

**KEY TO PSYCHOLOGY**  
—AND—  
**ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS**

St. 2

ROCHESTER  
PUBLIC  
LIBRARY

---

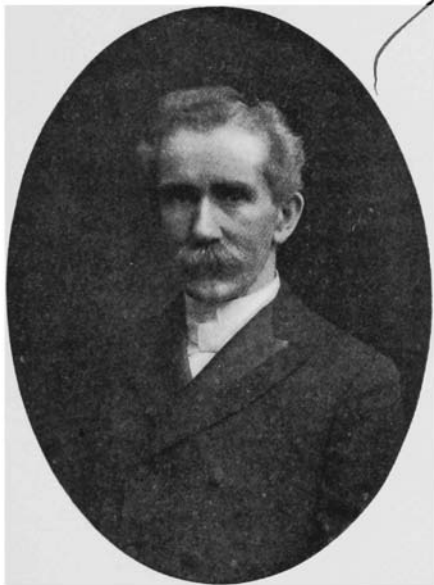
THE GIFT OF

John Koeppel



3 9077 03114353 3

Amos A. Apple



Yours Truly  
Wm P. Seymour



## INDEX TO KEY TO PSYCHOLOGY

	PAGE
Chapt. I. The Philosophy of Hypnotism . . . . .	9
" II. Matter destitute of Volition . . . . .	20
" III. Abnormal Demonstrations of Physical Strength . . . . .	23
" IV. Hypnotized Through Fear . . . . .	26
" V. Dual Consciousness . . . . .	31
" VI. Telepathy or Thought Transference . . . . .	42
" VII. Hypnotism and Crime . . . . .	57
" VIII. Its influence for Good or Evil . . . . .	65
" IX. How to determine the real Criminal . . . . .	70
" X. Clairvoyant Fortune Telling . . . . .	81
" XI. The Advantages and Disadvantages of Hypnotism . . . . .	86
" XII. Should Hypnotism be restricted to the Medical Fraternity . . . . .	88
" XIII. Methods used by different operators in the early history of Hypnotism . . . . .	91
" XIV. Different Modes of Operating Categorically Explained . . . . .	99

## INDEX TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

	PAGE
ELECTRIC CURRENTS.	
Physiology of the Straight Galvanic Current . . . . .	7
Physical effects of the Straight Galvanic Current . . . . .	8
Physical effects of the Faradic Current . . . . .	9
Physical effects of the Sinusoidal Current . . . . .	11
Physical effects of the Static Current . . . . .	11

	PAGE
Some of the Advantages and Disadvantages of the Static Machine . . . . .	12
Analysis of the Different Currents in Electro-Thera- peutics . . . . .	14
Physiological and Polar Effects of the Straight Gal- vanic Current . . . . .	20
Electrolysis . . . . .	15
<b>MODES OF OPERATING IN GYNECOLOGICAL WORK</b>	
Use of Electricity in Dissolving Tumors . . . . .	17
Obstinate Menstruations . . . . .	21
Painful Menstruations . . . . .	23
Ulceration of the Uterus . . . . .	24
Strictures of the Uterus . . . . .	24
Strength of Current used in Gynecological Work . . . .	27
Prolapsus of the Uterus . . . . .	29
Antiversion of the Uterus . . . . .	30
Retroversion of the Uterus . . . . .	30
Enlargement of the Uterus . . . . .	30
Induration of the Uterus . . . . .	31
Leucorrhea . . . . .	31
Tonic for General Debility . . . . .	32
<b>DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS</b>	
Inflammation of the Kidneys . . . . .	33
Paralysis of the Kidneys . . . . .	34
Diseases of the Bladder . . . . .	36
Retention of the Urine . . . . .	37
Enlarged Prostate Gland . . . . .	37
<b>DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, LIVER, STOMACH, ETC.</b>	
Constipation of the Bowels . . . . .	40
Inflammation of the Bowels . . . . .	40
Torpid Liver . . . . .	41
Indigestion . . . . .	42
Cramps . . . . .	43
Enlargement of the Spleen and Liver . . . . .	57

# INDEX

VII

	PAGE
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, BRONCHIAL TUBES, ETC.	
Consumption . . . . .	44
Pneumonia . . . . .	45
Bronchitis . . . . .	45
Coughs, Colds, etc. . . . .	46
Sore Throat . . . . .	47
Catarrh of the Head and Throat . . . . .	47
DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND SPINE.	
Headache . . . . .	48
Earache or Myringitis . . . . .	49
Deafness . . . . .	50
Inflammation and Nervous Affections of the Eyes . . . . .	50
Spasm and Ptosis of the Eyelids . . . . .	51
Treatment of the Scalp to remove Dandruff . . . . .	51
Falling of Hair . . . . .	52
Lockjaw . . . . .	57
Insomnia . . . . .	53
Spinal Meningitis . . . . .	56
NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR AFFECTIONS	
Rheumatism . . . . .	54
Neuralgia . . . . .	55
Paralysis . . . . .	56
ELECTRIC MASSAGE	
Electric Massage of the Face and Complexion . . . . .	58
Massaging the Body to Reduce Flesh . . . . .	59
Massaging the Body to Produce Flesh . . . . .	59
General Tonic . . . . .	32
Use of Electricity in Dentistry . . . . .	60
General Directions for the Use of Batteries . . . . .	60

## INDEX TO SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS

	PAGE
Suspension of Sensation . . . . .	63
Toothache Cured by Suggestion . . . . .	68
The Ideal Pain Subdues the Real . . . . .	69
Sensation Repelled by the Concentration of the Mind in Another Direction . . . . .	70
An Amputation Performed Without Suffering . . . . .	70
Paralysis Cured by a Shotgun . . . . .	72
A Cure Effected by Jealousy . . . . .	75
Hysteria Cured by a Red-Hot Poker . . . . .	77
Faith as a Curative Agent . . . . .	79
The Doctrine of Faith Established by the Miracles of Jesus . . . . .	80
A Hemorrhage Cured by Faith . . . . .	82
Confidence as a Curative for Measles . . . . .	84
The Power of the Mind to Call Off the Influence of the Atmosphere . . . . .	85
How a Physician May Obtain the Confidence of His Patient . . . . .	86

SEYMOUR'S  
KEY TO PSYCHOLOGY

...AND...

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

...BY...

PROF. W. P. SEYMOUR  
//

PRINCIPAL OF

ROCHESTER PSYCHOLOGICAL

...AND...

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICAL INSTITUTE

---

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1902.

---

COPYRIGHTED MAY, 1902

BY

PROF. W. P. SEYMOUR

---

ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
MORRISON'S  
PRESS

John Koeppel  
3/8/51

## PREFACE.

IN PRESENTING to the public this little volume on Psychology, the author has no disposition to appear egotistical, nor has he a desire to antagonize the writings or sayings of any other author. Whatever may be said in opposition to the views of those who have heretofore written on the subject, is done in a spirit of kindness and in the interest of truth, and is based upon an experience of over thirty-five years practice and study of the psychic laws.

So varied are the claims which are presented and the accounts given by various expostulators, both in public and in private, that the uninitiated becomes mystified. The great mass of mankind look upon its practice as having only an evil tendency, and the individuals who practice it, as possessing a Satanic power. My object in writing this book has been to bring its principles within the grasp of the simplest mind among its readers. To strip the subject (as far as possible) of all its mysteries ; by so doing to wring from the grasp of the

4  
PREFACE

---

false, pretends their power to make capital out of stock which has no true value.

In a word, my object has been to simplify and place the true merits of its principles where they belong, that its knowledge may be made a universal power for good rather than evil.

THE AUTHOR.



## INTRODUCTION.



AS AN introduction to what I have to say upon this subject, I give a quotation from an article published a few months ago in the *Arena*:

“Mesmerism, alias Hypnotism, the latest scientific sensation of the hour, was a few years since denounced by the scientific world in unmeasured terms. No expressions of scornful contempt were strong enough to characterize those fearless torch-bearers of advanced thought, who, after patiently, earnestly and exhaustively investigating the alleged powers of Mesmer, proved beyond the possibility of a doubt the genuineness of the mesmeric or hypnotic influence.

They were charlatans, imposters or mentally unsound, not only in the eyes of the medical profession, but the scientific world in general, with some few notable exceptions. The charitably disposed among the great conservative societies of scientific thinkers, were content to regard those who believed in such ‘absurdities’ as ‘unduly credulous’ liable to be ‘duped,’ and therefore, not ‘safe’ or ‘critical investigators.’

---

Camille Flammarion, the illustrious French astronomer, in his remarkable novel "Uranie," tells us that after a course of many experiments, fifteen years ago, he communicated to several physicians the magnetic phenomenon observed by himself. One and all denied most positively and absolutely the possibility of the facts related, but on meeting one of these same physicians at the Institute in Paris recently, he called his attention to his denial of the phenomenon. "Oh!" replied the physician, not without shrewdness, "then it was magnetism, now it is Hypnotism, and it is we who study it; that is a very different thing." The astronomer adds wisely by way of impressing the moral: "Let us deny nothing positively; let us examine; the explanation will come later."

A true scientist will take cognizance of the smallest fact, and though the light that floats before may appear a mere will-o'-the wisp, he will follow it until he demonstrates by careful, impartial and exhaustive investigation, whether it rests on the bed rock of truth or not; remembering that the prejudices of hoary thought, and early training may blind him to sensible appreciation of the true significance of the problem that confronts him. It is not more than five years since, that a paper read on "Hypnotism" in the medical society of a leading

American city, was excluded from the report of the society's meeting on the ground that the subject was unscientific and absurd.

Less than a year ago, telepathy was as much an outcast in the scientific world, as mesmerism was after the celebrated Bailey commission pronounced it a fraud. Yet to-day telepathy, or thought transference, is as well established a scientific fact as Hypnotism. From present indications we are entering a new field of scientific discovery, or to be more explicit, the great body of scientific thinkers are expressing a willingness to recognize phenomena other than material ; and to treat with a measure of respect the views and discoveries made by the patient heralds of psychic truths which have long been tabooed as little worthy the attention of the materialistic scientific investigator, whose eyes have been accustomed to rest on the earth, its rocks, plants and animals, as the myths of bygone days. The age of the electrical invention has been so marvelous that men have ceased to wonder at the inventive ingenuity of man. The age of psychological discovery upon which we are now entering, if it be restricted and receives the careful and unbiased attention of our best brains, will, we believe, unfold a world of thought, eclipsing in its startling character as well as its great utility, the greatest

discoveries since the man child science was born. Truths which will give to life a deeper significance, a richer meaning, a nobler impulse, a grand ideal."

—*Arena*.

## The Philosophy of Hypnotism.



### CHAPTER I.

MANY are the theories advanced by the public mind and public press, concerning the phenomenon of mind over mind and mind over matter. It often must seem strange to the observer, who reads or listens to the various philosophies advanced, that there should be such a diversity of opinion upon what is claimed to be a scientific subject. If there is a Science to these phenomena, then it follows there must be some solid foundation, upon which we may build our philosophy, that will not admit of contradiction. If we will carefully observe the phenomenon of Hypnotism and study the conditions necessary to produce it, we shall soon learn that it is based upon the immutability of Nature's laws. All Nature is controlled by the laws of attraction and repulsion, or, by positive and negative force. These great laws of attraction and repulsion are not confined to what may be termed the physical, tangible, or external forms of matter; but are also the elements which control the finer

sentiments and etherealized conditions of the unseen, intellectual and spiritual formations of the Universe. As in the physical world, so too in the unseen or intellectual realm, through the force of circumstances or conditions, the same great power in mind will become the cause of evil or good, in proportion to the conditions upon which an effect may be produced. On account of this fact, we are frequently warned against the evils which are said to arise from the practice of Hypnotism and are oft-times told that it is a dangerous subject, upon which to inform the public.

I must remark here, that "truth" loses nothing by examination, and when thoroughly understood is never dangerous to those who possess it. If Hypnotism is based upon natural laws, neither our ignorance nor our knowledge will affect it as a force. The only danger of which we can conceive, must lie in our want of an understanding of the conditions upon which the phenomenon of Hypnotism rests. Hence we cannot know too much upon this subject. It is this thought that has inspired me, as a practioner, to write upon it.

To illustrate, I will give you more fully, some of the conditions by which the phenomenon of Hypnotism may be produced. One of these conditions, and perhaps one that is more frequently used than

any other, is that of Suggestion; by which an impression is produced upon the subject through the use of one or another of the external senses. A variety of methods are used by different operators, in order to bring about the same result. So far as my experience goes, it makes but little difference what method may be used, if they convey the desired impression to the mind of the subject, for there will be an involuntary response of the body to the conditions of the mind of the one hypnotized, whether the impression made upon the consciousness be the result of what we term "imagination," or a demonstrable reality. Among the many methods used to bring about this condition, are the following, the practice of fixing the eyes of the subject on a shining object; such as a number of colored bull's eyes glasses; a piece of shining metal; counting the beating of the pulse until you reach a given number, and then to count them over again; looking into the eyes of the operator with a steady gaze, or fixing the eyes of the subject upon a particular spot on the carpet, with the suggestion that he will feel a drawing toward the spot, or that he will see the carpet rise, etc. All of these methods are brought about by the power of Suggestion.

To this condition of Hypnotism belongs all

kinds of charming by the eyes ; such as the power of the tamer over wild beasts. I do not believe the power which man exerts in taming wild beasts and reptiles, consists wholly in the influence which the eye has upon them ; for often we behold instances where he has perfect control over the most ferocious animals, when his eye is not fastened upon them at all ; as, when the keeper is training a number of lions and tigers to jump over something which he holds in his hand, and pass around him and come to the front again. Oft-times, one is unwilling to exercise (being both stubborn and angry), crouches down behind the keeper and ferociously shows his teeth, yet dares not attack ; for, although the eye of the keeper is not upon him, he is held by another power than that of the eye alone. Not only the power of charming and controlling animals comes under the head of Suggestion, but many other events which we behold in every day life may be explained upon the same principle. Oft-times under the influence of Suggestion brought about by the force of circumstances, the mind becomes fascinated, as for instance, a person watching the flow of a stream of water, becomes fascinated by its playful friskings, as it dances over the rocks, and in a moment of intense interest finds himself bending towards the water, and in some instances actually drops into the stream.



I have no doubt that many of the so called suicides at the Falls of Niagara, have been the result of the power of fascination. They have been fascinated by the grandeur and majesty of the stream, until they actually lost sight of everything but the onward flow of the waters, and have been drawn by this power, until they have been impelled to mingle with the same; without any intention or even a thought of committing suicide. I saw a friend of mine stand upon a rock on what is known as the "Sister Islands;" he was gazing upon the rapids, and watching the spray as it rose and fell from the descent of the water over the rocks, when suddenly, he began to bend toward the stream. I hastily moved toward him, caught him by the arm, and with a firm grasp held him from dropping into the water, while I asked in a quiet tone of voice, "Had we not better go?" When he realized his situation, he turned pale with terror over his narrow escape from death. He was not tired of life, but if he had fallen into the stream and gone over the Falls, the natural verdict would have been that he committed suicide. In narrating this experience I have frequently found persons who have told me that they have had similar promptings as they watched the waters at the Falls.

Another illustration of the power of fascination, may be observed when a person becomes so absorbed in reading a book as to be indifferent to his surroundings, and regardless of what may be said to him. Others manifest the same degree of concentration and become equally fascinated in the performance of some mechanical device. Such persons are always found to have what is termed by Phrenologists as "large concentration."

Yet I would not have you infer that a large development of concentration is the only qualification necessary to render an individual susceptible to the power of fascination; for, while a good development of concentration is necessary, it is not of itself sufficient to render us susceptible.

A person's susceptibility to the influence of "fascination," like every other condition of mind, depends upon the Organic Quality as well as the construction of the various parts of the brain through which mind is manifested.

Fascination is invariably the result of Suggestion. The limit of Suggestion is governed by the conceptive and perceptive power of the individual, upon whom an impression is made; whether the impression made upon the consciousness of the subject, comes through the sense of hearing, seeing, stating, feeling or smelling. It is the thoughts sug-

gested by the conceptive faculties of the individual, back of all external sense, that gives to the mind its power of fascination.

There are three conditions of mentality through which the influence of Suggestion may be produced.

First—The concentration of the mind upon an object.

Second—That of expostulation or reasoning.

Third—That of Fear.

Any of the above conditions may be produced without the aid of any human operator; thus destroying the idea, which is so prevalent in the minds of the people; that to become a subject of Hypnotism, a person must necessarily be a little weak minded, or must become subject to the electric will power of the mind of the operator.

The illustrations already given with reference to the influence of the "Cataracts of Niagara" and the absent mindedness of those who become so absorbed in reading, etc., are sufficient proofs that the power of fascination does not consist alone in the control of one mind over another, or in the strength or weakness of the will; but rather upon the conceptive and perceptive power of the mind of the individual fascinated.

As a still further proof of this position, we may

visit an exhibition where all kinds of mechanical arts and natural produce are displayed. As we enter the Art Gallery, we behold some persons, whose heads are well developed in the region of Ideality and Sublimity, standing gazing with admiration upon the beauty of the shade, the harmony and proportion of parts, the wonderful design and the minuteness of construction of some imaginary landscape. They seem to take no notice of anything beside the work of skill displayed by the use of brush and pencil. Others come crowding on with less of the sublime in their natures; they look upon the same scenes of art, but only in a general way do they behold its beauty, for we see them pass on without any seeming interest or appreciation. As we travel around to the mechanical department, however, we behold a similar fascination takes hold of the minds of those who could find no pleasure in gazing upon the beauties of art. They are adapted in their natures to the heavier branches of mechanics; while their whole souls seem to enter into an investigation of the adjustment of parts and mechanical devices, where strength and majesty of form, are the chief manifestations. Others seem to become fascinated with the production of soil, etc.

Thus we behold the variety of humanity and the

different conditions of objective fascination all proving that the power of fascination is an inherent quality of the human mind and not one that may be transferred from one person to another. The power of fascination, or of Hypnotism is no special gift of nature or of God to any particular person ; but should be considered rather as a natural phenomenon, manifesting itself in thousands of instances, where there are no pretensions of what is known as Hypnotism whatever ; even where there is no living operator, except the force of circumstances, which surrounds the individual who becomes fascinated.

