

Magnetine, or, The application of magnetism to the cure & alleviation of diseases.

Contributors

Darlow & Co.

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MAGNETINE;

OR, THE

APPLICATION OF MAGNETISM

TO THE

CURE & ALLEVIATION OF DISEASE.



*Printed for the Inventors and Patentees of Magnetine and other
Magnetic Appliances,*

DARLOW & CO.,

443, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

(Opposite Charing Cross Railway Station),

Where Mr. DARLOW, or, in his absence, Mr. H. FAIRFAX (Medical
Electrician) or competent Assistants, may be consulted daily.

Office hours, 10 till 5. Saturdays, 10 till 3.

IN issuing the present Pamphlet, Messrs. Darlow & Co. are happy to state that for TEN YEARS past their inventions have stood the test of public experience, with increasing reputation from their acknowledged curative power in some of the most intricate cases.

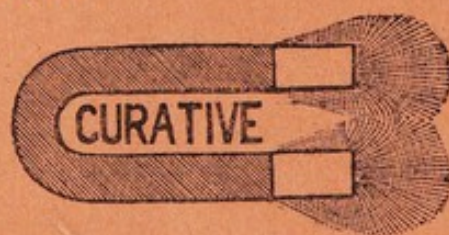
The Magnetine Appliances are recommended by many eminent members of the medical profession, and patronised by some of the highest families in the kingdom, including ladies and gentlemen of Her Majesty's household, Members of both Houses of Legislature, clergymen of various denominations, Officers in the Army and Navy, gentlemen of the legal, scientific, and literary professions, merchants, bankers, and persons in almost every grade of society. They are largely used in hospital practice, and by many benevolent persons for distribution amongst the suffering poor.

Very numerous letters of appreciation of these Appliances are constantly being received. Some of these, from regard to the wishes of the writers, cannot be made public; but Messrs. Darlow & Co. have, however, much pleasure in appending, in the following pages, a selection from such as they are authorised to use. The originals may be seen at their Office, 443, West Strand, London, W.C.

FRAUD.

In order to prevent the public from imposition, Messrs. Darlow & Co. beg to call attention to their

TRADE



MARK.

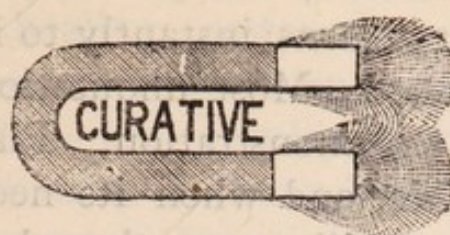
which is stamped on all their Magnetine Appliances.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS

will be paid by Messrs. Darlow & Co. to any one who will prove that Zinc and Copper Chains (pretendedly curative galvanic contrivances) have not, in many cases, produced bad sores and painful abrasions of the skin.

Failing the acceptance of this challenge, Messrs. Darlow & Co. denounce those unscrupulous advertisers who profess to have introduced some extraordinary arrangement of zinc and copper for the production of Galvanism, without chemical action or any inconvenience whatever.

TRADE



MARK.

MAGNETINE.

—:O:—

MAGNETINE is the name by which we call our recently patented elastic and flexible magnets, which are made from a metallic composition, similar to the natural loadstone, but prepared by a special process so as to give it greater strength and purity, and spread between two thin layers of india-rubber. The substance thus produced is cut into strips about half an inch in width, which are rendered magnetic by a peculiar method of our own. These strips are then divided into portions of different lengths, to suit our requirements, each of which is a polar magnet. These magnets are not only elastic and flexible, but also extremely light and soft. They are wrought into suitable woollen or silken material, from which Appliances may be made to fit any part of the body, which yielding easily to its various movements, may be worn, not only with perfect comfort, but with the most beneficial results.

MAGNETINE is an improvement on our former patent—which was thicker, heavier, and less flexible, while it is not so comfortable to wear, nor so lasting. Magnetine, while as strongly magnetic, may be twisted round the finger, or even round a thin wire, without being injured, it will outlast for years the material into which it is wrought, and if fairly used, will never lose its magnetic virtue.

But is this thin, soft strip, so flexible that it may be twisted

on itself like a corkscrew, and so elastic that, on pressure being withdrawn, it returns instantly to its former shape—is it really a magnet? Most unquestionably it is. This may be proved to a demonstration. Place a small pocket compass on the table, and when its needle has ceased to vibrate, and points steadily to north and south, bring one of the poles of the flexible magnet toward either of the points marked east and west. One of the poles of the needle instantly turns round to meet it. Try now the reverse pole of the flexible magnet; immediately the pole of the needle, which at first approached, is repelled, while the opposite pole is attracted. By a little skill, the compass needle may be made to fly round after the attracting pole of the flexible magnet, while it will be sensibly deflected even through a block of stone or marble an inch in thickness.

Magnetism, the reader is doubtless aware, is the name given to that imponderable force which is developed most fully in connection with ferruginous matter, and by which one particle is seen to attract or repel another. In very early times it was known only as a property attaching to the loadstone. It was not known that the earth itself is a magnet; that so also, in all probability, is every sun and planet scattered through immensity; that magnetism, in short, is a force which affects more or less every substance on our globe, and, most likely, in the material universe. Far less was it known—indeed, it is only now beginning to be understood—that man himself is a magnet; that his blood and every tissue of his body is pervaded by magnetic influence; that he can act magnetically on others, or be acted on magnetically by them; that, in some persons, the magnetism disengaged by the sudden contraction of a muscle is sufficient to deflect the needle of a compass; and that the health and comfort of each individual, his physical vigour and mental power, depend largely on his magnetic condition, and on his relation to the magnetic forces around him.

“But what of magnetism in relation to disease?” the

reader will ask. "What proof have we that it may be used as a soothing, healing, restorative, and strengthening agency?" Magnetism, it has been ascertained, is one of the forms of electricity—that subtle, mysterious, force which has so often awed us as we have beheld it in the lightning flash; which is known to have important relations to light, heat, chemical action, atmospherical changes, and the laws of production and growth; to minister silently but effectually to the wants of all living creatures, and even to have a most intimate, though inscrutable, connection with life itself in all the forms it assumes. "Electricity," it has been said, "is life." We demur to the statement. Life, we believe, is more than electricity; but that electricity is an element in life, or has a most important agency in connection with life—that life cannot be sustained without the electric forces, and that if they become feeble, and the lack is not supplied from without, the body is laid open to the attacks of disease and suffering—these are facts which are admitted by all who have studied the subject, and which are capable of the clearest proof.

In treating our subject it may be well for us to give a brief sketch of the progress of discovery and invention, from the earliest times, in connection with the application of magnetic and electric force to the human frame, for curative or other purposes. The facts we shall state will be culled chiefly from Bohn's Edition of *Beckman's History of Inventions*; De la Rive's *Treatise on Electricity*; the Articles on Electricity in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and other works of equal authority. It may be well to premise that there are four forms in which electric agency is known—1st, That excited by friction on glass, amber, resin, and many other substances, and called Frictional Electricity: 2nd, That excited by the action of acid on metallic surfaces, generally zinc and copper, and known as Voltaic Electricity or Galvanism; and 3rd, Magnetism. To these may be added, 4th, Animal Electricity.

As early as about the year 340 B.C. ARISTOTLE observed that "the Torpedo produces a torpor in those fishes it is about to seize, and having by that means got them into its mouth, feeds on them." He adds that "the same fish has the power of benumbing man." SCRIBONIUS LARGUS (A.D. 50) relates that Anthero, a freedman of Tiberius, was cured of the gout by the shocks of the Torpedo. AETIUS, about the year 500, relates that "those who are troubled with the gout in their hands or feet, or with convulsions, find relief when they hold a magnet in their hand." DU VERNEY, in 1700, knew that the limbs of a frog were convulsed by electricity. In 1759, the Rev. JOHN WESLEY published a work on Electricity, in which he gave details of numerous remarkable cures wrought by frictional electricity—cures precisely similar to those effected by our magnetic appliances. MAUDUYT, in 1781, showed that the application of electricity was favourable in cases of paralysis. He placed the patient on an insulating stool, and put him in communication with the conductor of an electric machine.

GALVANI, in 1791, found that the limbs of a frog were convulsed when his pupil touched them with a dissecting knife, which was in connection with the prime conductor of an electric machine. He afterwards found that similar convulsions were produced by establishing a communication between the nerves and muscles by means of metals; thus laying the foundation on which the galvanic battery, named after him, was afterwards raised, and the science of animal electricity. ALDINI, about 1796, produced, by galvanism, powerful muscular contractions on the head of an ox recently killed. In 1803, he sent a galvanic current through the body of a criminal who had been executed at Newgate. The most violent agitations and muscular contractions were produced. Dr. A. URE, in 1818, submitted the body of a man who had been hanged to the action of a powerful voltaic battery. One of the poles was, by means of an incision, placed in contact with the spinal cord, while the

other was applied to the sciatic nerve, which had also been laid bare. Immediately all the limbs of the body were agitated by convulsive movements, and a wonderful likeness to the action of various organs of the body in life was produced, much to the terror of the spectators. Of course, on the poles of the battery being withdrawn, the subject immediately fell back a more ghastly spectacle of death than before.

M. MARIANINI, in 1833, relates a number of cases of paralysis treated by means of voltaic electricity. The application was by shocks, which were made to pass through the affected parts, sometimes in one direction, and sometimes in the opposite. Dr. REMAK, in 1845, discovered that certain points, favourable for the application of electricity to the human body, "correspond with the points of entrance of the muscular nerves, and that the degree of contraction of a muscle was proportioned exactly to the number of motor nerve-fibres embraced by the current at its point of application." M. BOULU, in 1853, began attempting to reduce tumours by causing electric excitation in their substance. M. RUTTER, in 1854, invented a very delicate electroscope, which rendered the development of human electricity visible to the senses. In the same year Dr. BOEKAL, of Strasburg, made regular ozonometric observations in that city, and was thereby led to suppose that a connection exists between the presence of cholera and the diminution of the quantity of ozone in the atmosphere. In 1855, Dr. DUCHENNE, of Boulogne, pointed out the different degrees of the susceptibility of the various muscles under the same electric current; also methods of local electrification, by which either the skin, or the subcutaneous tissues can be electrified. In the same year, M. DUBOIS REYMOND gave a lecture at the Royal Institution, in which the existence of the electric current developed by the action of the human muscles was proved. In 1856, PROFESSOR MATTEUCCI showed that "living muscular tissue develops heat by the sole act of its con-

traction The electro-motive force of a muscle increases with its length." Mammifers have the greatest electro-motive force of muscles; fish and amphibia have the longest duration of this force after death. Any cause that influences muscles influences also their electro-motive force. An instantaneous discharge takes place in a muscle during contraction. (See *Philosophical Transactions*, 1857, pages 129-143.)

