

Report of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the London Mesmeric Infirmary : 1855

Contributors

London Mesmeric Infirmary.

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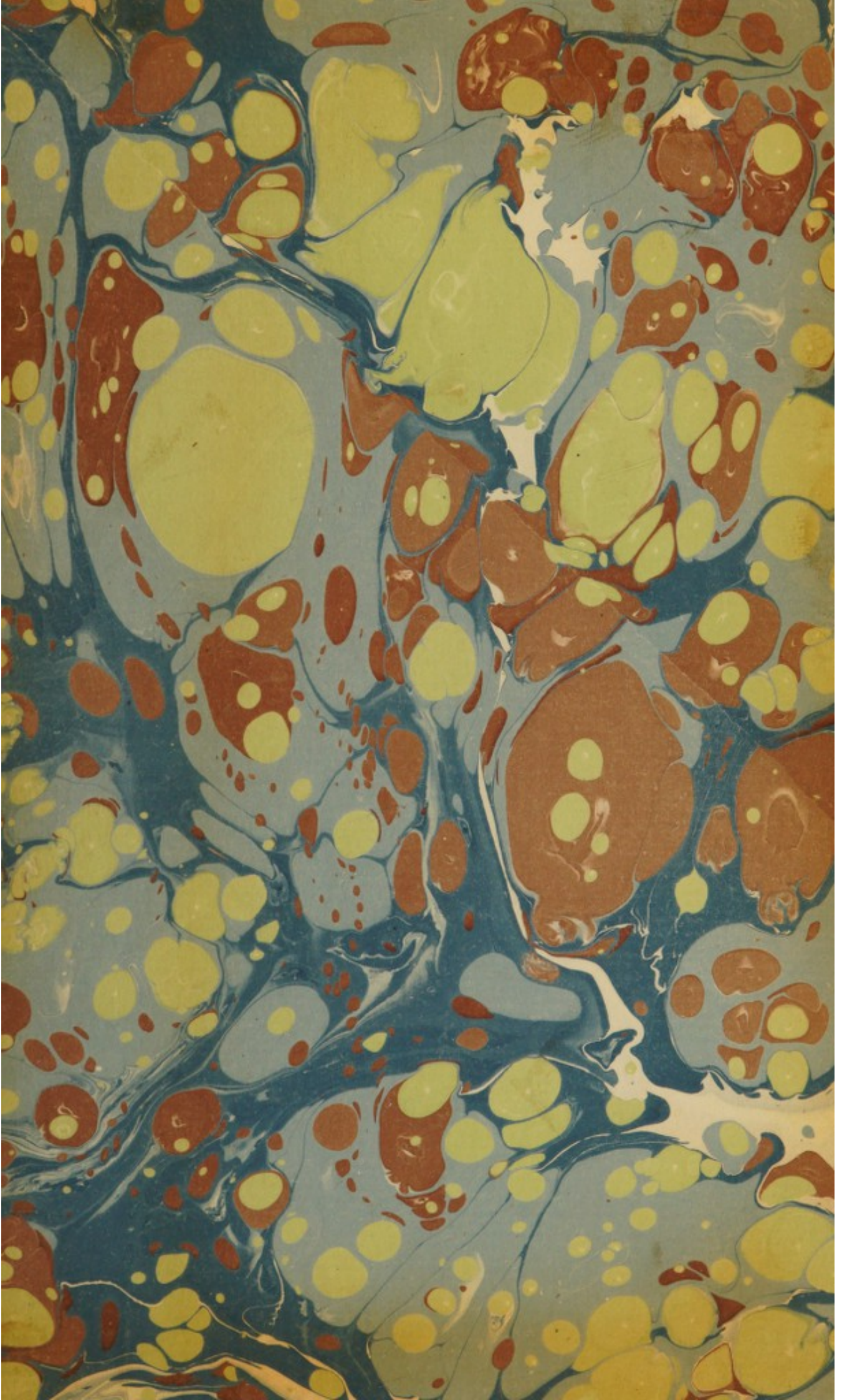
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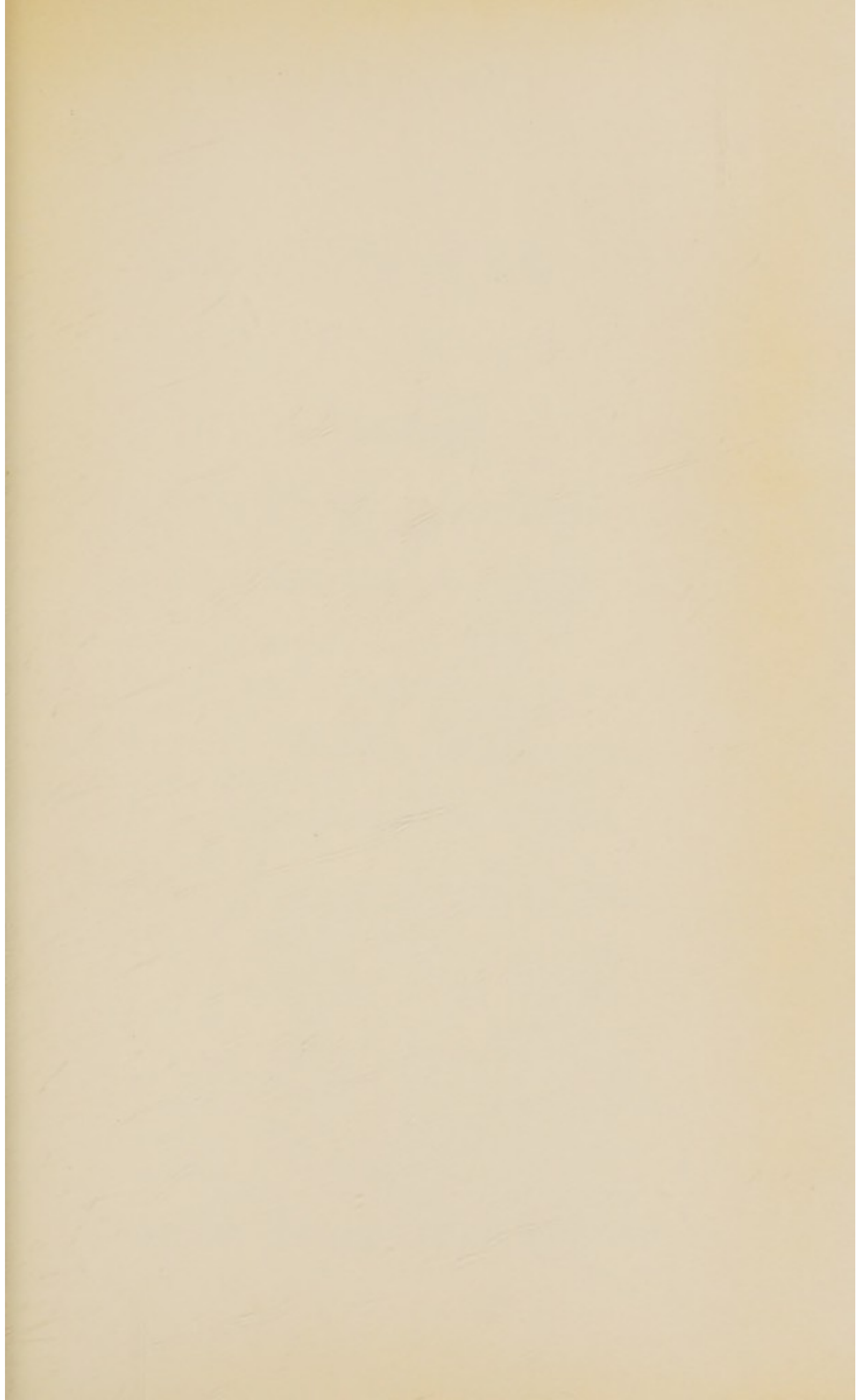


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REPORT

OF THE

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

LONDON

MESMERIC INFIRMARY,

36, WEYMOUTH STREET, PORTLAND PLACE,

HELD AT

Willis's Rooms,

KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,

On FRIDAY the 8th of JUNE, 1855.

London :

WALTON & MITCHELL, PRINTERS, 24, WARDOUR STREET.

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LONDON

MESMERIC INFIRMARY,

36, WEYMOUTH STREET, PORTLAND PLACE.

THIS Infirmary is established for the alleviation and cure of diseases, and for the relief and prevention of pain, by means of MESMERISM.

It is supported by the voluntary contributions of those persons who, knowing the medical efficacy of Mesmerism, are anxious that the poor may partake of the benefits which Mesmerism affords. It is also designed to extend a practical knowledge of the science; for which purpose persons are instructed, in the Institution, free of expense.

The Governors consist of donors of at least Ten Guineas at one payment, and of Subscribers of at least One Guinea annually: and for every such donation or annual subscription the Governor is entitled to recommend one patient annually.

The Institution is under the direction of a Medical and General Council, which meet every Wednesday at 2 o'clock; and of a Committee of Ladies, one of whom visits the Infirmary daily.

Non-subscribers are admitted to see the Infirmary between 2 and 4 o'clock, on shewing the card of a Governor.

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Right Hon. the EARL OF DUNRAVEN.
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Resident Secretary and Superintendent.

Mr. THOMAS GARDINER.

SIXTH REPORT
OF THE
LONDON MESMERIC INFIRMARY.