Let me give you some illustrations which prove the influence of persuasion or reason, which may be observed in the practical relations of every day life, and serve to illustrate the involuntary response of the body to the conditions of the mind.

Perhaps we cannot bring forth a more striking illustration to show the force of this position and to place it upon a natural basis than that of a mother with her child. The child is strong enough, and able, so far as physical ability is concerned, to walk alone, yet dare not venture, and why ? Because the child's confidence has become perverted by the mother' through the force of circumstance brought to bear upon its reason. Instead of endeavoring to

instill upon the mind of her child a belief in the power of its own existence, she has been continually, through conditions and language, reminding it of its liabilities and weaknesses. For example, she is holding the child in her arms and cautioning it against the danger of falling ; but in a little while domestic duties demand her attention ; she then places the child against a chair with the precaution : " Dont let go ; if you do you will fall." The most positive idea that rests upon the mind of the child through this force of reasoning is that of danger, to which the body answers by holding tenaciously to the chair. Finally a little dog or kitten enters the room, attracts the attention of the child as it moves around, the child follows it with its gaze, loses its hold of the chair, and stands alone. The dog or kitten passing out of the room in the opposite direction from which it entered, leaves the child with its back toward the chair. When the curiosity of the child has subsided, it remembers the idea the mother gave, and in response falls down upon the floor.

The appearance of the kitten produced upon the mind of the child the condition of fascination and perverted the influence of the persuasion of the mother, but when the kitten disappeared the influence of the mother's persuasion, " to hold onto the

chair" at once returned to the child. Now, although the appearance of the kitten proved the ability of the child to stand alone, yet as soon as the kitten disappeared, the influence of the mother's suggestion again became uppermost. There was no response to will force ; neither the mother nor the child willed it should fall. It was simply a response to the mother's idea and of the child's confidence. In confirmation of this, let us follow the mother and child still further.

The father has left home in the morning for his daily business, and the mother conceives how nice it would be if baby could walk by the time papa returned. She stands the child against the wall and goes back far enough, so that it becomes necessary that the child shall take one step before it is able to reach her. By her suggestion, she inspires confidence in the child and it takes the step. She changes her position, goes back farther, and the child takes two steps, and so on, until it walks across the room. Now this interchange of confidence, which the force of circumstances reveals to us, does not die out at once, but grows stronger and becomes more settled the oftener the phenomenon of walking is produced ; until the wonted excitement and interest, which accompany every new phenomenon is lost, and the walking of the child

becomes a natural consequence. Again, while the mother is busying herself elsewhere, the child at the foot of the stairs, desires to see what there is in the upper story ; and in response to the confidence which has been established in its own ability, starts and climbs step after step, until it gets near the top, when the mother notices the child and realizing its dangerous position, at once exclaims: " My dear, you will fall ! " The child believes it and in response comes rolling down the steps.

Hence, we clearly discover in this, the involuntary response of the body to the most positive idea of the mind, brought about through Suggestion.

---

## CHAPTER II.

### MATTER DESTITUTE OF VOLITION.

Investigation and experience have taught us that the physical or material, independent of the mind, is in and of itself, destitute of volition and sensation, and that mind, whatever may be its component elements, is the power that animates and controls, and to which all the physical involuntary responds. Hence, from this position and the illustrations we have already given, we can readily understand that hypnotism being an involuntary



response of matter to the conditions of mind, is a universal principle dependent entirely upon conditions.

Another illustration which proves the involuntary response of the body to the conditions of the mind, and one which illustrates what seems to be the power of the operator over the subjects ; is when upon the stage, they, through the suggestion of the operator, become unable to hold a cane, penny, button or anything in their hand, or to keep the hand closed or to open it according to their own volition. Again, some costly and delicate piece of ware, perhaps a keepsake handed down from generations back, has been brought into service upon the table ; when the time for removing the dishes has come, while the servant is busily engaged in removing some other articles, a child, with the idea of assistance, snatches up the valuable one. The servant or mother beholding the action and realizing the danger of the situation, exclaims : " Darling, you will let that fall." The fingers of the child relax their hold upon it in response to the idea of the mind, and the article drops to the floor ; while the child gazes in astonishment at the result of the influence that has been brought to bear upon his mind. Had the language, used been suggestive of ability rather than inability,

confidence would have been established in the mind of the child and the article would not have been destroyed.

This involuntary response of the body of the child to the conditions of the mind, brought about by suggestion, is similar and equally as mysterious, as the manifestations of response displayed between a subject and the operator upon the stage, or in private demonstrations of hypnotism, either for amusement, or for scientific purposes. It shows us clearly that it is not always an outside magnetic or arbitrary influence brought to bear directly upon the bodies of the subjects; but simply the conditions of their minds which call forth a response of bodily actions.

I would that I could fully disabuse the minds of my readers of the idea of supernatural influence in the manifestation of hypnotism, that by so doing you might become positive and able to ward off the evils that naturally cluster round all forms of superstition. I regard ignorance as the greatest evil that mankind has ever had to encounter.

CHAPTER III.

ABNORMAL DEMONSTRATION OF PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

We have many illustrations which not only manifest the response of matter to mind, but also prove the fact that under hypnotic excitement, the manifestations of physical power become more intensified.

Two men were working in a quarry, when a scale of rocks from the clefted side fell down. A rock, weighing about seven hundred pounds, rested upon the limbs of one of the men. The partner who was free from the rock was ordinarily able to lift about three hundred pounds; but on looking up and discovering another avalanche about to fall, without a moment's consideration of how much force was required to remove the rock, his body responded to the idea of necessity, and the rock was removed. This fully illustrates the principle upon which persons whose minds are exited through the influence brought to bear upon them in hypnotism, manifest greater strength and accomplish more than seems possible under ordinary circumstances.

In the year 1867, when lecturing in the city of Reading, Pa., U. S. A., I was requested by a few of

the leading citizens of a town called Bowmansville, to go out and give them a lecture and exhibition of hypnotism. I complied with the request, and after the lecture, succeeded in hypnotizing several persons; when one large man, probably weighing between two hundred and fifty and three hundred pounds came forward, and in a very positive manner, seated himself upon one of the seats upon the platform with the remark, "We have had enough of this tomfoolery! If you can hypnotize anyone, hypnotize me." I saw at once that the man was not only a skeptic, but evidently was in a very positive state of mind to fight against me. To attempt to hypnotize him under such circumstances was altogether out of the question. I could only take a moment to decide what to do, or the balance of the evening was destined to be a failure. I had with me a very small boy, about eleven or twelve years of age, delicate of organization and out of health, whom I was treating for nervous debility. Instead of attempting to do anything with the skeptic myself, I immediately appealed to the boy stating that the man was on fire, and that unless he put him out of the room we should all be burned. Without a moment's hesitation, or thought of the size of the man, or the limit of his own strength, the boy jumped behind the skeptic, hoisted him from his

seat and began running him down the aisle toward the door. I called for some one to open the door, which was done. In less time than it takes to tell the story the man was outside. The boy was so small that the man could not grab him as he was being hurled through the room. After the excitement had somewhat subsided and the man again came into the room, I invited him to the platform for another test. His reply was: "Oh, no! That boy has not got that power." I could not have conceived of a better test to convince the skeptic of the truthfulness of the phenomenon. It was the excitement of the mind to which the body of the boy responded which was the cause of what appeared to be his physicial strength. All the demonstrations of what we call physicial strength, are but a response to the positive or excited conditions of our minds. When the mind is excited, whether the conditions of excitement are imaginary or real, there will be an involuntary response of the body. And from the fact that to an individual there is no reality when there is no consciousness, every thing that the mind conceives as real, whether under the influence of hypnotism or otherwise, is real. Thus we at once discover that the illustrations of strength of the boy under the influence of hypnotism, and that of the man in the quarry,

under the excitement of the falling rocks, are similar and equally natural, inasmuch as both demonstrate a physical response to the idea of danger.

---

#### CHAPTER IV.

### HYPNOTIZED THROUGH FEAR.

Let me give you other illustrations, which not only display the response of our bodies to the positive conditions of the mind where confidence is established, but also to the negative conditions of fear ; one which will show that hypnotism does not necessarily depend upon the positive conditions of the mind of one person over another, but where the conditions of fear, brought about by the force of circumstances, hypnotizes persons as successfully as any living operator.

An ordinary individual standing on the edge of the sidewalk with the toes of his shoes about three inches out over, may have no fear of falling simply because he has confidence in his ability to stand ; and if he should tip over, the distance of the fall is so short that there is no danger of his being hurt. But if instead of standing upon the curb stone he should be requested to stand on the top of a building three hundred feet high, instead of going forth

and standing with the toes out over the edge, if there were no fence around it, he would not be likely to venture within three feet of the brink. Why? Because fear has taken possession of his mind and his confidence has been destroyed by the idea of danger. Should an iron fence be placed around the edge to protect him from falling off, he might go forth in confidence, and standing close to the fence and although he did not touch it, he could look over the precipice without the slightest fear of falling.

I will give you another illustration. A man of sane mind, and not under the influence of liquor, may walk a hundred yards on a three inch rail suspended two inches above the ground, but if the rail be suspended at the height of one hundred feet the same man dare not attempt to walk it, simply because the idea of danger has again destroyed his confidence. There is just as much surface to walk upon with the rail suspended one hundred feet in the air, as when it was within two inches of the floor, and the law of gravitation is the same, but the difference lies in the confidence of the mind. Now, suppose the rail suspended one hundred feet from the ground spans a chasm between two buildings; the same man spoken of, is on the top of one of the buildings which suddenly takes fire and this

rail is the only means of escape. As the flames play around him and the danger becomes more imminent he nervously views the situation ; to remain is death. In his excitement the pathway seems to widen before his imagination until the danger of travel is lost, and in confidence he again enters upon the rail and crosses as safely as when it was within two inches of the floor.

In the city of Johnstown, Pa., not long after the great flood, in the year 1889, during an entertainment in the opera house, a fire alarm was given. The audience, hearing the alarm, at once became frightened, as they remembered that there was only one small entrance or exit to the house. The excitement created became such that it was reported that seventy persons lost their lives in the struggle to get out, believing the opera house was on fire. The ringing of the bell was afterwards discovered to be a false alarm.

It is reported of a well known temperance lecturer in the Dominion of Canada, that at one time, while riding on horse-back through one of the by-roads, where a great deal of crime was reported to have taken place, he heard a loud report which he supposed was the revolver of a would-be assassin. He spurred up his horse and rode as fast as possible; when, feeling something wet running down his



side, he conceived the idea that he had been shot, and that his life blood was flowing from the wound in his side. As he rode on he imagined himself sinking from the loss of blood, and when he got to his destination he was so weak that he could scarcely get off his horse. When he got into the house and examined himself he found that he had not lost any blood, nor did he hear the report of a pistol, but rather found that his fears were produced by the bursting of a cork from a bottle of yeast, that he had purchased for his mother and placed in his pocket, forgetting it was there. This gentleman was hypnotized by a bottle of yeast, and probably had he had much farther to go the consequences would have proven fatal.

Thus we see the hypnotic influence of fear in the various departments of life; and when we compare these phenomena with the practice of hypnotism on the stage, or elsewhere, we shall learn that the conditions are similar.

How often have you seen the hypnotist declare to his subjects that the building is on fire, or that their clothes are on fire, and in response see the subjects become alarmed and seek to flee from danger. While in the city of Wilmington, Del., in the year 1876. I taught a young man by the name of Weldie how to hypnotize. The young man,

while at Sunday School the next day, informed a companion in his class that he knew how to hypnotize and at the same time, made a positive gesture, with the words ' "Your clothes are on fire." ' The young man to whom the remark was addressed proved to be a very susceptible subject. Just at this time the teacher entered the class and young Weldie's attention was called away from his companion for a moment; but the remark had done its work. In a few moments the young man had pulled off his coat, vest and collar, and in a moment or two more would have had his shirt off, had not Weldie taken hold of him and with the assistance of the teacher taken him out of the Sunday School and aroused him to his normal consciousness, by positively assuring him that he was all right. It is not hard to see the similarity between this and the condition of fear which took place in the opera house, and that which may be seen in many other circumstances in life; all of which goes to prove the ready response of matter to the condition of mind, and that the realities of life are but that which our conceptives can grasp or realize, whether the pictures drawn are objective or subjective.

## CHAPTER V.

## DUAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

This is another phase of hypnotism, which has often been demonstrated both in public and private exhibitions. It is not an uncommon thing for a hypnotist to so control his subjects as to render them unconscious of what is going on around them, and even unconscious of their own actions, yet in this, what I may term semi-conscious state, semi-conscious because conscious of what is said by the operator, they at once comply with the directions of the operator. They will answer questions, deliver an address, go out into the streets and perform feats of manual dexterity and acrobatic agility such as, in their normal state, it would seem impossible for them to accomplish. The impressions made upon the mind while in this trance condition, remain with some subjects long after being aroused to full consciousness, while with others their conduct is an entire blank in their experience.

At one time, while giving an exhibition in one of the public halls in the city of Toronto, I controlled a young lady who became unconscious of what she was doing. I asked her if she had her pocket book with her. She answered, "I have."

I said, "Will you let me see it?" She at once took out her pocket book and showed it to me. I said, "That is not yours, that belongs to that lady back there." Referring to a lady back in the audience. The lady was an entire stranger to the one hypnotized, yet she immediately went back and insisted upon her taking the pocket book and returned to the stage without it. I at once aroused her to consciousness and asked her if she had her pocket book with her. She put her hand into her pocket, looked surprised and said, "I have not!" I told her that I would give her five dollars if she would go and get her pocket book. Her reply was, "I would like to get my pocket book and would gladly get the five dollars, but I don't know where to go to find it." I said, "Have you no recollection of giving it to anyone?" Her reply was, "I do not remember anything about it." I again put her in the unconscious state and told her to go at once and get her pocket book. She went directly to the lady in the audience and asked her for her pocket book.

Many instances of similar character, have come under my notice in the practice of hypnotism. At one time, while giving an exhibition in the city of Reading, Pa., I sent a man out to a baker shop to steal a loaf of bread. I told him that he should

not mind what the proprietor of the store said to him, but to get the bread and bring it to me as soon as possible. The man went to the store, took the bread and was walking out, when the proprietor noticed him, and not knowing the man was hypnotized, he at once ran after him, calling, "Stop thief!!!" But the subject was too swift for the baker and got to the hall with the bread, and in a moment afterward, the baker came rushing to the door; but when he discovered the man was hypnotized, he considered it a good joke. The man who was hypnotized, was a very conscientious man, and probably could not be induced to perform such an act, under any circumstances, while in his normal state. I simply gave the exhibition to show the possibility of what might be done under this hypnotic influence.

Another instance and one which proves that the ideas conveyed to the mind of the subject may have a lasting impression upon his consciousness. At one time while giving a parlor entertainment, I made a young man forget his own identity and believe he was someone else. The young man's right name was Boyer; but under the hallucination he supposed himself to be Gibson. I told him that Boyer was sick and that at two o'clock in the morning, he, Gibson (who in reality was Boyer),

would be called upon to go for the doctor. When the entertainment was over, Boyer went home and went to bed; but exactly at two o'clock, he got up in his sleep, and under the delusion that he was still Gibson, dressed himself and went for the family physician; aroused him out of bed and told him that Boyer was very sick, and that his services were requested at once at the Boyer residence. The physician, realizing the fact, that the young man talking to him, was the identical person whom he was describing as being home in bed, supposed that there must be something wrong, and went to the home of the Boyers and found that the young man had returned and was again in bed fast asleep. When he was aroused, he had no recollection of having been to the physicians' or of leaving his bed from the first time he had entered it, which was before midnight. During his wakeful moments, Mr. B. had lost all consciousness of the impressions made upon his memory while in the trance or hypnotic condition, but as soon as he became again unconscious of his external surroundings, by falling asleep, he at once became impressed with the ideas which he had when he was hypnotized, it being a similar state of consciousness.

Dr. Hammond in his book on insanity, cites a case which is very similar to the one we have just

given, although it occurred under very different circumstances. "A servant, while in a state of intoxication, carried a package with which he had been entrusted, to the wrong house. Having become sober, he could not remember the place, and the package was supposed to be lost; but after he got drunk again, he remembered the place, he went there and recovered the package. This is not an infrequent occurrence in the experience of drunkards, which goes to prove, that drunkenness is a state of somnambulism or hypnotism.

Beaunis, of France, cites a case which proves that the impressions made upon the consciousness during the somnambulistic state may be carried into the normal or wakeful state. He said to Miss E. whom he had hypnotized, "When you awake you will say to Mrs. A., 'I should very much like to have some cherries!'" A while after waking she went to her friend, Mrs. A., and whispered something to her. B. then said, "I know what you whispered, that you longed for cherries!" "How do you know that?" She said quite astonished. On the following day, she bought some cherries to satisfy her violent longing for them.

One time in Rochester, N. Y., I hypnotized a young man who was strongly accustomed to the

use of tobacco. I impressed him while in the hypnotic state, that tobacco would be distasteful to him when in his normal state. On the next morning, as was his custom, he filled his pipe and was about to smoke; but when he had lit his tobacco and commenced, it was so distasteful to him that he could not smoke.

This is but one case out of many of my experience which proves that the impressions made upon the mind during the conscious or unconscious state, may sometimes be carried from one to the other.

Sometimes the impressions made upon the consciousness of subjects, while in the hypnotic trance, are so lasting that they are carried into effect, weeks, months and sometimes years afterwards. Dr. Bjornstorm, in his work on hypnotism, published by the Humboldt Publishing Co., quotes a case from Bernheim, in which he says, "Miss G. was given the suggestion, that five days later at the doctor's regular call, she would complain of headache. That came true. Another day he said to her, "In six days, in the night, between Thursday and Friday, you will see the nurse come to your bed and pour cold water over your legs." On the following Friday, she loudly complained that the nurse was pouring cold water on her legs during the night. The nurse was called, but naturally



denied it. He then said to the patient, "It was a dream, for you know how I make you have dreams. The nurse had nothing to do with it." She emphatically declared that it was no dream; for she had clearly seen it, felt the water and became wet."

