steel, of spindle shape, are quite advantageous to concentrate the action upon a particular organ or point. Such wands should not be handled except by their proper ends.

4. Habituate yourself to magnetizing various secondary objects for the sick,

that serve to accelerate the action, such as bandages, some kinds of diet, but especially *water*.

5. Except in rheumatic, bruised, burned, or such like local affections, and for all chronic and acute diseases, and for surgical operations, magnetize by the regular method the whole system, and induce sleep. The magnetic lethargy will be highly restorative and refreshing, and the patient will be soon likely to prove clairvoyant, and give valuable advice of his own.

6. Very impervious patients, if it is thought necessary to put them asleep, may be magnetized by a chain of persons, if a good one can be formed.

#### TO MAGNETIZE BY A CHAIN OF PERSONS.

1. Though there are some objections to this method of developing subjects, yet it does not seem that they are of sufficient weight to warrant the entire neglect of so obviously powerful a means

of magnetizing strong and healthy persons.

2. Any number of healthy persons, from six upwards, of rather congenial nature, and of either or both sexes, or of various ages, may unite themselves into a *Compound Human Battery* for magnetizing the more susceptible persons among them. There ought to be organized an Association in every city and village in our country, for the purpose of testing the powers of Magnetism, and explaining all sciences through it, by this interesting means of developing good sympathies.

3. Let the party, members, or audience assembled, sit round in a circle, and take each other's hands, by the thumbs. Let them sit very quiet and motionless, in the most easy manner, with their eyes closed, or directed to the centre of the floor between them, and let them resolve to give way for at least thirty minutes to the circumstances.



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2. Any number of healthy persons, from six upwards, of rather congenial natures, and of either or both sexes, or of various ages, may unite themselves into a *Compound Human Battery* for magnetizing the more susceptible persons among them. There ought to be organized an Association in every city and village in our country, for the purpose of testing the powers of Magnetism, and exploring all sciences through it, by this labor-saving means of developing good clairvoyants.

3. Let the party, members, or audience assembled, sit round in a circle, and take each other's hands, by the thumbs. Let them sit very quiet and motionless, in the most easy manner, with their eyes closed, or directed to the centre of the floor between them, and let them resolve to give way for at least thirty minutes to the consequences.

4. Sooner or later some one of the Chain will begin to manifest the soporific effects of magnetic attraction, by an involuntary falling of the head. When this is distinctly observed, then let the eyes and attention of all the circle be directed to the drowsy one. Then, presently, let one of the circle, with one hand of the persons on each side of him on his shoulders, proceed to magnetize the demi-sleeper, first by the laying on of hands, secondly, by demagnetization. If this be properly conducted, in all probability you will have some good experiments in clairvoyance, after a few sittings, and be able to examine diseases by the subject.

5. The minds and attention of the company may be occupied from the beginning with one who may be previously hit upon for the subject, with similar results. Let the best-endowed Magnetizer of the circle be chosen for the Special.

6. The ring may be arranged in such a manner that both the subject and Special

can be in the middle, and yet in communication with the Chain. Various useful suggestions for the practice of Chain Magnetism will occur in employing it.

## CHAPTER IV.

### MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

1. A FAIR TRIAL upon many perfectly healthy, vigorous persons, to make them subjects, is not less than thirty hour-sittings, of twenty-four hours or less intermission. Almost any individual may be thrown into the magnetic state by a person of average magnetic force and skill, with perseverance, in a regular course of as many as thirty sittings.

2. But with the average of persons you would be likely to *select*, one to ten sittings will accomplish the sleep. .

3. The magnetic virtue develops itself by practice, and a person employs it with more facility and success when he has acquired the faculty of exerting it.

4. However long it may take to subdue magnetically the nervous system of a

subject, he can in future, for some time afterwards, be magnetized in a single sitting.

2. You can act equally well upon those who believe, and upon those who do not believe, in Magnetism. It suffices if a subject only yield himself passively, making no resistance.

3. A person cannot be magnetized to sleep if he exert resistance physically. Neither can subjects be harshly dealt with against their will, as they have a double power to resist.

4. No universal exterior symptoms are known by which it may be positively determined whether a person is in the magnetic sleep, or feigning it. You can only judge from his language, and doings. You have to risk his *honesty*.

5. Children have the power of magnetology very well, when they have arrived at the age of seven, and have witnessed the operation. We would that every child of the rising generation could be

taught the importance of Magnetism, and the habitual practice of it.

9. With invalids, and otherwise susceptible persons, and with already developed subjects, the processes are comparatively indifferent; one will succeed nearly as well as another. Do not hence conclude that, with difficult subjects, the mode is equally immaterial. There is *much* to choose, both for efficiency and speed, in some proposed processes over others. And, allowing the worst for tough subjects, and uncongenial magnetizers, we are persuaded that the method unfolded in this book is the most efficient yet discovered. It is important that a Magnetist should pursue ONE invariable method.

10. Expect not to make any new subject, and especially a healthy one, clairvoyant immediately. That is a state far beyond the primary stages of the magnetic condition, and sometimes requires a hundred sittings to obtain.

11. There have been distinguished six degrees of the magnetic state, between natural sleep and death. Some cases of the latter, wherein the whole six stages are passed through in a few moments, compared with some cases of lingering disease, in which months have been consumed in passing them, will illustrate how certain circumstances will develop clairvoyance immediately in a few subjects, while in many it is attained only by a series of slow degrees.

12. Those who from interior influences descend *voluntarily* into the clairvoyant state, are not so entirely exempt from external and sympathetic influence as those whose bodies are almost wholly sustained by a Magnetizer.

13. It is a matter of doubt with Magnetists whether they *impart to*, or *abstract from*, the subject, the magnetic influence. The former is most generally believed, and there are direct passages of Scripture to prove it. (Mark v. 30; Luke

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13. It is a matter of doubt with Magnetists whether they *impart to*, or *abstract from*, the subject, the magnetic essence. The former is most generally believed, and there are direct passages of Scripture to prove it. (Mark v. 30; Luke



vi. 10: xviii. 46.) Also, it is argued, we surely do not magnetize water, glass, &c., by *abstracting* any properties from them.

14. We contend that the *descending* and *drawing* process which all Magnetists make use of, prove that there is an abstraction of the fluid, as well as an impartation. But the latter precedes the former, and the former naturally takes place, in its application to disease, after the latter. We first *charge* the system, and the *superabundance* of the sensorial vapor draws away with itself, in passing off, a portion of the wakeful sufficiency.

15. Cavillers at the reality of Magnetism are not disposed to allow (admitting that a person may be magnetized in *any* instance) that there can exist any such thing as influencing, controlling, or counteracting causes. "If such a one can be mesmerized, as you say (say they), why not *I*? Q tried, but might as well have attempted to mesmerize a meeting-house! I tell you it's all humbug!"—"It's all non

sence," says another; "for I tried it once for half an hour on young Bob, and when I thought him asleep, he haw-haw'd right out." "Go to grass with your *clarvoyancy*," says a third; "if she could look into that feller's *innerds*, she could guess how many shillen' shads old Jerry's got left!" "Imposition and collusion most villanous!" shouts another; "if your subject could thus exactly repeat those nineteen passages handed you while you read them to yourself, some deception is now evident, for in this one she fails altogether." "It made each as one worse," says a fifth; "it's awful dangerous!" "All sham!" says the next; "I bored my penknife into his eye when no one was looking, and he winked!"