Dr. SHETTL, of Reading, Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, in his excellent pamphlet on "The Nature of the Vital Force, shown from the growth of the Body and the laws regulating the Electro-Magnetic Force," referring to the mode in which magnetism is obtained by the blood, says:

"One of the chief characteristics of arterial blood is that it contains a large amount of oxygen. Now oxygen is one of the most powerful magnetic bodies known, and acts the same part to the atmosphere that iron does to the earth; but it must be remembered that in this case we are not dealing with oxygen simply, but with oxygen in its allotropic condition of ozone—that is the state of its greatest density and the state in which its magnetic and electro-negative characteristics are most marked—so that we do not hesitate in coming to the conclusion that arterial blood must, by its absorption of oxygen, be rendered magnetic. Acting upon this opinion, and notwithstanding that the late Professor Faraday had stated that fresh blood was diamagnetic, I deemed it expedient to find out whether arterial and venous blood did not differ in this physical respect. I consequently allowed arterial blood to flow through a tube, which tube had been previously tested between the poles of an electro-magnet, and found to be slightly diamagnetic, and then (whilst the blood was flowing through) secured the blood in the tube. The tube was next suspended as soon as possible between the poles of the same electro-magnet. The result was conclusive and most marked. The tube was then removed, and after a while suspended again, when it was found to be decidedly magnetic. The blood was next removed and the tube washed, and upon being suspended again, it was found to have resumed its diamagnetic properties."

The following extract from a lecture on "The Cause and Phenomena of Death by Lightning," delivered by Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON, F.R.S., at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, is important as showing that the blood is the best conductor of electric currents in the human body:

"The last question on which I touch to-day relates to the conduction of the electrical or lightning current through its structures when the body

lies in its course. *If the body be wet, or if there be on it any conducting points, the current may, as we have seen, be over the surface only; but when the spark penetrates, and when it kills, so rapidly as we killed to-day, what parts of the body convey it?* This inquiry opens up the whole subject of the relative value of the structures of the organism as conductors, an inquiry that Priestley commenced, and which has remained up to this time but imperfectly worked out. For fifteen years, at least, I for one have been trying by experiment to get at precise facts, and many others have been similarly occupied. Last year, aided by Mr. Becker, of the firm of Elliot Brothers, I hoped to arrive at some exact results, by testing the conductivity of nerve, muscle, blood, and membrane, by a given standard of electrical resistance. In this research I had the most perfect of devised instruments, but so easy was the decomposition of the animal structures, I could get no two correctly corresponding series of results. This reward did nevertheless follow the labour. *I found, as a general truth, that blood was the best conductor of all the animal fluids; was better than water, better than muscle, and better than nervous matter, grey or white.* Our present researches sustain this same rule. All the evidence we have obtained from animals struck fatally with electricity is to the effect that *the blood is the prime conductor of electrical currents and that even the nervous centres themselves are reached through the blood.* I have been very anxious to show you the preferential conducting power of blood, by an experiment which should appeal visibly to the mind, and I have succeeded by the following method:—I place in glass tubes, a foot long, and of equal diameter, portions of animal substance—blood, muscular fibre, brain matter, spinal cord, gelatine, water, fat; I arrange that the mass of each substance shall be the same. I pass a metal conductor the same distance into each, and I carefully insulate the tubes at both ends. I now make these tubes form part of the circuit of the coil, and acting on the very happy suggestion of Mr. Tobin, I interpose between the poles two of Gassiot's electric fountains or cascades. When the room is darkened, see how beautiful is the light as it streams over the glass within the globe; we are using at this moment a metallic conductor. See now the light is decreased, and the current from the coil, instead of making its way silently, flies across from a point to a point; we have interposed our tube containing fat, and the current, resisted by that, strikes across. See, again, the fountain is nearly as beautiful as at first: we have removed our tube holding fat, and interposed blood. See, again, the light is less: we have changed blood for distilled water. Lastly, see a difference between blood and spinal cord. We take two cascade apparatus, and connect both with the negative pole of the coil; we take blood, and connect that with the positive pole, and also with one of the cascades; we take spinal cord, and connect that also with the positive pole, and with the second cascade. By this plan, you will observe, we allow the electric current to take which course it prefers—blood or nerve—and we discover the preference by the light in the globes. The result is perfect; the blood, we may say, takes all the current; the cascade of light in the circuit of the blood is brilliant as before; the cascade in the circuit of the nerve is not developed."

The following is from THE INDIAN STATESMAN, January 6, 1872: ..

"CHOLERA.—Our Umballa correspondent in Thursday's issue mentioned

a curious fact in connection with the cholera in the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. As the view that the cholera is affected by the *magnetic condition* of the air is supported by many of the medical faculty, the fact positively stated by our correspondent, that no case occurred after the thunderstorm, is a contribution toward the settlement of a question which must depend for its solution on a very wide induction."

We need hardly mention the galvanic batteries and magneto-electric machines, to the curative powers of which there are so many living witnesses.

This slight sketch sufficiently shows that the use of magnetic and electric agency for curative purposes is no novelty, but has been employed to some extent from very early times. That its powers and uses in this respect are only now becoming better understood, and more extensively applied, will surprise no one who reflects that it is only recently we have learned to avail ourselves of the electric light, and have discovered the magneto-electric telegraph. Science, moreover, in connection with the electric forces, is, as yet, in its infancy, and it cannot be doubted that we are on the eve of greater and more important discoveries than any that have yet been made. The time will, doubtless, come when this wonderful agency will be brought into almost universal use; when it will be employed to warm our houses, to illuminate our cities, and to propel our ships by sea and our railway trains by land. It can hardly be thought strange, then, that we are only now beginning to wake up to the consciousness that we have in it a safe and most effectual remedy for almost every malady that flesh is heir to.

Such facts as those which we have detailed, and multitudes of others besides, have led men of science pretty generally to the conclusion that the electric force is identical to some extent with the nervous force in the human frame. If an *experimentum crucis* were needed to establish this point, it may be found in the well-known fact, that if the nerve leading to the stomach be severed the process of digestion immediately ceases; but that, if an electric current be made to flow through the severed nerve into the stomach the

digestive powers at once resume their function. This experiment has been repeated hundreds of times on living animals, and invariably with the same result. It seems reasonable, therefore, to infer that when digestion is weak, or imperfectly carried on, if the nerves can be strengthened in their action by electric appliances, a satisfactory result will ensue. So also with the other bodily functions.

Of the different forms in which electricity may be brought to act beneficially on the human frame, the pre-eminence may well be claimed for Magnetism. It is more penetrating than either Galvanism or Frictional Electricity, the currents of which act chiefly on the surface and superficial tissues. Magnetism, on the other hand, when not counteracted by the presence of iron, passes easily through the hardest substances, penetrates any articles of wearing apparel, and reaches the inmost tissues of the body, giving fresh life to the blood, and fresh vigour to the nervous centres. Acting directly on the circulating system, and in harmony with the magnetic laws of the body, it sustains and assists its various functions, and thus promotes the health and vigour of the entire frame.

Iron—as has been discovered by chemistry—is one of the constituents of the blood, and iron is the most magnetic of the solid elements, as oxygen is the most magnetic of the gases, playing the same part in the atmosphere that iron does in the earth. The blood may therefore be reached by magnetic influence, and thus be made to carry a more powerful vital force to every part of the body. Any one acquainted with magnetic phenomena will see at once that a suitable arrangement of magnets applied to the body must form along with it a kind of magneto-electric apparatus, the blood circulating in proximity to the magnets, playing the same part as the coils of soft wire, when rotating by the side of the magnet in the magneto-electric machine. By this machine, when set in motion, a vast amount of magneto-electric force is disengaged, as is felt at once by any one who

takes the two poles in his hands. This machine is now used successfully to give relief in various disorders, chiefly those of a nervous kind. Would not an important point be gained, then, if an arrangement of magnets could be worn in connection with garments which—acting along with the circulating system, should gently and imperceptibly generate such an increase of vital power as would enable the body to resist the attacks of disease, or to combat successfully with disease when it has unhappily supervened?

The late Dr. Miller, for many years Professor of Chemistry at King's College, London, and Vice-President of the Chemical Society, says:—"Each pound of blood could not dissolve more than three-fourths of a cubic inch of oxygen, but direct experiments have proved—supposing ten pounds of blood to pass through the lungs per minute—that the average quantity of oxygen absorbed is not less than three times that amount." He says further, "The red particles appear to be intimately concerned in the process of conveying the oxygen, but the precise mode of their operation is unknown." Now, the red particles are those which contain the iron; and Faraday was of opinion, from numerous experiments made by him in magnetizing oxygen, that the oxygen of the atmosphere can be separated from its nitrogen by magnetic influence alone.

It will thus be clearly seen that the part played by magnetism, through the iron of the blood, is most important, inasmuch as the red corpuscles separate the oxygen of the atmosphere from its nitrogen, and convey it to the capillary vessels which form the great laboratory of the bodily frame. Hence any deficiency in the magnetic power of the blood must cause a reduction of the natural heat of the body—blood deficient in magnetic power being, from this very circumstance, less able to convey to its different parts sufficient oxygen to maintain its warmth and preserve it in a healthy state.

That persons under magnetic influence are in a better

condition, physically, for resisting the incursions of disease, is proved by the remarkable fact adverted to by Dr. James Chapman, in a letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Ulverstone Mirror*, August 17, 1872 :

"During the last visitation of cholera," says Dr. Chapman, "it was noticed that telegraph clerks, and those who were continually brought within the sphere of *magnetic* influence, were exempt from choleraic attacks—the close proximity of the magnetic element doubtless neutralising the subtle effects of the earth's disturbed magnetism Man's powers of resistance are proportioned to the vitality of his system. When in a low, languid state, he is specially open to attack from epidemic diseases. The great object, therefore, is to keep the resisting powers of the body at the maximum. This is most effectually accomplished by means of magnetism, which is simply an application of Nature's own powers in a manner suggested by herself."