He cites another case, which was of longer duration. In August, Dr. B. said to the somnambulist S., formerly a sergeant:—"What day of the first week in October will you be at leisure?". "On Wednesday." "Well on the first Wednesday of October, you will go to Dr. Liebault. At his house you will meet the President of the Republic, who will give you a medal and a pension." He replied; "I will be there." Upon waking he did not remember anything of it. B. met him several times and gave him other suggestions in the meantime, but did not speak any more of this one. On the third of October, sixty-three days after the suggestion, B. received from Liebault, a letter with contents as follows: 'The somnambulist S. was here to-day at ten minutes before eleven. Upon entering, after he had bowed to M. F., who was in his way, he turned to the left of my library, bowed respectfully in a direction, where there was nobody, uttered the word "Excellency," stretched out his hand and said: "I thank your Excellency." I

asked to whom he was talking, "To the President of the Republic." No one was there. Once more he turned in the same direction, bowed respectfully and went away. Those who saw him asked me if the man were insane. I assured them that he was as sane as they or I, but that another person acted through him.' "

In the year 1880, I was in Windsor, Ont., where I had several times hypnotized a man by the name of Fisher. On one occasion, I suggested that when he reached home and had gone to bed, he would be awakened by a large white horse, that would enter his bed room. He went home, went to his bed and about three o'clock in the morning he heard a noise which awakened him, and, to his astonishment, he saw a large white horse in his bed room. Of course the horse soon vanished from his view, but it carries out the idea that in somnambulism there is demonstrated a conscious memory which is not dependent upon the external senses for its manifestations.

This phase of Hypnotism has its counter part in what may be termed involuntary somnambulism or the phenomenon of dreaming. How frequently have we known or read of persons who have got up in their sleep and performed some difficult act or solved some difficult problem, which in their wakeful moments they find it very difficult to do. Thus,

proving that the impression made upon our consciousness by the suggestion of another person, under the influence of what is known as the hypnotic conditions, and those which are forced upon us by the circumstances surrounding us, are equally mysterious.

Jos. Hodgson, 149 Gerrard St., Toronto, Can., vouches for the following : When about twelve years of age, he was living with his parents on a farm, one and a half miles north of the village of Brooklin, Province of Ontario. One night he went to his bed in the usual manner, but upon waking the next morning, was surprised to find himself in a different room and bed. He could not account for it, nor did he know he had changed till he awoke. The following night he was reminded of his previous night's experience and requested not to repeat it. But again he unconsciously changed as he did the night before. The third night his mother gave him special instructions to keep his own bed. Yet again he was on his way down stairs, repeating his previous experience, when the sound of his own name aroused him to semi-consciousness. At the moment he was called, he was on the bottom step of the stairs ; he at once turned around, went to his own bed, and has never been in a somnambulistic state since. In changing from one bed

to the other, he had to cross a large room, come down a pair of stairs without a railing, cross another room and enter another in which there were two beds. There were parties in both beds, yet no one heard him enter the room.

When a boy in the parish of St. Clear, in the county of Cornwall, Eng., I remember being punished by my school teacher for not trying to solve a problem in arithmetic. I had been taxing my brain over the sum and felt the position very keenly. I had worked over the problem all the former part of the week until Thursday and I have no doubt my faculties which, applied to such work, became very much inflamed; I went home the Thursday night as usual, after receiving as on the previous days of the week, a severe chastisement from a rather brutal master, and worked at my task until bedtime, with but very poor results, but to my astonishment, in the morning after having got up and dressed myself, on taking up my slate I found the sum worked out and the answer stated correctly. The sight called to my recollection the fact that I had been dreaming of my sum, and corresponded with what I thought I had done in my dream. I have no other solution to this phenomenon, but that in my sleep, I had got up and solved the problem and again went to bed unconscious of what I had done.

I might cite many more cases that have come under my notice, as well as those which have come to me through public journals, and the narrations of the experiences of others with whom I have conversed ; but I think sufficient has been given to show the truth of the position which I claim for hypnotism. That it is based upon the same law, and governed by similar conditions as all other phases of somnambulism.

There is still another phase of hypnotism, which may be classed under the head of dual consciousness, viz : That which the Theosophists would call the projection of the astral body. It sometimes happens, under the influence of hypnotism, that the operator loses the control of his subject and for time the subject either seems to be in a deep trance or commences to talk of subjects which are entirely foreign to the knowledge of the operator. Usually this condition of the mind of the subject is brought about by the operator concentrating his mind upon his travels in some distant land ; going gradually back over his passage from the spot where he is operating to the locality he desires to have the subject describe. All of which the subject accurately describes and in many instances goes beyond the knowledge of the operator and describes events, which have either taken place before, or are hap-

pening at the time and in some instances, this phenomenon has been carried to such an extent that it almost borders on what may be termed "Prophecy."

---

## CHAPTER VI

### TELEPATHY OR THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE

Hitherto I have spoken only of that part of hypnotism which is demonstrated through the use of our external senses; but there is another phase of Psychology to which I would call the attention of my readers. It is that part of the subject to which scientists have given the name of telepathy or thought transference, by which persons may be impressed independent of their external senses.

Many proofs of this phenomenon have come under my notice. I remember at one time being in the city of Baltimore, Md., where I controlled a young lady who responded so much to the thoughts of my mind, that what I tasted she tasted, without being conscious of what I had in my mouth, so far as her external sense could direct her; for she was seated on the platform, with her face towards the audience and her back toward me, having her eyes covered with a bandage. I put some sugar in my

mouth and asked her if she tasted anything, to which she responded, "I taste sugar." I immediately put vinegar in my mouth with the question: "Are you sure it is sugar?" She made a peculiar face and spat as though she had actually tasted vinegar, and exclaimed: "No! It is vinegar!" I had never seen the young lady before, and am positive she did not see or know what I was putting in my mouth.

Before attempting to give you the philosophy of this phenomenon, let me call your attention to a few suggestions elicited by Prof. James' circular, from the New Orleans Picayune. "The question is, can it be possible with no means other than are furnished by the intellectual faculties, for persons distinctly separated, to send or receive information from one to the other? We do not here speak of the so-called messages alleged to pass, through the manifestations of self-styled mediums, between the living and the dead. All the parties to the communications we are considering, are required to be alive at the moment of the transmission of an impression.

How many of our readers, when engaged in their business, have suddenly heard the voice or seen the face of an individual who was at that time in a more or less remote locality? Have you never

seen a recognized face suddenly come between you and your work, and, with an expression bright and joyous, or haggard and distressed, convey a message of happiness or misery? A less distinct form of such hallucinations would be a touch or the sound of a voice. A more complete manifestation would be a vision in all its details of an event, or the particulars of an entire transaction, showing all the persons who took part in it.

In one form or another, we believe that many persons have received such impressions, nor can we believe that they are all hallucinations or mental illusions, concerning things which did not exist. Of course, people with a superstitious turn might sometimes see wonderful things where really there was nothing, but it is impossible for intelligent individuals who retain impressions or spiritual images of transactions which occurred at a particular moment, but in some distant and, at the time, inaccessible locality, and subsequently have all the particulars of the vision confirmed as facts; to believe that there was any delusion or hallucination.

The whole thing, however mysterious, is in some degree, at least intelligible, if we only accept the existence of the intellectual part of us as a life, an entity, a power separate and distinctly independent



of the body. The mind then is not a function of the body, but it is something which has its own life and laws as complete and distinct as are those of the bodily life. We can illustrate it by electricity, which is as the intellectual life; and the dynamo, or the battery, which is the body. Set the dynamo in motion and the electricity manifests itself, but if every dynamo were destroyed, or there had never been one, electricity would exist all the same, and it would continue to flash in the sky and to burst with thunderings out of the clouds, as it has done from the beginning. The earth and air and sky are full of it. A dynamo, or a galvanic battery, is merely a device to make it manageable and obedient to use.

The human body is only a mechanical appliance to make mind manageable and even then it will sometimes defy control. How often during sleep will the mind leave the body and roam at will not only through all the countries on the globe, but essay wandering in regions so far beyond our experience that we can give them neither name nor locality. *There are master minds.* One mind controls others, and two minds may come into such close sympathy, that they can communicate with words. But we must first recognize the existence of mind as a life and power apart from matter,

before we can understand its laws and functions. Nobody believes that a machine creates the mind that illuminates it, but that the body is merely a machine through which the intellect acts, and that mind is no more dependent on its machine, than is the lightning, but that the one can project its thoughts and dart its influence through space and out of the clouds as can the other, each according to its laws."

In carrying out the ideas suggested by Prof. James, I contend that each individual brain is a battery; that the atmosphere corresponding in its nature with the nerve fluid of the brain, connects our mentality, as the metallic wires connect the different electric batteries by which the phenomenon of physical telegraphy is produced. As a proof of this position, that there is a correspondence between the nature of the atmosphere and our mentality, we may observe how the mind of man is affected by the changes in the conditions of the atmosphere. A dark and cloudy atmosphere produces what is termed "a depression of spirits," while a bright and clear atmosphere produces the sensation of cheerfulness. If we will observe between mind with mind, similar conditions to those which are observed in physical telegraphy, we may proportionately produce the phenomenon

of mental telegraphy. This will establish the principle upon which all mental impressions come to us under the name of hypnotism, premonitions, clairvoyance, spiritualism or prophecy.

In proof of what I have stated, I will cite an experience in the city of Reading, Pa., U. S. A. I had hypnotized Mr. B., who had never been outside the state, when I stated to the audience, "If anyone wishes the subject to go with him to a foreign land, and describe some scenes which he has witnessed, it is quite likely that the subject will be able to do so, providing, the person making the test, keeps his mind positive, and starting from the city of Reading, takes up consecutively the different stopping places and localities which lie between here and the place and scenes to be described." One gentleman asked that he travel with him to England. I at once called my mind of the subject and Mr. B. became subject to the control of the positive condition of the mind of the gentleman in the audience. I questioned the subject as to the locality he was in, and in answer he described Castle Garden, N. Y. Again I asked what he saw. He answered that he saw nothing but water outside of the house in which he was staying. To my next question, he described the docks at Liverpool, Eng. The gentleman

whose mind was controlling the subject was instructed to nod his head if the answers given by the subject were in accordance with the ideas of his mind. He nodded his head, affirming that Mr. B. was answering the conditions of his mind as he went along. To my next question, Mr. B. answered that he was in a house; describing the house, it proved to be the home of the one who was controlling him. When they had arrived at this point, I told the gentleman, who was controlling the subject, that he should not go over the house promiscuously, but taking one room at a time, he might think of the furniture and the location of the rooms in the house, and the subject would describe them accurately. The experiment was tried and proved successful. After this the gentleman inquired if he could ask questions, I answered that he might. He asked the names and number of his family, which were answered correctly by the subject. He inquired if all the family were well, when the answer came, "No!" He asked, "Who is sick?" "Your brother J. Did you not see him lying in the room above?" This the gentleman did not accept and became rather provoked. I at once desired him to leave the subject to me and I would ask questions and we would see what would come of it. I asked the subject to go up to the room and

listen to what was said and report to me who was there. He took a few steps away from me and said, "There is a woman in the room beside the mother and sister, the doctor is also standing by the bedside and feeling the pulse of the young man who is sick." I said, "Go back to the room and listen to what the doctor has to say, then come back and let me know." He did so and stated that the doctor said, "He is sinking fast." I again sent him to the room and in a few seconds he came back and said, "The doctor says he is dead." In a few seconds afterwards, he again went to the room and came back with the report, that they were putting large pennies on the young man's eyes and tying a cloth around his head and under his chin. All this time the brother in the audience protested that it was a fraud. But, however, we kept a record of the affair, and allowing for the difference in the time between the two countries, we found by correspondence, that the young man described was taken ill and died very suddenly on evening and hour in which the test took place.

In sending a message from Rochester to Buffalo, or any other given point, the operator at one end of the line may tap upon the handles of the battery and send the electricity coursing through the wires until it reaches the battery at the other end, where

it was directed ; but if the battery at the other end is in operation, sending a message to some other point, then because of its activity, like the one here in Rochester, it is a positive ; and that upon the law that two positives repel each other, the call from Rochester makes no impression upon it. But if, on the other hand, the battery at the other end is a negative, or inactive, then there is an impression made upon it by the call from this end and a communication is opened up. Now this is practically the case in mental telegraphy. Whenever the mind of a man is engaged in thought and the brain is active upon any subject, it is in a positive condition ; and from that universal law of nature, that two positives repel each other, it is incapable of receiving any impression from another mind. But, if the mind of man is inactive, then it is a negative and may be impressed by the mind of another individual. To illustrate this more fully and make it clear from the phenomenon of almost every day experience, let me suppose a case. William Smith, Thomas Jones and John Williams, being boys together, and going to the same school, become "chums." Before they reached the years of manhood, Smith's family moved west ; nothing was heard of the boy Smith for years, during which time, Jones and Williams grew up, married and

settled near each other, and still retained a companionship. As time elapsed, Smith, also having developed into manhood, felt a desire to visit the place of his childhood, and mingle one more with the companions of his youth. He started on his journey and on reaching the place, his first inquiry was for Jones and Williams ; on learning of their circumstances, and their place of residence, he, Smith, starts to make a call upon them. He decides to call first upon Jones, and it so happens that Williams is spending the evening at Jones' home. As Smith draws near the residence, his mind naturally revolves these questions : " How does Jones look ? What changes have twenty years made in his personal appearance ? How will he receive me ? " and various other questions. Jones and Williams, having just finished a conversation upon some interesting subject, were in this moment in a passive state of mind and the positive condition of the mind of Smith reached the negative condition of the mind of Jones, and he immediately remarked : " By the way, I wonder what has become of our old chum, Smith ! I wonder if he has got married ! I should like to see him ! " Suddenly the door bell rang and Smith introduced himself. " Why ! " exclaimed Jones, " You were the very last man we were speaking about ! Only a few seconds ago I

expressed to our friend Williams that I should like to see you," etc.

Such or similar experiences fall to the lot of almost every individual. Now, I ask, how are we to account for this phenomenon, except under the principle of telepathy? That thoughts are existing entities, and that mind is not dependent upon the external senses wholly, for the reception of thought, but rather for its manifestation. The phenomenon of telepathy may be confirmed by a variety of experiences. How frequently we hear people talking of what they call premonitions, or presentiments; which are often confirmed by testimony. All of which goes to prove the truth of mental telepathy; that impressions are made upon the mind, independent of all external senses. Hence, under this head, may be considered what is known as *mind reading*, *clairvoyant fortune telling*, *diagnosing disease*, and some of the phenomena of *faith cure* and *Christian Science*.

If, as I have suggested, the atmosphere is the conductor of mental impressions, then we can by the positive and negative forces of mind, telegraph to one and another as far as the atmosphere extends. For, as I understand it, the mind is not limited in its influence or flight by what is known as distance. Distance is a geographical measurement. Mind and



thought have no geography that can be measured by physical laws. If there is any obstruction to the power of mind through the distance of space, from the relation of the spiritual to the material, the interference would be so small that we could not perceive it with our physical senses. So far as the demonstrations of mind are concerned there is no limit to its power or influence, because of the distance which exists between the positive and negative minds that are in sympathy with each other.

I believe the time is coming when the practice of telepathy will become as universal as the art of writing is to-day. Instead of having to use the physical telegraph or the telephone, shorthand writers and typewriters to report and communicate business transactions, etc., the mental telegraph will be used. This may seem an extravagant idea at present, but we are gradually growing into such conditions. When we take into consideration the vast importance that is attached to the psychic impressions which fascinate themselves upon our consciousness, in all the relations of life ; we learn how rapidly, though silently, this phenomenon is growing in strength and power, and assuming a leading position as a means of communicating thought. For instance, little importance is attached to the words that are spoken to-day, compared with

the impression that is made on our minds by some unconscious power. A stranger meets us and, in mournful tones, a tale of woe unfolds, his words fall upon our ears, but behind those sorrowful tones there is a secret power which says in language far more true than what his words describe: "Beware! Behind that haggard face a villian or a traitor stands." And though we may stifle these impressions and yield to the words spoken, we often find the truth of what we feel, rather than what is said. Now this, I take to be evidence of the truth of telepathy, and when properly understood by the leaders of society, will prove an important factor as a means of communication and investigation of facts and incidents in life.

In accounting for these impressions, I contend that our thoughts are more positive than language. Not only more positive, but more truthful. And while the traitor or the villian, may try to deceive us with his words, he, himself, knowing his deception and the object he has in view in trying to deceive us, projects the inward consciousness of his own evil designs. While we being in a passive state, listening to his tale of woe, by the positive and negative forces of mind, we are impressed with the true idea.

The question is often asked, what benefit may

we expect to derive from a more universal development and practice of this phenomenon?

To which I answer, if, as we have described, by the positive and negative forces of mind, we can read the thoughts of one another, and thereby derive the truth from impression, without the possibility of being deceived by the words that are spoken; then shall we be enabled to prevent all the crimes and miseries that now arise, as the result of deception. For not having to depend upon the external senses for the evidence, but entering into the secret workings of the minds of one another, there will be no possibility of deception. The very thought of deceit, as well as that of justice, will make its impression upon the mind of another. Thus there will be no necessity for so many witnesses in our Court of Justice. Persons whose minds have been cultured to receive the truth, will receive the right impression from the mind of the individual on trial, whether innocent or guilty, and there will be no need of further evidence.

Again, suppose a robber is about to enter a dwelling or store; his mind devises his plans, before they are put into execution. Now, suppose the mind of the owner, or some person interested in his welfare, should be at this time in a passive state; the positive intentions of the mind of the

burglar would at once be impressed upon the sensitive mind of the owner or friend and the crime might be prevented. How often have we heard and read of premonitions and warnings which have put people on their guard and thus prevented crimes? In many instances where crimes have not been prevented because the impressions have not been sufficiently heeded; there has been an anxious troubling or foreboding, which, if properly understood and heeded, would have prevented it.

A jeweler in the city of Toronto, Ont., whose store was robbed, told me that for two or three days before it happened, he had forebodings of what was going to take place. He became so troubled about the matter that it haunted him in his dreams. On the night of his robbery, he said to his partner, that he felt there was something going to happen; and that night they took particular pains to fasten up the store. He asked me how I could account for such a warning. After learning from him that the burglars first entered his home, went into his bedroom and took the keys out of his pocket, with which they entered the store, my answer was that whoever the robbers might be, there is sufficient evidence to prove that it was someone who had been watching his movements and had been planning how to enter his

home and bedroom; and that their minds were sufficiently active, to impress his mind; hence, the forebodings, which, if properly heeded, would have saved his loss. Many instances of a similar nature are happening every day, which go to prove the advantages of a more universal practice of telepathy.