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

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

The noble CHAIRMAN, in commencing the proceedings of the Meeting, congratulated them and all the friends of mesmerism as to its relative position now and ten or twelve years since when he first turned his attention to the subject. Whatever society they then went into they heard mesmerism spoken of as an imposition or a chimera, which was to be put down by the writers in reviews and magazines : but now it was impossible to go amongst educated people and hear the subject mentioned without perceiving that a great majority of the people more or less believed in it ; and, if they did not believe in the highest phenomenon of mesmerism, they saw it was a matter that could be no longer treated as a humbug or pooh poohed, but deserving scientific investigation. When, through the kindness of Dr. Elliotson, he first witnessed some of these phenomena, he experienced great delight at the time, but he soon saw it was not to be used as a plaything, and he accordingly set to work to ascertain its truth. After devoting many months to the examination of the subject, he was perfectly satisfied of the reality of all the phenomena of mesmerism from the lowest to the highest—that of clairvoyance. And he never felt any shame or hesitation in acknowledging his conviction. It occurred to him that, although mesmerism was a beautiful and marvellous phe-

nomenon, it had higher purposes to fill than exciting their imagination or interesting their intellect, and he saw plainly it was, as it had been stated by Mr. Sandby, "a gift given by God with which to alleviate the sufferings of mankind;" and that the great point for them to strive to attain was to place it on such a footing that some institution might be established wherein mesmerism might be practised simply as a remedial agent. What success there had been in accomplishing that object they all knew, and it was not his intention to enter into the details of that success in their institution, or the trials there carried on, because that would be done by more able hands who would address them. He felt he should not be doing justice to his own feelings if he failed to say one word in admiration of, and in gratitude to, one individual who had contributed to the advance of mesmerism: for wherever mesmerism was mentioned the name of Elliotson was revered. Dr. Elliotson, by the open and indefatigable zeal he had displayed from the commencement to investigate the truth of the science, had lost the sympathy and support of many of the members of that profession of which he was a distinguished ornament: and, if he had not outlived their obloquy, he had merited and obtained the approbation of all those who loved to see truth flourish and fully carried out, and had earned the gratitude of hundreds and the good opinion of thousands of his poor suffering fellow-creatures. If they agreed with him that mesmerism, as a curative agent, should be adopted and fully carried out, he called on them to support the institution, and take a deep interest in it by visiting it with their friends, and inducing them to become subscribers to it with them. Those who were already subscribers to the institution could not shew their devotion and belief in the science better than by doubling the amount of their present subscriptions, thereby to enable the institution to increase its benefits.

The Treasurer read the following Annual Report:—

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

"When we reflect upon the violence with which mesmerism was assailed throughout the kingdom from 1838 for many years, and regard its present firmness and prosperity, we are enabled to point out a fresh and glorious proof that,

when a thing is founded upon truth and capable of application beneficial to mankind, no ignorance, no selfishness or other discreditable feeling, no rancorous violence, no cunning, no misrepresentation, no false accusation, no combination of men, can ultimately prevail against it.

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

“We have cured 69.

Nearly completed the cure of 9.

Improved to a greater or less extent 49.

We have 41 still under treatment.

Our cures have exceeded those of last year by 27.

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

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

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

“Frederic Roebuck, aged six years, living at No. 2, Bath Place, New Road, was received on the 20th of December, 1854, affected with chorea or *St. Vitus's dance*. He had been ill for five weeks. He had fancied that the cat which slept upon his bed was a monkey, and been greatly frightened. *Chorea* frequently arises from terror. His mother could not remove this illusion, and it increased till he became altogether a changed boy. He could not sit still, and was scolded, as children are every day, or even beaten, when really ill and supposed, poor things, to be naughty. He crawled about, and was very odd : and at length became so weak that he reeled and staggered. He was in constant motion, and constantly grimacing. His speech was indistinct. The mother was advised by a person who had been cured of intense despondency by Mr. Gardiner to take him to our Infirmary. At the end of a fortnight he was no better ; and, as the mother had to carry him or draw him in a chaise and he was very troublesome, and the cares of her numerous small family were great, she ceased to bring him after eight days, and placed him in the Homœopathic Hospital in Golden Square. Here he fretted so much

after her, though very kindly treated, that she took him home again in a week. He then began to be voracious, and she carried him to a lady at Islington, who gave him homœopathic medicines for worms, which he was alleged, though without proof, to have in him.

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

“By the 4th of February, he could hold up his hands steadily, and walk: and on the 18th was perfectly cured; but Mr. Gardiner continued to mesmerise him till the 27th, when he and his mother returned thanks to the Council for the benefit which he had received.

“This patient never slept in the least.

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

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

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

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

“St. Vitus's dance is a nervous affection: and a disease of debility in the far greater number of cases. It is in general treated successfully by iron or zinc; arsenic and

copper also cure. Some practitioners give a course of purgatives: some employ the cold bath: and some ply the poor weak and irritable child with blisters or similar irritants. Now children are often frightened or distressed by cold baths, whether shower or plunging; and in winter this remedy is severe. Blisters and similar things cause suffering. Arsenic, copper, and zinc, unless carefully managed, and frequently even then, cause more or less sickness and pain from time to time: and their administration is the continual taking of physic. Iron is very manageable: but still the poor child has to take physic two or three times a day: unless indeed the oxyd is employed and given in treacle, in which case the child does not feel that it is taking physic. A course of purgatives is distressing and debilitating: generally not in the least useful, and often detrimental. Mesmerism cures every case of ordinary St. Vitus's dance: usually in a few weeks: with no annoyance to the child. Many such cures are detailed in *The Zoist*: no fewer than eight in the Second Number: and in scarcely any was sleep produced or any other sensible effect.

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

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

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

“Mrs. Case, a middle-aged woman, of 64, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square, was received November 13 of last year. For seven years her breath had been shorter and shorter, especially in cold weather. When walking upstairs or making any little muscular effort, she experienced great difficulty of breathing, pain which she could scarcely bear, and a sense in the sides of her body as if she should burst, especially in her left side, and frequently palpitation of great severity. For some years she had been unable to expectorate, however much she desired it and coughed. She was under a

practitioner for two years without any relief in these symptoms.

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

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

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

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

“Mesmerism never occasioned sleep.

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

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

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

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

“Mesmerism cures almost all these cases, though few

are recorded in *The Zoist*, as iron is so successful a remedy and generally used.

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

“Mrs. Coleman, of 63, York Street, Lambeth, was received on the 28th of February last. A week before Christmas she felt an odd sensation and pain in the palm of the left hand, and a knot of the size of a pin’s head appeared upon the inside of one of the finger-joints. The pain increased for three weeks, so that for ten nights she could scarcely close her eyes. Fomentations and hot poultices were applied every two hours for three weeks : the hand swelled very greatly and it was lanced. For five weeks more it was poulticed and fomented, and a stimulating ointment called basilicon was applied. An abscess formed inside the arm above the bend of the elbow. An abscess formed in the palm of the hand also, and was opened, and a small aperture remained for three weeks. *The fingers contracted down upon the palm, perfectly rigid.* At Charing Cross Hospital, three surgeons pressed her head down to her feet ; for what purpose she could not tell. The treatment was so rough that she disliked it, and, finding her fingers and hand remain as rigid as ever, she would continue a patient there no longer. When she came here we found all the fingers bent fixedly upon the palm, and an unhealthy sore as large as a florin on the inside of the upper arm.

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

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

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

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

“Mesmeric cures of contraction of the neck or an extremity are more common, because these are often of a nerv-

ous character and therefore mesmerism has been employed in them. Want of knowledge has prevented its application from being common in cases arising from local injury. But when its utility in surgical cases shall be generally known, we shall have plenty of cures recorded.

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

“A little girl, 11 years of age, residing in Kentish Town, (we are requested not to give name or address,) was received as a patient on the 7th of September, 1854. Twelve months previously she had an attack of measles which left her *eyes inflamed*, and they had remained so ever since. When she came to the Infirmary, they were severely inflamed and an ulcer existed upon the cornea. She was seen always with a very large bonnet and her head down, and held a linen cloth to her eyes, night and day, so great was the pain of light and the profusion of discharge. She could see to neither read nor write, and what instruction she received at school was communicated by another reading to her. Medicines had been taken for four months with no advantage. Her family in despair had ceased to apply to medical men, and looked upon the case with indifference as incurable and scrofulous. Mr. Gardiner implored them to try mesmerism: and he mesmerised her by downward passes before her face and gazing at her.

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

“Such a disease as this we meet with every day in the streets. It very much resists ordinary treatment, which consists in leeches, blisters, mercury, purgatives, bark, wine, and the most agonizing applications to the poor children's eyes. In the Thirty-second Number of *The Zoist* an exquisite cure of this disease by Mr. Amor, one of our Council, is recorded, and all the tormenting means fruitlessly employed beforehand are mentioned. Mr. Amor met with the poor

child in an omnibus, and prevailed upon the mother to allow him to mesmerise it. Many other cures of the same nature will be found in that work, all richly deserving the attention of oculists and other medical men.

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

“Charles Chumley, aged 12, living at No. 10, James Street, Oxford Street, had for three months been very nervous and weak and suffered from head-ache; had lost his appetite, grown thin, flabby, and pale or sallow. He had been at school at Chelmsford, but taken home. He was brought to the Infirmary on the 2nd of April, and his lower extremities were found to be covered with the disease termed common leprosy. He was mesmerised by Mr. Mayhew with long passes before his face and gazing: and he drank mesmerised water, as nearly all our patients do.

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

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

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

“We may mention that a boy, named Guise Stewart, with that dreadful disease of the face called lupus, of a scrofulous character, was wonderfully improved with mesmerism by Mr. Mayhew, but left for America before his cure was completed. Yet this is a most obstinate disease. The lad had been under Dr. Curie, a homœopathist, without any benefit for three years, having taken medicine from that

gentleman during four years previously for scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck. Dr. Curie dissuaded him from coming to us, though the doctor had done him no good after treating the lupus for three years and urged the folly of supposing that mesmerism could be of any service. As soon as Dr. Curie died, his mother brought him to us, and excellent was the result. Dr. Curie was an exception to homœopathists, for they almost to a man duly appreciate mesmerism and strongly recommend it.

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

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

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

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

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

“Henry Noel, aged 26, living at 31, Marshall Street, Golden Square, was long troubled with nervousness and indigestion; for which he took homœopathic medicines with little benefit. A *tumor* appeared in his right upper eyelid. A surgeon advised that it should be cut away. This he declined. A second homœopathic practitioner recommended mesmerism as likely to disperse it. He accordingly applied to us on the 6th of last June, and was mesmerised with long passes by Mr. Tucker. His health was speedily restored, and

the tumor dispersed. He was reported cured on the 3rd of August, and, though only a working young man, he made a donation of a sovereign to the Infirmary. He was never sent to sleep.

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

“Joseph Bissoni, aged 14, residing at 4, Wilton Street, Regent Street, Westminster, came to us January 3rd of this present year. He had inflammation of the brain six years before. Ever since, his intellect had been very dull, his memory impaired, both ears deaf and harassed with noises. Mr. Mayhew mesmerised him with long passes and gazing. In less than three weeks he was slightly improved: by March 4, perfectly cured, his intellect and memory and hearing perfect; and he returned thanks with his mother. He never was sent to sleep.