The great difficulty hitherto felt in applying magnetism to curative purposes has been the want of a light and flexible magnet, it being neither convenient nor easy to wear on the body magnets made, as they usually are, of the hardest steel. This difficulty is now happily obviated by our patent MAGNETIC Appliances. About eight years ago we had the privilege of introducing them to public notice, and since then they have been growing steadily in favour, and have proved of incalculable benefit to hundreds of persons, including many of the nobility and gentry, members of Parliament, eminent physicians and surgeons, gentlemen in the legal profession, and clergymen of various denominations.

In many respects our Magnetic Appliances are an immense advance on those of galvanism. The galvanic current, it is well known, is excited by the action of acid on metallic surfaces, copper and zinc plates or wires being generally used for the purpose. The poles of the galvanic chain or battery, covered, it may be, by a bit of sponge dipped in the acid, are applied to the naked skin, and pricking, stinging, burning

sensation is experienced, sometimes from the burning effect of the acid on the skin, or, at other times as soon as the current begins to act. The skin is soon destroyed, and small ulcers generated, which cannot in any case be pleasant, while to some persons they are exceedingly painful and irritating; occasionally they are by no means easy to heal. Besides, the acid must be frequently supplied to the apparatus to maintain the galvanic current, giving much trouble, causing the loss of valuable time, and not unfrequently seriously injuring the wearing apparel, and causing an incalculable amount of annoyance to the patient.

All these inconveniences are avoided by the use of our appliances, which supply the requisite amount of the electric force, without the aid of acid or fluid of any kind. They require no cleaning, nor indeed any care or attention whatever. They are put on with the garments when dressing in the morning, and generally laid aside on retiring to rest at night. They give no *shocks*, and cause no *sores*. Their action on the system is gentle and imperceptible, but then it is *continuous*; it may go on unceasingly, every moment night and day, and yet this is entirely at the option of the wearer, who may lay the appliances aside when he pleases. As a rule they are not worn during the night. But they are always ready, always effective, and gradually produce a most beneficial change in the condition of the entire frame. For the most part, they are unfelt in their operation—they cannot harm an infant—and the most delicate invalid may be under their influence without having the consciousness of any unpleasant or even unusual sensation, except it be, indeed, the delightful glow of returning health and strength.

A few cases, showing the effects produced by the wearing of our appliances, will doubtless interest the reader. We extract a few from the many hundreds of testimonies in our possession in favour of our Magnetine Appliances.

SPECIAL attention is requested to the following correspondence which appeared in the *Christian World* of the 10th March, 26th May, and 9th June, 1871.

MAGNETISM AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

(To the Editor of the *Christian World*.)

SIR,—Not long since there were two communications inserted in your columns of a very interesting character, in reference to the curative properties of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, quoting cases of their successful application so remarkable that many of your readers would probably be rather incredulous as to their accuracy. For myself, I had no hesitation in accepting them, on two grounds—viz., that from a long personal acquaintance with both of the writers, I am satisfied that the cases are not likely to be mis-stated or even over-stated; and secondly, that I can, from actual knowledge, confirm the truth of one of the instances given.

My present object, however, is, with your kind permission, to call attention to another patented invention, somewhat similar in principle, purpose and practical use, worthy, at least, of standing side by side with Pulvermacher's, but not at present so extensively known, although already advertised in the *Christian World*. I mean "Darlow's Patent Magnetic Belts" and other Appliances. My own interest in the matter was excited some few months since by meeting quite accidentally with a remarkable case of recovery from Bronchitis by the use of these Applications, after the patient had been quite given up by the doctor; which induced me to persuade a friend, who had been a great sufferer from the same complaint (not having enjoyed a comfortable night's rest for six years past), to make trial of the same remedy. He found immediate relief; and within a week or two all the distressing symptoms had disappeared. Since then several other equally remarkable cases have come under my notice; and last, not least, by the advice of Mr. Darlow, I tried the effect of a Belt for Bilious Sick Headache, with which I have been troubled for more than forty years. A slight attack occurred some three or four days after I had worn the Belt, before, as I presume, it had fairly begun to operate upon the system; but since then (now between three and four months) I have been entirely free from it, and in addition, have realised a very remarkable degree of elasticity and vigour.

In the interest, therefore, of suffering humanity, I venture to request the insertion of this, which would at the same time be regarded as a personal favour by

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Stoke Newington; February 28, 1871.

A DISCLAIMER.

(To the Editor of the *Christian World*.)

SIR,—By the insertion of a letter in the *Christian World* of March 10, 1871, in which Darlow's so-called Magnetic Skeuasma is placed side by side with Electric Chain Bands, &c., a confusion has been created in the minds of the readers of your paper—a confusion which, in justice to the public and in the interest of the real progress of Medical Electricity, it is most important to clear away. If mineral magnetism were a curative agent, and as such adopted (a hypothesis by no means warranted by experi-

once), still the Skeuasma could not reasonably claim to contain magnets or electricity, and the fact may be demonstrated by a very simple test. A small magnet (to be purchased for a penny in any toy-shop) at least attracts soft iron filings, while the pieces of india-rubber placed between the flannels of the Skeuasma do *not*; consequently any ordinary flannel chest-protector will have the same effect as the Skeuasma.—Your obedient servant,
200, Regent Street, W., May 23, 1871. J. L. PULVERMACHER.

On June 9th, under the heading, "Mr. Pulvermacher and Mr. Darlow," the Editor of the *Christian World* wrote thus:

It was to be expected that Mr. Darlow and his friends would resent the allegation contained in the note of Mr. Pulvermacher, inserted in these columns May 26, that an ordinary flannel chest-protector would have the same effect as the one he has to sell; and it is only fair for us to let it be known that several correspondents, including Mr. Darlow himself, challenge the fullest investigation of the merits of the invention of which Mr. Pulvermacher speaks with so much contempt.

Mr. Darlow writes—"My attention had been called by numerous letters to one which appeared in your columns May 26, entitled, 'A Disclaimer,' in which the writer asserts that the Magnetic Skeuasma strips are not magnetic *because they will not attract iron filings*. Such a conclusion from such a test is erroneous and unscientific—the *true test* of a magnetic substance being that it shall exert *both* an attractive and a repellent influence on another magnet, such as a common pocket compass. This test can be as easily applied as the one quoted by the writer of the said letter, with the advantage of being simply unanswerable and scientifically sound. The Skeuasma answers to this test powerfully, even though several inches of solid matter be interposed between a bundle of the magnetic strips and the needle. It also retains indefinitely the magnetic influence, unless tampered with, in a superior degree to all other magnetic bodies, and, in virtue of its magnetic properties, it becomes, when applied to the body, a constant source of electric power. As to its curative value, we are content to let the public and their testimonials speak for themselves."

"Our previous correspondent, 'An Old Subscriber,' strongly re-affirms his former testimony to 'the curative powers of Darlow's Magnetic Appliances,' and states that he has had considerable additional observation of their most beneficial use. 'In some cases,' he says, 'the results have been marvellously rapid.'"

Mr. G. W. Wigner, Analytical Chemist, of 79, Great Tower Street writes—"My attention having been drawn to the Skeuasma, I bought a Chest Protector, and carefully analysed and tested the bars of which it was composed. I find that every bar is magnetic; some are sufficiently so to attract one pole of an ordinary galvanometer needle, and *repel* the other. The latter test is, of course, far more delicate, and therefore more reliable; and I can unhesitatingly assert that every bar in the Skeuasma is proved by it to be a magnet. I write this simply to prevent what seems likely to prove a useful scientific discovery from being rejected through a miscalled test."

Mr. Pulvermacher made no reply, and further comment was unnecessary.

TESTIMONIALS.

Reading, May 15, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have given the Magnetic Appliances a somewhat extended trial in hospital as well as private practice, and I have much gratification in stating that, as far as it is possible to judge of the curative merits of any remedy, I believe I have seen exceedingly marked benefit from their effects. The cases in which I have recommended them have been principally affections of the nervous system, and even in severe forms of such disorders I have found patients rapidly improve under the influence (as I believe) of this remedy,

I am, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

RICHARD C. SHETTLE, M.D.

To Darlow & Co.

17, Denmark Terrace, Brighton, April 9, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you that Mrs. Rumsley, wife to one of the attendants at the Turkish Baths, has derived great comfort from the Appliance so promptly and kindly forwarded for me to test in her case last February 23. The Sciatica became relieved on the second or third day. After the first week she discontinued the Appliance in bed, and only wore it during the day. She continues to wear it, and is gradually improving.

I am, Gentlemen, Truly yours,

R. TUTHILL MASSY, M.D.

Messrs. Darlow & Co.

76, Wimpole Street,

London, March 17th, 1874.

SIR,—I am able to certify that I have used your Magnetine Appliances pretty largely in my practice, and that in personal convenience to my patients they are unexceptionable, and far superior to any other inventions of the kind which I have employed; and that of their efficacy, their positive powers, I have no doubt. I have found them useful in constipation, in abdominal congestions, in neuralgia, and in many cases involving weakness of the spine, and of the great organs of the abdomen. In the public interest I wish you to use my unqualified testimony in favour of your Magnetine Appliances.

I remain, Yours faithfully,

GARTH WILKINSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

F. W. Darlow, Esq.

Holborn Hill, (Cumberland).

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry, I beg to state that the "Magnetine Belts" I obtained from you have given satisfaction in every instance.

I cannot enter into lengthy details of the cases for which I recommended them, but one case received such immediate and permanent benefit, that I feel in duty bound to state the facts. A patient of mine, suffering much from severe and repeated attacks of *Lumbago*, which greatly interfered with his professional duties, and although he was greatly relieved by appropriate remedies, I thought it desirable to endeavour to eradicate the tendency to his painful affection by means of Magnetism. I therefore supplied him with one of your Belts, and although it is nearly twelve months since he began to wear it, he has never had the slightest indication of any return of his troublesome complaint.

While I do not regard your "Belts" as "The Great Cure-all," I value them highly as a therapeutic agent, and believe that a more extended use of them in practice would be followed by the best results to physicians and patients.

Yours truly,

J. DOBSON, M.D., F.A.S

Messrs. Darlow & Co.

3, George Street, Bristol.

GENTLEMEN,—I shall be happy to do anything in my power to further your views with regard to your Appliances. You may make use of my name in the matter. I feel great pleasure in recommending the same.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

T. C. PARSONS, M.R.C.S.

Messrs. Darlow & Co.