---

#### CHAPTER VII.

#### HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

When I think of the many evils that may, and undoubtedly do, occur from this influence of hypnotic power, the feelings of my heart rise with the conceptions of mind, until I seem to stagger beneath the thought of its fearful consequences. Think of a man with a cruel vindictive spirit, who having had a quarrel with his neighbor, silently controls some poor sensitive victim to burn down his barns and destroy his property. Again, suppose a man who has his life insured for a few thousand dollars, and the members of his family to whom the insurance will fall, become so desirous for its possession that they earnestly wish he would die, until the constant desires of their minds so prey upon his consciousness that he conceives an enemy is haunting him, or the fear of death so

prey upon him that he becomes partially insane, and in a fit of melancholy ends his life.

Or where there is a large estate to befall an unworthy heir. Through his hypnotic power the heir controls a subject to murder the testator, that by such an act, he may the sooner become the possessor of wealth with which to gratify the desires of his selfish nature, without a thought of the sufferings of his benefactor, or of the consequences which befall his unfortunate victim, who innocently pays the penalty of his crime upon the gallows.

Where a crime is perpetrated under such conditions, it is readily seen that the person who commits the crime is but an instrument in the hands of the hypnotizer; and hence, the responsibility of the deed should be placed upon the person who designs it.

When, even through suggestion, we consider that it is possible for one person to convey an idea to another with such force as to impel an involuntary action, we seem to shudder at the consequences. But when, as we have intimated, it becomes possible to produce similar results upon the consciousness, and consequently call forth a response of bodily action to carry into effect the conditions of the mind, when never a word is spoken, we can imagine far more disastrous results

---

than that which may ever take place merely through suggestion. For, if it is a fact that thoughts may be transferred from mind to mind without the use of the external senses, then it follows that thoughts are substantial entities, and as such are subject to chemical law. If this be true, then like must assimilate like, and, by this chemical affinity of thought, the evil and good are both developing a silent force which worketh upon "the children of darkness" as upon "the children of light." Hence, when a child is left to the inclination of its own desires, he will naturally gather from the intellectual atmosphere, such thoughts and ideas as will assimilate with the natural disposition of his mind. Thus, if born under unfavorable circumstances, or with what may be termed a "low organic nature," (as a result of prenatal conditions) in consequence of the waywardness of the parents, the child will attract, through the chemistry of mind, those thoughts that are evil, until the tendencies to evil doings become the strongest element in its being, and from the immutability of Nature's laws, there is neither the desire for, nor the least conception of, righteousness, except so far as it may add to the interests of their own personality. Such persons are more to be pitied than blamed. When we

resort to cruel punishment of such creatures, we invariably violate what, to them is the law of justice, in punishing them for doing that which their natures have led them to believe is right. By such punishments, we invariably incite in such natures a spirit of retaliation and hatred for those who have caused their suffering.

But again, if there is a chemistry to mind, and thoughts stand in the same relation to the development of mind, that the atom does to the building up of the mineral, vegetable or animal kingdoms; what a weight of moral responsibility seems to gather around and press itself upon our consciousness. If every evil thought, every impure desire, as well as every act of our lives bears an influence upon the character and life of someone else; where shall we draw the line of criminality between those who perform the action, and those who generate the force that acts upon the susceptible natures of those who are ever ready to receive and assimilate such desires and thoughts? When we think or learn the facts that our own evil thoughts have a tendency, yea, more than this, are the very elements of which the disposition or the criminal is composed; it seems to me that there is as much injustice in severely punishing him as though we had provided some poisonous food and placed it



before a starving individual, and when he had partaken of the same, condemned and punished him because he did not ward off the consequences of its influence.

According to this philosophy, every evil thought that we conceive is poisoning the intellectual atmosphere and is being absorbed by those whose natures are adapted to absorb and assimilate the same. Thus insanity, drunkenness, anarchy, licentiousness, bloodshed and murder may be the results of the chemical action of the impure thoughts and unguarded sentiments, of those who through fear of the consequences of the law, or from a conception of right based only upon the results of physical phenomena, would ever outwardly stoop to commit a crime.

How often have we felt a spirit of envy or hatred ; a spirit of jealousy , a spirit of avarice, or of combativeness and destructiveness come upon us with such force, that it becomes hard for us to ward such feelings off, they assimilate with our propensities, until every day new strength is added to the evil nature of the weak, by which they become self-hypnotized, and commit acts of violence for which, if we only understand the silent power working upon them, we should not be severe in our dealings with the poor unfortunates. Such

philosophy of mind teaches us the importance of purity of thought and fervency of prayer. For, if the evil thoughts of the mind of one person effect another, then it follows that the good thoughts also have their influence. Hence, by the purity of our thoughts, we may build up a force that will act upon the natures of the weak, until by oft repeated impressions, there will be a disposition to yield to the promptings of the good, as there has been to that of evil; until the intellectual atmosphere in which we live, becomes impregnated with thoughts that have a tendency to virtue rather than to vice, If our minds are pure, our desires holy, by the transmission and assimilation of thought, we may soon do away with our jails and police force. For breathing in the spirit of purity, and assimilating to our intellectual natures the good and true; righteousness and peace must prevail among society; until through the universal law of chemistry, every man, according to his own nature, will be a law unto himself and, by the purity of his own disposition, will be prompted to deeds of righteousness toward his fellowmen. Here we learn the advantages of hypnotism, in that we behold in it a law by which we may improve the conditions of society, without having to inflict punishment upon those who are the victims of temptation.

I believe this principle of hypnotism to be the developing power of all our great men and women. For instance, here is a man who starts out as a preacher ; he is very susceptible to mental impressions ; as a consequence he soon reflects the ideas of the leading minds of his audience. From the combined intelligence which is brought to bear upon him, he surpasses in expression the intelligence of any individual mind in his audience. As a result, his knowledge and power are talked about in other circles. Soon he is called to a larger and more intelligent congregation. In a little while he outgrows, through mental impression, the intelligence of that congregation, and on and on, until his fame as a preacher becomes so widely known as to have a national reputation, his fame spreads out until the whole civilized world looks upon him as an authority in Theology and is eagerly watching for what he may say upon points of individual or general interest. Thus, by the concentration of their minds, they are impressing him with the most advanced thoughts, and hence he becomes the leading mind of the age, from the fact that he is the nucleus upon which the intelligence of the theological world is centered. What is true of a preacher is also true of a politician, and what is true of a preacher and politician is also true

of a skeptic. Hence by this power of hypnotism or what may be termed telepathy, we develop a Beecher to represent the philosophical, a Talmage or a Spurgeon to represent the emotional in Theology ; and an Ingersoll or a Bradlaugh to represent the skeptical element among society. Thus the world moves on. The great centers of thought giving forth knowledge as the result of the combined intelligence of the age in which they live, which may not be grasped by the great mass of mankind until hundreds of years hence.

We are constantly surrounded by practical demonstrations of this hypnotic power in every avenue of life. It is the inspiring influence felt and enjoyed between the actor and his audience, when they get in sympathy with each other. It is that sublime sympathy which is felt by every public speaker when he becomes en-rapport with his audience and so enters into their feelings and sentiments that he forgets what he had intended to say upon a subject, and gives expressions to language and thoughts that perhaps never crossed his mind before, and are so far beyond his normal powers of conception that they may never be recalled.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## ITS INFLUENCE FOR GOOD OR EVIL.

In view of what has been said in reference to hypnotism and crime, the question may be asked, is it not a dangerous subject upon which to inform the masses? To this I answer that ignorance can never be considered a successful weapon with which to attack evil of any kind. If knowledge is power, in the hands of those who would use the principles of hypnotism for evil, then we assert that knowledge may be made equally powerful for good in the hands of those who are so disposed. Why? Because its principles are based upon the immutability of Nature's laws.

The question that is agitating the thinking minds in the present age is, to what extent may this power be used in influencing people to do wrong? When the fearful truth flashes across the mind, through oft repeated phenomena, that there is no seeming limit to this powerful agency of sin; but that vice and sin of every description, even to the extent of murder may be perpetrated under its baneful influence; all the nobler instincts of man's moral nature seem to condemn it. Amid the wail and woe, distress and fears of the multitude, and the cries and condemnations of the would-be wise

and truly good, hypnotism is becoming more powerful, and its influence is felt more keenly in every avenue of life to-day, than ever before in the history of the world. Our different modes of living, our present system of government, political, social, moral, religious and commercial, one and all add growing strength to its influence and destructive power. The man or woman who stops to think, and calmly investigates the conditions of society and the general tendencies of the age, has the advantage over his fellow beings.

To attempt to suppress the phenomenon of hypnotism to-day, either by precept or by legislation is, to me, like attempting to suppress the power of steam and to hide it from the world with iron bands, whilst constantly by fire and water we are generating strength and adding to its force ; in a little while it will manifest itself a thousand fold more furious and destructive in its tendencies. What we want is, to provide conditions whereby we can prevent the evil consequences of hypnotism and in order to do this we must understand its causes. This we shall never do until its principles universally form a part of our general education. It is the ignorant who always suffer from the advantages of education of any kind. When we take into consideration that the cause of evils of hypnot-

ism lie, not in its power, nor in an understanding of that power, but rather in the use of it, we shall learn that what is needed most is an improvement of the mind of the individual by whom it is practiced.

The fact that its influence is felt and its power demonstrated where there is a mind that thinks or a brain that acts, demonstrates the folly of attempting to do away with the phenomenon of hypnotism. I see no reason why we should attempt to put a stop to its practice, simply because some persons wilfully use it to accomplish evil purposes; or even because some persons ignorantly have rendered its influence injurious to others. In accordance with this idea, you might assume that it is right and proper that we deny ourselves the privileges and enact a law to prevent all experiments in chemistry, because some have ignorantly become victims to explosive combinations, and others have wilfully taken the advantage of the ignorant through a knowledge of chemistry, have administered poison in the place of medicine or food.

If the evils of hypnotism lie simply in a knowledge of its principles; then we assert that a knowledge of chemistry is equally dangerous and equally deserves our condemnation. What is true of hypnotism and chemistry, in this particular, is also true of

all arts and sciences ; for in all branches of industry, science or art, a knowledge of the principles involved, renders it impossible for the unworthy to take the advantage of the ignorant ; while a knowledge of the principles involved qualifies them for the perception of errors, and enables them more successfully to contend with those who would become their adversaries.

While we cannot do otherwise than admit that a great deal of harm may be done through a knowledge of the conditions controlling this phenomenon of hypnotism, we must regard it as folly to attempt to suppress it. For being a natural phenomenon, subject to conditions, and these conditions the consequent results of human efforts in the great struggle for existence, its power must, of necessity, be felt and its phenomenon demonstrated for good or evil, so long as the aspirations of the human mind call forth a response of bodily functions to do its bidding.

Instead of trying to suppress an understanding or a demonstration of its phenomena, I would advocate a thorough investigation of its principles as the surest and only method of dealing with its power successfully. What would we say to a legislative body, who, in the face of the progress of the twentieth century, would seek to enact a law



---

to prevent the free use of the printing press, because the reputation of some innocent office seeker (in the unpolluted realms of politics) had been wilfully or maliciously blackened? Or who would endeavor to suppress the free use of steam, because some evil designing person or persons, having a prejudice against a railway company, have blockaded the track and caused great damage to life and property? Or the free use of electricity, because some reckless, daring person has ignorantly or wilfully, placed himself within the circuit and fallen victim to its destructive power? Would we not, as a nation, rise to condemn such an act? And would we not offer as a substitute, a study of the principles involved; that by an understanding of conditions, we might better be prepared to remove the cause of evil, whether the cause be ignorance or intent; at the same time recognizing that, through an understanding of law and mechanical device, the principles involved in the use of these agencies tend toward the promotion of human happiness. Would we not feel it to be our duty as well as privilege to do all that lies in our power to hasten the wheels of progress, by fostering and disseminating the truths, and offering inducements to those who, through an understanding of the law, could provide better conditions for the establish-

ment of the same. Such I contend should be our position in relation to hypnotism. We study the law controlling its phenomena, endeavor to ascertain the conditions upon which is based, that by a knowledge of these things, we may understandingly control the electric forces of mind, as we control winds and waves of the ocean or liquid fluids of the atmosphere, to promote the well being of society in general.

---

#### CHAPTER IX.

### HOW TO DETERMINE THE REAL CRIMINAL.

When I read the accounts given in our daily newspapers of the many crimes committed and ascribed to hypnotism, and think of the ignorance displayed in the evidence and arguments brought forth by those who undertake to convict or acquit the supposed criminal, I oft-times feel both amused and grieved at the arrogance of the would-be wise, who seem to be so blinded by influence or power, that they dare over-look the principles of truth, and strive only to gain a reputation of success or victory over an opponent; even at the sacrifice of the life of the innocent.

I believe it possible to hypnotize a person at a distance, and compel one to commit the crime of murder, a hundred or a thousand miles away, when once the line of communication is established through the law of sympathy. When once a person is controlled by another, from the fact that experience always establishes confidence, it is easier to control the subject the second time. Yet from the fact, that in the phenomenon of telepathy or thought transference, the mind of the operator must be constantly directed to the subject; so long as the operator wills that the subject shall commit a crime and keeps his mind upon the performance of the deed, it is possible to compel the subject to commit the crime. But if anything interferes which breaks the spell by attracting the attention or changing the purposes of the operator, that moment the hypnotic influence of the operator upon the subject is lost; and if a crime is then committed, it is the result of the selfishness or disposition of the one who performs the action. If it is within the disposition of the murderer to commit the crime, then there may be no compulsion and consequently it cannot be considered a case of hypnotism. There is another way of determining who is the criminal, inasmuch as it is a fact in all phases of hypnotism, even, though it may be

brought about by the power of persuasion or even suggestion, while they are conscious of what they are doing, there is a state of indifference to all other interests except the one thing upon which the mind becomes centered; and when the mind is changed and they realize their conduct from a normal condition, if contrary to what their natural disposition or consciousness of right would lead them to do, there is always a feeling of guilt or shame manifested in their countenance. If they have done anything wrong, they will either seek forgiveness, or offer to compensate for their wrongdoing, or otherwise will become indignant at the conduct of the one whom they consider to be the guilty party, viz., the hypnotizer. These conditions and demonstrations should be carefully observed in ascertaining the guilty parties.

But there is another and still more important method of determining the guilt of a supposed criminal, who is said to have committed a crime through the influence of hypnotism, especially where the person who performed the deed claimed to have no knowledge of committing the crime. If this statement be true, which is very possible, (for we frequently find a person who performs certain acts under the influence of hypnotism which he knows nothing of when he comes out of the hyp-

notic state) we have only to put him into this state again and everything that transpired when first under the influence will come back to him, and if guilty in response to a command he will go through the performance the second time with the same degree of intensity or reluctance that characterized his conduct in committing the real murder. If the first act was contrary to his desire there will, at first be a degree of remonstrance on the part of the subject which can only be overcome by a positive command from the operator.

From the nature of the remonstrances of the person hypnotized, it can be determined to a great extent, the disposition and nature of the individual. In the first place, where there is a good deal of combativeness and firmness in the subject, there will naturally be a manifestation of these characteristics displayed by a spirit of opposition to whatever is commanded to be done. Such a spirit of opposition, of itself, is not sufficient evidence of the innocence of the character of the one hypnotized : even when opposed to the performance of an act which, in itself, would be wrong to do ; as it alone demonstrates the combative nature of the individual, independent of the motives of action.

Under the influence of hypnotism, I contend that a person often acts more naturally than at any other

time. This is especially true, when acting under the influence of suggestion. In ordinary life we are governed by practical demonstrations of conduct, and we judge the motives by the actions of those with whom we deal ; but how frequently we are deceived as to the motives underlying the conduct of individuals. As an illustration: Two children are passing through an orchard ; an apple has dropped from a tree and one of the children picks it up, when the other one remonstrates against the act, saying : " It is wrong for you to pick up that apple, as it does not belong to you." The conscience of the one who picked up the apple is smitten and the apple is dropped, when the children go on their way. In a little while afterwards the one who had reproved the other, goes back and picks up the apple and eats it. The first act might be taken as an act of honesty, but the second act proved the selfishness of the first. Should the first act be the only one which came to light, the verdict would have been in favor of the honesty of the one who, in reality, was the criminal.

.In hypnotism this deception is often demonstrated in the character of an individual who, under almost every other condition of life, passes for being as pure in motives as he seems to be in conduct. In confirmation of this position, and to show how

much of the real nature of an individual may be demonstrated in their conduct, Dr. Bjornstrom remarks as follows :

"As we have before mentioned, a somnambulist is not an entirely dependant automaton ; she has intelligence enough of her own to reach the aim of the prescribed action. She succeeds without necessarily being told how to proceed. For instance the somnambulist is given a glass of water ; she is made to believe that it contains poison ; she is told to poison a certain person with it. She gets no further orders. Afterwards, when she offers the glass, she says of her own accord, if, for instance, it is summer : "It is so hot to-day, wouldn't you like a drink ?" One who was ordered to take a handkerchief out of another's pocket, pretended that she was about to faint, staggered to and fro, and fell on the chosen victim, so that she could easily get at the handkerchief. Another, who had the same commission, went up and asked : "What have you on your hands ?" While the victim was looking at her hands the theft was performed.

But such blind obedience is not always found in the somnambulists. Sometimes they are disobedient and make considerable resistance. The cause of this rests either with the hypnotizer or with the patient. The authority the former exerts over the

latter depends partly on his personality and the influence he generally exerts over his patient, partly upon the decision and severity with which at the time he has pronounced his order. If this is done with hesitation and too gently, the patient becomes hesitating and irresolute when it is to be performed. But the opposition can also depend on the degree of firmness in the character of the patient, as also upon the quality of the ordered action. So much of his own personality remains in the somnambulist, that his inner nature, when good and peaceful, resists a prescribed crime. Only a cataleptic individual is a machine, a blind tool, without a will; the somnambulist is a person whose opposition can often be rather embarrassing to the operator. Even from the different motive, which the somnambulist gives as a reason for refusing to commit a crime, their true character can be understood. Order a theft and one may answer: "I do not wish to steal, I am no thief." Whereas, another naively answers: "No, I might be seen." A third makes only slight objection and soon yields. For instance, "Go and stab that doctor!" "Why? He has not done me any harm!" "Yes! You must do it, I order it!" "Well, since I have to, I suppose I must." Wakened, she looks at her victim with a treacherous smile, goes a few times



around him and suddenly dashes at him with the imaginary dagger which has been put into her hand. But the same person could by no means be made to do any harm to a person whom she loved. One could not be made to say his prayers; nor another to sing a mocking song which she had composed about the doctor; a third could not be made to sign a note for a million, although she signed notes for smaller sums without resistance.