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

“Mrs. Granger, aged 46, the wife of a brickmaker, residing in Teetotal Row, Yewsley, near Uxbridge, had given birth to four boys, the last in 1846, and for six years laboured under violent pains and enlargement of the abdomen, being told by her surgeon, Mr. Stillwell, of Uxbridge, that her disease was *dropsy*. She took medicine from him for six months unsuccessfully, was advised to go to London, and became a patient in University College Hospital in October, 1849. In that institution she took large quantities of medicine under Dr. Parkes without benefit, and was tapped. On examination of the abdomen after the dropsical fluid had been let out, she was found to have an ovarian tumor, and was directed to prepare for a surgical operation in order that it might be cut out. To this she objected: and, after remaining in the hospital six months, and having been tapped three times by Mr. Richard Quain, she was discharged uncured. She then placed herself under Dr. Coffin at 32, Hatton Garden, and took his medicines in vain for six months, and was tapped at his direction three times by Mr. Hardwicke, at her sister's, the Metropolitan Lodging House in the St. Pancras Road, but was uncured. Being pronounced an incurable both by him and at the hospital, she returned home, after great suffering and having swallowed immense quantities of drugs. Her neighbours gave her many receipts, which she followed in the hope of some relief to her extreme and constantly increasing suffer-

ings. Her sister visited her occasionally from London, and heard her cries before reaching her house: and at the last visit was informed by the medical attendant that she would find her sister in a coffin at her next visit:—which, indeed, she hoped would be the case, so great and continued were the pains. Medicine was still taken, with the view of procuring a little ease. The sister had heard of the cures effected by mesmerism, and a trial of it was determined upon. We have not funds sufficient to receive in-patients; and therefore Mr. Fisher, who has been one of our two male mesmerisers ever since we opened the Institution in 1850, very nobly offered, without consulting with any of us, to go to Uxbridge and mesmerise her gratuitously, after his six hours' work at the Infirmary was over, provided the friends would pay the expenses of his railroad journies. He performed this laborious act of disinterested kindness and mesmeric zeal from the 19th of February, 1854, till the beginning of November. The people of the village sneered and hissed while the treatment was continued, often saying, 'There goes the devil's imp,' when they saw Mr. Fisher proceeding to the house, and told the husband when accompanying Mr. Fisher to the station that he ought not to allow his wife to be mesmerised nor himself to be seen with such a fellow, who would be sure to run away with her. Mr. Capern informs us that Mr. Davey was to have been attacked in the wood between Tiverton and Bampton as he was going to give a lecture on mesmerism eight years ago, but the presence of good Mr. Capern at his side prevented the outrage.

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

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

"The passes when reaching the abdomen gave her ex-

cruciating pain. When Mr. Fisher had mesmerised her only six times, he saw that she required tapping, and advised her to send for her surgeon, Mr. Stillwell, saying that after this tapping he felt certain he could cure her and prevent the necessity for another operation. She replied that then she never should be cured: for Mr. Stillwell had declared after the previous operation that he would not dare to tap her again as she would die under the next operation: and she added that indeed she would not be mesmerised again, since it had given her more pain than she had ever felt before, and wished her sister had not interfered, and that Mr. Fisher had never come to her house. However, Mr. Stillwell did tap her once more and expressed his surprise at the improved state of her health when he went to her house to tap her, and he wished to know how it had been brought about. But she dared not tell him that she had been mesmerised and had nothing else done. He of course now knows the whole history: and we trust he will give up his weak prejudices.

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

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

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

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

“ She never was sent to sleep.*

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

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

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

“ Some patients, however, though apprised of all this *before* the treatment is commenced, forget it soon *after* the treatment is commenced, and therefore refuse to continue

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

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

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

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

Admitted	6,420
Cured	5,476
Dead	284

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ Some of our medical friends who do not say that we do not cure, or that we do any harm, or that we work by means

* Dr. Elliotson, No. XXXVII., p. 100; XLV., p. 106, of *The Zoist*.

of Satan, tell their patients that our cures are not permanent. Now our cures are permanent if we have fair play: if we are allowed to continue mesmerism for a sufficient time after a cure is effected. No good mesmeriser would willingly desist as soon as a cure is effected, any more than a good physician would leave off quinine as soon as an ague has ceased. For an instance of permanency of cure we can triumphantly point to the youthful page who opens our door. He had a disease in his left shoulder that in the knee would be called a white swelling. One of our members so considered it, but sent the lad to Mr. Fergusson, the surgeon of King's College, who kindly saw it and said he considered it a dangerous case, and prescribed repetitions of blisters, cod liver oil, &c. We trusted the case to mesmerism only, and Mr. Gardiner perfectly cured the joint: and it is cured to this hour, and the boy is a hearty lad. The case is detailed in our last years' report, and is one of the triumphs of mesmerism.*

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

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

* See it detailed in No. XLVI., p. 188, of *The Zoist*.

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

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

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

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

“It is true that these cases are ignored by the medical

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

“The patients of the Institution are in general very grateful. Many return the most heartfelt thanks when they leave, and by letters from a distance after they have left: some make little presents to their mesmerisers; one patient, Mr. Case, carried to the Secretary a small ebony toy for his little son: Master Roebuck, after being cured, presented his son with a handsome painted horse: others have presented their mesmerisers with brooches or similar things: one patient put five shillings, another ten, another a sovereign, into the donation box: and poorer patients frequently put in their mites in the fulness of their hearts.*

“The Council have great satisfaction in stating that the conduct of the four mesmerisers—Mr. Fisher and Mr.

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

“High Street, Uxbridge, May 24, 1855.

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

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

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

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

“I have the honour to remain, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“WILLIAM EDWARD DOVEY.”

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

“The Infirmary was never before conducted with the order and effect which prevail in it at present. Indeed its arrangements and working excite admiration: and, as far as we can conceive, are perfect. Our removal to our present situation has proved in every respect advantageous.

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

“We return our thanks to Mr. Tucker, Mr. Bird, Mr. Gressett, Miss Job, Miss Barlow, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Mayo, and Miss Lawson, for their kindness in mesmer-

ising gratuitously at the Infirmary: and all the return we can make is to recommend them, if they desire it, to private persons who enquire of us for professional mesmerisers.

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

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

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

“The accounts have been kindly and carefully audited by Mr. Wallis, of Long Acre, and Mr. Adlard, of Hatton Garden, whose statement will be found at p. 33.”

The Rev. GEORGE SANDBY moved the reception of the Report, which, he said, was both interesting and instructive. It was interesting to them who were met together in behalf of this good cause by shewing that the Institution was progressing so favourably and so steadily, and remedying such an amount of evil; and it was instructive from the details it gave of the manner in which mesmerism operated. He hoped that, when the Report was printed, it would be read attentively, and considered both by the friends of the cause and its enemies. He always felt a peculiar delight in paying a visit to the Mesmeric Infirmary, as he invariably found everything there going on in a satisfactory manner and in admirable order. There was not, indeed, an institution in the country in which greater system, regularity, order, and adherence to rule was observed, than in their own Infirmary.

He would especially call the attention of the meeting to the manner in which the patients were received. On presenting themselves, an officer examined them, and took down the nature of their complaints, the number of hospitals in which they had been treated, or of the private practitioners under whose care they had been, and a most careful and accurate account was, if they attended regularly and steadily, kept of the course of their mesmeric treatment. Each was informed that he would have to attend regularly for some time, according to the nature of his malady, and that he must by no means imagine he would derive miraculous effects from the treatment. By means of that register they had collected, and would collect, the most valuable statistics of mesmerism. He congratulated them on holding this their sixth annual meeting on a science which, a few years since, they were told was ridiculous, when mesmerisers were opposed and those who attended their meetings were laughed at. They were now forcing their way in spite of the opposition they had met with, and this Institution had taken root and would be a permanent thing amongst them. He was much struck with a remark in the Report, that one of their cures was often equivalent to several by other means. He should like to have an investigation by a committee similar to the Sebastopol Committee, of the comparison of cures made by their Institution (which took in the refuse of other hospitals, allowance being made for their limited means) with that of other hospitals, and he had no doubt they would stand in a very advantageous position. The result of such a comparison would also shew similar results to those of the Sebastopol Committee,—that it was the love of medical routine and medical red-tapism that prevented the people from having called to their aid that great power which nature had so providentially and bountifully afforded them, and, rather than the feelings of their friends who were medical men should be hurt, allowed them to remain uncured. Mesmerism was a great truth in nature, and he considered that people were madmen not to employ it when they knew its advantages. He was glad to see so many ladies present, because they possessed more moral courage than men. They spoke their minds when men were afraid of offending their medical practitioner, and he called on them to stand forth and insist on mesmerism being tried when all other remedies had failed. Having witnessed the attention paid at the Infirmary to the patients, and the thankfulness these expressed for the benefit derived from the treatment, he considered they were arrived at a point from

which they could not be driven back. The Institution had taken root, for which they had reason to thank God and take courage to go on and defy all opposition.

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

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

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES seconded the resolution. The

greatest amount of opposition the science received was from scientific men, which appeared to many persons to be a great misfortune and inclined them to think ill of such men in consequence. He thought it was their good fortune to live in a scientific age and amongst scientific people, and that this was a special reason why they might hope mesmerism would become successful, and, by the exertion of honest men, take its proper place as a science. Mesmerism had been known for ages, and there was a glimmering of it to be seen in the history of medical science; and it appeared surprising that so beneficial and useful an agent should have appeared in the scientific world and then have disappeared again. It had been the same with the great discoveries and improvements that had been made in our day in the physical sciences. Anæsthetic agents, like ether and chloroform, were no doubt known as early as the twelfth century, but, from the want of scientific investigation, and a sufficient interest to take them up and perfect them, their employment was allowed to die away as if they never existed. Vaccination was known in Spain years before it was discovered and applied in England by Jenner. All scientific persons agreed that the discovery of any particular powers in nature was not of so much importance as the existence of a sufficiently intelligent community to understand, perceive, and practise them. Therefore it was that he was glad to see so large an attendance at that meeting, and he hoped that all would depart with the conviction that they would see it become a practical science. When they were charged with being superstitious for holding such views, he replied they were not so—that the superstition was on the other side, with those who wished to get out of the domain of ordinary nature, and attribute all those things to fanciful and accidental causes. The advocates of the science wished the facts to be taken as simple phenomena, which would in due time accumulate till they could be arranged under special laws, and be established as a full and perfect science. It was on that account that he believed reasonable men interested themselves in this subject, and that he always felt some doubts as to the reasoning faculties, and power of receiving evidence, of those scientific men, and unfortunately there were many, who said they could see nothing in the science. He had arrived at his conviction from a knowledge of facts, and not from being led away by anything merely surprising or curious. He wished them to confine their attention to this matter as regarded medical science. The interesting and wonderful phenomena of mesmerism connected with the mind were of a totally different

character, imperfectly understood now, and likely to lead persons away from a clear investigation of the simpler facts. Mesmerism was a great medical agent which Providence had given to mankind, not to be played with as a matter of amusement, but to be applied seriously, and which might lead to good or bad effects accordingly as it was well or ill applied. He anticipated an enormous amount of benefit to mankind when its principles became implanted in the minds of an intelligent community, and persons met the advocates of this science in a proper manner by bringing their friends to be operated on by the mesmeriser, but not as a last resource. So long as persons did not, but tried their constitutions and damaged themselves in every way by other treatment before they became converts to this science, they must not be disappointed if they were not always cured. Mesmerism would not have a fair chance until people applied to it as to the ordinary healing art—at the beginning of the disease. He hoped this Infirmary would greatly promote that end, for all the opposition of scientific and medical men would not in any degree be an impediment to the reception of truth, but rather useful in the end.