From M. C. SOUTTER, ESQ., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c.,
8, Cumberland Terrace, Finsbury Park, N.
March 29, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I have recommended your Magnetine Appliances in numerous instances, and have found them of great service in cases of Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and various others, where want of vital energy has been the prominent symptom. I am quite satisfied that a natural stimulant, such as Magnetism, may be of the highest possible service in many diseases where an artificial stimulant may be hurtful. I am hopeful that the time may soon come, when the curative and alleviating powers of Magnetism and Electricity, in all its various forms, will be fully realised and used by the profession.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

M. C. SOUTTER, M.R.C.S., &c.

To Messrs. Darlow & Co.

Extract from a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Ulverston Mirror*, and appearing in that paper August 17th, 1872.

MAGNETISM AND THE CHOLERA.

Kirby, July 29, 1872.

SIR,—Believing that Cholera and many other Zymotic Diseases are in a great measure dependent upon a deficiency of vital Electricity in the body, I have advocated the application of galvanism, and frequently with success, but galvanism acts upon the nerves and its effects are local. What is required is to supply the deficiency to the blood itself. To accomplish this I have been induced to try the effect of the new remedy, *Magnetine* and certainly with marked benefit.

On Tuesday evening I was called to attend a man whom I found suffering from extreme prostration, coldness, vomiting, cramps, violent purging, with diminished circulation, and impeded respiration. Thinking it to be a case of cholera, I applied the Magnetine, but scarcely thought it possible that he could recover, and expected to hear in a few hours that he was worse. However, I heard nothing, and on calling the next morning, was surprised to learn that the remedy had an almost magical effect, which surprised the patient quite as much as myself. The pain ceased immediately, the other symptoms gradually subsided, and the man recovered without further treatment. I mean to give the remedy a fair trial, but I can scarcely expect such results as these. I believe the theory to be correct, and if we can carry it out practically, we may enjoy almost an immunity of risk from cholera, small-pox, and fever, from the protection it affords against attacks from these diseases.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

JAMES CHAPMAN, M.R.C.S.

Dr. CHARLES LOWDER, of Lansdowne House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, in writing to one of Messrs. Darlow & Co.'s Agents, says:—

Oct. 2nd, 1872.—“The Knee-Cap you supplied was for my wife, who has been suffering for a very long time from Rheumatism in one knee. The pain has been most rapidly relieved in a few days.”

Sept. 25th, 1873.—“I saw Miss C—r, a patient of mine, who, some months since, was advised by a friend to get one of your Spinal Bands. She has suffered from a Spinal Affection for years. Having worn the Band, she has found immense relief not only to the back, but also to the limbs, and is less troubled with General Nervousness. She now walks about quite another person.”

Jan. 14th, 1874.—“My Spinal Band has been serviceable to me in strengthening the Spine, and in relieving certain Neuralgic pains about the Chest and Dorsal regions.”

HEAD ACHE.

London, S.W., March 11, 1873.

SIR,—Having suffered for several years from headache, which proceeded, I believe, from suppressed gout, I tried one of Mr. Darlow's Magnetine Belts (which I have now worn for nearly six months) and have been gradually and perfectly relieved. I can only say of the Belts that they are marvellous in their effects, for I have never enjoyed such a complete freedom from headaches (which tormented my life) as during the last three months. With me the action has been slow, but continuous. I now enjoy very good health.

Yours truly, (The Hon.) J. S. JOCELYN, Lieut.-Col.

RHEUMATISM.

Woodcote, Warwick, April 30, 1872.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have derived very material benefit from the use of the Skeuasma Belt and other Appliance. After wearing the Belt a very short period, the Rheumatic pains in my back were greatly relieved, and have since entirely left me. Several of my neighbours also, to whom I have recommended the Appliances, have spoken most favourably of the results—particularly with reference to the Chest Protectors. The wife of one of my labourers, also, who has been a martyr to Rheumatism for a very long period, has been relieved in a remarkable manner by the use of Wristlets and Anklets.

I remain, Sir, Yours obediently,

H. C. WISE, M.P. for South Warwickshire.

PARALYSIS.

Wandsworth, March 2, 1872.

SIR,—It is with many thanks I have to inform you of my recovery, which alone I attribute to the wearing of your Magnetic Appliance. When I first consulted you, through the kind introduction of Mrs. Berry, of Hyde Park, I had totally lost the use of my right hand and arm, having been struck by paralysis. After wearing the Appliance for three months, I have been restored to perfect use of it. I shall not fail to make known to friends and acquaintances your remedy, which has proved to me of valuable service. Returning you my sincere thanks,

I am, dear Sir, Yours much obliged,

HENRY STRATHALLAN BIRD.

To F. W. Darlow, Esq.

SCIATICA.

Somerford Park, Cheshire, 14th August, 1874.

SIR,—About four months ago I was asked by a friend to try one of your Magnetine Belts, which he said had been of great use in a similar case to my own, namely, Sciatica, from which I have suffered from two to three years, and had much pain with it. After a few days' trial of the Belt, the pain left me, and I have only had one or two slight twinges since. I do not wear the Belt daily now, but only when I feel a tendency to the old complaint, which is generally in changes of the weather, and then I find the Belt puts me all right in a few hours. I think it right to inform you of the success of Magnetine in my own case.

To Mr. Darlow.

And remain, Yours, &c., (SIR) CHARLES W. SHAKERLEY.

Copy of a letter received by Miss Hatton, of Brighton, from her Nephew, and kindly forwarded to Messrs. Darlow & Co.)

Quittah, West Coast of Africa, April 22, 1873.

Many thanks for the kindness you have shown in sending me the Magnetine, which has gradually and efficaciously restored the use of my right arm and hand, which, before I received it, were totally helpless—science, now-a-days, seeming ahead of medicine.

We, out here, are all dumfounded; for my arm and hand had been *fourteen weeks totally crippled*, and my shoulder so painful that I got no rest day nor night; now all are well, and within three weeks' time. Again I cannot refrain thanking you for the cure.

Yours truly, A. C. HATTON.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

36, Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in complying with your request, and sending you the particulars you desire.

I was at Malvern last summer, having for nearly a year been suffering from constant attacks of giddiness, intense weight and pain in the brain, and at last complete prostration of the whole system, the results of what the physicians termed "over-tension of the brain," arising from excessive work in my vocation. I had been at Malvern for about a month with but little amendment in my general condition, when, by chance, I met with your pamphlet. I confess I should have paid but little attention to it, but for happening to see at the end of it, among the testimonials, one from my friend Dr. Garth Wilkinson, of 76, Wimpole Street, to whom I wrote; and in consequence of the strong recommendation he gave in his letter in answer to my enquiries, I obtained from you a double spine-band, head-band, and body-belt. A few weeks only elapsed before I began to improve rapidly in health. I returned to London in October, feeling quite well; and in the following month had to go down in the most inclement weather to fulfil an engagement at the University of Durham, and when I mention that during the time I was there, I had to give four *extempore* lectures a day, and in one week received 75 Members of the University as pupils in elocution, you can imagine my recovered powers were pretty well tested. But I am thankful to say I got through the ordeal without feeling the slightest relapse, and since then have been in full work at King's College, and other places without any return of my former distressing symptoms; and in fact I have for the last few months enjoyed a state of health and vigour that I have not known for two years previously.

It is only right, however, to mention, that by the advice of the physician under whose care I have been, I have from time to time taken nux vomica and phosphorus as a matter of precaution when working very hard; but I intend soon to try the experiment of leaving them off entirely. Still the fact remains, that though I had taken these and other medicines previously, it was from the time I began wearing your Magnetic Appliances that I began to improve so rapidly in health. I still continue to wear the body-belt and spine-band; and apart from any curative effects that they are alleged to possess, the feeling of support and genial glow which they seem to give to the important parts of the system which they cover are most agreeable.

I am, gentlemen, Yours faithfully, CHARLES J. PLUMPTRE,
Lecturer on Public Reading and Speaking, King's College, London. Ext. Cl. Dept.

The Vicarage, Streatham Common, November 4th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel that I cannot in honour, to say nothing of gratitude, any longer refrain from acquainting you with the extraordinary benefit which I have received from the wearing of one of your Magnetic Belts.

Seventeen months ago, when suffering from great pain—a condition in which I had been, with brief intervals, for nearly seven years, and which arose from a severe accident on a Swiss glacier—I was recommended to try one of your Belts; I hesitated considerably, for I *had endured much in the way of electric chains*, and gone through much in the way of galvanic and various English and Continental baths without any appreciable relief.

My testimony is brief in this. I purchased one of your belts, and within a few weeks the pain in my back had gradually subsided, and I have now spent sixteen months wholly free from pain.

Certainly the case is, to me at least, marvellous; and I will not allow any false delicacy to override the duty which I now tardily discharge in making this statement, and offering you my deepest gratitude.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obliged Servant, STENTON EARDLEY,
To Messrs. Darlow & Co. Vicar of Immanuel Church, Streatham Common.

RHEUMATISM.

Cley Rectory, Thetford, Norfolk, May 16, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose post-office order for my Riding Belt. I have now thoroughly tested the Belt by riding long distances, as much as fifty or sixty miles a day, and by other exercises attended with strain to the back and loins, and I affirm, without hesitation, and also with much pleasure, that it has proved of great benefit to me. I beg now to ask your advice as to the case following. Waiting your reply, I remain, dear Sirs,

Messrs. Darlow & Co.

Very truly yours, (Rev.) THOS. J. BREWSHER.

RHEUMATISM, &c.

20, Warwick Square, S.W., February 7, 1873.

SIR,—I know a gentleman in his eighty-third year, who had suffered from Rheumatism for twelve years. It had lately become so severe and constant that he was scarcely ever free from pain. Last summer he tried your Magnetic Appliances. For six weeks they had no effect whatever. In another fortnight the pain abated, and shortly afterwards ceased, nor has he had the slightest return of it to this day. I cannot refuse your request to make this statement.

(Rev.) SAMUEL MINTON, M.A., Minister at Eaton Chapel.

Postscript.—You may now add, if you please, that some months ago, a domestic servant, who suffered from severe nervous headache, which an eminent physician pronounced incurable, obtained, on my recommendation, one of your Magnetic Belts, and has not had a headache since.—S.M. (Oct. 28th, 1874.)