Charcot's clinic furnishes the case of a somnambulist who was ordered to assassinate a strange doctor by means of a slip of cardboard. As soon as she awoke, she assaulted her victim and stabbed the cardboard dagger to the region of his heart. The doctor made believe that he fell. "But why have you killed him?" With wild aspect, she answered, "He is an old pig! He had wicked designs against me."

We will quote a case which has been reproduced in many French journals. Under deep hypnosis the girl X. was ordered to sneak into Mr. F's house the next day at a certain hour and from a wardrobe, which was minutely described, steal a bracelet and carry it cautiously home to the magnetizer, so that no one would notice that he was in the plot. Under no consideration, was she allowed to denounce or betray him. The theft was punctu-

ally executed on the following day, with the greatest cunning and caution, and the trinket was delivered. The same evening, the girl was again hypnotized by the Mr. F. who owned the bracelet, who was also a magnetizer and in the conspiracy with the first one; during the hypnosis the following conversation occurred:

"I have been robbed of a bracelet to-day; you know who the thief is." "How can I know that?" "You cannot be ignorant of it!" "Why so?" "Because I am sure you know the thief; tell his name." "I cannot!" "But I desire it!" "And I say that I cannot." "You know that you have no will here; there is only one—mine; obey!!" (after a slight hesitation and evidently with effort) "Well, it was I." "You are not capable of such an action. You must have been forced to do it." "No." "You certainly have not done this of your own accord?" "Yes." "I do not believe you." "Well, it was not I." "Who then?" "I will not tell you." "But I demand it." "Never." "I command you to tell it." "That makes no difference, I shall sooner yield up my life. I am sorry, for you have always been good to me; but I shall never tell it."

Further attempts to induce her to confess failed through her obstinacy, which, however, would

probably have been broken, if he had persisted long enough. But he proceeded to another experiment during the same hypnosis.

"I seek revenge on somebody; will you help?" "Willingly." "You know that Mr. Z. (the first one who magnetized the girl) is my enemy?" "I should think so." "Then you must denounce him. As soon as you have awakened, you will write to the Justice of the Peace, that you have been accused of stealing a bracelet, but that you are innocent; that Mr. Z. is the guilty one, and that you saw him commit the robbery." "But this is wrong, as it was I who stole the bracelet." "Never mind; write this." "Very well! But if it were not true?" "But it is true; for you are much too honest a girl to have stolen. It is not you. Do you hear? It is not you." (With emphasis) "Of course not. It is not I." "Mr. Z. is the thief; you have seen him?" (Energetically). "Yes, I saw him; it is he." "You will write to the Justice of the Peace?" "Yes, immediately; I must denounce him."

Immediately after her awaking, fully convinced of the correctness of the accusation, she wrote and sealed a letter to the Justice of the Peace, put a stamp on it and was just going to mail it, when she was again hypnotized in order to prevent this. The letter read as follows:

To the Justice of the Peace :

I accomplish a duty. This morning at one o'clock, a bracelet was stolen from Mr. F. For a moment I was accused of it, but unjustly. I swear to it ; for I am entirely innocent. The thief, I must mention it, because I say it all, is Mr. Z. (His full name given). It was done as follows : He sneaked into F's parlor at one o'clock ; he went through the entrance on DuFour St. and he stole one of Mrs. F's bracelets, which was lying in a wardrobe near the window, I saw it. Then he put it into his pocket and went away. I swear that it is as I have stated. He alone is the thief. and I am ready to testify to this before the court.

N. N.

The letter was not dictated, but composed by the girl herself. When she awoke, she had forgotten the whole story ; but nothing would have been easier than to order her during her sleep to appear on a certain day and hour, even long afterwards, before a court and swear to whatever she had been ordered to testify.

## CHAPTER X.

## CLAIRVOYANT FORTUNE TELLING.

I have often been asked if I believe there is any condition of telepathy by which the future may be foretold. My answer has been that I do not believe there is a power, or condition of mind which can foretell that which does not already exist. I know there are persons who claim to foretell the future. and I have known very conscientious people, who claim the spirits, through their mediums, have foretold events which did not take place for years afterward. Yet I cannot believe but that the event must have had an existence, in mentality, if not in the physical, at the time the clairvoyant or medium spoke what would seem to be a prophecy. To illustrate what I mean, we will suppose a wealthy father in England, not having provided for the distribution of his property, returns to his home from his place of business one day, feeling very much indisposed, and remembering that age is growing on him, he determines that he will make his will and provide for the future of his family. He sits down and goes over in his mind, what he will give to John, Martha, Thomas and the rest of the family. Now suppose, at that time, that John is in Rochester and is at a spiritualistic seance, or

in the presence of what may be termed a clairvoyant. From the sympathy which exists between John and the father, as soon as the clairvoyant gets in sympathy with John, she would be in sympathy, intellectually, with the father; hence, the clairvoyant would say, "I see an old man," and begin to describe the father making his will and would be apt to state, "I hear him say, 'I will give so much to John, so much to Martha, and so much to Thomas,' " and thus go on to describe the will as the old man goes over his intentions in his own mind. Now, you see this will would have an existence in mentality. And, according to the latest conclusions in mental telepathy would travel out until it had reached every person connected in the mental transaction; hence, John with the rest. But John's mind not being sensitive, the mental impression was made upon the clairvoyant. Now suppose, that on the next morning, instead of drawing up the will as he had intended, the old gentleman, feeling better, goes to his place of business, neglects to make his will for a year afterwards; when he puts into execution what he had determined a year before. Now we see, the will had an existence in mentality one year before its physical development. It being the mental impressions which the clairvoyant more especially

deals with, it was an easy matter for this will to be described, and stand as a prophecy, so far as its physical existence was concerned. In no other sense, can I believe the future to be foretold.

I might give other illustrations; for instance, a person in England decides to write you a letter; that letter exists in mentality. Now suppose, at the time that person thinks of writing, you are in sympathy with a clairvoyant; by the same law of mind which we have described, the letter may be impressed upon the mind of the clairvoyant in all its details; consequently the clairvoyant says: "You are going to receive a letter, which will bring you certain news." In a week or two afterwards you receive the letter, containing the information which the clairvoyant had described. Again there is a seeming prophecy. Thus I might go on, through all the different phenomena of fortune telling, and business clairvoyants, which are based upon the positive and negative conditions of mind.

There is no part of telepathy which is more sought after, or more perverted than that part of the phenomenon which we call fortune telling. It is astonishing what credence is attached to the sayings of those who are sensitive enough to reflect the minds of others. Men and women who seem

to be rational on almost everything else and who would scorn to be accounted superstitious, will pay from twenty-five cents to ten dollars, to get what they claim to be the advice of a clairvoyant on matters of business or marriage ; and will work hard to bring about the fulfillment of their prophecies. For instance, a business man about to enter into partnership with another whom he regards as a shrewd financier, is rather suspicious as to whether he should sign certain papers, and almost thinks it is best not to do so. He goes to a clairvoyant and pays for a consultation. When the clairvoyant gets in sympathy with his mind, she says, "I see certain papers which a person holds ready for you to sign. You will have to be careful how you deal with the holder of these papers, for I see him scheming to accomplish his own ends, and I am afraid if you sign the papers you will repent it. Do not sign them !" The man takes the advice of the clairvoyant and accordingly refuses to sign the papers. In so doing he may do right or he may do wrong; but in either case, he has paid his money to get his own advise, and not the advice of another ; for there is nothing given except the result of what was in the mind of the person seeking the advice, before, or at the time he went to get his fortune told. Even if the sayings



---

of the fortune teller should come true it is more because the person receiving the advice has the confidence in her sayings and has worked hard to accomplish their fulfillment.

To illustrate this point we will suppose a young lady goes to one of these sensitives to get her fortune told with reference to marriage. One young man is paying attention to her regularly, and another desires her company. The young lady rather likes the appearance of the latter more than the regular beau. We will suppose the would-be lover has dark eyes and the regular beau has blue. The clairvoyant, coming in sympathy with the mind of the young lady, says, "I see two young men, one is dark and the other light; one has dark eyes and the other blue. The blue eyed young man loves you very much, but the dark eyed man is the one you seem to think the most of." The young lady thinks the blue eyed man is the more reliable, although she likes the appearance of the dark eyed one best. The clairvoyant says in response to such a belief of the young lady, "The blue eyed man is more faithful and would make the better husband." At once the mind of the young lady is made up to stick to the blue eyed young man, and in response the fortune teller says: "you will marry the blue-eyed young man." The

young lady asks, "Can you tell me his name?" Then, herself thinking of his name, she impresses it upon the mind of the sensitive, who in response says, "His name is——," giving expression to his correct name as a response to what is passing through the mind of the young lady. This is considered sufficient evidence for belief in whatever may be said of the future. And a sample of almost all phases of fortune telling.

---

## CHAPTER XL

### THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF HYPNOTISM.

I hold that every organ of mind, like the organs or muscles of the body, may be improved by exercise and as our mental ability depends upon the development of our consciousness and our power of retention; the exercise of the brain or any part thereof, develops its strength and power. In a normal state the consciousness is divided by external surroundings; but under the influence of hypnotism, the consciousness of the person hypnotized becomes centered upon one subject, with a greater degree of intensity than seems possible in the normal state; thus the development of any special

faculty may be accelerated. These conditions and laws of development of the weaker faculties of the brain, may be used to strengthen the memory ; to develop the power of oratory, to overcome the conditions of insanity, or to improve the conditions of health.

There is one thought here, however, that should not be overlooked ; that is the fact that if this developing power be brought to bear upon organs that are already strongly developed in proportion to the other faculties of the mind, it will have a tendency to inflame and consequently injure the organs brought into action ; and the over-development of these faculties may lead to insanity. Hence, we regard this principle of hypnotism to be its greatest danger. Because of such possibilities, I deem the practice dangerous in the hands of any and all persons, who have not studied the science of human nature from a phrenological and psychological as well as a physiological standpoint. Only such as have made a special study of the subject of hypnotism, from the standpoints, given above, can possibly be competent to practice.

CHAPTER XII.

SHOULD HYPNOTISM BE RESTRICTED TO  
THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY?

No! For though it must be admitted, that the medical fraternity should better understand the subject of hypnotism than the greater mass of mankind, whose attention is turned to other channels than to that of the study of anatomy and physiology; yet while there are a great many in the medical fraternity who have given the subject of mind a great deal of attention; there are others who are so destitute of knowledge in this direction that they even deny its possibilities. In the hands of such persons, hypnotism could be as nothing more or less than an experiment, and its practice would be as dangerous as it would be among the ignorant outside of the medical fraternity. I do not believe in investing the ignorant with authority, either in or out of the medical faculty. I believe that individuality should stand upon its merits, and that there should be no law anywhere which protects the classes. If we would enact a law to protect the sensitive and to prevent the crimes that may arise from the practice of hypnotism, we should make it binding, that those who would practice it, be well versed in the literature

that has been written upon the subject. Whether it has been demonstrated under the name of witchcraft, animal-magnetism, mesmerism, electro-biology, electro-psychology or hypnotism. In addition to a knowledge of its principles and of its conditions, no one should be allowed to use it except for moral purposes. Wherever this law is violated, it should be considered a crime and punished accordingly.

The practice of medicine, with very few exceptions, has been directed to the body, while the diseases of the mind and the causes of its inequalities have been sadly neglected. While the practice of hypnotism may be of great importance to the profession in the practice of surgery and the administration of relief from suffering in many ways; yet, to grant a license to those whose knowledge has been confined to the study of anatomy and the relation of medicine to disease, without a knowledge of the power, as well as the possibilities and liabilities of suggestion upon the consciousness of the mind and its relation to the sanity or insanity of an individual through the developments of the intellect; is to me like granting a license to a class of men to practice electricity upon the bodies of their fellow men for the mere purpose of curiosity or experiment, and to exempt

them from punishment, no matter what damage may be done through ignorance of conditions, so long as they are posted in the mechanical art of constructing a battery and know the relation of the fluids to the metals of which it is composed.

Nay ! Like electricity, wherever found, mind depends only upon instrumentality for its manifestation to external sense. The man or woman who simply understands the construction of the instrument and how to repair the damage which may be done to any part of the machinery, is not always a trustworthy person to deal with its subtle conditions. The electrician finds that there are other elementaries to be studied than that of mere instrumentality. So with hypnotism ; a study of the conditions of the mind will prove it to be a science of itself ; which as yet forms no part of the practice of medicine. Consequently, it is a subject upon which the medical faculty, as a class, are as ignorant as the clergy ; and the clergy, as the intelligent part of the laity. Hence, all rights, restrictions and privileges in this, as in everything else, should be made in the interest of the individual and not of the classes.

I consider that as much precaution should be used in the practice of hypnotism, as in the practice of medicine, and there should be a stat-

ute law provided for its regulations, in every state, province or nation in the world. No one should be allowed to practice hypnotism who does not understand its philosophy; the relative temperaments of those upon whom they would practice; and the probable consequences of the conditions which they would provide.

---

### CHAPTER XIII

## METHODS USED BY DIFFERENT OPERATORS IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF HYPNOTISM.

If we go back over the history of what is known as hypnotism, we should find that a variety of methods have been used by different operators from the days of Mesmer to the present time. Below we quote from a pamphlet published by the Humboldt Publishing Co.

" Mesmer sat down opposite the person who was to be hypnotized, grasped his hands and stared at his eyes. After ten or fifteen minutes he let go his hold and made strokings with his hands, at a distance of a few centimetres from the body of the medium, from the top of the head slowly downward, letting the tips of his fingers remain for a

few minutes on the eyes, the chest, the pit of the stomach and the knees. This was repeated ten or fifteen times ; if any effect appeared, the seance was continued ; if not the experiment was not renewed until another day. But as time did not allow the magnetizing of each person separately, and Mesmer also maintained that the magnetic fluid could be stored in various objects, he soon resorted to the more convenient method of magnetizing indirectly, through magnetized tables, bouquets, trees, flowers, magnetized water, etc." It proved that the confidence of many of his subjects was such that they fell asleep as a result of what they supposed to be his hypnotic influence.

"The Indian magnetizers, of whom Dr. Esdaile of Calcutta, made use in 1849-1850, proceeded thus : The magnetizer placed himself at the head of the bed, leaned over the subject, bringing his face almost in contact with the latter's then stared at his eyes. One hand rested on the pit of the subject's stomach, the other made strokings, principally over the eyes. Moreover, he blew softly and frequently into the nose, between the lips and the eyeballs. The deepest silence prevailed during the entire proceeding.

Others use only the method of fixing each other's eyes, as Teste and Cullere.



Dr. Braid of England, whose method widely known and used, consists in letting the subject stare at a shining object, a glass knob or some such thing, which is held a couple of inches above the root of the nose, so that the eyes are obliged to take a position that makes them converge strongly upward, by which the muscles of the eyes get tired or the optic nerve becomes over irritated. It is also of importance to concentrate the attention upon the thought that sleep will follow. This method easily causes tears and headache.

In ancient times, staring at mirrors, at the glistening surface of water, etc., was used.

Laseque has subdued refractory subjects by closing the eyelids with his fingers and by gently pressing on their eyeballs.

Charcot's school, at La Saltpetiere, has modified the Braid method by placing pieces of glass close to the bridge of the nose, by which procedure, the convergency of the eye is increased and sleep comes more rapidly. A blow on a gong or a pressure on some "hypnogenic or hysterogenic" zone such as an ovary, the top of the head, etc., or approaching of a magnet will act on a hysterical woman.

Gessman of Vienna, describes his method in extenso, thus :

"I choose out of the company a woman having a

pale, nervous appearance and dreamy eyes ; I tell her that there is in my organism a strong evolution of electricity, which enables me to electrify persons who are not too robust. As a proof of this, I let her sieze two fingers of my right hand with both her hands, and after a few seconds, I asked her if she feels anything. If she is susceptible to hypnotism, she usually answers that she feels a crawling sensation, and later a numbness of the arms and upper part of the body. Then I say, "Hold my hand tight, tight, tighter still. Well ! Now you cannot let go my hand !" And the fact is that she cannot. By strokings of my left hand along her arms, the muscular spasm is increased, so that she cannot let my hand go, even when requested to do so. Blowing on the hands and telling her that she is free, immediately and completely stops the spasms.

By this preliminary test, I get a sure proof that the person is susceptible to actual hypnotization, which is produced thus : I sit down opposite her, make her close her eyes, take her hands in mine so that the four thumbs are pressed against each other, tell her to be quiet, and to yield unresistingly to the first inclination to sleep. When she has fallen asleep, generally within ten or twenty minutes, I increase this sleep by some strokings

over her head and chest, and try to induce her to talk ; this I easily achieve by placing one hand on her head and taking one of her hands in my other hand, while I, speaking toward the pit of her stomach, ask : ‘Do you hear me?’ Which question must often be repeated four or five times, before I receive a very weak answer. Now is the time to make further experiments. At the first attempt, however, one should stop here, so as not to tire the patient. After twenty minutes, at most, she should be awakened, which is done by the simple command : ‘Awake!’ Yet she may first be asked if she feels well, and be assured that after waking she will feel entirely healthy and normal. If she herself prescribes some way in which she desires to be awakened, her wish should be heeded. If a simple order does not succeed in waking her, you may blow in her face, or make reverse strokings ; but violent means, such as vigorous shaking, sprinkling with water, etc., should never be used ; nor should strange persons be allowed to come in contact with her. If she still does not awake, she may be allowed to sleep for ten or twenty minutes more, providing pulse and respiration do not give cause for apprehension. Generally she awakes within that time of her own accord.”