Major-General BAGNOLD said,—In offering you the motion now in my hand I shall merely say that my presence here, I trust, is a guarantee that I firmly and implicitly believe in the curative powers of mesmerism, and yet I confess that for many years of my life no person could have doubted or ridiculed the whole question more than I did. Guess, then, my astonishment at finding that what I had rejected when presented to me in the repulsive shape of religious jugglery in India was founded on a simple fact in nature, and one as demonstrable by a little patient inquiry as any schoolboy's first lessons in electricity or chemistry. But if I felt a degree of shame and regret for opportunities lost of acquiring a useful knowledge, what will eventually be the shame and disgrace of those scientifically educated men whose particular province is to look into nature's truths and make them known, but who, instead of doing so, abuse and revile those who would do this work for them? However, I do not totally despair of the medical profession. I have myself made some converts from that body, so far, at least, as belief goes—but, alas! I cannot, I fear, find their moral courage to avow and practise it. A talented young medical friend of mine, not long since acting house-surgeon at one of our principal London hospitals, at my suggestion put it to the proof by trying it on a most frightful case of hysteria that had baffled every other treatment. He succeeded to his perfect satisfac-

tion, and his poor patient left the hospital with prayers and blessings on his head. In the warmth of his feelings he promised me the case for publication—but when the time came he declined, saying, “With ample proof as to the fact I dare not publish it, but I trust a time will come when being more independent of the heads of my profession I can put them at defiance. At present it would ruin me.” But, ladies, it is to you I would particularly address myself—you who by your nature and your Christian education are ministering angels in sickness and suffering. Are you aware of the powers you possess in healing the sick, or at least assuaging pain, by a few patient waves of your hands? That in this power you possess a mine of wealth that you can dispense to others, and, like the widow’s cruise of oil, is inexhaustible? That in your own family circle of relatives and friends it is invaluable, and to the poor often more acceptable than pecuniary relief? Pardon my enthusiasm, but I feel the time is not far distant when it will be as common for the strong and powerful to give out a little of their superabundant health to the sick and weakly as it is now for the rich and affluent to give their surplus wealth to the poor and needy. And now, ladies and gentlemen, let me close my appeal to you with the remark, that infirmaries cannot be kept up on good luck and wishes alone. We then offer you the assurance that what pecuniary assistance you can give us shall be faithfully and economically applied.* I move that Mr. Klein and Mr. A. Thomson be placed upon the Council.

Mr. ADOLPHE KISTE seconded the motion.

Mr. PURLAND moved the appointment of Mrs. Hambleton, of St. John’s Wood Road, to the Ladies’ Committee, with an especial vote of thanks for her great liberality towards the

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

“ 32, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow,
“ 12th June, 1855.

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

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

“ I remain, yours most sincerely,

“ WM. STIRLING.”

funds of the Infirmary and the embellishment and furnishing of the house. That lady, he said, had expended nearly £100 on the Infirmary, in addition to £10 presented to the funds, and an annual subscription of £30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEEDS MESMERIC ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

President—Captain HUDSON.

Vice-President—DAVID NICHOLS.

Secretary—WILLIAM JONES.

Treasurer—WILLIAM BROWNBIDGE.

COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL SCHOLEFIELD,

THOMAS MURPHY,

JOHN MABANE,

W. H. DORMOND.

GEORGE STEEL,

WILLIAM GIBSON,

DAVID DRURY,

A number of friends, after having attended Captain Hudson's mesmeric lectures and demonstrations in this town, and witnessed

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

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

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

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

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

On behalf of the Committee,

WM. JONES, *Secretary.*

Address Wm. Jones, 3, Burmantopts, Leeds.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Treasurer in account with the London Mesmeric Infirmary.

Receipts of 1854-5.		Expenditure of 1854-5.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance in hand	48 8 8	By Salaries	282 14 0
Subscriptions	258 14 6	House Expenses	43 16 1
Donations	206 6 1	Rates	40 18 3
Penny Collecting Boxes	16 9 8	Stationery, Stamps, and Printing	19 7 6
Collection at Willis's	9 18 9	Charge for Willis's Rooms	10 15 0
Rents per Mr. Baume's Gift	22 0 0	Rent of 36, Weymouth Street	114 15 0
Rent of 1a, Fitzroy Square	109 1 3	Rent of 1a, Fitzroy Square	109 9 11
Rent of Coach House and Stables in Weymouth Mews	12 0 0	Balance	87 1 7
Interest:			
On Five Exchequer Bills	15 11 2		
Per Bankers	10 7 3		
	<u>£708 17 4</u>		<u>£708 17 4</u>

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

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

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A Visitor	0	5	0			
Abadam, Edward, esq. Middleton Hall, Llandilo				1	1	0
Adams, N. esq. Surgeon, Lymington	1	1	0			
Adlard, H. esq. jun. 42, Hatton-garden				1	1	0
Aglionby, Miss, Wigton Hall, Wigton, Cumberland				1	0	0
Ditto, a Friend of	1	0	0			
Akroyd, Edward, esq. Bankfield, Halifax.....	5	0	0			
Allison, —, esq. Edinburgh	1	0	0			
Amor, J. esq. New Bond-street				1	1	0
Ditto (donation of money expended by him in Mr. Baume's affair)	3	12	6			
Anne, Countess of Buckinghamshire				1	1	0
Anonymous, Hampshire	5	0	0			
Anson, S. H. esq. Bishopsgate-street	0	10	0			
Archer, Major, Hampton Court	2	1	0			
Armytage, Mrs. Gaussin, Miesenburg	1	0	0			
Arnold, —, esq. Stamford, Essex	0	10	0			
Ashburner, Dr. York-place, Portman-square	10	0	0	1	1	0
Ditto, Mrs. E. by	1	1	0			
Ditto, a Lady by	1	0	0			
Ashness, Dr. Clapham				1	1	0
Bagnold, Major-Gen. 28, Hamilton-ter., St. John's Wood	5	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto, Second Donation	5	0	0			
Baldock, T. esq. Dockyard, Devonport.....	3	3	0			
Baikie, Dr. 11, Inverness-road, Bayswater				1	1	0
Bailey, Samuel, esq. Burn Greave, Sheffield.....	5	0	0			
Baily, Mrs. John, 5, Pitville Lawn, Cheltenham	1	0	0			
Baillièrè, H. esq. 219, Regent-street				1	1	0
Ditto, for his daughter, who recovered under Mes- merism	5	5	0			
Baillièrè, Miss, 219, Regent-street	2	2	0			
Baines, Mrs. 8, Ampton-place, Gray's-inn-road	1	10	0			
Baker, Mr. 108, Great Portland-street	0	10	0			
Barlow, Miss, 18, Upper Montague-street, Montague-sq.	1	1	0			

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnard, G. S. by W. Underwood, esq.	2	2	0			
Barnes, James, esq. 6, West-place, West-square				1	1	0
Barnwell, Mrs. Mileham Hall, near Swaffham	1	0	0	1	1	0
Barrett, Jonathan, esq. Croydon	6	6	0			
Barrett, Richard, esq. Waddon.....				2	0	0
Barrett, Rev. R., B.D. Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.....				1	1	0
Barth, George H. esq. 46, Regent-street				2	2	0
Bartholomew, Mrs. Charlotte-street	0	10	0			
Barton, Edward, esq. Gloucester-cottage, Boundary-road, St. John's Wood				1	1	0
Batson, H. esq. 23, Albert-road, Gloucester-gate, Regent's- park	5	0	0			
Baume, P. P. esq. Friern Lodge, Barnet, Middlesex	4	10	0			
Baume, Mr.	0	10	0			
Beard, Frederick Carr, esq. Surgeon, Welbeck-street				1	0	0
Bell, Dr. Norwich.....				1	1	0
Benson, W. H. esq.	1	0	0			
Bentinck, the Lady Mary, Harcourt House, Cavendish-sq.	50	0	0			
Bertie, the Hon. Brownlow C. Second Life Guards.....	1	1	0			
Bettinson, Thomas, esq. 21, Charles-street, Portland-ter. St. John's Wood (Mrs. Bettinson having derived benefit at the Infirmary)				1	1	0
Biggs, Wm. esq. M.P. Leicester				1	1	0
Biggs, J. esq. ditto				1	1	0
Bird, John James, esq. 22, Maddox-street, Hanover-sq...				1	0	0
Bishop, John, esq. Hastings				1	1	0
Black, Dr.	4	0	0			
Black, Mrs.	4	0	0			
Blunt, Edward, esq. Kempsholt-park, Basingstoke	3	0	0			
Blythe, P. P. esq. Sion House, Lower Clapton	5	5	0			
Bond, Mrs.	0	15	0			
Boulter, M. B. W. esq. 33, Upper Baker-street	20	0	0	2	0	0
Boutflower, Rev. Douglas :				1	1	0
Bowdoin, Miss Temple, 37, Gloucester-square.....	2	2	0			
Bowyer, Henry George, esq. Hyde Park Hotel				2	2	0
Bowyer, Mrs. H. G. ditto				1	1	0
Briggs, J. esq. Nottingham-place, Regent's-park.....	22	1	0			
Briggs, W. esq. York.....	10	0	0			
Brigstock, Mrs. 18, Charles-street, Berkley-square	2	2	0			
Brine, John, esq. South-row, New Road	2	2	0			
Brine, Mrs. ditto	2	2	0			
Brine, Charles, esq. ditto	2	2	0	1	1	0
Brine, Miss, ditto	5	0	0	1	1	0
----- ditto	5	0	0			
Brine, Miss E. ditto	11	1	0			
Brine, Misses, collected by the.....	8	2	6			