14. Why is it ever said, "I believe in Magnetism; I have seen it; but Clairvoyance I can't go—it must be all jugglery?" Suppose a person should say, "I believe in Mathematics, Arithmetic I understand, Geometry and Algebra I can see

sense," says another; "for I tried it once for half an hour on young Bob, and when I thought him asleep, he haw-haw'd right out." "Go to grass with your *clarvoysing*," says a third; "if she could look into that feller's *innerds*, she could guess how many shillen' shads old Jerry's got left!" "Imposition and collusion most villanous!" shouts another; "if your subject could thus correctly repeat those nineteen passages handed you while you read them to yourself, some deception is now evident, for in this one she fails altogether." "It made such an one worse," says a fifth; "it's awful dangerous!" "All sham!" says the next; "I bored my penknife into his eye when no one was looking, and he winked!"

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a little into. But hang Trigonometry and Calculus! they're all fog! sham sciences altogether! all moonshine! but Mathematics is noble!" What would you think of such logic? Just so oblique are they who are convinced of some phenomena in Magnetism, but, because they have not seen, deny that any *higher* classes of results in the same science, than they have witnessed, were ever obtained.

17. Many medical men who have become acquainted with the vast efficacy and potency of Human Magnetism, are, by various bug-bear means, striving to frighten the unprofessional, the people, out of the practice of it; realizing how detrimental to the spoils and system of the craft a general knowledge of it among families and the unlearned will prove.

18. Let not this deter you from studying and practising the science assiduously. The dangers attending it are not a dozentth part of those of the common

pharmaceutical practice. They are also infinitely more easily avoidable.

19. All who *can*, should become both subjects and magnetizers. If you will once be magnetized, come what may, accidents, sickness, troubles—great benefits, *clairvoyant*, perhaps, as well as magnetic, can almost directly be brought to your relief.

20. Those who have a thirst for knowledge and the diffusion of it, who *conscientiously can*, should educate and bring up a young *Clairvoyant*, for moral, secular, and scientific purposes, and as a guide and teacher. The cultivating of valuable subjects for literary, business, and scientific objects, will soon constitute one of the most honorable, delightful and lucrative professions.

21. From ample observation of the *experiments* of various *Clairvoyants*, I am convinced that public journals will one day be partly conducted through the aid of qualified and experienced Seers illu-

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21. From ample observation of the capacities of various Clairvoyants, I am convinced that public journals will one day be partly conducted through the aid of qualified and experienced Seers illu-

mined by magnetic means. The different geniuses of various subjects will be sought and well trained. Some will be of a nature suitable to explore intelligence from every part of the world daily. Others will be respectively adapted to the editing of literary, political, commercial, and mechanical journals or books; others, again, to mathematics, chemistry, geology, zoology, agriculture, astronomy, metaphysics, medicine, physiology, history.

22. But there will be gifted Clairvoyants for public lecturing on the grand subjects of the universe, before immense congregations, even sooner. At this very time, some superior minds are preparing to enter the field in this splendid capacity. An age of gorgeous revelations is about to have advent upon the earth.\*

23. Let physicians, metaphysicians, men of science, and humanitarians unite to study the laws by which the action of Animal Magnetism is governed, in all its

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\* This was written in 1847.—P.V.S.

ramifications, and they will frame a science which will vastly contribute to the increase of knowledge, to the exhaustion of earthly ills, and to the cause of universal social elevation.



## CHAPTER V.

### *SOMNAMBULISM AND CLAIRVOYANCE.*

1. In this state the circulation is regular, the heat is equal throughout the body, and sensibility is fully preserved.

2. The lucidity of Somnambulism is not clairvoyant, except to some degree in the higher stages of it, which, though it is sometimes manifested in a surprising manner, is variable, and often relative to a few things only.

3. The lucidity of this state consists merely in the capacity of the brain *to see and hear*, while the external organs of sight and hearing are wholly closed. Hard walls, the human body, etc., are nearly transparent to the Somnambulist, and he can read small print in the dark, or while a black cravat envelopes his eyes. Some *travel* with much facility, anywhere

on earth, and can conjecture a little. Their natural powers are not otherwise increased—they are incapable of Phreno-Magnetic excitements—and of obeying unexpressed volitions of the Operator.

4. Mere Somnambulists have not the slightest degree of *mental communication* with the Magnetizer. A high condition of the Magnetic state is always indicated when the subject can read a word, number, or idea in the mind of any other individual. This faculty is, indeed, the first indication, and the best test of genuine, independent Clairvoyance. To perceive the thoughts, the motions of the mind, is a far different and nobler capacity than to see into the skull and brain.

5. The seat of internal vision is different in various subjects, and various at different times. Sometimes it is at the *Cervicality*, sometimes at the epigastrium, sometimes at the temples (where Buchanan says is an organ of Somnolence) The same author affirms that there is an organ

of Psycho-sense or Mind-vision in all persons, just under Form and Size, which aids Clairvoyance.

6. Somnambulists see many things which no person in the ordinary state could conjecture; and they do not perceive other things which another would notice at first glance. This imperfect condition is sometimes mistaken for Clairvoyance.

7. The Magnetizer can often impress upon his subject an idea or resolution for his good, which will unconsciously influence him in the natural state. Herein is a cure for intemperance and many bad habits, as you can frequently make the subject *loathe* what he could hardly do without before.

8. When the subject is far advanced, he can be operated upon by his Magnetizer at astonishing distances, even sometimes when the time is not agreed upon between them.