A careful investigation of the different methods

herein quoted, proves that the principle foundation of every effect produced, is that of suggestion ; by means of which the person hypnotized becomes subject to an ideal, or otherwise substantial influence, which brings about the desired effect of the hypnotizer. According to the teachings of Mesmer, the effects were produced by means of a magnetic fluid, which passed from the magnetizer to the magnetized. This fluid he claimed to be so substantial that it could be stored in various objects, such as flowers, trees, water, etc., and that persons coming in contact with these objects would realize the desired effect of the magnetizer, as though they had come in personal contact with him.

Now, while I do not deny the fact that we are constantly throwing off a magnetism which must somewhat impregnate every porous object we come in contact with, yet I do not believe the power which was brought to bear upon the minds of those who were induced to sleep, which seems to be a fundamental condition of Mesmer's experiments, was the result of the magnetic fluid, but rather the result of suggestion, which was produced upon the consciousness of the subject and the faith or confidence which the subject had in the influence or power of the magnetizer to do what was suggested.

Let us examine more closely the foregoing methods used by those who have been the leaders in the ranks of hypnotizers. As Mesmer grasped the hands of his subjects, gazed into their eyes, or made his passes a short distance from their bodies; his whole method was suggestive to the minds of his subjects that an influence would be felt. According to their faith in the power of the operator, made strong by the ideal suggested through his manipulations, the results followed; no matter whether the method used was that of staring at the eyes, stroking with the hands or gazing upon flowers, trees or other objects, which he was said to have hypnotized. So too, with the Indian magnetizers used by Dr. Esdaile of Calcutta. The prevailing silence, the darkened hall and reclining position, were all suggestive of sleep, and were conducive to it by concentrating the mind upon it. None of which are any more mysterious or wonderful than the fact that when we go to our beds at night we become subject to the same hypnotic influence.

Some are more susceptible to sleep than others, and sometimes the same individual is more susceptible, than at others. It is because it is harder for some people to concentrate their minds, and when they have done so, it is harder for them

to change from one thing to another. Hence, such persons are apt to brood over things, and it takes a long time for any suggestion to fascinate itself upon their consciousness. Although the practice of going to bed and closing the eyes are suggestive of sleep, to those who cannot readily give up every other idea, sleep comes very sparingly. When a person who may be considered a good sleeper, is troubled or excited about anything else, the conditions which ordinarily suggest the idea of sleep, seem to have little or no effect upon him. Thus, we see it is the impression which the conditions make upon our consciousness and not the conditions themselves which produce the hypnotic influence. Sleep under any condition must be a natural result and can only be produced by calling off the consciousness from all external objects; when this condition is provided, whether by word or deed, sleep will be the result.

CHAPTER XIV.

DIFFERENT MODES OF OPERATING CATEGORICALLY EXPLAINED.

**Ques.** What are the conditions necessary to secure success in hypnotism ?

**Ans.** First—To get the confidence of the subject.

Second—The mind of the subject must be concentrated upon one object or thought.

Third—The operator must assume to be positive and master of the situation.

**Ques.** What methods may be used to bring about these conditions ?

**Ans.** First—Suggestion.

Second—Persuasion.

**Ques.**—Is it not generally understood that the power to hypnotize is a special gift bestowed upon certain peculiarly organized individuals ?

**Ans.**—Yes. But sufficient illustrations have been given in the former part of this book to prove this position to be fallacious. If the power to hypnotize consisted in some peculiarity of organization of the individual, whether it be the color of the eyes, the physical development or some peculiar wand or pass, then it would, of necessity, demand that there be a human operator in order to fascinate

the mind of the subject, or to produce hypnosis. What we have stated concerning the cataracts of Niagara (Chapter 1), proves that it is possible to concentrate the mind and to produce hypnosis without the aid of any human operator.

Ques.—What is the most essential condition on the part of the subject in order to be hypnotized?

Ans.—Confidence in the operator. Oft-times where this confidence is established, the mere suggestion of an idea from the operator, will command a bodily response of the subject. As an illustration of this fact we may refer to the instance in chapter 4, where the young man was hypnotized in Sunday School.

Ques.—Is it possible to control such persons as have no confidence in hypnotism and also those who believe in it, yet think that they themselves cannot be controlled?

Ans.—Yes. For while, as we have said, it is essential that we gain this confidence and without which we cannot be successful, there are different ways of establishing it. We must work in accordance with the ideas that people have of its influence and power. For instance, where persons, believing it to be simply the influence of the strong mind over the weak, render themselves positive against its influence for fear of being considered weak



minded. You can often gain their confidence by simply stating that it is not necessarily the influence of the strong mind over the weak, but rather the stronger mind a person has, the better subject he will make, from the fact that there is required a concentration of mind on the part of the subject, as well as on the part of the operator ; and that a person who has concentration of mind sufficient to make a good student, will proportionately make a good subject for hypnotism. Hence, I often get the confidence of those who would otherwise be very obstinate, when I thus appeal to their intelligence. For in proportion as they think it unmanly or unwomanly to be considered weak minded, and would fight against the influence for fear of being considered so, under the influence of the new idea, that it demonstrates intelligence to be able to be controlled, they at once yield their confidence and render themselves passive in order to become a susceptible subject.

Sometimes when a person has the idea that in order to be hypnotized, they must believe that it can be done (which they have made up their minds not to do) they often ask the question, "Can you hypnotize a person who does not believe it?". To such I answer, that it is not a question whether they believe or not, for often those who are the most skeptical are the easiest controlled.

By such an answer I upset their belief and render them negative. For they will consider that if it is not a question of belief, or lack of it, and their confidence has nothing to do with their ability to fight against you, then perhaps after all they are susceptible subjects, and thus you have gained their confidence.

Ques.—Does the confidence of the operator have any influence upon the subject?

Ans.—Yes. In proportion as our confidence in anything renders us earnest in our undertakings, so it is with hypnotism. In proportion as we have confidence in our own ability, we will become earnest, and our earnestness will soon be felt by the person upon whom we are operating. When we become earnest we are positive, and we demonstrate our positiveness by our actions; thus the very action of our bodies denotes confidence, our gestures become natural, and there is a steadiness in our movements and gaze that indicates that we are master of the situation, and thus we command control of the subject.

SEYMOUR'S  
KEY TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

...BY...

PROF. W. P. SEYMOUR

PRINCIPAL OF

ROCHESTER PSYCHOLOGICAL

...AND...

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICAL INSTITUTE

---

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1902.

## INTRODUCTION.



**I**F there is one thought that should inspire the mind of man beyond all others, one fact for which mankind should be more thankful than all others; it is the fact that we live in the present age. The century which has just begun is the century for which all others have been spent. The life and energy, the brain and muscle, of all past ages have been utilized to make this century more glorious and desirable. This is truly an age of thought, reason, and scientific progression. Our intellectual atmosphere seems to be filled with new gems of scientific discovery, which promise a millennial dawn for the human race; and men everywhere, and in every line of thought, are eager to make a successful application of the principles involved. Nowhere, and among no class of thinkers, is this more true than among the medical profession. No longer does surgery and materia-medica alone, command the attention of the brightest minds in the medical profession; nor are they any longer confined to one particular school or line of thought; but with minds broadened by an investigation of

the experiences of their predecessors and illuminated by their own experiences and those of their contemporaries; they are bursting the shackles of bigotry and prejudice, and are applying the balm to human suffering; whether found in the old or new schools of therapeutical science. Yea, whether it be *materia-medica*, massage or electricity.

Thus with the "Search Light of Truth" and the fires of scientific investigation, they learn that (while the fundamental principles of Therapeutics may be maintained) the discovery of new methods of application claim advantages in branches which in times past have either been overlooked or ignored. Especially is this true of Electro-Therapeutics.

Like most every other branch of medical science, in its early inception, it was looked upon by the fraternity in general, as having a very limited value and sphere. Many baneful results followed the practice of the early devotees, through a lack of knowledge of its physiological and chemical analysis; and because of this many among the medical profession to-day, who are skilled in *materia-medica* and surgery, will tell us they have no faith in electricity as a curative agent. But notwithstanding the mistakes of our forefathers, the lack of faith and indifference in the minds of those,

---

who, being content with past experience, refuse to investigate its claims, we find a class of thinkers whose souls are fired with zeal and earnestness as they behold disease and death vanishing before the electric spark, or yielding to its mighty influence. This is said to be an "Electric Age" and electricity is not only destined to be, but now is, an important factor in medical science. Its electrolytic and cataphoric effects upon the human body have already awakened such an interest, and its value become so thoroughly accepted by many of the leading men in the profession, that there is left but little room for doubt as to the future universality of its practice. And not only is its virtue accepted by many great minds in the profession, but there is a growing public sentiment in its favor; and to meet the demands of his patient; the physician of the future must be somewhat skilled and equipped in this branch of medical science, or his practice will soon be relegated as a thing of the past. In presenting this book to the profession and public, I do so not because of the amount of new thought it contains upon the subject of Electro-Therapeutics, but to place in the hands of those who have little time to read, a simple book of reference, whereby they can readily turn to the thoughts and experiences of those who have made a study of the

particular case on hand. A simple treatise, which I trust will be found practical and useful in the hands of those who desire to use electricity as a remedial agent.

THE AUTHOR.

# Electro-Therapeutics.



## CHAPTER I.

**I**N order to meet the demands of the beginner in Electro-Therapeutics, perhaps it would be well to state a few facts with reference to the physics and physiology of electric currents. We will commence with what is known as the

### STRAIGHT GALVANIC CURRENT.

The Anode (positive pole) is sedative. The Cathode (negative pole) is a stimulant. The current goes direct from the Anode to the Cathode.

To diminish irritability and congestion, and to neutralize the alkali in the human system, we should apply the positive pole to the seat of the disease. To stimulate, we should apply the negative pole to the seat of the disease.

A fact which is important to be remembered by the practioner is, that the positive pole collects the acids and the negative the alkalies.



## 8 SEYMOUR'S KEY TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

---

Sulphuric, muriatic, nitric and phosphoric acids are attracted by the positive pole, and soda, sodium, ammonia, lime, etc., are attracted by the negative pole. Hence, what is necessary for the physician to determine (in order to use electricity as scientifically, and perhaps as successfully as he would drugs) is the nature and condition of the disease and the temperament of the patient upon whom the application is made.

---

### THE PHYSICAL EFFECT OF THE CONSTANT GALVANIC CURRENT

The physical effects of the constant galvanic current are electrolysis (chemical decomposition), catalysis (chemical reaction) and cataphoresis (electric osmosis). By the use of the constant current it is easy to determine functional and strictural conditions of nerve and muscle. When applied to the muscle certain contractions will occur at the closing of the circuit and will be relaxed at the opening of the same. Where a uniform strength of current is used, there will be found almost a uniform condition of contraction when applied to normal muscles and a variation when applied to muscles that are diseased. The positive pole of the constant current being a sedative and negative

pole a stimulant, all nerves of sensation can be excited by an application of the negative pole and their excitability diminished by the application of the positive.

Whenever there is a pain or soreness in the sensory nerves, as in neuralgia, the application of the positive pole of a continuous current for a few minutes will produce a sedative effect. Care should be taken not to shut off the current suddenly by removing the electrodes before gradually reducing the current, as a sudden break has an exciting effect, from the positive as well as the negative pole. In cases of paralysis, where the action of the sensory nerves has become dull and sluggish and the sensibility somewhat deadened, the application of the negative pole will soon increase the excitability and promote sensation in the diseased nerves. Hence, we say again, to relieve suffering use the positive pole of a constant current, and to stimulate action and sensation apply the negative. The above will serve as a general rule for the application of electricity to all disease.

---

### THE FARADIC CURRENT.

The faradic current is what may be termed an induced magnetic current.

## 10 SEYMOUR'S KEY TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

---

Its primary current has the same direction as the battery current, but differs from the straight galvanic in effects, from the fact that it has higher voltage and lower amperage. It has a polarity and is not an alternating, but an interrupted current. The frequency with which the interruptions are made determines in a great measure the physiological and therapeutical effects of the faradic current. The principal use of the primary current in electro-therapeutics is its stimulating action for exciting muscular contractions and for arousing the action of sensory nerves.

The secondary current is a to and fro, or alternating current. Its electro-motive force and amperage are governed by the number of turns in the coil. Where a fine wire of great length is used, the electro-motive force will be greater and the amperage less, than where a coarse wire of fewer turns is used. The physiological effects of the secondary current are both tonic and sedative. Where very fine wire of great length is used in the construction of a secondary coil, its effects approximate very closely to the sinusoidal.

## SINUSOIDAL CURRENT

The sinusoidal may be termed a zig-zag current. It forms what is known in electricity as the "sine curve." It has a more soothing effect upon the patient than the ordinary faradic current, and having a regular and rapid change of polarity it is in reality a balancing current. If (as observed in the use of straight galvanic current) the positive pole collects the acids and the negative the alkalies; the rapid change of polarity in the use of the sinusoidal current will simply set the elements in the circuit between the poles in motion, and by the alternate course of their attraction, they will become proportionately distributed and balanced.

Hence, if in nervous or muscular diseases, where acids and alkalies have become unduly centered, causing inflammation or paralysis, we can bring the diseased part within the circuit between the poles of the sinusoidal current, it is reasonable to expect quicker and better results than with any other current.

---

## STATIC CURRENT

In the first introduction of what is known as the static current, it was supposed to be directly produced by friction. Closer investigation discovered

## 12 SEYMOUR'S KEY TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

---

it to be an induced current, hence the old style friction machines have largely given place to what is known as the influence or induction machines. The current produced by the modern static machine does not differ in principle from that produced by the use of a high tension induction coil. When applied to Electro-Therapeutics, the real difference which exists between the static current and that produced by the galvanic and faradic machines consists in the potential or possibility of the one over the other to increase the voltage and lessen the amperage. The galvanic current has low voltage and comparatively high amperage; in the faradic current the voltage is increased and the amperage is comparatively diminished.

The static current has a very high voltage and the volume is reduced to a fraction of a milliamperere.

---

### THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE STATIC MACHINE.

There are many advantages which may be claimed for the static machine in Electro-Therapeutics, among which may be mentioned its power to excite muscular and nervous action without exciting the sensation of pain, which adapts it to a general electrization of the body in place of massage

The different methods of administering electricity through the use of the static machine, such as the spark, spray and breeze gives it the advantage over all other machines. Its high voltage furnishes it with great power to overcome the external and internal resistance, which necessarily occur from the construction and application of a static machine for therapeutical use. Another advantage of the static machine over others, is the psychic impression which it often makes upon the patient. I do not make this remark by way of jest, for in nervous troubles, especially, it is important to keep the mind of the patient favorably impressed with the importance of the treatment, no matter what form of therapeutics we may use.

The appearance of a fine static machine at once conveys to the mind of the patient the idea of force and efficiency; hence, from the law of reciprocity that exists between body and mind, this of itself becomes a means to an end. Among the disadvantages of the static machine as constructed to-day, is the fact that its size and weight necessarily confine it to the use of office practice alone. Hence, patients who cannot reach the physician's office are necessarily deprived of its benefits. Second, it is subject to the influence of climatic changes. Oft-times in a temperature or atmosphere which most

#### 14 SEYMOUR'S KEY TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

---

effects the constitution of a patient, the physician finds similar constitutional effects produced upon the machine, and he needs a doctor for the machine as well as for the patient. Still we are living in an age of progress and there need be little doubt but that the time is not far distant when these difficulties will be overcome.

The static current may be used as a tonic or as a sedative. When properly used it may be termed a regulator of nervous troubles.

---

#### ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENT CURRENTS IN THERAPEUTICS.

Question—What are the prime uses of the straight galvanic current?

Answer—Electrolysis, cataphoresis, catalysis, cauterization and anaesthesia.

Question—What may we understand by electrolysis?

Answer—The dissolution of a compound (decomposition).

Question—What may we understand by cataphoresis?

Answer—Chemical reaction promoted by the presence of a third unaffected substance. The introduction of a substance which resolves others into

new compounds by contact, without gaining or losing anything itself.

Question—What may we understand by cauterization?

Answer—The act of burning or searing some morbid part or tissue.

Question—What may we understand by anaesthesia?

Answer—An extreme sedative effect. The deadening of the sensibility of a nerve.

---

## ELECTROLYSIS.

Question—To what use may electrolysis be applied?

Answer—It will be found of great service if properly applied, in gynecological work. In dissolving tumors and abnormal growths, also in reducing strictures of the uretha, hemorrhoids, etc. It may be successfully applied to the removing of surperfluous hair, warts, moles, birthmarks, etc.

Question—Can you give us some idea of its chemical action upon an electrolyte (decomposable substance)?

Answer—As we have said before, electrolysis consists of the decomposition of elements. The electrical term for the decomposed elements (atoms or



molecules as they may be) is ions. The ions collecting at the positive pole are electro-negatives, and those collecting at the negative pole are electro positives. It is a fact known to all natural scientists, that elements unite to form compounds according to their equivalents, and are decomposed in the same proportion. Prof. Groothus, as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, has given us the following theory.

In a vessel of water place two platinum electrodes attached to the binding posts of a straight galvanic battery. When the battery is set in operation, the current entering at the positive pole at once commences to decompose the molecules of the water into their chemical equivalents. Two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen are formed. The oxygen being the electro-negative, appears at the positive pole at once and is liberated there.

The two atoms of hydrogen combine with the oxygen of the next molecule of water, again liberating two atoms of hydrogen. This process of decomposition and recombination continues until there is no more oxygen left in the circuit with which the hydrogen can combine, then the hydrogen is liberated at the negative pole."

What is true of the vessel of water is proportionately true of any other electrolyte. By the use of

the straight galvanic current, the process of decomposition is constantly taking place within the circuit, and the acids and alkalies are attracted to the different poles in proportion to the strength of the current and the compound nature of the electrolyte. Hence, tumors, warts, moles or any abnormal growth may be dissolved by the use of the electric current, and carried out of the system to the different poles of the battery. The positive pole collects oxygen, chlorin and acids. The negative pole attracts hydrogen, soda and potassa.