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brine, Misses, collected by the.....	5	8	0			
Ditto ditto	8	16	0			
Ditto, Servants of the	1	10	0			
Brown, W. Berry, Gothic House, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood	5	0	0			
Browne, J. esq. Bridgewater.....	1	1	0			
Browne, W. esq. ditto	1	1	0			
Brunning, Miss	1	1	0			
Buckland, T. esq, Byron Cottage, Great Malvern				1	1	0
Buckley, Major, Bengal Cavalry	21	0	0			
Ditto, a Friend of	1	0	0			
Ditto, Second Friend of.....	1	1	0			
Bull, J. esq. Bridgewater	1	1	0			
Burney, Miss, Morton Hall, Norwich	1	1	0			
Bushe, John, esq. Chester-square.....				1	0	0
Butler, Edward, esq.....	1	0	0			
Buxton, Dr. Brownlow-street	5	0	0			
Byrne, Miss, 25, Charlotte-street, Portland-place	0	10	0	1	1	0
Capel, Miss (per Mr. Barth).....				0	10	0
Capern, Thomas, esq. Alpha-place, Alpha-road				1	1	0
Ditto, a Friend by.....	1	0	0			
Ditto, Mrs. A——, by	1	1	0			
Ditto, a Friend by.....	0	10	0			
Ditto, B. T. L. by.....				1	1	0
Ditto, Miss ——, by.....	4	0	0			
Cargill, W. W. esq. 5, Princes-terrace, Knightsbridge....				1	0	0
Carlisle, the Right Hon. the Earl of, Grosvenor-place....				2	2	0
Cautley, Rev. Joshua, Thorney, Peterborough.....				1	1	0
Chamberlain, Thomas, esq. Windsor.....				1	1	0
Chambers, Alex. esq. Ratcliffe-highway	1	10	0			
Chandler, T. esq. Surgeon, Rotherhithe				1	1	0
Chandler, M. esq. Surgeon, 53, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde- park	2	2	0			
Chapman, Dr. 25, Albemarle-street	5	5	0			
Chapman, Miss	0	10	0			
Child, a token of gratitude from a, who has derived much benefit from Mesmerism, and wishes to send some- thing to the Infirmary	0	5	0			
Clark, James, esq. Surgeon, Acton-place, Kingsland-road	1	1	0			
Clarke, James, esq. Steet, Glastonbury, Somersetshire ..				0	10	0
Clarkson, Miss R.	5	0	0			
Clemmey, Miss, Preston	2	10	0			
Clifford, Mrs. a token of gratitude from a poor patient for her cure.....	0	5	0			
Clover, Mrs., 35, Mile-end-road	1	10	0			
Cocker, Miss, 73, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square				0	10	0

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann Subs.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cochrane, Dr. Rio Janeiro	1	0	0			
Cohen, H. esq. 6, Christopher-street, Finsbury				1	1	0
Coles, Mrs. John Cole, Herne Hill, Dulwich				1	1	0
Collins, Miss E. Prescott, Rainhill				1	1	0
Collis, Mrs. 59, Russell-square.....	4	0	0			
Colvin, A. J. esq. Gloucester-place, Portman-square	2	2	0	1	1	0
Committee, a member of the, to defraying the expenses of Annual Meeting, 1854	17	0	0			
Ditto ditto, Annual Meeting for 1855	17	0	0			
Cook, Rev. Joseph, Purley Hall, Oxfordshire	5	0	0			
Cook, Christopher, esq. 2, Upper Grosvenor-street				0	10	6
Coombe, J. esq. Torquay, Devon	1	0	0			
Craddock, Mr. 11, Camden-terrace, West	0	5	0			
Crandall, Mr. Hampstead	1	10	0			
Cremorne, Lady, 3, Great Stanhope-street				1	1	0
Creyke, Ralph, esq. Rowcliffe Hall, Selby, Yorkshire	5	0	0			
Crewse, A. F. B. esq.	2	2	0			
Croft, Col. Shellington Hall, Yorkshire.....	5	0	0			
Crompton, Joshua, esq. Sion-hill, Thirsk	10	0	0			
Crouse, Mrs. Argyle-square	1	0	0			
Cryer, —, esq.	1	1	0			
Cryznavá, Mons.	0	5	0			
Currey, F. E. Lismore Castle, Ireland				2	2	0
D'Aquila, Col. 23a, Bruton-street				1	0	0
Davey, W. esq.....	1	0	0			
Davidson, Captain	1	1	0			
Davies, J. Silvester, esq. Pembroke College, Oxford....	0	10	0			
Davis, R. esq. 9, Great St. Helens.....	12	12	0			
Deverel, John, esq. Purbrook-park, Portsmouth				2	0	0
Deyman, C. O. esq. 10, South-square, Gray's Inn				1	1	0
Dickens, Charles, esq. Tavistock House, Tavistock-square	3	3	0	1	1	0
Dobson, H. H. esq. 32, Piccadilly	1	1	0			
Dobson, Mrs. ditto	1	1	0			
Dodsworth, Sir C. Bart.	5	0	0			
Donne, Mrs. 6, Craven-hill, Bayswater				2	2	0
Dovey, William Edward, High-street, Uxbridge (having been cured by Mesmerism)	0	10	0	0	10	6
Dowman, Mrs. Peacock-street, Newington.....	1	1	0			
Downshire, the Marchioness of, Hanover-square				1	1	0
Drogheda, the Marchioness of				1	0	0
Dublin, the Archbishop of	10	0	0			
Ducie, Earl of	100	0	0			
Duke, Miss, Dover				1	1	0
Dunlop, Mrs. 2, Howley-place, Maida-hill				1	1	0
Dunraven, Earl of.....	10	0	0	4	0	0
Dunraven, Lady				2	0	0

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dunraven, the Countess Dowager of				2	0	0
Edwards, Rev. John, Cheltenham	2	2	0			
Edwards, Miss, Clifton (per Mr. Saunders)				0	10	0
Ekins, Rev. Jeffrey, Braintree, Essex.....				1	1	0
Ekins, Mrs. ditto	1	1	0			
Ellick, Mr. J. 7, Canterbury Villas, Maida-vale, a Friend by				1	1	0
Elliotson, Dr., F.R.S.	50	0	0			
Ditto, Anonymous, Hampshire, by	1	0	0			
Ditto, a Lady by	1	1	0			
Ditto, a Lady by	1	1	0			
Ditto, a Lady by	5	0	0			
Ditto, a Lady by	2	0	0			
Ellis, A. J. esq. Edinburgh.....	5	0	0	2	2	0
Ditto (in addition to his former subscription of £2)..				1	1	0
Ditto, a Friend of.....	1	0	0			
Ellison, C. J. esq 24, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn-fields..				1	1	0
Enfield, —, esq. Nottingham				1	1	0
Espie, Robert, esq. Surgeon, R.N. (by Mr. Barth)				2	2	0
Espie, Mrs. (by Mr. Barth).....	1	1	0			
Evans, Treyer, esq. Notting-hill.....	1	0	0			
Evans, Miss	1	10	0			
Evans, Miss E.....	1	0	0			
Ewart, William, esq. M.P. 6, Cambridge-square, Hyde- park	5	0	0			
Fagan, Christopher, esq. 9, Albion Street, Hyde Park ..				1	0	0
Farley and Boys, Messrs. 79, Great Tower Street.....	4	4	0			
Farrow, W. esq. Woburn.....				1	0	0
Featherstonhaugh, J. D. esq. Ealing	5	5	0	1	1	0
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Cork				1	0	0
Fletcher, General, Ulcombe-place, Maidstone	3	3	0			
Forbes, Sir Charles, Bart.....	21	0	0			
Ford, Mrs. 123, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.....				1	1	0
Fossett, Charles, esq. 82, Regent's-street				1	1	0
Fradelle, H. J. esq. 5, Brecknock-crescent, Camden-town	1	1	0			
Friedlander, Rev. E. A. Kingston House, Clapham	1	1	0			
Friedlander, Dr. C. M.....	2	2	0			
Freud, Mrs.	0	10	0			
Freud, H. T. esq.....	1	0	0			
Frere, J. esq. Stamford-brook, Chiswick.	10	0	0	3	3	0
G —, Miss.....	0	15	0			
Gamwell, Miss, 8, Ampton-place, Gray's-inn-road	5	0	0			
Gardiner, Mr. Thomas, Secretary, Infirmary.....				1	1	0
Ditto, a Friend by	0	10	0			
Ditto, a Friend by	3	3	0			

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Gardiner, Mr., Secretary, a Friend by	1	1	0			
Ditto, W. L., by.....	0	10	0			
Ditto, a Friend cured of an acute attack of rheumatism in the shoulder	0	10	0			
Ditto of chronic rheumatism of the left arm in a few sittings	0	10	0			
Gardiner, Mr. James Bailey	1	1	0			
Gardiner, Miss, Infirmary.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Garnier, the Lady Harriet.	21	0	0			
Gass, H. S. esq. Regent-street	5	0	0			
Gibbs, D. A. esq. Pembury Villas, Hackney Downs....				1	1	0
Gibson, Mrs. Milner, 49, Wilton-crescent.....				1	1	0
Gibson, A. esq. Saffron Walden	1	0	0			
Gill, W. esq. 42, Inverness-road, Bayswater				1	1	0
Goff, R. esq. 21, Kensington Gore				5	0	0
Goldsmid, Baron de, F.R.S.....	100	0	0			
Goldsmid, Miss, St. John's Lodge, Regent's-park.				1	1	0
Goldsmid, Miss C. ditto.....				1	1	0
Goldsmid, Miss Isabel, 2, Park-crescent, Portland-place.				1	1	0
Goodwin, R. esq. Acton-place, Camden-road.....				1	1	0
Gordon, J. A. esq. Naish, Bristol.	50	0	0			
Gossett, Mrs. 3, Westbourne-place, Hyde-park.....	1	1	0			
Grattan, Thomas Colley, esq. 32, Curzon-street, Mayfair				1	1	0
Green, Thomas, esq. near Lavant, Chichester				2	2	0
Green, Edward, esq. Bury St. Edmunds				1	1	0
Gregory, Dr. Professor in the University of Edinburgh ..	1	1	0			
Grignon, the Rev. W. S. Collegiate School, Sheffield. ..				1	1	0
Hachmester, Mrs. 49, King-street, Soho.	1	1	0			
Hall, Mrs. 22, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square. ..				1	0	0
Hall, Richard, esq. 21, Stratford-place, Camden-town ..	2	5	0			
Halse, W. H. esq. Walpole Lodge, 51, Finchley-road ..				1	1	0
Hambleton, Mrs. 7, St. John's-wood-road, Regent's-park	10	10	0	30	0	0
Ditto, a Friend by.	2	10	0			
Hamilton, W. H. esq. Brighton.....	5	0	0			
Hammersley, Charles, esq. 25, Park-crescent, Portland- place.....				1	1	0
Hands, J. esq. Surgeon, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.	5	5	0			
Handsome, Mrs.	0	15	0			
Hankey, Miss Aliers, 5, Hyde-park-gardens	1	1	0			
Hankin, Mrs. George.	1	1	0			
Hare, John, Esq. jun. Luton.....				1	1	0
Hare, Lieut. Bath.....	1	0	0			
Harrison, Leonard, esq. Camden-street	0	10	0			
Harvey, Charles, esq.	2	0	0			
Hayman, S. esq. Sidmouth	1	1	0			
Hayward, E. J. Esq. the Ormond Club, Bloomsbury ..				1	0	0