9. It is only in degrees far superior to Somnambulism, where the manner of the

subject's speech is so changed, and his style of expression so much exalted above the ordinary, that you can implicitly confide in all his utterances. In this elevated state, his goodness of heart overflows every other sentiment, and no pecuniary inducement can tempt him to employ his new faculties for mercenary ends. His diction is elegant and precise, yet easy, pure, and simple. His manner is unimpassioned, without enthusiasm, and inflexibly tranquil, yet his tones and words are infinitely impressive. Having a distinct view of all he speaks, he proceeds with an entire conviction of the reality of what he says. There is an entire abstinence of the passions and opinions by which he is governed in his ordinary state, and even of all acquired ideas and talents; and though he can recollect them at pleasure, yet he attaches to them little importance. His judgment is quick and correct, accompanied by an intimate conviction. He feels within himself a new

light, whose rays are darted with an all searching thoroughness upon all that excites within him an interest; and the impressions and relations from without do not reach him.\*

10. It is sweet; it is grateful, to come in possession of one more great proof of

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\* The author has been personally acquainted with but two cases of Clairvoyance so perfect as to be applicable to this description—M. LIZON, of New Orleans a French lad, under the care of M. Coullin; and Mr. A. J. DAVIS, of this city to whom any description of this kind would not be adequate. There have been, and are, however, a few others who have attained a similar perfection. The world will shortly be apprised of a triumph of Clairvoyance, through the celebrated Mr. Davis, which millions will be totally unprepared for. During the past year, this uneducated, unenlightened, and amiable young man has been delivering, verbally, day by day, a comprehensive well planned, and extraordinary Book—relating to the vast questions of the age, to the physical sciences, to Nature, in all her infinite ramifications, to Man, in his innumerable modes of existence; to God, in the unfathomable abysses of His Love, Power and Wisdom. No human author, in any department of literature or science, has ever electrified mankind to the degree that the eloquent, yet simple reasonings, the lofty and sublime discourses will, that constitute this great compend of universal philosophy. Perhaps over four thousand different persons who have witnessed him in his medical examinations, or in his scientific

the personality, and superiority, and indestructibility of the human soul, by means which directly open and unfold to us some of its noble faculties. It is good to have one more vast reason for expecting a glorious and progressive eternal existence; that a wise Providence guides the reign of all things; that all are children of a common Parent, and ought to act unitedly in the affairs of life, for the general good; and that the good who have preceded us on earth are combined in a superior sphere, for working out the redemption and harmony of society.

*Remarks.* We are truly in the astonishing exaltation of great joy—ind by Mr. Davis in his abnormal states. The two new phases of our system, recently conjectured, were discovered by Mr. Davis's manuscripts fourteen months ago, & have now been discovered in a most angelic manner for more than four hours in succession. The above, his first and last work, is, I believe, nearly ready to be issued.

[The above was written in 1847. 1722.]

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[The above note was written in 1847. P.J.A.]

## CHAPTER VI.

### *COUNSELS AND CAUTIONS.*

1. Do not suffer your Somnambulist to be touched by any one who is not in communication with him; and by those in communication only very gently.

2. The readiest way to destroy a subject's lucidity, and perhaps produce convulsions, is to handle him roughly.

3. Avoid magnetizing him in presence of many persons. Clairvoyants are not only affected by physical emanations, or the effluvia of living bodies, but also, to a surprising degree, by the dispositions towards him of those around, by their characters and caprices.

4. Fatigue him not with experiments, especially trifling ones; and fail not to leave him frequently to himself, to get



accustomed to his new condition, and to collect his thoughts.

5. You should not magnetize after meals of yours or his, within an hour. To be a strong Magnetist, you ought not to perform much hard manual labor.

6. The projection of the vital fluid from the system occasions more or less weakness. Under most favorable circumstances, you cannot safely magnetize more than four or five times in one day.

7. When the subject or yourself are too warm, perspiring uncomfortably, do not magnetize. Cold, clear weather is decidedly the most favorable for the magnetic action. In damp and heavy states of the atmosphere it is useless to magnetize--your subject will be lucid only by *Ecstasy*.

8. Should you magnetize a patient who has any contagious disease, avoid immediate contact as much as possible, and employ your will and hands to throw the fluid from you.

9. Do not force upon your Clairvoyant the investigation of any matter to which he seems decidedly disinclined, or occupy him with anything to which he has aversion and repugnance, or which is entirely alien to his degree or genius. You cannot thus coerce a subject without causing injury to his cerebral system. Let the course of Nature predominate, and your subject will prove more valuable in the end.

10. Except in some obvious cases, it is certainly better not to repeat to your subject, when awake, of what he may have said or done while sleeping. Guard against establishing between the ideas of the waking state and those of wake-sleeping, a relation inverse of the natural order. Otherwise, the faculties of each state would be equally influenced.

11. Use guarded expressions of approbation to Somnambulists, that you may not excite their vanity, and you may save them from a host of illusions.

12. If you wish to perfect your subject in any one class of investigations, do not distract his attention often and hastily from one theme to another, nor with many.

13. If you are much accustomed to interrogate your subject (and there is no reason why you should not, if you do it with discretion), take care not to frame your questions in such a manner as to suggest replies which he can make without reflection, through unguardedness, or the desire of pleasing.

14. Remember, always, that the natural, and only legitimate field for the exercise of Magnetism and Clairvoyance, is their application to suffering, to ignorance, to the increase of human knowledge and happiness. Expect, then, to experience many disappointments if you experiment merely for the gratification of curiosity.

15. There is danger in acquiring a habit of magnetizing too rapidly; also in magnetizing too near to the persons of very

susceptible and nervous subjects or patients.

10. Do not require extraordinary things of your subject, nor put him to tests beyond his progressed capacity. Design never for a moment to *direct* him, or you will turn aside his faculties from their natural sphere, and transport him at once into a field of *ignes fatui*. However great the power of your will, you cannot force him to see correctly beyond the bounded circle in which he is placed; though by gentle and proper means you may constantly enlarge that circle. You will obscure the Clairvoyance he possesses, if you mingle too much your ideas and conjectures with his.

17. You ought to have the most conclusive evidence of your Clairvoyant's perfect attainment of "the fifth degree," before you can always rely with confidence upon his prescriptions, his provisional foresights, his philosophical harangues, his moral exhortations, his polit-

but disordered, or his historical relations. Imperfectly developed Clairvoyants are always to be reckoned upon and allowed for. They would not willingly deceive you; but they depend upon the first sensations they feel, or upon their external memory, and from various causes do not or cannot consider intently and critically.

16. Many early subjects are prone to *giving* when their lucidity fails them. Warn them of this by telling them to acknowledge frankly, and you will not be offended if they feel an obscurity concerning anything asked them. Instruct them never to express an unqualified opinion unless they have well considered, and never to say anything that requires *checking* by a second or third examination; but to refuse speaking, rather, if they are sensible of inefficiency.

17. Great danger may ensue if you *allow* yourself to be frightened, or to get excited by the mastery of any passion,

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19. Great danger may ensue if you suffer yourself to be frightened, or to get excited by the mastery of any passion,

during your subject's sleep. If there is nervous agitation in your subject, or any other crisis, be resolutely at ease, and standing at a little distance, exert your will and hands mildly to accomplish your desire.

20. Never interrupt a treatment commenced, or omit to *sustain* a crisis which has been excited, that requires the continued aid of Magnetism to terminate it successfully.

21. Vex not your subject with puzzling anatomical or scientific questions. He must reach a very superior state before he will be competent to discourse familiarly and technically on such subjects, and then he will be disposed to do it spontaneously.

#### ADVICE TO SUBJECTS.

1. Have but one Magnetizer, unless there be several days' interval between their trials. The promiscuous mixing and crossing of the emanating essences of

several persons in one subject's brain, retard and impair the development.

2. Have no one for a Magnetizer whom you cannot look upon as a friend. Though if you be a patient he may receive fees, yet be careful to select a Magnetizer who can sustain the relation in confidence and friendship.