Tarley Vicarage, Chelmsford, March 7, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have now working for me a man, George Harrington by name, on whose behalf Miss Spurling, of Dyer's Hall, Great Maplestead, Essex, wrote you some months ago, as he was suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout, which had completely disabled him for many months. You sent him a Belt and Chest Protector, which he has constantly worn, and he expresses the liveliest gratitude, as he feels he has derived great permanent benefit. From his account of himself, which he begged me to write and give you, I am led to ask you for information, as I have another parishioner who is quite disabled from work . . . and seeing what your belts have done for George Harrington, I shall be glad if you will kindly send me particulars of what would be required for the other sufferer.

Yours faithfully, (Rev.) ROBERT HART.

Messrs. Darlow & Co.

NEURALGIA.

3, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

I have much satisfaction in adding my testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Darlow's Magnetic Belts. Mrs. Galloway had been subject, for a long time, to attacks of extremely severe pain in the temples, which came on regularly once a week, and rendered her incapable, for the time, of all exertion. She has now worn the said belt for several months, and ever since has entirely escaped her old attacks. My eldest daughter, too, has been greatly benefited.

(Rev.) J. C. GALLAWAY,
Secretary to the English Congregational
Chapel Building Society.

QUINSY, &c.

From the Rev. Dr. KERNAHAN, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., &c.
St. Albans, March 28th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have pleasure in stating that I have derived much benefit from the use of your Magnetic Chest and Throat Protector, which I have been wearing since the close of the year 1874, having adopted it after a severe attack of Quinsy, from which I have been, ever since, happily free. I am also glad to inform you that two ladies of my acquaintance, who had suffered much from bronchial irritation, have experienced much benefit from having a "Protector." I think it right to make you acquainted with these facts, and I give you liberty to use this note as you think proper.

Yours truly, JAMES KERNAHAN.

To Messrs. Darlow & Co.

Free Manse, Westerdale, Caithness, N.B., 8th March, 1876.

SIRS,—Having got a Magnetic Belt from you a few months ago, I derived so much benefit from it, that I felt warranted heartily to recommend it to another gentleman suffering very much from Rheumatism.

I am, Yours truly, DAVID FERGUSON,
Free Church Minister, Westerdale, Caithness, N.B.

RHEUMATISM.

Quarmby Lodge, Huddersfield, December, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I have derived immense benefit myself from wearing one of your "Knee Caps." I was troubled with Rheumatism in the knee, which was gradually becoming stiff, but your "Knee Cap" soon removed every unpleasant symptom. I had left off the Cap for months, but this winter weather has provoked a return of the symptoms, and now I am wearing the Cap again, and with a renewal of all the beneficial results formerly enjoyed. You may make what use you please of my case.

Messrs. Darlow & Co.

Yours truly, JOHN STOCK, LL.D.

BRONCHITIS.

Halifax, Yorks, March 3, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received benefit, of a very appreciable character, from wearing one of your Magnetine Appliances on my chest. This time last year I suffered painfully from acute bronchitis, and dreaded a return of the malady. I am happy to be able to say I have been free up to this hour, and desire most sincerely that your effective means of relief may be more widely made known. I may further state that I know a case in which one of your pads has been of great service in strengthening a weak joint. These testimonies are genuine, and are voluntarily sent for such use as may seem good to you.

Messrs. Darlow & Co.

Yours truly, T. MICHAEL,
Baptist Minister.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

8, Barnes Street, Stepney, Dec. 18, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—Having for some time been in a very low and nervous state, I was recommended by Mr. Banks, Printer, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, to consult you on my case, and by your advice begun to wear your Magnetine Appliances; ever since so doing, I have been an altered person, my mind has been more vigorous, and my spirits much higher; in fact, I have been quite well. As a rule I have not much confidence in universal remedies, but the results in my own case have been so satisfactory, that I have recommended the Magnetine to several of my friends, and am pleased to say that in every instance it has proved beneficial.

You are quite welcome to give publicity to this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries.

To Mr. Darlow.

I am, Yours truly, GEO. REYNOLDS.
Baptist Minister.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

To the Editor of the *Methodist Recorder*.

Watlington, July 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper for a few lines respecting Darlow & Co's Appliance. Having found it most remarkable in strengthening the chest, in preventing feelings of fatigue and exhaustion from Sabbath exertions, and in removing long-continued and most distressing nervous prostration, I feel bound, with your kind permission, to recommend it most earnestly to my brethren who may be suffering from throat or chest affections, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the spine, rheumatism, bilious attacks, dyspepsia, and that strange group of diseases which are included under the term nervous. My conviction that it is the most valuable invention ever offered to the public, must be my apology for troubling you.

I am, dear Sir, Yours most truly, (Rev.) S. LUCAS.

RHEUMATISM.

Montserrat, West Indies, July 12, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—Please find enclosed a P. O. O., and for this please send me the following ; one spine-band, one knee-cap, and one anklet. The pads had from you last year have been of essential service to my wife, and having done her so much good, I have recommended the use of your Magnetic appliances to others. Please send the articles now ordered immediately, addressed to me as above, care of the General Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and ask him to send them to me in the first parcel leaving the mission, either for me or for any other missionary in Antigua. Send me a few pamphlets for distribution

Yours very truly,

(REV.) JAMES H. DARREL, Wesleyan Missionary.

Messrs. Darlow & Co.

DYSPEPSIA AND EPILEPSY.

4, Oriel place, Bath-road, Cheltenham, March 15, 1875.

I have of late extensively recommended the "Magnetic" Appliances of Messrs. Darlow & Co. Believing them to be a precious boon to suffering humanity, I, therefore, feel it a duty to make known, as widely as possible, their curative powers. The thanks of the masses are specially due to Messrs. Darlow & Co., for bringing forward their "Ferro Magnetine," or Magnetic Appliances for the people, which they are furnishing at a charge that places magnetism within the reach of all. It is with sincere pleasure I record the following cases of marked benefit, which have come under my personal observation.

No. 1. A severe case of dyspepsia, gastric irritation, and bile, of thirteen years' standing ; to move which medicines were powerless. The dyspepsia cured, the gastric irritation and bile much relieved, after two months' use of Magnetic Belt and Friction Glove.

No. 2. A confirmed case of Epilepsy ; growing worse in spite of medical skill. No return of the fits, and very great improvement in the general health after six weeks' use of a Ferro-Magnetine Belt and Spine Band.

CYRUS E. BROOKS, Minister of Royal Well Chapel.

EPILEPSY.

44, Percival Street, London ; and Barnet, Herts, July 7, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I have allowed a considerable time to elapse before sending the result of the Spine Band bought for my son. His case was one, you will remember, pronounced to be *Epilepsy* ; and to my great sorrow the fits appeared to be gaining in frequency and intensity. It was at this point I was induced to try the effect of your Bands, and as I noticed particularly the result in my pocket-book, I am careful to give the account that it may be helpful to others in like circumstances. The *Spine Band* for a few days gave no relief. It was put on the beginning of December, 1873, and was continued to December 18th, when he had four slight fits in one day. It was then you suggested the *Stomach Appliance*, and though on the 19th it appeared to aggravate the symptoms, you encouraged him to persevere. He did so, and had perfect freedom from any attack till the 27th, and then only very slight ; since which time, till now (July 7, 1874), he has not had the least attack. I send you this record as a simple act of gratitude and thankfulness, that you have, under God, been the means of such relief to my son, and with the hope that if others have in their families those suffering from a like cause, they may be induced to try such exceedingly simple remedies.

Mr. Darlow.

Yours respectfully, FRED. NEWTH.

LUMBAGO.

Haulbowline, Queenstown, Ireland, 11th March, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I shall feel greatly obliged by your sending me, by return of post, three or four copies of your pamphlet on Magnetine, &c. The body-belt which I purchased of you last Summer has done me so much good that I wish to recommend your invention to several of my friends who are subject to Rheumatism, Lumbago, &c.

To Messrs. Darlow & Sons, Strand.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM A. STONE.

SPINAL CONCUSSION AND IRRITATION.

London, W., May, 6, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,—You will, I am sure, be glad and happy to learn, as I am to inform you, that your Magnetic Appliances have been of the greatest service to me. They have been the means (under God) of raising me up from my bed (to which I have been confined 11 years last November) to comparative health.

Towards the close of the year 1860 I was greatly prostrated by an attack of low nervous fever, and which made manifest a great weakness existing in the spine. From the fever I recovered; though my physician said he feared there might have been something latent, but he hoped such was not the case. However, early in the following year I began to suffer each morning from a high state of feverishness, which lasted many hours, and consumed my strength; upon movement my breath also became so short that I can only describe the state of respiration to have been loud and hurried, so as to be heard at a great distance. Only as I remained perfectly still did this distressing effect subside, returning again with the slightest movement. You will not wonder when I add I lost strength daily. The object of my physician was, of course, to subdue this singular state of respiration; and to attain this end I was constantly taking medicine and a variety of tonics, all of which, however, only increased the fever and rendered the breathing worse.

During the same year (1861) I saw several eminent London physicians, but derived no benefit whatever from their treatment; they could only say that the affection was one of the diaphragm, and not of the lung. Under the advice of my own physician, I took a vapour bath, which injured me greatly, applied strong liniments, a blister, and plasters, and, lastly, leeches to the top of my spine. The bleeding was only to last one hour, but unfortunately it was not foreseen that the very thing it was intended to remove was the means of its continuance for nearly a day and half. Very shortly after I was quite laid aside, and could not move without help; constant retchings also commenced. So I continued alternately better and worse, when laterly I saw two Homœopathic doctors, who said I had been both wrongly and roughly treated, and they believed it to be a case of spinal concussion and irritation; such cases being most intractable. I was not treated by either of them: one becoming afflicted, the other not having confidence to make an attempt—again and again assuring my friends my case was hopeless.