---

## CHAPTER II.

### MODES OF OPERATING IN GYNECOLOGICAL WORK.

---

#### TUMORS.

What is necessary on the part of the physician is first to ascertain the compound nature of the tumor or growth. If it is found to be largely acidiferous apply the negative pole to the seat of the disease; if alkiline, apply the positive pole. In dissolving tumors in the region of the abdomen, I have found great success in placing the feet of the patient in water, with one pole imbedded in the water. Where I have found it necessary to apply

18 SEYMOUR'S KEY TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

---

the positive pole to the tumor, I dissolve a little soda or magnesia in the water. When applying the negative pole to the tumor I usually use a little lemon juice in the water. This I do for the purpose of neutralizing the acids or alkalies as they pass out of the system into the water, and thus prevent reaction.

Ques. How is a physician to determine whether a tumor or any other disease is the result of acids or alkalies?

Ans. The concentration of alkalies produces excitement, fever, and usually inflammation of the parts affected. Where the acids are concentrated, there will be found an enervated condition of the muscular or nervous action. The part affected is usually cold and clammy. It has been stated by Dr. Funke, "That the death of a muscle is marked by a progressive acidity and subsequent coagulation of the muscular plasma. The same is true of the nerve substance as well. If it is true that the death of a muscle or nerve commences when an acid condition sets in, it is also true that an inflamed or over-active condition is due to excessive alkalinity." These claims have been well established, by other authority and may be relied upon as scientific facts. No less authority than Dr. Neiswagner, of Chicago, Ill., when writing upon the

subject said, "Why is it when we place the positive pole over an inflamed or painful surface, that the inflammation and pain subsides? Oxygen is set free at the positive pole. Oxygen is an acid maker and the part in contact with the pole being changed to acidity, the temporary death of the part has commenced, or it is in a state of sedation, evinced by a circumscribed anaesthesia.

But what has become of the alkalinity that existed previous to the application of the positive pole? It certainly has not been neutralized by the acidity of that pole because that would necessitate the evolution of gas which has not taken place. Alkalies are electropositive substances, and have affinity for the negative pole; consequently the excess of alkali at the point of inflammation is transferred to the negative pole which immediately assumes a hyper-sensitive condition, proving that excess of alkalinity causes inflammation; because the part was perfectly normal before the application of the negative pole."

**Ques.** Would you consider it important for the practioner to become acquainted with the physiological effects of the different poles before commencing to operate in Electro-Therapeutics?

**Ans.** Nothing can be more important.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND POLAR EFFECTS.

Dr. F. Martin of Chicago, summarizes the polar effects of the constant galvanic, and also, the primary faradic currents in gynecological work as follows: "The polar effects, employing a soft copper sound in one of the hollow organs of the body, such as uterus, and using for the active electrode, the positive pole, with a current varying from 10 to 25 ma. for each cm. of active surface; can be summarized as follows:

- (a) On local nerves, sedation.
- (b) On local blood vessels, vaso-constriction.
- (c) Result of electrolytic action, attraction of acid radicals of the disorganized tissues.
- (d) On local tissues, hardening from coagulation of albumen.
- (e) On pathogenic microbes, destruction.
- (f) On fluids in the tissue, propel toward opposite pole or cataphoric action.
- (g) Effect of electrolysis on copper electrode, acids of the tissues form copper salts which are driven into the tissues by cataphoresis.

For the negative pole:

- (a) On local nerves, irritation.
- (b) On local blood vessels, vaso-dilation.

(c) Result of electrolytic action, attraction of alkaline radicals of the disorganized tissues.

(d) On local tissues softening and liquefaction from effects of the alkaline.

(e) On pathogenic microbes-destruction.

(f) On fluids in the tissue, attracts them.

(g) Effect of electrolysis on copper or other metal electrodes, little or none.

The general systemic effect of the galvanic current applied equally to both poles.

(a) It is a powerful promoter of general nutrition.

(b) It is a powerful stimulant.

(c) Its inter-polar effect when powerfully concentrated is such as to promote absorbtion.

---

## OBSTINATE MENSTRUATIONS.

Question—What would you consider the most effectual course to pursue in applying electricity for obstinate menstruation ?

Answer—First, investigate the case and find out the cause. If the cause is over mental taxation, as is often the case where young girls are ambitious students, our object should be to quiet the brain and stimulate the organs of the body, especially those of regeneration.

For the purpose a mild galvanic current from 6 to 10 volts may be used through the brain and body of the patient. Place the sponge electrode attached to the positive pole on the top of the head and the negative over the uterus. Move the positive electrode gradually down over the spine until it reaches a direct line with the negative. Care should be taken not to break the current by lifting the electrode from the surface of the skin during the passage.

The passage of the electrode should be very slow. This may be repeated three or four times, reversing the passage of the positive electrode without removing it from the skin of the patient, or lifting the negative from the abdomen. After this has been done three or four minutes place the positive electrode over the region of the kidneys and small of the back, with a vaginal electrode attached to the negative pole inserted into the vagina. Use a primary faradic current with one or two cells, as the patient may stand without the sensation of pain. Continue this treatment about once a day or at least four or five times a week, until the proper effect is produced, which seldom takes longer than from one to three weeks.

## PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

**Ques.**—What should be the method of treating dysmenorrhea ?

**Ans.**—Wherever there is inflammation or pain we must not forget that it is a condition which is always the result of abnormal stimulation, and to allay the pain we must apply the sedative (which is the positive pole) as near the seat of the pain as possible. Thus we may place the positive electrode in line with the ovaries over the abdomen, with the negative electrode in a warm foot bath in which the feet of the patient should be placed. Using the primary current until the pain is relieved; then place the negative electrode on the small of the back and a cotton covered uterine electrode attached to the positive pole, inserted in the vagina against the mouth of the uterus. Use the straight galvanic current with sufficient strength to warm up the region of the negative pole as hot as the patient can stand it without pain or blistering. Say from 10 to 15 milliamperes. This treatment should be continued from 5 to 8 minutes. The above treatment would be of great value a few days before the regular periods.



### ULCERATION OF THE UTERUS.

**Ques.**—What method would you use in treating ulceration of the uterus?

**Ans.**—First use an antiseptic douche; (a few drops of carbolic acid or boracic acid in warm water is good) then apply the positive electrode to the mouth of the uterus and the negative to the back just in line and above the uterus, using the straight galvanic current with 5 or 6 cells from 5 to 8 minutes. Then follow with the primary faradic current for about 3 or 4 minutes using the positive pole in the same position and the negative over the abdomen.

---

### STRICTURES OF THE UTERUS.

**Ques.**—What method would you use in treating strictures of the uterus?

**Ans.**—In treating strictures of the uterus and also the urethra by electricity we must use similar methods, hence my answer will apply to both. Strictures, from whatever cause, must be dissolved, consequently their cure by electricity must be brought about either by electrolysis or cataphoresis. The straight galvanic current must be used to dissolve the stricture. For urethral strictures, the sound should be attached to the negative pole and

a sponge electrode applied to the perineum. For uterine strictures, the sponge electrode attached to the positive pole should be applied to the back opposite the uterus. The canal in either case may be speedily opened by the use of the sinsusoidal or high tension current, with the application of the electrodes as stated above. But to render the opening of the passage permanent and to effect a cure, electrolysis of the abnormal growth must take place, and the undue centralization of electro-negative ions must be distributed. A little tincture of iodine applied by the use of urethral or uterine electrode will be found of great service in treating strictures.

In commenting upon the use of electricity in curing strictures, Dr. Martin of Chicago, has given us the following : " Strictures of the uterine canal are most often found at the external, or at the junction of the neck with the body. They result from inflammation of the endometrium, lacerations or other traumatisms, and from improper local treatment, or from improper surgery. Endometritis produces stricture of the uterine canal in much the same way that strictures of the uterus are produced by urethritis. Inflammatory action causes hypertrophy of the submucous and mucous tissues, which of necessity causes those tissues to encroach upon the

caliber of the canal. Cicatricial formations following lacerations or other traumatic injuries of the uterus frequently cause irregularities and contractions of the caliber of the uterine canal. Cauterizing of the uterine canal as a form of treatment has frequently produced strictures of that tube by cicatricial contractions, and also by the union of surfaces denuded by the caustic. Improper surgery, as too close closure of a laceration of the cervix, is an occasional cause of stricture of the external os. Thus the strictures are, strictly speaking, actual organic narrowings of the uterine canal, and are to be distinguished from constrictions caused by the flexing of a tube of normal caliber. In order to enlarge these strictures it is necessary to produce an absorption of the abnormal tissues which have encroached upon the tube. It will not do to cauterize a hole through, as that will destroy the integrity of the normal mucous membrane and leave a condition which in the end will aggravate the difficulty. Cutting the stricture does not insure against subsequent union and a continuance. Dilation, gradual or at one sitting, is usually followed by relapse. In the negative pole of the galvanic current, however, we get one of the most satisfactory remedies for strictures of the uterine canal. It produces absorption of the adventitious products

entering into the formation of the stricture without at the same time producing a corresponding destruction of normal tissue. It acts here as it acts in strictures of the urethra. It is painless, easy of employment, non-surgical in appearance, rational in its action and sure in its results."

---

### STRENGTH OF CURRENT.

Ques. How many cells is it necessary to use to reduce a stricture, according to the method described above?

Ans. If using the alternating or interrupted current, from one to two cells will be all that is necessary. If using the straight galvanic current in the urethra, from 3 to 5, and in the uterus from 4 to 6 cells may be used. At no time should we use a current strong enough to cause an unpleasant, burning sensation.

Ques. Why do many authors and medical electricians advocate the use of such strong currents in gynecological work?

Ans. I know no well grounded reason for using strong currents except to overcome the electrolytic resistance and to cauterize. In electrolysis and cataphoresis we should never use a current, strong

enough to cauterize. As we have already stated electrolysis dissolves the electrolyte according to the proportion of its chemical equivalents. If in gynecological work we use a stronger current than is necessary to dissolve the tissue, instead of electrolysis we produce a form of cautery, which destroys the tissue without any respect to its chemical equivalents whatever. Many of our early advocates of the use of strong currents have seen their mistakes and are now employing milder forms.

After the resistance of the body is overcome, the surplus current for electrolysis and for general treatment need seldom measure more than 15 or 20 milliamperes, and in most cases from 5 to 10 milliamperes would be better; unless your aim is the destruction, or cauterization of tissue.

Perhaps one reason why medical electricians used stronger currents in former days, is the fact that the patient was almost invariably, commanded to hold one electrode in the hand, which brought a greater portion of the body in circuit than was often necessary. The body offers great resistance to the electric current, consequently the more of the body of the patient there is in circuit, the greater voltage will be required to overcome the resistance and to produce an effect. By short circuiting the body of

the patient, or bringing the electrodes nearer each other in operating, less voltage will be required and the result will be equal.

---

## PROLAPSUS OF THE UTERUS.

(Falling of the Womb.)

Ques. How would you treat prolapsus?

Ans. Use a mild primary faradic current, with a cup shaped uterine electrode inserted in the vagina and placed against the mouth of the uterus; this electrode should be attached to the positive pole, and an abdominal electrode made of gauze wire, thinly covered with absorbent cotton about three by six inches in size, attached to the negative pole and placed on the abdomen just below the navel. The current should not be used strong enough to cause much contraction of the muscles in the region of the negative electrode. By using a large abdominal electrode much more volume of current may be used without any unpleasant contraction of the muscles, than could be used with small sponges.

### ANTIVERSION OF THE UTERUS.

Ques. How would you treat antiversion of the uterus (tipping back)?

Ans. Antiversion may be treated somewhat similar to prolapsus; except that the negative electrode should be placed on the back just above the loins instead of over the abdomen.

---

### RETROVERSION OF THE UTERUS.

(Tipping Backward.)

Ques. How would you treat retroversion of the uterus?

Ans. Retroversion should be treated the same as antiversion, except, that the electrode placed in the vagina should be attached to the negative pole of the battery and the electrode at the back should be attached to the positive pole.

---

### ENLARGEMENT OF THE UTERUS.

Enlargement of the uterus should be treated first with the straight galvanic current. Applying the positive pole with a uterine electrode at the mouth of the uterus and the negative placed upon the spine in line with, but a little higher up than the

uterus. Using from 4 to 6 cells, as the patient can stand without feeling any unpleasant, burning sensation. This treatment may be continued from 5 to 8 minutes; then place the feet of the patient and the negative electrode in warm water and attach to the positive pole a cotton covered uterine electrode and apply to the mouth of the uterus. Use two cells with the primary faradic current from 3 to 5 minutes. After which remove the negative pole from the feet and pass it over the surface of the abdomen while the positive still is placed against the uterus.

---

### INDURATION OF THE UTERUS

Induration of the uterus may be treated very much in the same manner as enlargement, except that the positive pole, or electrode should be placed against the uterus when using the straight galvanic current, and the electrode saturated with a very weak solution of iodine and water, say mix about 20 drops of iodine to a tumbler of water, in which the electrode is placed before using.

---

### LEUCORRHEA (Whites)

The remedies for this trouble depend upon the cause. In some cases electricity is used with suc-



## 32 SEYMOUR'S KEY TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

---

cess. Give the general tonic treatment daily with the alternating or secondary faradic current. The whole body should be treated, but give particular attention to the parts over the hips, and over the lower bowels.

I have sometimes had great success with using a good sized vaginal electrode covered with soft flannel, well moistened in a little tannic acid, borax or other astringent solution. The vaginal electrode should be attached to the negative pole as the acids will pass from the negative to the positive. The positive pole should be applied with a good sized electrode to the spine just above the kidneys. The straight galvanic current, with from 4 to 6 cells, or from 5 to 10 milliamperes, may be used for this mode of treatment.

### TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY

The symptoms that follow general debility in women are oft-times back aches, neurasthenia, insomnia, cold feet and hands, weakness and indisposition, with loss of appetite and a lack of power to assimilate what they eat, etc., etc. The best tonic in the use of electricity for the above conditions is the application of static, or of the sinusoidal current; either of these currents has a tendency to

stimulate and tone up the system without destruction of tissue or driving the nerve force out of the body of the patient. In using the static, the breeze current will be found the most effectual. In using the sinusoidal, one electrode should be attached to a foot plate and the other placed in the hands of the patient with a current strength, as high as the patient can stand without discomfort.

---

## DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS

The urinary organs are liable to many diseases, which may be produced by a variety of causes. In treating these diseases, it is essential, first, that the physician should somewhat understand the cause as well as the effect produced upon the organs or parts effected.

---

## INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS

If the kidneys have become congested or inflamed by exposure to heats or colds, which have checked the perspiration, thus increasing the excitement and labors of these organs, causing them to become incapable of performing their proper secretory functions, the straight galvanic current will be found to be of great value in treating them.

Place an ordinary sponge or cotton covered electrode, attached to the positive pole, over the kidneys, whilst the negative electrode and the feet of the patient should be immersed in tepid water. This treatment may be continued for five or six minutes, with from six to eight cells or ten or twenty milliamperes. After which let the electrodes remain the same and with two cells attached to the primary, faradic current, continue the treatment from three to five minutes pulling out the rheotome or slide in the center of the coil, thus increasing the strength of the current; but sufficient strength should never be used to cause any unpleasant sensation to the patient.

---

### PARALYSIS OF THE KIDNEYS.

If it be determined that there is paralysis of the kidneys, and instead of being sensitive, painful and inflamed, they refuse to act, and as a result the blood becomes uraemic, oft-times causing nausea, vomiting, headache, dimness of vision, convulsions, stupor or coma, etc., any or all of which oft-times follow this condition of the kidneys, the treatment should be somewhat reversed from that given above in the treatment of inflammation. In paralysis of the kidneys the negative electrode

should be applied over the kidneys and the positive to the feet in water. A little magnesia or sodium of some kind should be dissolved in the water in which the feet and the positive pole are immersed; as the acids from the blood will be attracted to the positive pole, and the sodium in the water will neutralize the same and thus prevent their return to the body of the patient. Use the straight galvanic current with from 15 to 25 milliamperes. Continue the current from about five to eight minutes; then change to the high tension faradic current or the sinusoidal for about five minutes more. The above treatment should be given at least once a day until the symptoms are changed and the passage and analysis of the urine prove that the kidneys have begun to perform their normal functions. Where the disease is not of long standing, this change is often brought about in from one to two months. Where the disease is of long standing, and has become chronic, a much longer time will be required to make the treatment a success.

In all stages of kidney trouble from nephritis to what is known as Bright's Disease, a general treatment of the spine, liver and abdomen, with the sinusoidal, or high tension faradic current, will be found to be of great service in causing the liver to secrete and the bowels to operate and throw off the poison from the system.

### DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.

Urinary troubles often arise from an inflamed or irritated condition of the neck of the bladder, or from a stricture of the urethra. Where it is caused by inflammation, there is usually an irritated condition. The symptoms of which, in grown persons, is to pass water with unusual frequency, day or night ; there is also manifested pain or soreness around the neck of the bladder, a burning sensation in the urethra and mucous membrane when urinating. This inflammation may often be allayed by the use of the faradic current, placing the positive pole over the neck of the bladder and the negative pole at the feet, using a very mild secondary current.

In adults, where the trouble is caused by spinal irritation, hysteria, etc., a stronger current may be used by placing the negative pole at the top of the spine and the positive over the abdomen and bladder. Where the trouble is simply local, give only local treatment.

Similar treatments may be applied to children, only milder currents should be used.

## RETENTION OF THE URINE.

Retention of the urine, occurring in hysterical persons, may oft-times be improved by using the negative pole and the straight galvanic current over the neck of the bladder, or an electric catheter inserted into the mouth of the uretha, while the positive pole is applied with a sponge or cotton covered electrode to the spine in the region of the kidneys.

This treatment should consist in the use of five or six cells or from 10 to 15 milliamperes, for about five minutes at a time : to be followed with the primary faradic current, consisting of 1 to 2 cells, as the patient can bear without suffering. The latter treatment should be continued for from three to five minutes.

---

## ENLARGED PROSTATE GLAND.

From whatever cause this trouble may arise, the straight galvanic current will be found most effectual. The method of applying the treatment should be similar to that used in reducing strictures of the uretha.

Place the positive electrode at the perineum with a sound attached to the negative pole, inserted into the uretha. Pass the sound up until it comes in

contact with the prostate gland, then turn on about 3 or 4 cells or from 5 to 8 milliamperes. If the positive electrode, which is placed at the perineum, be saturated with a solution of Rochelle salts, or citrate or sulphate or magnesia, it will often hasten the reduction of the prostate gland. Sometimes a solution of iodine injected into the urethra, before inserting the negative pole, will assist in softening up the stricture.