3. Never allow a person to magnetize you while in a state of irritation or over-anxiety; or when anything is going on within sight or hearing to annoy you.

4. If you come under the manipulation of a diseased or unhealthy Magnetizer, he will assuredly, ere long, communicate to you his complaint, and injure himself, too.

5. Permit not yourself to be magnetized by any one who may be repulsive to you, or who has antipathy towards you.

6. It is well for a person to know what the character and principles of his Magnetizer are before he entrusts him-



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6. It is well for a person to know what the character and principles of his Magnetizer are before he entrusts him-

self to his charge; for the Magnetizer will at length exert a moral influence capable of modifying the temper and sentiments to a remarkable degree.

## CHAPTER VII.

### MAGNETISM AS A CURATIVE.

1. Christ just as imperatively commanded his apostles to *heal the sick*, as he did to have faith in and preach the gospel. We cannot believe that he intended the healing powers for physical suffering which he taught his disciples should become annihilated, and only what was applicable to the moral and future life continue.

2. There is no species of suffering to which Magnetism has ever been properly applied, which has not repeatedly proved its ~~nothing~~ efficacy and radical curative power. It is much easier for the bigoted and unacquainted to *deny* this statement, than it will be for them to disprove the ~~and tested~~ facts, or show its falsity by ~~practical~~ experiment of their own.

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2. There is no species of suffering to which Magnetism has ever been properly applied, which has not repeatedly proved its soothing efficacy and radical curative power. It is much easier for the bigoted and unacquainted to *deny* this statement, than it will be for them to disprove the hard-twisted facts, or show its falsity by practical experiment of their own.

3. Magnetism acts upon the whole system. It seconded the efforts which nature is making to banish all perniciousness from the constitution. It soothes by re-establishing the equilibrium; it strengthens by recalling the vital essences into the organs where there is deficiency.

4. Even in organic and hereditary cases which it cannot cure, Magnetism quiets the nerves, bestows strength, restores sleep and appetite, exhausts pains, diminishes swellings, and imparts cheerfulness and tranquillity.

5. Magnetism is far better suited to diseases of the eye and ear, to paralysis, to rheumatics, to all species of hysteric affections, to epilepsy, ulcers, obstructions, some kinds of fevers, etc., than any other agent. To these, especially, it is a far more valuable species of treatment than the Electrical, Botanical, Hydro-pathical, Homœopathical, or Allopathical. Not many years will pass before it will be generally acknowledged the sovereign

remedy of all known remedies—of a more versatile scope of application—and in efficacy second to none, superior to all.

6. It is considered a promotive thing to impart the magnetic property to all medicines, by much handling them. It is possible that many kinds of patent pills, worthless in themselves, have been invested with no little virtue in undergoing the manual manufacture. This may throw some light upon the philosophy of restoring the drowned, etc., by such magnetical rubbing.

7. The great secret in the making of the Homœopathic infinitesimal tinctures, as taught by Hahnemann, and he admitted even the chief virtue of them, consists far less in the quantity or nature of the material or the sugar, than in their being well rolled in the hands, by the fingers, before phialing. It seems to have been known, somewhat, to the founder of that system, that a certain health-principle might be concentrated by the

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living hands into small globules, which, when inwardly taken, is always powerfully attracted to the diseased part. This is true: and the fact may serve to illustrate a common opinion, that bread is much wholesomer, the more thoroughly it is kneaded by the health-giving hands.

8. The headache and toothache are sometimes easily dissipated by enveloping the head with a magnetized bandage.

9. A magnetized object, such as a gold finger-ring, ear jewels, a breast medallion, or any such amulet, serve to repel deleterious foreign influences.

10. Magnetized water acts upon internal diseases in an astonishing manner. It carries the magnetism directly to the affected organs. Very few, even among the most zealous practitioners of Magnetism, are acquainted with the marvellous effects it produces. Few medicines, indeed, are even more *powerful* than magnetic water in certain cases.

11. The action of magnetized water is



not so potent upon those who have not been magnetized.

11. Magnetized socks produce a warmth of the feet which can scarcely be produced by other means.

12. A person in the habit of magnetizing who has a local pain—for example, in a limb, the stomach, or an eye—can relieve it, if he be otherwise in good health, by attentively employing upon himself the magnetic process.

13. Clairvoyants take much interest in patients submitted to them, and will frequently magnetize them with zeal.

#### CLAIRVOYANT AIDS TO PHYSICIANS.

1. When you present a patient to your Clairvoyant do not allow him to say anything about his complaint, or to ask any questions until the Clairvoyant has examined and told his story; then it will be the patient's turn to interrogate.

2. If the Clairvoyant can describe with great accuracy the character, location,

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14. Clairvoyants take much interest in patients submitted to them, and will frequently magnetize them with zeal.

#### CLAIRVOYANT AIDS TO PHYSICIANS.

1. When you present a patient to your Clairvoyant do not allow him to say anything about his complaint, or to ask any questions until the Clairvoyant has examined and told his story; then it will be the patient's turn to interrogate.

2. If the Clairvoyant can describe with great accuracy the character, location,

symptoms, and causes of the ailment in a stranger-patient; if he can even see what remedies have been employed, and tell their effects; if he can inform you of many such things, which it would be almost miraculous for any wakeful person to divine, his clairvoyance is evidently good, and his advice or prescription is to be relied upon.

3 The faculty of prescribing proper remedies or directions depends upon a much loftier mental condition than that of merely seeing the location of a swelling or pain, and is seldom united with it. When the former is imperfect, it is subject to influences from the wakeful memory or impressions.

4. Good Clairvoyants carefully distinguish between what they deem themselves *sure* of, what is only *probable* to them, and what they know *nothing* about more than we do. They refuse to give a consultation when they do not feel themselves possessed of sufficient clairvoyance.

3. When your subject prescribes for himself or another a remedy which appears untenable, state your objections to him. Perhaps his advice is given with reference to some other affected part of the system than the main. Engage him to examine the state of each function separately and critically, so as to understand the case thoroughly.

4. First and last there have been many Clairvoyants who have attained that very refined degree of sensibility and perception in which the very *atmospheres* of both living and inanimate objects can be distinguished. By a superior effort, these are capable of describing the physical and other conditions of persons who may be infinitely distant, by means of a faint lock of hair, or some other clue by which they can gain a communication with the patient. As the wondrous accomplishments of Magnetism become generally known, such invaluable Examiners must multiply to a great extent.

5. When your subject prescribes for himself or another a remedy which appears unsuitable, state your objections to him. Perhaps his advice is given with reference to some other affected part of the system than the main. Engage him to examine the state of each function separately and critically, so as to understand the case thoroughly.

6. First and last there have been many Clairvoyants who have attained that very refined degree of sensibility and perception in which the very *atmospheres* of both living and inanimate objects can be distinguished. By a superior effort, these are capable of describing the physical and other conditions of persons who may be indefinitely distant, by means of a fresh *lock of hair*, or some other clue by which they can gain a communication with the patient. As the wondrous accomplishments of Magnetism become generally known, such invaluable Examiners must multiply to a great extent.