But, as results have since shewn, my affliction, though a dark cloud, yet had a silver lining. In November last I heard of a remarkable cure by means of Electricity—a spinal and nervous case—the patient having been confined to her bed for eight years. This inspired me with hope with regard to myself. Soon after this your pamphlet on Magnetism was, in the providence of God, brought under my notice, and its practical remarks greatly interested me. I therefore sent you a statement of my case, and you very kindly replied, and advised me a spine band and belt, saying mine was truly a case of spine weakness, caused by shock to the nervous system and strain by overtaxation, aggravated by excessive medical treatment, and that the defective respiration was an effect of the weakness and irritation of the spine induced by concussion of the same. As there was no fear of my being tampered with, and as you led me to hope I might be relieved, I procured first a spine band and wore it as directed. After some little time, and when making my usual attempt to discover any change, I found to my great joy the hurried breathing subdued. However, having had so many disappointments, I thought it best to await the next morning; when I still found no return, and with deepest gratitude do I now affirm that up to this present time none of those untoward symptoms have again made their appearance. By degrees, and with additional aid of the belt, I have gradually and wonderfully progressed: from sitting up for a short time I can sit up the whole day, and have done so for five weeks. I was able to walk alone very soon after wearing the belt, and can walk slowly and gently up and down stairs. I have also taken a drive without any ill results; which was a great test, considering the distress and suffering which arose on two (and the only) occasions during eleven years, when I was compelled to make a change of residence, and therefore be removed.

Allow me, therefore, my dear sir, to congratulate you most warmly upon your successful effort to render Magnetism portable, so great a desideratum, causing the wanting measure of life-current to pass unobtrusively into the system, weakness thus giving place to strength, sickness to health. If you think well, I shall be glad for you to make this a public testimony to the worth of Magnetism; reserving my address, which may be forwarded by you to any one wishing for a private communication with myself upon the subject.—I remain, my dear sir, yours truly and gratefully,

ELKANOR M. JONES.

POSTSCRIPT.—It is a pleasure to me to be able to add, my health has been maintained up to the present time, and I can go about like those who have not been laid aside like myself. E. M. JONES. March 6th, 1876.

SCIATICA.

Bridge Street, Downham Market, 25th March, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me very great pleasure to add my testimony to the many you already possess, as to the efficacy of your "Magnetine Belt" as a curative to Sciatica. I had a most severe attack of that complaint, which rendered me totally unfit for my work for weeks, and had every medical advice, but was told there was no cure for me. The following eleven years that intervened before my next attack, I was never for a single day free from pain. I then became very much worse, and was in a dangerous state; for five months was fully confined to my bed, and was unable to move only as I was moved by my wife; the pain was dreadful; but I am thankful to say your remedy was recommended me; I obtained a Belt, and was relieved of the pain to a great extent within a few days, and in six weeks became entirely free from pain, and am at the present time. Although we have passed through a most severe winter, I am happy to say I have endured the weather without any suffering from my old enemy, and I attribute this to the use of your remedy, all other medical remedies having failed.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully, C. HAYLETT.

LUMBAGO.

London, W.C., March 27, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—A short time since, being some miles from home, and a heavy shower of rain coming on, my clothes were completely saturated before I could reach any place of shelter, and in this condition I remained for upwards of three hours ere I could change my apparel; the consequence was the return of an old enemy, a severe attack of Lumbago. Yielding to the recommendation of a friend, I obtained one of your Appliances (the Magnetic Belt). So imperceptible was the action at first, that I had but little faith in its efficacy; but after some three or four hours' wearing I experienced a gradually increasing warmth, accompanied by a slight tingling sensation, and to my astonishment, in less than twenty-four hours the Lumbago was gone. In consequence of the sudden change in the temperature I have continued the use of the Belt, as I find from its softness and pliability I am able to wear it without the slightest discomfort or inconvenience.

A remedy so simple and efficacious deserves all the publicity it can possibly receive, and should you consider this letter of any service in accomplishing that end, you are at liberty to use it with perfect freedom.

Mr. Darlow.

I am, Sir, Yours very truly, J. L.

GENERAL PROSTRATION.

Westmoreland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, January 8th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel great pleasure in writing to inform you that the Magnetic Bands you sent my mother have done her incalculable good. She had been under the doctor's treatment for six or eight months, and did not get any better, but worse. Great swelling of the legs and other parts of the body, indicating dropsy, frequent palpitations of the heart with faintness, severe pains in the back, could not sleep one hour soundly for nearly a whole year; in fact, she expected to die very soon. She could not lift her foot off the ground, with constant involuntary shaking of the hand and arm, with no power to hold, even to peel a potato, was rather an alarming state of affairs. I am pleased to say, as soon as you sent the Band, which, by the way, is a first-rate fit, she began to improve, and soon sent the doctor away. She felt stronger, less swelling, improved sleep, &c., and on December 1st I had a second letter, stating she felt quite strong again, and had walked one mile and a half to chapel and home again (which she had not done for twelve months before). I have been to see her myself, and it is really marvellous what an improvement there is in her health. She is sometimes troubled with severe headache; if you can suggest anything for it I shall feel obliged. In the meantime, I shall recommend your Appliances in every possible way to my friends, and shall always feel grateful to you when I think that your most excellent invention has relieved so much pain, and made life pleasant and enjoyable, instead of its being a *burden* to those who suffer as well as to those whose duty it is to care for those who suffer.

I am, yours very truly,

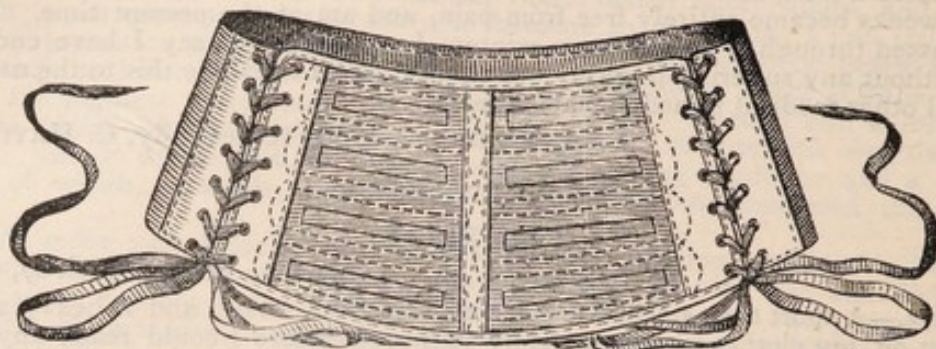
R. H., Builder, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Messrs. Darlow & Co., 443, Strand, London.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF DARLOW & CO.'S IMPROVED MAGNETINE APPLIANCES.

—:O:—

LADY'S BELT.



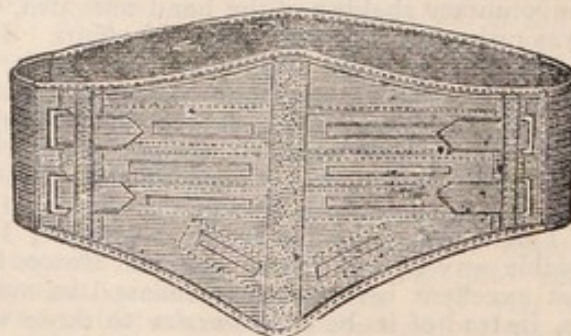
A most invaluable appliance for Ladies, and prescribed for weakness of the loins, dropsical affections, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, constipation, female irregularities, &c. Special Accouchement Belts are also made, which will be found of important service, imparting great support and relieving painful and irritating sensations. Immense benefit has been experienced from the use of these Belts, especially when there has been a natural tendency to premature confinement.

GENTLEMAN'S BODY BELT.



Recommended in cases of gout, general rheumatism, lumbago, general debility, indigestion, tendency to constipation, and in affections of the liver and spleen.

GENTLEMAN'S RIDING BELT.



This appliance is specially adapted for those who are much on horseback, as in addition to its medical properties, it affords great support to the abdomen and loins. It is also preferable to the ordinary Body Belt in affections of the bladder and kidneys.

DOUBLE.



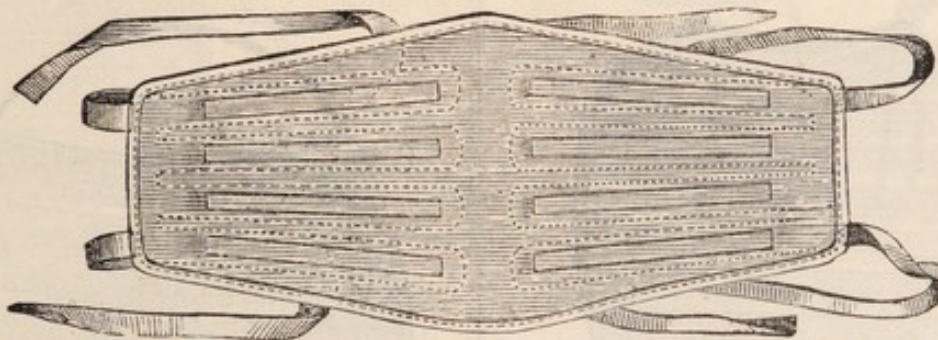
SINGLE.



SPINE BANDS.

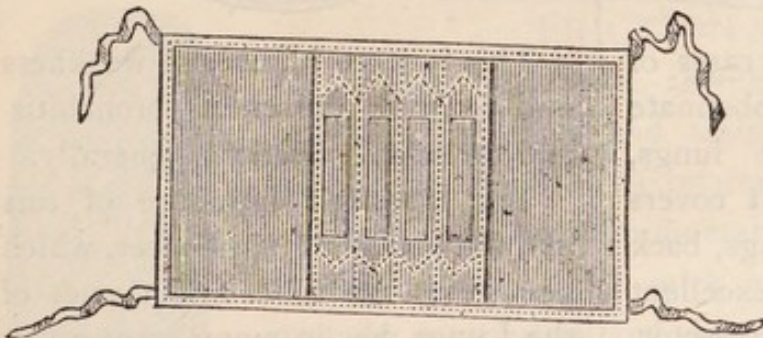
These will be found of special service in spinal affections, general or partial paralysis, convulsions, epilepsy, hysteria and hypochondriasis, also in cases of sciatica, neuralgia and general debility. The double spine band is recommended for adults, and the single for children up to twelve years of age.

STOMACH APPLIANCE.

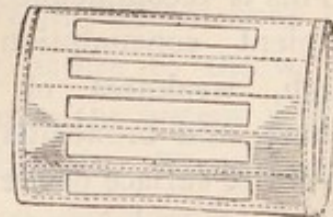


Made of a shape to be worn over the stomach and bowels, and can be utilized for application to any part of the body for the relief of pain.

OPEN PAD.