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Heath, H. esq.	1	1	0			
Hebert, M. Paris	0	15	0			
Hennen, Mrs.	1	1	0			
Herring, Mrs. W. St. Faith's lane, Norwich	2	0	0	1	1	0
Herring, Miss, Brighton	0	5	0			
Herring, the Rev. Armine, Thorpe Rectory, Norwich ..	1	0	0			
Ditto (second donation)	1	0	0			
Ditto (third donation) per Miss Brine	1	1	0			
Hewes, J. T. esq.	1	1	0			
Hicks, Captain	1	1	0			
Hill, Mrs. at Lady Downshire's, Hanover-square.	0	5	0			
Hill, Mrs. New-road	1	10	0			
Hine, Mrs.	1	1	0			
Hoare, —, esq.	1	1	0			
Hockley, Mr. F. Croydon.				1	1	0
Hodgson, Captain Ellis.	1	0	0			
Hodgson, Col. Studholme, Arlington Court, Barnstaple .				1	1	0
Holdsworth, Governor, "The Beacon" Dartmouth, Devon	10	0	0			
Holland, James, esq. 6, Laurie-terrace, New Cross.				1	1	0
Hollings, J. F. esq. Leicester				1	1	0
Holmes, Mrs. 2, Upper Porchester-street, Cambridge-square.				0	10	0
Holtop, L. esq.	1	1	0			
Horn, Mrs. Clapham-rise.	2	0	0			
Houghton, W. N. esq. 162, Bond-street.	1	0	0			
Howell, Joseph, esq. Howarden, North Wales				1	1	0
Howly, John Hugh, esq. Thame, Oxfordshire	0	10	0			
Hudson, Captain, 6, Nile-street, Liverpool.				1	1	0
Ditto, a Friend by	1	0	0			
Hussey, Edward, esq. Scotney Castle, Lamberhurst.	5	0	0			
Isham, Sir Charles, Bart, Lampört Hall, Northampton-shire	10	0	0	3	3	0
James, Captain, Littlebourne Rectory, Kent	5	5	0	2	2	0
James, Captain John, ditto	5	0	0	1	1	0
Janson, H. U. esq. Pennsylvania Park, Exeter	20	0	0	5	0	0
Ditto, Second Donation	30	0	0			
Jeaffreson, Mrs.	3	3	0			
Jekyl, Captain	2	2	0			
Job, Miss, 8, Great Castle-street, Regent-street	0	5	0	0	10	6
Johnstone, F. G. esq. Surgeon, 61, Cleveland-square, Bayswater	5	0	0			
Jones, M. Lewis, esq, 47, Conduit-street, Hanover-sqre.				1	1	0
Jones, J. esq. Peckham	0	10	0	0	10	0
Julia, Miss M. — Hall, Norfolk.				0	10	0

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kavanagh, Morgan, esq. 4, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square				1	1	0
Kavanagh, L. esq	5	0	0			
Kindersley, Miss C. G. 54, Upper Brook-street.				1	1	0
Kingdom, W. esq. Reform Club	10	0	0			
King, Dr. Master of Queen's College, Cambridge.....	10	0	0			
King, W. esq. Sudbury				1	1	0
Kinnard, H. J. esq. Iron Works, Falkirk				1	1	0
Kiste, Adolphe. esq, 37, Maddox-street	5	0	0	1	1	0
Ditto, Second Donation	5	0	0			
Ditto, Miss C. by.....	1	0	0			
Ditto, a Friend, by	1	0	0			
Ditto, ditto	1	0	0			
Ditto, ditto	2	0	0			
Ditto, Miss H.	1	1	0			
Ditto, Mr. Kiste	1	0	0			
Klein, William, esq. Red Hill, Surrey.....				1	1	0
Knatchbull, the Rev. Wyndham, D.D. Smeethe Rectory, Kent	2	0	0			
Ditto, Second Donation	1	1	0			
Ditto, Third Donation.....	2	0	0			
Knight, C. Allinson, esq.....	10	10	0			
La Breton, Sir Thomas, Jersey				1	1	0
Ladies' Committee, a Member of the, for Coals for the use of the Infirmary (1854).....	11	10	0			
Ditto ditto, for Advertisements	6	0	0			
Lang, W. S. esq	1	1	0			
Langhorne, Mrs.				0	5	0
Langston, J. H. esq. M.P.	100	0	0			
Laurie, Dr. W. Forbes, Dunstable.....	1	1	0			
Law, Rev. Edmund, D.D. Chaplain to the British Em- bassy, St. Petersburg	5	0	0			
Lawrance, Capt. Largean, Kirkudbrightshire, N.B.				0	10	0
Lawson, Capt. Henry, 11, Fortess-terrace, Kentish-town				1	1	6
Lewis, Rev. L. Bristol.....	1	0	0			
Lloyd, W. W. esq. 77, Snow Hill				1	1	0
Lloyd, —, esq. Rockville, Roscommon, Ireland	5	5	0			
Lloyd, Mrs. 30, Dorset-square				1	1	0
Louch, W. S. esq. 12, Buckingham-street, Adelphi....	10	10	0	2	2	0
Ditto, Second Donation	10	10	0			
Loverton, Mr. 26, Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square	0	10	0			
Lucas, Major, Newport Pagnel	1	0	0			
Ludlow, J. M. esq. 3, Old-square, Lincoln's-Inn.....	1	0	0			
Luxmoore, J. C. esq. Reform Club.....				5	0	0
Lyle, W. G. esq. 17, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square	10	0	0			
Second Donation	5	5	0			

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Maberly, Joseph, esq. 17, Harley-street.				1	1	0
Maclin, J. esq. Surrey-square, Old Kent-road	0	10	0			
Majendie, A. esq. F.R.S. Hedingham Castle, Essex	5	0	0	1	1	0
Marshall, James G. esq. Munk Coniston, Ambleside	50	0	0			
Marshall, John, esq.	0	10	0			
Martineau, R, esq. Edgbaston.....				1	1	0
Mason, Miss, Harmony Hill, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland				1	1	0
Matthews, Miss, Wigton Hall, Cumberland	6	6	0			
Matts, S. esq. Regent's-square.	0	10	0			
Maurice, Miss	1	0	0			
Maurigy, David, esq. 1, Regent-street, Pall Mall.....	3	0	0	1	1	0
Mavor, Mrs. 219, Regent-street				1	1	0
Mc Donald, Dr. Professor in the University of St. Andrew's	1	1	0			
Second Donation	1	1	0			
Meeke, Captain.....	1	0	0			
Melhuish, Mrs. 9, Bedford-street, Bedford Row.....	2	2	0	1	1	0
Miller, Mrs. 33, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square				1	1	0
Miller, W. esq.	1	1	0			
Millington, Rev. T. S. Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough				1	1	0
Milnes, R. Monckton, esq. M.P. 16, Upper Brook-street				1	1	0
Minto, Miss	1	1	0			
Mitchell, George, esq. Thornhill-square, Islington.....				1	1	0
Mitchell, Miss, 10, Abbey-place, St. John's Wood.				1	1	0
Mitchell, Mr. jun. ditto.....				0	10	0
Mitchell, Mrs.	0	10	0			
Moffat, George, esq. M.P. Eaton-square.	5	0	0			
Molesworth, the Dowager Lady, Lowndes-street	5	0	0	1	1	0
Moreton, Hon. Augustus, 112, Gloster-place, Portman-square.....	2	2	0			
Morgan, Mrs. Augustus de.....				1	1	0
Ditto, a Friend by.....	0	10	0			
Ditto, a Friend by.....	2	0	0			
Muskett, Mrs.....	1	1	0			
Mowatt, J. esq.	1	1	0			
Myers, I. J. esq. Preston.....	1	0	0			
Newnham, W. esq. Surgeon, Farnham.....				1	1	0
Nicoll, Mrs. Hendon.....				1	1	0
Nicholls, H. F. esq. Bridgewater.....	1	1	0			
Noel, Henry, 32, Arlington-street, (an artisan,) cured of a tumor on the right eyelid by Mesmerism.....	1	0	0			
Nottage, George S. esq. 67, Upper Thames-street.....	5	5	0			
Noyes, Sarah Ann (a servant cured by Mesmerism after all other means had failed)	1	1	0			
Opening of the Donation-box (1852).....	3	0	7½			
————— Donation-boxes (1853)	27	13	3			