## 74 ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR PRACTICE.

7. Permit but a small number of pathological consultations to be had with your Clairvoyant per day, nor trust to him the care of directing the treatment of many patients at the same time. He can hardly take the same interest in all, nor sufficiently identify himself alternately with each, to do them justice.

8. Do not put your subject to the severe test of examining with hair, if the patient can be brought, or if he can visit. You will probably tax him seriously enough by having many examinations; do not make them, then, unnecessarily laborious, nor cherish an insatiable curiosity for new marvels.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR THE PRACTICE.

All men can magnetize, but some possess the power in a superior degree. Persons of strong, cultured minds, refined feelings, beneficent disposition, etc., succeed the best.

Good health is the first of requisites in

all. A firm, energetic, and tranquil character, together with a facility of concentrating the attention, and a persevering, patient, confident fortitude are perhaps the next.

The magnetic power is an invisible energy different from the strength that removes burdens—a power of which we only know the existence and measure in ourselves by trial.

This virtue exists in the same degree in both sexes; but women ought to be preferred as magnetizers of women, for various reasons. Males, however, may be equally well magnetized by either sex.

The best magnetizer for a woman, all other things being equal, is her husband; for a husband, his wife; for a young lady, her mother or sister; for a young man, any of his family. The ties of blood contribute by a physical sympathy to establish the communication.

The acquirements that are chiefly advantageous to the Magnetist are an ac-

acquaintance with Physiology and Phrenology.

#### REMARKS ON EXPERIMENTS.

Lecturers on Magnetism are frequently unfortunate in not eliciting such experiments from their subjects as are satisfactory to sceptical observers, for want of *point*. People will not believe in Magnetism merely from hearing a subject *sing*, or "jump Jim Crow," at a touch, motion, or command of the Magnetizer. Though such commonplace experiments may be real, they may also, the sceptic very well knows, be counterfeited by expert persons. No trivial exhibitions of this class should ever be publicly given, where there are so many persons unacquainted with the parties, as they incur much discredit to the cause.

Rather have occasional failures in the trial of racy experiments, than to make poor ones, and never miss. But you cannot produce interesting and convincing



experiments without advanced subjects. With such it is just as easy to elicit clever and striking phenomena as miserable ones.

Invite forward all who are sceptics in your audience to take front seats, and in a prudent manner let those take a secondary part in your experimenting. Do not be afraid of too many avowing themselves such, as you will charge the balance, in honor, to remain, as you desire to convince only those who consider the science a delusion.

Now, if you wish to prove that you possess a silent power over the muscles of your subject, call his attention, and then ask each of those gentleman in turn, to convey to you on paper some particular movement, attitude, or act, to be performed by the subject while you stand motionless away.

If you would have them *know* that your subject can see with his brain, instead of his eyes, and that he can even look into

the human body, request him to tell something that each gentleman, one by one, as he rises, has in his pockets; also to tell what each of them *ate for supper*.

If you would demonstrate that your subject can actually look into the very mind, *do not merely assert it*, but let each of those sceptics in turn hand you a number, a letter of the alphabet, a name, a word, or a subject, for you to think of, and then, while you distinctly picture it in your mind, let your subject seek, and pronounce it, which he will soon do, if the word is not a strange one.

If you would convince them that Clairvoyants can trace out things unknown to them, put him in communication with each of them in turn, and have him declare his occupation, or something about his character, residence, family, or some event or incident of his life.

We can distinguish clearly between the manifestations of four entirely different Magnetic States. They may be

called the Infatuated, the Somnambule, the Paralytic, and the Clairvoyant. The phenomena of the second and fourth have all been noticed. We will speak briefly of Infatuation and Paralysis.

This is the demi-somnambule condition in which the Feeling, the Sight, the Hearing, the Taste, the Smell, the Belief, the Actions, and the Imagination, may be deluded and fascinated in many curious ways. Peculiar magnetizers and peculiar subjects are necessary to develop this state fully.

The capacities of subjects in the Paralytic state are—insensibility to pain—ability to distinguish pain, feelings, tastes, smells, etc., in those in communication—to be phrenologically acted upon—to have the members separately or wholly paralyzed to catalepsy—to have them perform St. Vitus' dance—to have the pulse varied from 20 to 160 a minute—to have the strength and endurance vastly increased or diminished—to be at-

tracted and repulsed—to foretell the weather, to transport their hearing, sight, etc., to a distance, and tell what is heard, seen, done or said, etc., afar off.

## APPENDIX.

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[The following is from the *Cincinnati Medical Advance* for October, 1876.]

### **ANIMAL MAGNETISM AS A THERAPEUTIC MEANS.**

BY W. L. FLEMING, M. D.

*Read before the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the  
County of New York.*

The term Animal Magnetism has been applied to a subtle force existing in man, which, it was discovered during the last century, was capable of producing upon certain persons, especially somnambulists, effects similar to those produced by the magnet; hence the name: Animal Magnetism.

Although much has been said and written upon the subject of Animal Magnetism, and it is generally admitted that such a power resides in man, yet there are not wanting those who, while laying claim to intelligence and learning, deny in toto the existence of any such force.

Not only are the deniers of Animal Magnetism to be found among the people (as distinguished from the schools of Science and Medicine), but among scientists as well; and by far too frequently in the ranks of the medical profession, to whom of all others the subject most strongly commends itself. This is not as it should be, for medical science has not yet attained such a degree of perfection as to render unnecessary the investigation of still further means of cure; far from it: and it is a duty the medical profession owes, not only to itself, but to those whose health and whose lives are confided to its care, that every means which promises to contribute to the greater efficiency of our present therapeia, should be carefully and diligently investigated and, if proved worthy, should be accorded its rightful place.

Why the prejudices of the medical profession should, for so long a time, have deprived it of the aid of this most valuable agent in the cure of disease, is a question most difficult to answer; yet such is the fact; and it redounds little to the credit of the profession, that, to this day, so far as it is concerned, the subject remains uninvestigated. Nay, more; when the subject is broached, or the physician is consulted by some confiding patient as to the advisability of

employing this means. It is generally dismissed with a sneer and the usual epithets of humbug, delusion, and imagination. This manner of dealing with a subject of such vast importance to the sick certainly is not scientific. It is not rational. Is it thus we receive the discovery of a new drug, or some new method of operation in surgery? Not by any means. The drug immediately goes through the proving process, and the surgeon anxiously awaits the opportunity to test the efficacy of the new method, but this force, which is potent where drugs fail and which promises in many cases to dispense with the necessity of surgical operation, is neglected and ridiculed, when it should be gladly received and cherished.