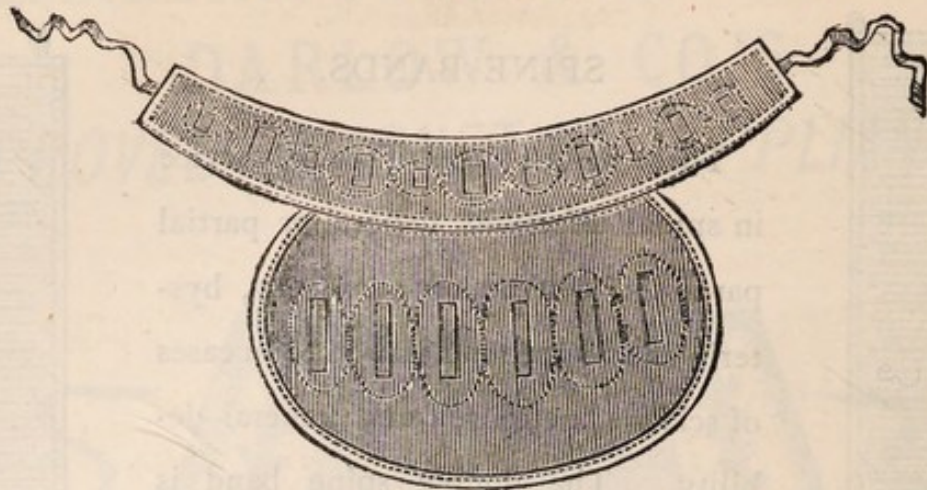


CLOSED PAD.



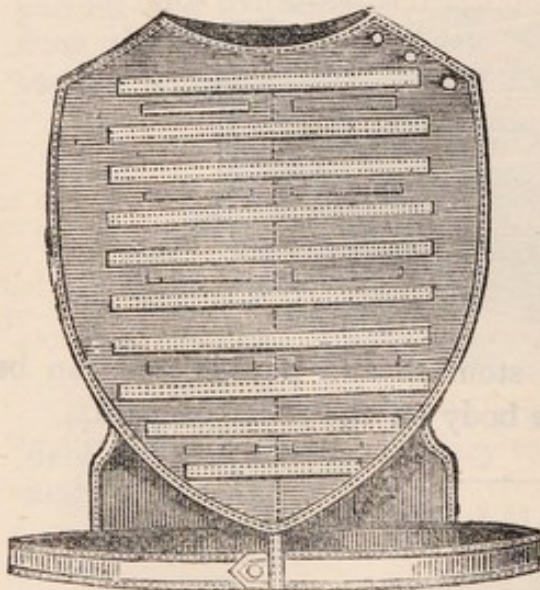
For local application to any part of the body to relieve pain, as in cases of neuralgia, rheumatism &c.

THROAT PROTECTOR



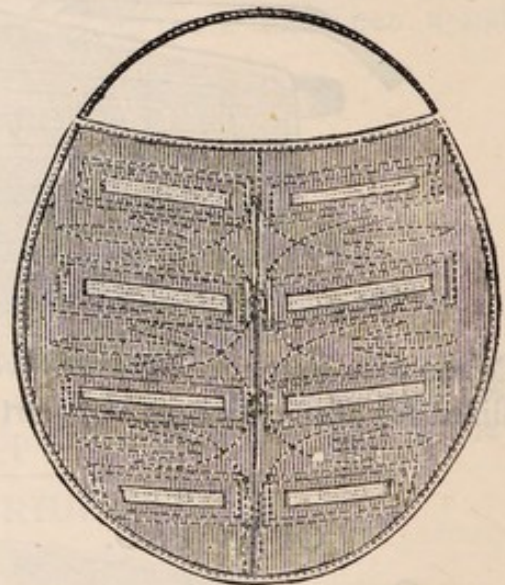
This appliance is more particularly for indoor or night wear. It is formed so as to surround the throat, and is especially applicable to throat affections, such as diphtheria, croup, hooping-cough, loss of voice, hoarseness, and quinsy.

LUNG INVIGORATOR.



This is recommended in cases of incipient consumption, obstinate cough, weakness of the lungs, asthma, and bronchitis. It covers the entire surface of the lungs, back and front, and forms an excellent appliance as a Lung Protector, especially for winter use and night travelling.

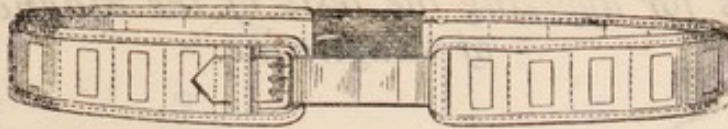
CHEST PROTECTOR.



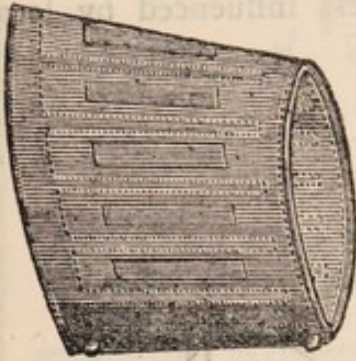
This is worn in cases of weakness and pains in the chest, bronchitis and bronchial affections generally.

The magnetic influence of this and the preceding appliances, which penetrates the tubes and tissues of the Lungs, has in many cases given almost immediate relief, and effected rapid cures.

GENTLEMANS SUMMER BELT.



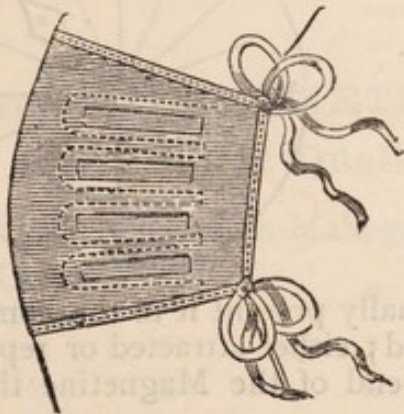
This is a lighter and narrower article, suited for summer wear, and is specially recommended for hot climates; it will also be found of great service to Sailors, Rowers, Cricketers, &c.



WRISTLET.

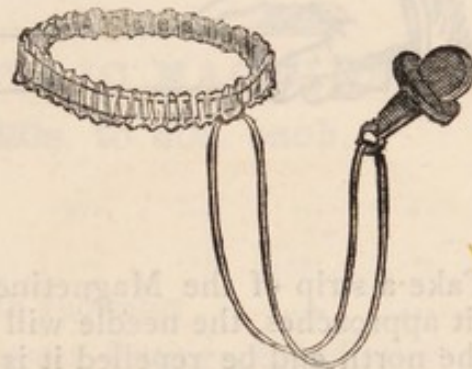
For use by Writers, Musicians, Rowers, and Cricketers, for Weakness of the Wrist, Cramp, Local Rheumatism, &c. These are made of Velvet and other lighter materials suitable for either winter or summer and wear.

KNEE CAPS.



For Stiffness of the Joints, White Leg, Sprains, Local Rheumatism, and Weakness. These are made with tapes to tie on the leg, or with elastic at the back; in the latter case they afford mechanical support in addition to their Magnetic Curative properties.

TEETHING NECKLET & PAD.



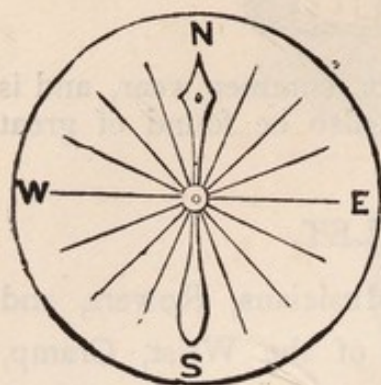
The Band, or Necklet, is intended to impart strength to the dental nerves generally; the Magnetic Pad, which is attached, to strengthen the gums, relieve pain, and soothe the child during the period of dentition.

FRICTION GLOVES,



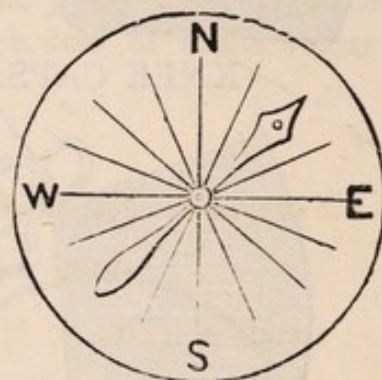
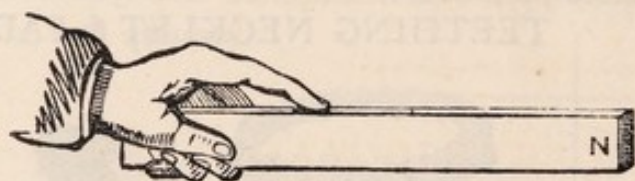
to promote circulation, thereby freeing obstructions by opening the pores and assisting nature to throw off morbid matter which, if retained upon the system, would lay the foundation of innumerable diseases. These should be used with a light quick motion *downwards*, chiefly over the extremities, and occasionally round the body, in the same way as an ordinary Friction Glove.

Instructions for applying the tests of the Magnetic condition of Magnetine.



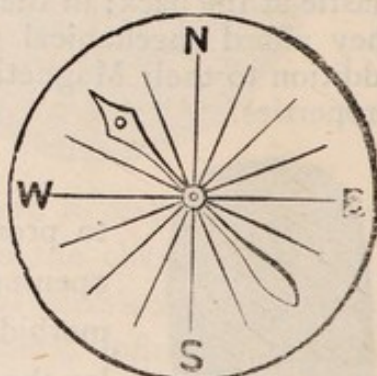
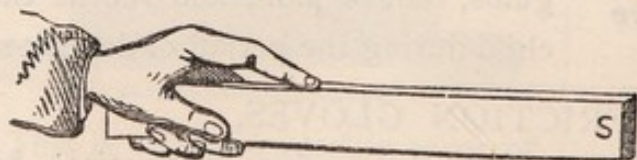
This diagram represents an ordinary pocket compass ; the needle pointing towards the north, as it invariably does unless influenced by local magnetic substances.

EXPERIMENT I.



Take a strip of the Magnetine and gradually present it to the compass. As it approaches, the needle will be deflected ; either attracted or repelled. If the north end be repelled it is the north end of the Magnetine that is presented.