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Opening of the Donation-boxes (1854)	10	7	8½			
Ditto ditto (1855)	16	9	8¼			
Ormerod, Miss Margaret, Alma House, Croydon	1	0	0	0	10	6
Ormerod, H. E. esq. Merton College, Oxford	0	10	0			
Ditto, Second Donation	0	10	0			
Ottley, Mrs. 5, Dean-street, Park-lane				1	1	0
Page, Alfred, esq. Dover	1	1	0			
Paine, J. M. esq. Farnham				1	1	0
Parks, Mrs. 1, Westbourne-park-terrace, Paddington ..	1	1	0			
Ditto, Second Donation	2	2	0			
Parker, Mr. Mercer-street, Long-acre.....	1	1	0			
Partridge, Dr. York-place, Portman-square	2	2	0			
Patten, H. esq. 50, Berners-street				1	1	0
Paul, the Rev. C. Kegan, Eton College.....				1	1	0
Pearson, Miss, 22, Upper Baker-street.....	1	0	0			
Pearson, Miss A, ditto	1	0	0			
Pearson, the Misses ditto	5	0	0			
Phipps, Miss	1	0	0			
Penrice, David, esq. Surgeon, Thorpe, near Norwich....				1	1	0
Pettit, James, esq.....	10	10	0			
Powell, Mrs. L. Y. 12, Ladbroke Villas, Notting-hill ..	5	5	0			
P——, Miss	1	0	0			
P——, Miss Emma	1	0	0			
Ditto, Second Donation	3	0	0			
Preston, Miss Jane (a small donation from an obliged patient of H. U. Janson, esq. in grateful acknow- ledgment of his kind services).....	15	0	0	1	0	0
Preston, Miss Jane, Second Donation	1	0	0			
Ditto, Third Donation	1	0	0			
Purland, Theodosius, esq. Mortimer-street, Cavendish- square				1	1	0
Purland, Mrs. ditto				1	1	0
R. G.....	1	1	0			
Rawlins, Miss	0	10	0			
Rawe, John, esq. Chesnut Cottage, Haverstock-hill				1	1	0
Rhynhart, Joseph, esq.....	1	1	0			
Ridley, Miss	2	5	0			
Rivière, Frederick, esq, 95, Great Russell-street, Bedford- square	1	1	0			
Robertson, Rev. T. Blandford-square	5	5	0			
Robertson, —, esq. Editor of <i>Mechanics' Magazine</i>	4	4	0			
Robinson, Edmund R. esq. The Cottage, Clapham Park				1	1	0
Robinson, A. esq. 5, Woburn-square.....	1	1	0			
Roth, Dr. Old Cavendish-street				1	1	0
Ruck, J. esq.	1	1	0			
Runciman, Patrick, esq. 3, Queen's-place, Hammersmith	1	1	0			

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Salmon, James, esq. Red Lion-street, Holborn.....				1	1	0
Sandby, Rev. G. Flixton, Suffolk	5	0	0	1	1	0
Sandby, Mrs. ditto.....				1	1	0
Ditto, a Friend by	2	2	0			
Saunders, S. D. esq. 1, Penrose Cottage, Clifton				1	0	0
Saunders, Mrs.	0	5	0			
Saunders, Mrs. H.	0	5	0			
Scarlett, Captain the Hon. Scotch Fusileer Guards	5	5	0	1	1	0
Scripps, Miss, Bromley	2	2	0			
Schönburg, the Prince of, Dresden	2	0	0			
Ditto, Second Donation	2	0	0			
Selfe, S. esq. Bridgewater	1	1	0			
Shackleton, E. esq. Moone Mills, Ballitore				1	1	0
Sharp, Isaac, esq. Middlesbro, Yorkshire				1	1	0
Shaw, T. A. esq. Holly Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington				12	0	0
Shaw, Mrs. T. A.				0	10	0
Shaw, Three Misses				0	15	0
Shaw, J. E. esq.				0	10	0
Shaw, W. A. esq. Wycombe Lodge, Camden Hill, Ken- sington				1	1	0
Shaw, Mrs. W. A. ditto				1	1	0
Shaw, Mrs. ditto	0	10	0			
Shephard, Miss, North Hiddon Cottage, Hungerford ..	1	0	0	1	1	0
Shepherd, G. esq. 6, Effingham-crescent, Dover				1	0	0
Silver, Mrs. (per Mr. Gardiner)	1	0	0			
Simpson, Dr. York	25	0	0			
Simpson, Mrs. 21, Gloucester-place, Portman-square ..				1	1	0
Sims, C. esq. Hubbard's Hall, Harlow, Essex	5	0	0			
Sims, Rev. H. B. Great Parndon Rectory, Essex	10	10	0			
Skipper, H. esq. 16, Park-place Villas, Maida Hill West	10	10	0	5	5	0
Ditto, Second Donation	10	10	0			
Skipper, Mrs. H. (per Dr. Elliotson)	1	1	0			
Slade, Edgar, esq.	1	1	0			
Slodden, Miss, Beaumont-street	0	10	0			
Smith, Hubert, esq. St. Leonards, Bridgenorth.....				1	1	0
Smith, William G. esq. jun. 2, Deptford Bridge	1	1	0			
Smith, Miss	2	2	0			
Smith, Mrs. G. ditto, per Miss H. Travers.....				1	1	0
Smyth, Isaac, esq.	2	2	0			
Smyth, Rev. C. B. Vicar of Afriston, Lewes.....	1	1	0			
Snee, Edmund L. esq. Colebrook-row, Islington	1	1	0			
Ditto, Second Donation	1	1	0			
Sneed, James, esq. 1, Beresford-terrace Walworth	0	10	6			
Snewing, —, esq. Kenilworth Lodge, Kenilworth.....	1	0	0			
Snewing, C. esq. 56, Russell-square	5	5	0	1	1	0
Snewing, Mrs. C ditto				1	1	0
Snewing, W. esq. 16, Coventry-street, Haymarket				1	1	0

	<i>Don.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Soane, James, esq. 19, Westbourne-place, Bayswater ..				1	1	0
Spedding, Miss, Mirehouse, Cumberland	5	0	0			
Spicer, H. esq. 100, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square ..				1	1	0
Spiller, Joel, esq. Bridgewater.....	3	3	0			
Stackhouse, Mrs., 34, Gracechurch-street				1	1	0
Stanhope, Earl, Chevening, Sevenoaks	26	5	0			
Stapleton, Captain W. P. Salcombe Cottage, Sidmouth..	10	0	0			
Ditto, Second Donation	10	0	0			
Ditto, Third Donation	50	0	0			
Ditto, Fourth Donation	25	0	0			
Stapleton, —, esq. Ballingtore	1	1	0			
Steele, C. W, esq. Surgeon, Lewisham	1	1	0			
Stibbs, Mrs., Paddington	2	10	0			
Stirling, W. esq. Glasgow	10	0	0			
Ditto, Second Donation	20	0	0			
Stirling, Charles, Esq., Glasgow	20	0	0			
Stringer, Mrs. Goudhurst, Kent	2	0	0			
Stringer, Mrs.	1	1	0			
Sullivan, J. esq.	1	1	0			
Swanwick, Miss, 27, Woburn-square				1	1	0
Symes, Dr. Bourdon House, Davies-street, Berkeley-sq..	5	5	0			
Symes, Mrs., ditto.....				1	1	0
Talbot, G. esq. Honeybrook, Kidderminster				1	1	0
Tanner, Mrs. Lockeridge, Wilts	5	5	0	2	2	0
Ditto, Second Donation	2	0	0			
Ditto, Third Donation	1	0	0			
Tanner, Mrs.	0	5	0			
Tatham, Michael, H. esq. 11, Staples Inn.....				1	1	0
Taylor, Thomas, esq. 12, Duke-street, Borough				1	1	0
Taylor, —, esq. Dockeray Hall, Cumberland.....	1	1	0			
Taylor, C. N. esq.	1	1	0			
Taylor, Charles Johnson, esq. Lansdowne Villas, Upper Norwood	0	10	0	1	1	0
Taylor, Mark, esq. 48, Upper Baker-street	1	0	0			
Taylor, Mr. High-street, Camden-town	0	10	0			
Thomas, Capt. Longearn, Carmarthenshire	1	0	0			
Thomas, Mrs.	2	0	0			
Thompson, H. S. esq. Fairfield House, near York	21	0	0			
Thompson, Mrs. Henry Stafford, ditto				2	2	0
Thomson, Adam, esq. 25, New Bond-street				1	1	0
Tillett, Ann (a patient of the Infirmary).....	0	5	0			
Ditto, Second Donation	0	5	0			
Tillerton, —, esq. Kingston				1	1	0
Todhunter, Miss, 19, Highbury-terrace, Islington				1	1	0
Topham, Lieut.-Colonel, Conservative Club	5	0	0			
Topham, Lady Mary				3	0	0

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Topham, the Rev. Edward, Ticehurst, Sussex				1	1	0
Towgood, Frederick, esq. St. Neots, Hunts				1	1	0
Townsend, Mrs. 14, Upper Marylebone-street, her child having been cured of white swelling of the knee at the Infirmary.....	1	0	0			
Townshend, B. esq. 5, Kidbrook-terrace, Blackheath ..				1	0	0
Townshend, Rev. C. Hare, Norfolk-street, Park-lane ..	10	0	0	2	2	0
Travers, Miss H. Champion-hill, Camberwell				1	1	0
Trevelyan, Sir Walter C. Bart. Wallington, Morpeth ..	4	0	0	1	1	0
Trevelyan, A. esq. ditto	25	0	0			
Trigg, Mrs. James	1	1	0			
Truelove, Mr.	1	0	0			
Tubbs, W. J. esq. Surgeon, Upwell Isle, Cambridgeshire				2	2	0
Tucker, Mr. Mesmeriser, F.F. a patient of	1	0	0			
Ditto, a Friend by	0	5	6			
Udall, Henry, esq. Figtree-court, Temple				2	2	0
Underwood, W. esq. Vere-street.....	2	2	0	1	1	0
Underwood, C. esq. 13, Holles-street.....	3	3	0			
Upjohn, T. R. S. esq. Surgeon, 6, Westbourne-villas, Harrow-road.....	1	1	0			
Uxbridge, the Countess of, Piccadilly.....				2	2	0
Vials, John P. esq. 14, Duke-street, Adelphi				1	0	0
Vidal, Rev. Francis, Eton College	1	1	0			
Vernon, Mrs. Ethel, Shrawley, Worcestershire.....	1	10	0	1	1	0
Vieusseux, F. T. esq. 6, Gloster-place, Regent's-park ..	1	1	0			
Visitor	0	5	0			
.....	0	5	0			
.....	0	2	6			
.....	0	2	6			
Voltege, Simon, esq.....	2	2	0			
Von der Heyde, Mrs. Sydenham.....				1	1	0
W. G. W. esq. Great Portland-street.....	1	1	0			
Walenn, W. H. esq.	2	2	0			
Wallace, Miss, 4, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.....	3	3	0			
Wallis, H. esq. 64, Long-acre.....				1	0	0
Walsh, Aubrey, esq.....	2	2	0			
Walton and Mitchell, Messrs. 24, Wardour-street.....	1	1	0	2	2	0
Walton, Mrs. 1 Blenheim-road, St. John's Wood.....				1	1	0
Walton, Richard, esq.	1	1	0			
Webb, John Whiteman, esq.	2	2	0			
Wedgwood, Mrs. Barlaston, Staffordshire				1	1	0
Wedgwood, Mrs.	0	10	0			
West, T. esq. Barrister, Plowden-buildings, Temple				1	1	0
West, Mrs.	1	1	0			

	<i>Dons.</i>			<i>Ann. Subs.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
White, General, Bath	1	0	0			
Whitfield, H. esq. Surgeon, Ashford				1	0	0
Whitfield, Miss Ann, 3, Burton-street, Burton-crescent .	2	0	0			
Whitear, Rev. W. 6, Trafalgar-place, Ramsgate				1	1	0
Whitty, Rev. John, St. Matthew's, Sheffield				1	1	0
Wier, Mrs., 17, Carlton-house-terrace	1	1	0			
Wilberforce, W. esq.	2	2	0			
Williams, Mrs. T. G. Hackney-road	0	10	0			
Woods, —, esq. 3, Newman-court, Cornhill	5	0	0			
Woods, S, esq. Walthamstow				1	1	0
Wheeler, Miss Elizabeth, Leicester.....				0	10	0
Wheeler, Miss, Leicester	0	5	0			
Young, Mr. William, Wimpole Mews	0	10	0			
Young, Mrs. Lymington	1	0	0			
Yorrick, D. C. esq., Leith	1	0	0			

PRODUCE OF PENNY SUBSCRIPTION BOXES.