There is also another class of deniers, who, while they employ the Animal Magnetic force in the treatment of disease, ascribe the valuable results accruing therefrom entirely to the method of application, namely, Manipulation. They claim that the benefits derived from this therapeutic means are solely due to the mechanical effects of the treatment, and scout the idea of the action of a vital element. While manipulation is, of itself, undoubtedly beneficial, yet, by this means alone, we cannot account for the very marked effects so often produced

by this treatment; and where mechanical force alone is employed as a remedial agent, as in the movement cure, where machinery takes the place of the hands, though the action is much more profound and thorough, I have yet to learn that it has accomplished such valuable results as have been obtained by the hands. But aside from all this, there is ample proof to show that to manipulation alone is not due all of the beneficial effects of this treatment. I have myself treated many cases of an inflammatory character, including acute rheumatism, where ordinary manipulation was at first impossible, owing to extreme sensitiveness; but where, by holding the hands lightly over the inflamed part, the sensitiveness has been gradually diminished until full manipulatory action could be carried on with but little or no suffering, and, I am happy to add, in nearly every such case, so far as my memory serves me, the relief has been prompt and permanent. I have frequently dispersed boils, and in one case a large carbuncle, situated in the popliteal space, and which had progressed well toward suppuration, by holding the hands upon them, and using very gentle manipulation. In one instance, where a patient had submitted to a surgical operation for the removal of a duplicate thumb,



and was suffering intense pain, I succeeded in entirely relieving the pain for six or eight hours, by slowly passing my hand, *without contact*, two or three times, from the thumb toward the elbow; when, at the end of this time, the pain returned, I repeated the operation, and the patient suffered no more during the healing process. Again, in the case of a phthisical patient, who had long suffered from an obstinate cough, and had been in the habit of using enormous doses of purgatives to obtain even temporary relief, I simply administered, *once a day*, magnetized water; and in two or three days a natural and easy movement of the bowels was obtained; a condition of things which the patient had not before experienced for several years. My method of magnetizing the water was as follows: I held the glass containing the water (as much as the patient desired to drink at one time) in the palm of the left hand, and placing my right hand over and a little above it, with the fingers converged and pressing down, maintained this position from three to five minutes, when the water was subsequently charged to be administered.

And still another instance I can give you from my own experience, clearly demonstrating the existence of some peculiar force, capable

and was suffering intense pain, I succeeded in entirely relieving the pain for six or eight hours, by slowly passing my hand, *without contact*, two or three times, from the thumb toward the elbow; when, at the end of this time, the pain returned, I repeated the operation, and the patient suffered no more during the healing process. Again in the case of a phthisical patient, who had long suffered from an obstinate constipation, and had been in the habit of using enormous doses of purgatives to obtain even temporary relief, I simply administered, once a day, magnetized water; and in two or three days a natural and easy movement of the bowels was obtained; a condition of things which the patient had not before experienced for several years. My method of magnetizing the water was as follows: I held the glass containing the water (as much as the patient desired to drink at one time) in the palm of the left hand, and placing my right hand over and a little above it, with the fingers converged and pointing down, maintained this position from three to five minutes, when the water was sufficiently charged to be administered.

And still another instance I can give you from my own experience, clearly demonstrating the existence of some peculiar force, capable

of exerting a powerful influence upon the human body, without the intervention of active manipulation.

A gentleman who was visiting at my house, and who had himself experimented considerably with the Animal Magnetic force, at my request permitted me to try an experiment upon him, which I will here relate. Desiring to ascertain to what extent the nerves could be affected by this force alone, and if it were possible by this means to produce local anesthesia, I placed him in as easy a position as possible in one chair, with his leg upon another directly in front, and in such a position that there would be no under pressure at any one point. I then made a few passes over the boot and clothing, without touching, from the foot toward the body, and then, with my hands encircling as nearly as possible the limb above the knee, but without contact, I concentrated my will upon this point with the intent to cut off if possible the nerve supply from below this point. After holding the hands thus for a few minutes, he complained of a prickling sensation, which continued for a short time and then ceased. I continued holding the hands in the same position for about fifteen minutes, at the end of which time the leg was completely anesthetized.

There was neither feeling nor motion in it; and it remained in this condition until I made a few passes downward, when the tingling process was gone through with again, and the leg was gradually restored to its normal condition.

Is there nothing in all this, then, to prove the action of some force independent of mechanical effect? It certainly seems so to me, and I could give many more instances, within my own experience, all tending to demonstrate this fact, and enough evidence of this kind could be obtained from others, if needed, to fill a volume. But the strongest and clearest evidence in support of the existence of Animal Magnetism, and that the phenomena resulting from its application are due to a fluid or imponderable power (or influence), is to be found in the researches of Baron von Reichenbach on Magnetism, &c. The testimony of this author upon this point, from his name and standing as a scientist, cannot fail to carry with it great weight. Dr Gregory, the English translator and editor of his work, in his preface, says of him

"The qualifications of the author for such an inquiry are of the very highest kind. He possesses a thorough scientific education, combined with extensive knowledge. His life has

been devoted to science, and to its application to the practical purposes of mankind. He is known as a distinguished improver of the iron manufacture in his native country, Austria. He is a thorough practical chemist, and by his well known researches on tar, has acquired a very high position. But in geology, physics and mineralogy he has been equally active. In particular, he is the highest living authority on the subject of meteorites or aerolites, of which remarkable bodies he possesses a magnificent collection. Of his knowledge on this subject good use is made in this work.

"But these are not the least of his qualifications. He has a turn of mind observing, minute, accurate, patient and persevering in a rare degree. All his previous researches bear testimony to this, and at the same time prove that he possesses great ingenuity and skill in devising and performing experiments; great sagacity in reflection on the results; and, more important than all, extreme caution in adopting conclusions; reserve in propounding theories; and conscientiousness in reporting his observations. He has been found fault with for too great minuteness of detail; but this fault, if in such matters it be a fault, arises from his intense love of truth and accuracy; a quality

which, when applied to such researches as the present, becomes invaluable and cannot easily be pushed to excess.

It therefore appears that Berzelius, who well knew the value of the author's labors was right in saying that the investigation could not be in better hands. Having myself been familiar with the author's writings, and in frequent correspondence with himself for twenty years, I have here ventured to add my humble testimony to that of the great Swedish philosopher."

I shall now proceed to give you the evidence of Reichenbach upon this force:

"And now our investigation has brought us to the portal of what is called Animal Magnetism. This *noli me tangere* we shall now be able to seize. When I made a few passes down (with a magnet) the person of Mlle Sturman, from head to foot, she became insensible and was attacked by spasms, generally rigid. When I performed many passes *with my large rock crystal* the result was the same. *But I could also produce the same effect by using, instead of the magnet or the crystal, my hands alone. The peculiar force (we shall call it crystalline) found both in magnets and crystals, must therefore also reside in my hands.*"

"In order to test this more fully, I tried the experiments which I shall presently describe. If this were the case, the force residing in my hand must produce all those effects which the crystalline force is capable of producing, as described in the preceding treatise, I could conclude as to difference or similarity, according to the degree of resemblance in the properties observed. It was, first of all, necessary to ascertain whether there existed a coincidence, and to what extent, between the action of the crystals on the healthy or diseased sensitive nerve, and that of the human hand on the same reagent. When, in the case of persons sufficiently sensitive to perceive distinctly the passes made with a large crystal along the inner surface of the hand, I drew along the left hands of the patients the points of the fingers of my right hand, turned laterally, so that one finger followed the other, and all passed over the same line, which was drawn from the wrist down to beyond the point of the middle finger, there was not one among them who did not perceive the effect, exactly as from the point of a crystal. It was generally described as a cool aura more rarely as a tepid aura; and was not only as powerful, but usually considerably more powerful than a crystal.