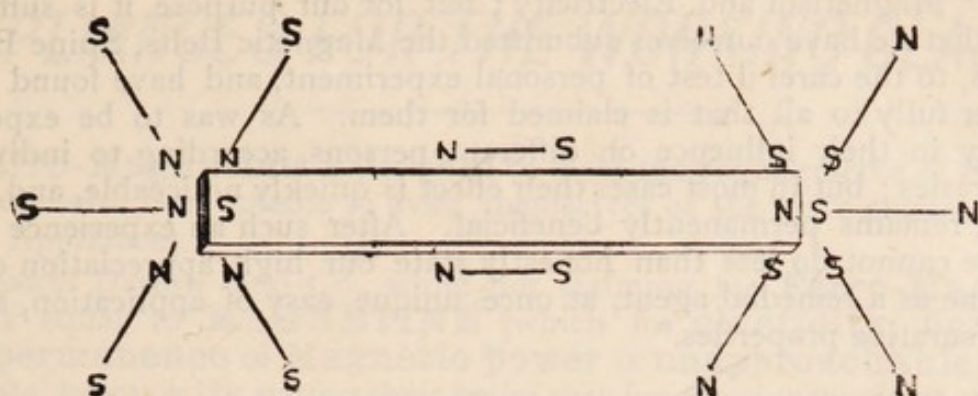
EXPERIMENT 2.



By presenting the south end of the strip the north end of the needle is attracted.

These two tests demonstrate the magnetic condition of Magnetine both as to its attractive and repellent properties.

EXPERIMENT 3.



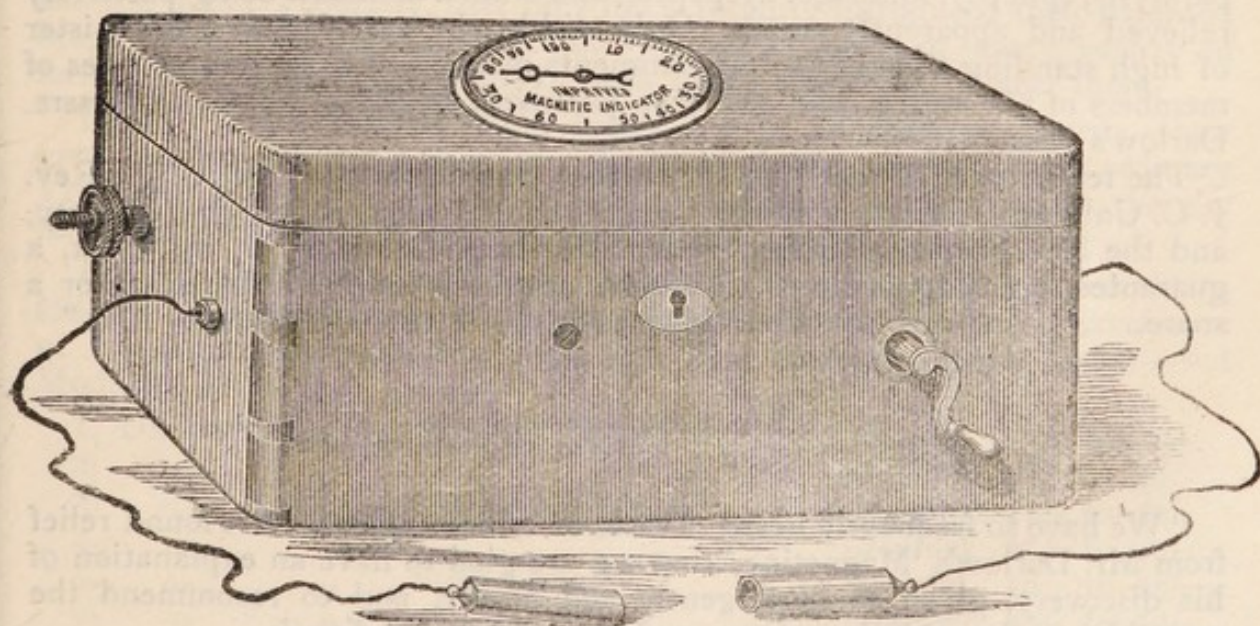
By passing the compass slowly round the Magnetine strip the needle will assume the different positions indicated in the annexed diagram.

This experiment shows the distribution of the magnetic force, and proves that Magnetine is a perfectly polarised magnetic article.

Improved MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES of the Best Quality from 20s. to 50s. each.

Small Machine in Mahogany Box ...	...	...	...	...	20s.
Large " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	30s.
" " " " with Indicator	...	...	...	...	40s.
" " " with Drawer, Fittings, & Indicator	...	...	...	...	50s.

(The Indicator allows the patient to graduate the amount of magnetic force precisely, if desirable.)



From the "*Chemists' and Druggists' Advocate*."

"In a well-written pamphlet, Messrs. Darlow go pretty fully into the history of Magnetism and Electricity; but for our purpose it is sufficient to state that we have ourselves submitted the Magnetic Belts, Spine Bands, and Pads, to the careful test of personal experiment, and have found them to answer fully to all that is claimed for them. As was to be expected, they vary in their influence on different persons, according to individual idiosyncrasies; but in most cases their effect is quickly noticeable, and, what is better, remains permanently beneficial. After such an experience of its value, we cannot do less than honestly state our high appreciation of the Magnetine as a remedial agent, at once unique, easy of application, and of peculiar curative properties."

From the "*Christian Age*," Nov. 24, 1875.

A WORD TO THOSE SEEKING HEALTH.

MAGNETISM as a Curative, and Magnetic Appliances for its Application. Is the one a delusion, and the other a snare?

These questions are continually coming before us in our correspondence and personal intercourse with our readers, and we deem it only right, in justice to those immediately concerned, to state plainly our opinion of the matter.

As a curative agent, we speak simply from what we have seen, and not from any theoretical knowledge. We regard Magnetism as one of the most valuable discoveries the world has ever known, and the invention of Messrs. Darlow and Co., as at once unique in its character and successful in its results. From personal experience, and from the testimony of ministerial and other friends, we can assert that these appliances are marvellously efficacious in the relief of pain: often when suffering from acute neuralgia have we used one of Messrs Darlow's pads, the result being immediate relief, and eventually the disappearance of pain. We have known cases of paralysis, epilepsy, lumbago, dyspepsia, and similar ailments being positively relieved and apparently cured. Only within the past few days a minister of high standing and scholarly attainments mentioned to us several cases of members of his church who had been positively cured by the use of Messrs. Darlow's pads.

The testimonies of such men as the Rev. Samuel Minton, M.A., the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, Secretary of the Congregational Chapel Building Society, and the Rev. Stenton Eardley, vicar, Streatham Common, is, we think, a guarantee that Magnetism as a Curative agency is neither a delusion nor a snare.

THE MANAGER OF THE "CHRISTIAN AGE."

"We have so frequently heard of cases in which sufferers have found relief from Mr. Darlow's 'Magnetine,' that we are glad to have an explanation of his discovery, given so intelligently and briefly, and to recommend the pamphlet to the attention of our readers."—*Methodist Family*.

FERRO-MAGNETINE

Ferro-Magnetine is designed to meet the requirements of those who have hitherto been unable to avail themselves of the more expensive Magnetic Appliances.

Messrs. Darlow and Co., while not claiming for **Ferro-Magnetine** merits equal to **MAGNETINE** (which for elasticity, flexibility and permanence of Magnetic power is unapproachable), do not hesitate, however, in stating their belief that for curative purposes the **Ferro-Magnetine Appliances** are equal, if not superior, to any other articles of a similar character sold at double the cost, whilst they are entirely free from the many serious objections found in other inventions.

The **Ferro-Magnetine Appliances** are sent carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom at the following charges:—

Body Belts, Male and Female, to 36 in., 10/6; beyond this length, 6d. per inch extra. Lung Invigorators, ordinary, 12/6; extra large, 15/-; Stomach Appliances, 5/- each. Spine Bands, single (for Children), 3d. per inch; ditto, double (for Adults), 6d. Throat and Chest Protectors, 3/6, 5/6, and 6/6 each. Pads for Local uses, from 1/- each. Other Appliances at equally low charges.

DARLOW & CO.'S

(See Illustrations.)

Messrs. Darlow and Co. have much pleasure in informing their patrons and the public generally, that they have recently introduced their patented Magnetic process into the manufacture of Trusses, in every variety of form, to meet the requirements of such as are compelled to wear them.

These Trusses will be found invaluable in all cases of Hernia, their great recommendation being not only to supply the support of the ordinary Truss, but also the invigorating curative influence of Magnetism, thereby facilitating the healing of the *ruptured parts*.

The advantages derivable from these Trusses may be enumerated as follows:—Magnetic Curative Properties—Mechanical Support—Excellence of Manufacture—Durability (only the best materials being used)—and Moderate Price.

1.	Darlow's Magnetic Special Light Truss...	(single)	15/- to 20/-
2.	" " " " " "	(double)	25/- to 40/-
3.	" " Moc-Main Truss "	(single)	15/- to 20/-
4.	" " " " " "	(double)	25/- to 40/-
5.	" " Steel Spring "	(single)	10/- to 15/-
6.	" " " " " "	(double)	20/- to 30/-

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
DARLOW & CO.'S
PATENT FLEXIBLE MAGNETINE.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—These Appliances, as a rule, should be worn over one garment during the day only: the Magnetic Friction Glove being used for a few minutes before putting on the Appliance in the morning, and after taking it off at night. Wristlets, Necklets, and other articles of a similar character which are openly observable, can be worn without anything underneath them.

BELTS.—These should be worn round the waist, resting on the hips, and should be fastened at the sides. The top of the Belt may be distinguished by the stamp of "Darlow and Co."

SPINE BANDS are suspended by any convenient method from the nape of the neck down over the whole surface of the spine. If, however, a belt is worn at the same time, the Spine Band should only reach the waist, or upper edge of the Belt.

LUNG INVIGORATORS, CHEST PROTECTORS, THROAT PROTECTORS, STOMACH APPLIANCES, KNEE CAPS, ANKLETS, &c.—The manner of application of these articles is self-suggestive; they should be worn in the ordinary way, on the particular part of the body for which they are intended.

FRICITION GLOVES.—These should be used with a light quick motion downwards, chiefly over the extremities, and occasionally round the body, in the same way as an ordinary Friction Glove. When used over the body, the direction should be from the spine forwards.

It does not always follow that the Appliances should be worn on the part affected. For instance, Gout and Rheumatism are the natural consequences of liver and kidney affections; though the pain, therefore, may localise itself in the arm or leg, the Magnetic Appliance should be placed round the loins. If patients do not, within a few days, find the expected relief, they should shift the Appliance, placing it either over the spine, chest, stomach, or part affected. If they still continue to suffer, they should communicate, either personally or by letter, with

Messrs. DARLOW & Co., 443, West Strand, LONDON, W.C.