	£	s.	d.
Acott, Mrs.....	0	3	2½
Amor, John, esq. New Bond-street.....	0	11	3½
Bently, Miss,	0	5	0
Bergher, Mr. High-street, Marylebone	0	3	2½
Brine, Miss, South Row, New-road	0	10	10½
Brown, Berry, esq. Bayswater.....	0	5	2¾
Capern, Thomas, esq. Alpha-place, Alpha-road.....	0	3	6
Dunn, Mrs. Pentonville-hill.....	0	11	0
Elliotson, Dr. 37, Conduit-street.....	0	5	8
Fradelle, H. J. esq. 5, Brecknock-crescent, Camden-town	0	4	3½
Gardiner, Miss Clara, Infirmary.....	0	7	7½
Gill, Mrs. Leather-market Tavern, Bermondsey.	0	1	8
Hambleton, Mrs. 7, St. John's-wood-road.....	1	13	0
Hilder, Mrs.....	0	1	4
House of the Infirmary	5	10	4¼
Job, Miss, 8, Great Castle-street, Regent-street	0	3	0½
Kemp, Mr. G. Moreton-terrace, Kentish-town.....	0	5	4
Knight, James, esq. 5, Torriano Avenue, Camden-road-villas	0	5	0
Lickfold, Mrs. 11, Queen-street, Oxford-street	0	3	9½
Milton, Mr. Post-office, Marylebone-street	0	3	0
Mustard, Mr. Grafton-street	0	2	6¾
Peele, J. S. esq. 19, Brunswick-place, Barnsbury-road	0	1	0½
Phipps, Mrs.....	0	5	5
Purland, Theodosius, esq., Surgeon-dentist, Mortimer-street	0	19	8

	£	s.	d.
Ransom, Henry, esq. Brunswick House, Islington	0	4	3½
Ransom, Ann	0	2	11½
Rawe, John, esq. Chesnut Cottage, Haverstock-hill	0	1	7
Salmon, James, esq. Red Lion-street, Holborn.....	0	9	7½
Sherbourne, Mrs. 3, Upper Spring-street, Baker-street.....	0	0	1½
Stephens, John	0	3	11
Swanwick, Miss, 27, Woburn-square.....	0	8	0
Symes, Mrs. Bourdon House, Berkeley-square	0	2	4½
Thompson, Adam, esq. 25, New Bond-street.	0	2	8½
Tucker, Mr. 89, Milton-street, Dorset-square	0	7	4½
Underwood, William, esq. Vere-street, Oxford-street	0	3	10
Wier, Mrs. 17, Carlton House Terrace	0	3	11
Wright, Eliza, (Miss Brine's, New-road).....	0	10	4½

The demand for mesmerism is so great that the funds of the institution are much too small to meet it.

Subscriptions and Donations may be transmitted to Mr. Thomas Gardiner, Secretary and Resident Superintendent, at the House of the Institution, 36, Weymouth Street, Portland Place.

Persons are allowed to visit the Institution between the hours of two and four o'clock, on showing a Governor's card.

The house is not open on Sundays.

MESMERIC TRACT, No. 5.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE CASE BOOK

OF THE

MESMERIC INFIRMARY,

36, WEYMOUTH STREET,

PORTLAND PLACE.

BY

THEODOSIUS PURLAND,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

7, MORTIMER STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE.

T. HARDY, PRINTER, 69, MORTIMER ST., CAVENDISH SQ.

1855.

MESMERIC TRACT No. 3

MESMERISM:

CURE OF ABDOMINAL DROPSY.

*Mrs. Grainger, of Teatotal Row, Yearsley, near Uxbridge,
admitted a patient at the Mesmeric Infirmary,
November, 1854.*

THIS patient had experienced an increasing sense of fulness about the chest and body during six years; and being told that water was accumulating she consulted a surgeon at Uxbridge, who at once gave her medicine, and continued the supply for six months, when he advised her removal to the University Hospital in London.

Here she received large quantities of physic without benefit, and the water increasing rapidly, she was tapped.

After the operation it was discovered she had ovarian tumour, and she was told to prepare at once for an operation. To this she objected, and, after remaining six months in hospital and being tapped three times, was discharged *incurable*.

She then applied to Dr. Coffin, and took medicine for six months more; was tapped three times under that gentleman's directions, and again discharged as *incurable*.

After so much medicine and suffering it is not surprising that the patient should *begin* to fancy she was indeed on the "incurable list:" and, abandoning all hope, returned home.

The neighbours in the village were next laid under contribution for "old receipts" for the "certain cure" of dropsy; many of which were tried in the vain hope of alleviating her pains, which were at times almost unbearable.

Her sister, who lives in London, states, that when going to visit her she heard her cries long before she reached the house; and on the last, previous to her being mesmerised, she was told by her doctor that a coffin would be in the house when she came again, and she herself hoped that death would relieve the sufferer.

The sister having heard of the astonishing cures produced by Mesmerism upon patients deemed by the best medical authorities *incurable*, determined, if possible, to have it tried upon Mrs. Grainger, in the forlorn hope of its affording her some relief.

Mr. Fisher, a Mesmerist attached to the Mesmeric Infirmary, was consulted, and with a liberality that does him honour offered to give his time and assistance, twice a week, if his carriage by rail was paid to Uxbridge. He mesmerised her from February 19 to the beginning of November, 1854, when the improvement was so great, and the case so singular, that on its being mentioned to the Council of the Mesmeric Infirmary, the Secretary was dispatched to Uxbridge to report officially upon the case. The enquiry being satisfactory, the Council resolved to place her with her sister in town, to pay for her board and lodging, and to have her mesmerised every day.

On the 3rd of January, 1855, Mrs. Grainger was examined by Dr. Elliotson before the Council, and pronounced *cured!*

Her gratitude was great, and her cheerfulness marked, when she returned thanks for her remarkable and unexpected cure.

This patient had been tapped fifty-five times! and after the fifty-second tapping she measured above five feet in circumference. On the fifty-third tapping, the enormous quantity of *twelve gallons* was drawn off—six pails! on the fifty-fourth and fifth, eleven gallons! The fifty-five operations averaging nine gallons: in all, *four hundred and ninety-five gallons!*

As soon as Mesmerism was applied—in the midst of sneers and hisses from those familiar with the case—she gradually improved in health and decreased in size, until she was cured.

A gentleman of some influence in the parish in which the patient resided, has since told the Mesmerist Fisher, that, when he was seen walking to the house the people used to say, “There goes the devil’s imp;” and they rebuked the husband when he used to accompany Fisher to the railway, telling him that “he ought not to be seen with such a fellow.”

Since her cure Mrs. Grainger has written to the Secretary of the Infirmary, Mr. Gardiner, expressing her gratitude, and stating that she is quite well.

Cures of St. Vitus's Dance, manifesting all the Symptoms peculiar to this Malady, viz:—Partial Paralysis of Extremities, Extreme Muscular Action, Spinal Irritation and Debility; and, in one case, Incipient Symptoms of Idiocy.

FREDERICK ROEBUCK, aged 6½, No. 2, Bath Place, New Road, admitted Jan. 10th, 1855.

First Mesmerized, Jan. 21st. About five weeks previous, he fancied the cat sleeping upon his bed was a monkey. His mother did her best to suppress his alarm, without effect, and he altogether became a changed lad. He could not sit still, and

was often scolded and requested to do so, but in vain. He would crawl about and manifest very odd symptoms, and became so weakly, that he reeled to and fro as if he had lost the use of his limbs.

A person who had been cured of despondency by Mr. Gardiner, advised his being mesmerized, which was done by Mr. Gardiner. But the cares of a large family, and having to draw the boy in a chaise every day to the Mesmeric Infirmary, induced the mother to get him into the Homœopathic Institution in Golden Square. Here he became so fretful, that he only remained a week,—and, after trying Homœopathy elsewhere, returned to the Mesmeric Infirmary. As soon as brought under the mesmeric influence, he began to lose his fears, the muscular and painful symptoms ceased, his strength returned, and in a few weeks this poor boy did, to the amusement of his mesmerizer and others, lie down, rise up again, and turn over head and heels!

Discharged cured, Feb. 27, 1855.

THOMAS YOUNG, aged 5,—36, Wimpole Mews.

About a month previous, the child was observed to move about in a very odd manner; and when sharply desired by his father to sit still, the remark increased the symptoms; for his head fell on one side, resting on his right shoulder, as if quite unable to hold it up.

In a day or two the speech failed, and the saliva flowed freely from his mouth; he also became very relaxed in his muscles, his flesh soft, and his hands and arms almost useless.

Powders, pills, and ointment were used without benefit, when Mesmerism was proposed and tried.

Feb. 27.....Improvement.

March 6.....Much improved. The shaking nearly cured, and arm strengthened.

March 13.....Rapidly recovering. Began to speak words of one syllable.

— 27.....Can articulate words of two syllables, and hold up his head.

April 10Can speak his own name. Saliva ceased to flow.

— 17.....Nearly cured. Walks to the infirmary alone, being previously carried in the arms.

— 25.....Cured; and discharged by the council.

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