"I need not here speak of the diseased subjects, since all of those I have hitherto mentioned perceived the effect with the same singular distinctness with which they felt, as a general rule, every magnetic pass; and Mllea. Metz and Nowotny were even able to distinguish the effect of each finger separately. But there were but few healthy persons who were quite sufficiently sensitive for this reaction. Indeed, some of these, who only felt indistinctly the action of the crystals, perceived that of the fingers, used as above described, so plainly that they could always point it out while the eyes were averted. I am permitted here to refer to my friend, M. Carl Schuh, who is a strong, healthy man, and perceives the action of crystals with unusual distinctness. When, to make assurance doubly sure, and contrary to my own rule, I blindfolded him, and made slow passes with the fingers of my right hand, as before described, over his left hand, he experienced so strong and distinct a sensation, analogous to that produced by a crystal, that he could distinguish each individual pass, and was able, for example, at all times exactly to tell when I had made exactly two-thirds of the whole pass. M. Studer, already mentioned, also perceived this quite as plainly, as well as numerous other



persons, among whom I have permission to name one of the finest, most powerful, and hardiest men I have ever seen, who has travelled through Persia and Kurdistan, and twice penetrated from Egypt into the heart of Africa: who is therefore a rare example of iron health and strength of constitution, namely, M. Kotschy, who accompanied M. Rusegger in part of his travels. He perceives the effect most distinctly when the temperature of the air is agreeable, and less distinctly when it is cold. *The fingers, therefore, act, as on the sensitive nerves, exactly in the same way as a crystal of middling size.*

"I compared the two forces with reference to their conductivity. I caused Mlle. Sturman to take hold of one end of a rod of German silver with her right hand, taking care previously to avoid touching it myself. I allowed her some time to become accustomed to the sensation caused by the rod taken alone. I now placed on the other end the points of the fingers of my right hand, which were rather moist. She instantly perceived a warm sensation, and this passed upward as far as the elbow. I now added the fingers of my left hand; the sensation became much stronger, and reached to the shoulder. I removed my fingers; the sensation rapidly diminished, without, however, instantly

disappearing. I next attached and removed my fingers alternately; the sensation kept pace with the changes, increasing and diminishing regularly. On another occasion I requested Dr. Esdaile to do the same: his fingers produced exactly the same effects. I tried the same experiments on Mlle. Maix. I caused her to take hold of one end of the same rod, and, after a short interval, I first applied five, then ten fingers to the other end. The warm sensation was instantly perceived and it rose and fell as I applied or removed the fingers. With the whole ten it was so strong as to pass through the whole arm and into the head. I begged her physician to try the same experiment. He did so, with the same results; only, although he was ten years my junior the effect produced by his fingers was distinctly less powerful than that caused by mine. Father Lambert, the confessor of the patient, was accidentally present, and I begged him also to try. He found his fingers as powerful as mine. The nurse of the patient, Mlle. Barbara Paschial, also made the trial. Her fingers caused similar sensations, but much more feebly than that of men. I repeated these experiments substituting for the rod of German silver an iron wire about five feet in length. When one end was held by the

patient and I applied five fingers to the other the patient perceived a current of decided heat; and with my ten fingers the sensation was stronger. It always quickly disappeared when I dropped the wire out of my hand. This fact was controlled by frequent repetitions. I next caused the sister of patient, whose nervous system was also in some degree diseased, to apply her ten fingers to the end of the wire. The effect produced was strikingly feeble. The fingers of another female were added to hers; the effect was sensibly stronger; but the whole twenty fingers together did not produce nearly as much effect as my ten fingers alone, although I have long been gray and bald. I tried also a copper wire nearly ten feet in length. It conducted the force, but less rapidly and somewhat more feebly than the iron wire. The same experiments, with many variations, were repeated with Mlle. Reichel, and with similar results. The action was very powerful in the case of Mlle. Atzmannsdorfer; even M. Studer in perfect health was so sensitive, that he perceived quite distinctly the action of my hands through metallic wires. It follows from all these experiments, *that the force derived from the human hand may be conducted through other bodies, exactly like the crys-*

*telling force, and that such bodies are conductors in the same way for both forces.*

I now wished to try whether bodies could be charged with the force from the hand. I began with Mlle. Sturman. I laid the German silver rod near her, and allowed it to lie for a quarter of an hour. I then begged her to take it in her hand, and thus to become accustomed to the sensation it might cause. After doing so, she laid it down; and then I took it in my hand for some seconds, and laid it down. When she took hold of it, she felt warm, and so strangely charged that the well-known sensation caused under similar circumstances by crystals rose through the hand as far as to the elbow. This was, of course, repeated, with many variations, for the sake of control. Her physician, Dr. Hippich, made a similar experiment. At my request, in another room, he took into his hands for a short time one of two precisely similar porcelain saucers, not touching the other. They were now presented to the patient, who, with the greatest facility and accuracy, distinguished that which had been held in the hand from the other. After about ten minutes, the effect was dissipated, and both saucers felt alike. The experiment with the rod was soon after repeated with Mlle. Maix, in the same

way as above. It yielded the same results: the rod was charged by my fingers, and the charge which Mlle. Sturman had felt for five minutes was perceived by the more sensitive Mlle. Malx to the last, gradually diminishing for twenty minutes. In both patients the sensation was the same; one of warmth, rising into the arm, and coinciding exactly with that caused, under similar circumstances, by the rock crystal. I observed the same phenomena, some months later, in Mlles. Reibel and Atzmannedorfer. The most surprising result is that obtained with a glass of water. If it be taken in one hand, and grasped below by the fingers, and if this be continued for about ten minutes, it then possesses, for sensitive patients, the smell, the taste, and all the well-marked and curious properties of what is called magnetized water. Those who have never examined the matter experimentally, may exclaim irrationally against this. I was formerly myself one of this number, but all those who have tested this fact by experiment, and witnessed the effects, as I have done, can only speak of it with astonishment. The water thus changed, which is exactly similar to that treated by magnets or crystals, has, therefore, received from the fingers an abundant charge of the peculiar force resid-

ing in them, and retains it for a considerable time. I could, after a time produce similar effects on all possible substances, by holding them for some time in my hand. The patients, who had tried them all before I touched them, soon perceived in all of them the same change, as if they had been stroked with the poles of magnets or crystals: and this, whether they knew of my having touched the objects or had been kept in ignorance of my having done so. It follows plainly from all this, *that bodies may be charged with the force residing in the hands, exactly as with the crystalline force.*

"In this comparative investigation, however, the luminous phenomena, which I have now to describe, form, both literally and metaphorically, a brilliant point. One day, when I was observing Mlle. Reichel, who, after severe spasms when in a sort of half sleep with closed eyes, was playing with the magnetic flame, an amusement in which she particularly delighted, I introduced my outstretched hand in the dark, between her and the flame. She instantly began to play, as before, with my fingers, and to speak to the bystanders of five little flames, which jumped about in the air. She did not notice my hand, but took the motion of my fingers, at the points of which she saw little

flames, for a spontaneous dancing of the flames. All those who were present now held up their hands, and asked whether fire could possibly also be flowing from their fingers. The flame was visible to the patient on the hands of every male person present, more or less brightly; but not one finger of a female had sufficient light to show a flame, and exhibited at the utmost a feeble glimmer. This was even the case with her own fingers. As long as her illness continued, these experiments were often repeated, in order to amuse her after her fits, or for the gratification of many other persons. But when she had recovered it was found that she had the power, which still continues unchanged, of perceiving, not only during her illness, but also in the intervals of apparently strong health, the magnetic flames, the light in crystals, and the flames on human hands, if the room were only dark enough. Nay, it appeared that she had possessed this power from childhood. When a child, her mother had been often obliged to raise her in her arms, that she might convince herself that there was no fire proceeding from nails and hooks in the wall, as she often spoke of such appearances with exclamations of wonder. There were even two of her brothers and sisters who, in the same way, saw everywhere

luminous appearances, where other persons could see nothing. Now, while I am writing this, Mlle. Reichel daily assists me in researches which I am making in this direction, on electricity and magnetism; and we shall see at a future period, from my reports, to what conclusions they have already led and will lead. I was thus enabled, with the aid of this sensitive patient, to study in the most sober and comprehensive manner, and for a long time, the luminous phenomena seen on the human hand; an investigation which I still daily pursue.

"Experiments with Mlle. Atzmannsdorfer gave essentially the same results. But she saw the flames of a larger size. While Mlle. Reichel, in her peculiar degree of sensitiveness, described them as being from 0.8 to 1.2 inches in length, Mlle. Atzmannsdorfer saw them in the dark from 2 to 2.5 inches long, that is, almost as long as a finger. Mlle. Reichel made drawings of these beautiful appearances, which I shall give in one of the subsequent parts of this work. The fact established by several observers, that *very feeble* of light glows from the fingertips of healthy men, in the same way as from the poles of crystals, is sufficient for my present object."



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Here, then, we have the most conclusive evidence of the existence in man of the peculiar force called Animal Magnetism, and also that it is *conductible* and can be *imparted* to all substances. This testimony is all the more valuable, as the facts here stated can be verified at any time by all who may choose to investigate the subject. How ridiculous, then, in the face of such testimony as this, are the denials of those who assume to pronounce upon the subject without in the least having qualified themselves so to do.

As a therapeutic means, this force has every reason to recommend it to the physician. While it in no way interferes with the action of a drug, it is efficient where drugs most conspicuously fail; and, as an auxiliary to surgical and medical treatment, it will, when better understood, fill a need that has long been felt. For instance, in those cases where surgical interference is necessary, and yet where the condition of the patient is such as to render an operation unsafe, there is no other means that will so quickly impart vitality, and that will tend so much to insure a successful result as this. And in those adynamic diseases, where the enfeebled system fails to respond to drug action, this force will prove most valuable.

While the Animal Magnetic force has proved ~~efficiency~~ in both acute and chronic diseases, it is in the cure of the latter that it has achieved its greatest success; especially in the treatment of this class of maladies, it is destined to form an important part of the therapeutics of the future, and in those diseases which have proved the least amenable to ordinary methods of cure, it will be our chief reliance.

In the treatment of that fearful and mysterious disease, insanity, I believe that this force is yet to play an important part. Although my experience in this direction has been limited, and I cannot speak with that degree of confidence regarding its efficiency. In this, as in other ills to which flesh is heir, yet the results so far attained seem to warrant its thorough trial in this disease. Of the few cases of mental disorder which I have had occasion to treat, during eight years' employment of this means, one only afforded me the opportunity to continue the treatment a sufficient length of time to be considered a fair test of its merits. In this, a case of melancholia—reported in a former paper—of several years' standing, in which other means had failed, the treatment was applied less than two months, and resulted in complete recovery.

In those diseases occurring in scrofulous children, which generally result in deformity, Animal Magnetism is pre-eminently qualified to take the lead of all other modes of treatment; and I think I may truthfully assert that, in the majority of cases of this kind, deformity may be entirely prevented if this treatment be applied in time.

In order to demonstrate the action of this force, in this class of troubles, I will here briefly cite a case.

Charlie B., aged five years; suffering from Potts disease of the spine, and white swelling of the knee. Various methods of treatment had been unavailingly employed in his case, and he was rapidly growing worse. When brought to me for treatment, he was fast losing flesh, had no appetite, was peevish and irritable. Examination revealed some curvature in the lumbar region, and spinal abscess. The right knee was considerably enlarged and very sensitive. The leg was flexed so that the toes scarcely touched the floor when standing, and motion exceedingly painful.

After a few treatments there was marked improvement in the appetite, and he soon began to show evidence of returning bodily health. The improvement rapidly continued; and at

though he were no brace or support for the spine, the destructive process was arrested, the osseous gradually healed, and in a short time the spinal trouble was entirely cured. It is now nearly five years since I treated this case, and the friends of the patient (who lives out of town) inform me that there is no trouble or deformity of the spine, so far as they can perceive. As the treatment was discontinued at the end of nine weeks, the knee, though much improved, has not been cured, as I believe it would have been, had the treatment been protracted in

I could cite many cases, showing the value of this force in various diseases; but the limits of this paper will not permit. I will merely state that by this means, I have cured quite a number of cases of paralysis, nervous affections, and numerous other forms of disease coming under the head of chronic. Many of these cases having first tried the ordinary method of cure without success.

The results attained by this force in those diseases incident to women, especially entitled it to the consideration of the profession as an auxiliary treatment in such cases.

To conclude: Animal Magnetism is a scientific fact. If it be not a fact, "then do no facts exist

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The results attained by this force in those diseases incident to women, *especially* entitle it to the consideration of the profession as an auxiliary treatment in such cases.

To conclude: Animal Magnetism is a *scientific fact*. If it be not a fact, "then do no facts exist

in any department of science." That it has proved itself a most powerful therapeutic means, is also a fact. Such being the case, the duty of the medical profession in regard to this matter is perfectly plain.



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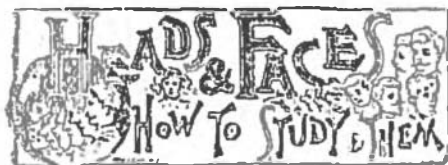
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