I have found the use of the sinusoidal current to be of great value in reducing strictures and enlarged prostate.

### **DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, LIVER, STOMACH, ETC.**

The lower portion of the rectum is composed of thick, strong coats of muscular fibre and is lined with mucous membrane containing numerous arteries and veins, forming an intricate net work near the lower end, called the hemorrhoidal plexus. When these blood vessels become enlarged they produce that painful disease known as hemorrhoids or piles. There are two varieties, to which we may call attention, namely external and internal. External when they are situated outside of the sphincter muscle, which closes the mouth of the bowel,

and when they are situated inside the mouth of the bowel, they are called internal piles. In many instances both varieties may be found to exist in the same person. The presence of hemorrhoids usually indicates that there is a disease of the liver or some other interior organ of the body, which retards the return of the blood from the lower bowels to the heart and lungs.

Ques.—How would you treat hemorrhoids or piles ?

Ans.—In all cases of piles the straight galvanic current will be found to be of great value. For internal piles, use a small rectal electrode attached to the positive pole, inserted into the rectum, whilst the negative pole should be placed to the spine just above the kidneys. Use from 4 to 6 cells or from 10 to 15 milliamperes. A little tincture of iodine in water may be used to moisten the rectal electrode. Care should be taken not to use too strong a current, as it would tend to cauterize and destroy, rather than to decompose the tissue. For external piles a little sponge electrode may be used at the mouth of the rectum with the positive pole, instead of a rectal electrode placed into the rectum. The sinusoidal current will also be found very beneficial, applied as directed, with the rectal electrode placed into the rectum, and the positive placed over the



region of the liver. A treatment may be continued from five to eight minutes with the straight galvanic or from five to ten minutes with the sinusoidal. The ordinary faradic current does not seem to be of much value in treating this disease.

---

### CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

I have found good results in treating this disease with the straight galvanic current, by placing a rectal electrode attached to the negative pole about three or four inches into the rectum, whilst the positive electrode may be placed over the stomach or liver. Turn on about 6 cells or 15 milliamperes. Use the straight galvanic current for about five minutes at a time, then turn off this current and with 1 or 2 cells apply the sinusoidal or the high tension faradic current for about five minutes more. The high tension faradic current alone, applied as directed above, will be found of great value in treating for constipation.

---

### INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

In treating inflammation of the bowels we should use a sedative. For this purpose the positive pole

of the straight galvanic current should be applied over the liver, with the negative at the feet or bottom of the spine. The sinusoidal current will be found to be of great value in treating inflammation of all kinds, as it has both a sedative as well as a stimulating effect upon the constitution, from the fact that it balances the positive and negative elements. Its effect will be found to be a sedative and a stimulant in proportion to the nature of the disease, for which it is used. If there is inflammation and congestion, the sinusoidal current being a distributing current, will remove the congestion. In cases of paralysis or debility it will have the same balancing tendency and will promote stimulation.

Ques.—How would you treat inflammation of the liver?

Ans.—Inflammation of the liver should be treated similar to that given for the bowels; for all inflammatory troubles we should use a sedative or a balancing current. (See inflammation of the bowels).

---

### TORPID LIVER.

Wherever there is functional inactivity, it requires stimulation. Hence, the high tension faradic or sinusoidal current will be found of great value

in treatment of torpid liver. Apply one electrode to the feet and the other to the stomach or liver, and across the surface of the lower bowels, using a current of as much intensity and volume as the patient can stand. Continue this treatment from five to eight minutes. The straight galvanic current is often used where stimulation is required. Place the negative pole electrode on the part to be stimulated, with the positive attached to a foot plate, having the feet and positive electrode in water. Turn on as many cells as the patient can stand without producing too much heat at the negative pole. About 30 or 40 milliamperes may be used in this treatment.

---

### INDIGESTION.

As indigestion is often produced by the inactivity of the liver or other secretory glands, a general tonic will be found to be of importance for such purposes. The whole system should be treated by placing the negative electrode at the top of the spine, just above and between the shoulders, with the positive at the feet. Use a primary faradic or sinusoidal current, with as much volume as the patient can stand. Treat for five minutes, then localize your treatment for another five minutes, by

applying the negative pole over stomach, liver and gall; the positive pole remaining in the position before mentioned. These treatments should be applied every day until relief is given, which sometimes takes from four to six days before the stomach begins to perform its normal function, after which two or three treatments a week will be sufficient to affect a cure; which usually takes place in one or two months.

Proper attention must be paid to diet and the regulation of the bowels by the methods used in treating constipation, as given above.

---

### CRAMPS.

Cramps being spasmodic muscular contractions whether they affect the stomach, limbs, or other parts of the body, they should be treated by means of stimulation; hence, a straight galvanic current with the positive electrode placed at the feet, or taken in the hands, with the negative electrode applied to the diseased part. Sufficient strength of current should be used to warm up the parts affected. The sinusoidal current should be used for a few minutes to balance up the circulation.

### CONSUMPTION.

Although this terrible disease is estimated to destroy not less than one hundred thousand human beings in the United States in a year, yet it is a fact which is conceded by many of our leading physicians, who have made a test of the use of electricity, that in the majority of cases, if taken in their early stages, they are amenable to electricity.

In consumption tubercular deposits are formed in all the tissues and the cavity of the air cells, filling them with imperfectly formed blood cells. The quickest and most direct method of removing these imperfect cells and substituting new and healthy tissue, is most desirable. Nothing will do this as efficiently as the electrolytic and cataphoric application of the straight galvanic current. Place the positive electrode on the back at the base of the lung affected and the hands of the patient in water in which is also embedded the negative electrode. If it is necessary to treat both lungs, move the positive electrode across from one lung to the other without lifting it from the surface.

Use from five to six cells or from ten to fifteen milliamperes. Let the treatment last about ten minutes each day. Where medicaments are used, they should be applied to the positive electrode.

## **PNEUMONIA.**

**Ques.** How would you treat pneumonia?

**Ans.** In treating severe cases of pneumonia, I should regard the sinusoidal or alternating current to be of more importance than any other current in electricity. The principal object of treatment is to subdue the inflammation and congestion, to open up the air cells and restore normal circulation and respiration.

Apply one electrode to the chest a little to the right of the pit of the stomach and the other to the back, right under the shoulder blade, so as to bring the whole length of the lung in circuit. Use as high tension as the patient can stand without suffering. Care should be taken not to apply the electrode too near the heart.

I have also found the secondary faradic current to be of great service in treating pneumonia.

---

## **BRONCHITIS.**

**Ques.** How would you treat bronchitis?

**Ans.** The treatment of bronchitis should be similar to that given for pneumonia. The straight galvanic current is often used to great advantage in this treatment by placing a good sized negative

46 SEYMOUR'S KEY TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

---

electrode over the bronchial tubes and the positive electrode at the top of the spine; thus short circuiting the part affected. This often produces a relaxing tendency.

---

### COUGHS, COLDS, ETC.

Coughs and colds should be treated similarly to bronchitis. Where the cold has settled upon the chest and there is great tightness of the chest and air cells, which makes breathing difficult, place the positive electrode at the back of the lungs and the negative electrode just over the pit of the stomach. Use the straight galvanic current with from four to six cells or from ten to fifteen milliamperes. This treatment should be continued for about five minutes, after which turn on the high tension faradic or sinusoidal current. The sinusoidal will give relief much sooner than any other current.

In using the high tension faradic current, place the positive electrode over the chest, avoiding too close proximity to the heart. Place the negative electrode in the hands or at the feet. The sinusoidal should be applied in the same manner as the high tension faradic. With either of the latter currents, the application should not be more than from three to five minutes.

### **SORE THROAT.**

In inflammatory sore throat, use a copper electrode attached to the position pole and inserted in the mouth against the palate, with the negative sponge electrode in the hands of the patient, using the straight galvanic current, with four or five cells, or from five to ten milliamperes. The above current, because of its astringent tendencies, will be found to be very effectual in allaying inflammation of the mucous membrane.

After treating with the galvanic current, use a mild primary faradic current, with the positive sponge electrode outside of the throat and just at the top of the chest and the negative electrode at the nape of the neck for about five minutes.

Ulcerated sore throat may be treated similarly to inflammatory sore throat.

---

### **CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.**

Catarrh, whether found in the head, throat, or any other part of the body, is the result of the inflammation of the mucous membranes or linings of the system. Its cause may be found to be the result of the inactivity of the liver or kidneys causing the accumulation of bile and an acidulous condition of the blood. Hence, it is not enough to



apply electricity to the part affected, but the cause must be removed by a general toning up of the system and especially by exiting the action of the liver. For catarrh of the head and throat, a local application may be as follows: place the positive electrode at the root of the nose and the negative at the top of the spine, using a very mild galvanic current, with from four to six cells or five to ten milliamperes. Continue this contact for about three or five minutes, then place the negative electrode at the bottom of the spine with the positive electrode against the throat, using the same current for about three or four minutes longer. After this, use the sinusoidal, or the high tension faradic current, with the negative electrode embedded in water, with the feet of the patient and with the positive electrode, sponge the back of the liver, spine and kidneys.

---

### HEADACHE.

In treating headache, we should first determine its cause and nature. If it is what is known as sick headache, resulting from a bilious condition, then we should place the positive electrode at the feet or in the hands of the patient, and with the negative electrode, sponge the liver, using the

secondary faradic current or the sinusoidal, with as high tension as the patient can stand without contracting the muscles.

In treating nervous headache, we should first find the cause. If it is the result of over mental exertion, where the blood is unduly centered upon the brain, causing temporary inflammation; place the feet of the patient in water in which the negative electrode is embedded, and the other in the hands of the patient, using a mild secondary faradic current sufficiently long to call the blood from the brain and balance the circulation of the system. The sinusoidal current may be used in preference to the faradic.

If it be found that nervous headache is periodical and is the result of a local trouble, as is often found in females, then the positive electrode should be applied over the region of the ovaries and uterus, with the negative electrode at the perineum. Use similar currents to those that have been given for nervous headache.

---

### EARACHE OR MYRINGITIS.

For earache, apply the positive electrode to the back of the ear affected, and if it is the left ear, place the negative electrode in the right hand of

the patient, and *vice versa*. Apply a mild primary faradic current until relief is obtained, which generally takes about five or ten minutes.

---

### DEAFNESS.

In treating deafness, care should be taken first to syringe the ear and remove all foreign matter, such as wax, etc. If the wax has become hard, use the straight galvanic current with the ear electrode attached to the negative pole and the positive electrode in the hands of the patient. Turn on about six cells, or from ten to fifteen or twenty milliamperes, according as the patient can bear. This will have a tendency to warm up and soften the wax, as well as to stimulate the mucous membranes. Where the drum of the ear has been destroyed, electricity or any other kind of treatment will be found to be of very little value.

---

### INFLAMMATION AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES.

In treating inflammation of the eyes, whether confined to the eyelids, eye-balls or optic nerve, the mild primary faradic current will be found to be of

great value by placing small disk sponges attached to the positive pole over the eyelids and the negative electrode at the nape of the neck. Treat for about ten minutes each day, until the inflammation has been removed.

The above treatment will also apply to granulation of the lids.

---

### **SPASMS AND PTOSIS OF THE EYELIDS.**

For these affections of the eyelids, the sinusoidal current will be found to be of great service. Use two sponge or cotton covered electrodes; placing one over each eyelid. Use a very mild current. Where the sinusoidal current is not available, the high tension faradic current may be used instead, but not with equal success. In using the high tension faradic current, treat one eye at a time with the negative electrode over the eyelid and the positive at the nape of the neck. A mild current should be used at all times.

---

### **TREATMENT OF THE SCALP. TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.**

Use the straight galvanic current with a hair-brush electrode attached to the negative pole and

the positive electrode in the hand of the patient. Use about six cells, moving the brush over the scalp without breaking the current for about two or three minutes, then for two or three minutes continue to brush the head breaking the current at the end of each movement; thus brushing out the dandruff that has been loosened from the scalp. This treatment will be found more effectual than any other in treating eczema.

---

### FALLING OF THE HAIR.

For falling of the hair, similar treatment should be given as to that which we have described for dandruff and eczema, to be followed with a mild faradic or sinusoidal current as a stimulant and tonic for the scalp.

---

### FEVERS.

To use electricity successfully in the early stages of all fevers, I have found the best method to be the electric bath; inasmuch as the pores of the skin have become closed and the surface dry, the most important part of any treatment will be its tendency to open up the pores of the skin and bring the surplus heat of the body to the surface. For

this purpose I use the alternating or sinusoidal current with one pole attached to a foot plate which has been embedded in the water ; but if it be a metal bath tub, it can be fastened to the tub. The other electrode will be held in the hands of the patient, who will be allowed to lie down in the water, which has been heated to a blood heat. Then turn on as much current as the patient can stand and continue until the perspiration manifests itself on the surface of the face and parts that are not immersed. After which the patient should be rubbed thoroughly dry with coarse towels, then covered up warmly in a blanket. In my own experience I have found that in nine cases out of ten, within a few hours the fever has been broken up and the patient has recovered.

Where the sinusoidal or alternating current is not available, use the high tension faradic in its place, with the negative electrode in the hands of the patient and the positive embedded in the water.

---

### INSOMNIA.

If the patient is naturally debilitated from any cause, place the feet in warm water in which is embedded the negative electrode and the positive should be placed at the top of the spine. Use

a mild secondary faradic current; where the sinusoidal is available it may be used in place of the faradic. This treatment should be given just before retiring and should last about ten minutes.

If the patient is very nervous give the general tonic treatment given on another page.

The above treatment will also be found to be of great value in cases of nervous troubles, melancholia, epilepsy and St. Vitus dance.

---

### RHEUMATISM.

Inflammatory rheumatism is usually the result of uric acid in the blood. Our first object should be to remove the acid from the system as far as possible. This may be done by placing the positive electrode and the feet of the patient in warm water in which is dissolved some form of alkali, such as Rochelle salts, magnesia or bi-carbonate of soda. The negative electrode of a straight galvanic battery should be applied to the seat of pain. Use about six cells or from fifteen to twenty milliamperes and treat for ten minutes at a time.

If it be found that the trouble arises from exposure of any kind, such as draughts, standing in water or in wet clothes, then the faradic or sinusoidal current may be applied. Using the posi-

tive electrode at the top of the spine and the negative at the feet. If the disease is localized, such as rheumatism of the arm, shoulder, or in the joints or lower limbs or any other part of the lower limbs, then the positive electrode should be applied to the seat of pain with the negative at the extremity of the part affected.

If the disease has been of long standing and is attended with contortions of the muscles or stiffness of the joints, it should receive both the galvanic and faradic treatments and will take a longer course of treatments in order to affect a cure; but the sufferings are often greatly relieved in all forms of rheumatism after a few applications of electricity.

---

### NEURALGIA.

In treating neuralgia we should observe similar rules to those given for the treatment of rheumatism but it being an excited condition of the nerves affected, the positive electrode being a sedative should always be applied at the seat of distress and the negative electrode at the nearest extremity. For instance, if it be in the face, apply the positive electrode to the pain and the negative in the hand. If it be in the stomach, apply the positive electrode to the stomach and the negative to the feet.



### PARALYSIS.

Paralysis being a debilitated condition of the nerves and lack of sensation, what is necessary is to stimulate. In all cases of paralysis, paresis, etc., the straight galvanic current is the most effectual. If the lower limbs are affected, place the positive electrode at the feet and the negative electrode at the top of the spine. If it be the result of a hemorrhage on the brain, then the positive electrode should be placed to the lobe of the brain affected and the negative electrode at the feet.

---

### SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Spinal Meningitis, like all other forms of inflammation, must be treated by an application of the sedative pole. With a very mild straight galvanic current, apply the positive electrode to the top of the head with the negative electrode at the base of the spine. Sponge gradually from the head up and down over the spine without breaking the current. From five to ten milliamperes or five to six cells should be used. Care should be taken not to use too strong a current as in this trouble, very little surplus current is necessary after overcoming the resistance of the body. Sometimes the static

breeze is used with good results in treating this spinal affection.

---

### **LOCKJAW.**

Place the negative electrode of a straight galvanic current just over the contracted muscles and the positive electrode in the hand of the patient. Use from fifteen to twenty milliamperes for three to five minutes. A good strong sinusoidal current will be found the most effectual in relaxing the muscles and curing the lockjaw. Use the electrodes as given in the use of the galvanic current.

---

### **ENLARGEMENT OF THE SPLEEN AND LIVER.**

Enlargement of the spleen and liver should be treated by electrolysis or cataphoresis. In treating cataphorically, saturate a piece of blotting paper or absorbent cotton with a little iodine and attach to the positive electrode of a straight galvanic battery. Place it over the liver or spleen, with the negative electrode on the back opposite, leaving the organ in circuit between the two electrodes. Use from twenty to thirty milliamperes. The sinusoidal may be used with good results in reducing an

enlargement of the spleen or liver by placing one electrode over the organ affected and the feet of the patient in water in which the other electrode is embedded. Turn on as strong a current as the patient can stand. Sponge the electrode over the organ affected from the front to the back.

---

### **ELECTRIC MASSAGE.**

#### **For the Face and Complexion.**

For stimulating the skin and beautifying the complexion, a small electric roller or a fine wire bristled brush will be found most effectual. For this purpose the straight galvanic current, with the roller or brush attached to the negative pole should be applied to the face, while the patient holds the positive electrode in the hand. A mild current, say from four to six cells or from five to ten milliamperes will be sufficient. This application will be found to be especially useful in removing wrinkles, as well as giving firmness and rounding out the muscles of the face. Care should be taken to roll or brush lengthwise with the wrinkles. In treating the muscles begin with the chin and move upward over the face.

## MASSAGING THE BODY.

### To Reduce Flesh.

To reduce flesh, place the feet in water in which is embedded the negative electrode, having the positive attached to a good-sized roller, either metal studded or flannel covered (well moistened). Use the straight galvanic current. A little sodium, magnesia or Rochelle salts may be used in the water with which the roller is moistened; also place in the water with the feet. A good strong current, from 20 to 30 milliamperes may be used. After the above treatment is given, which should consist of a period of 10 or 15 minutes at a time, the high tension faradic or sinusoidal may be used from three to five minutes to tone up the patient, as the straight galvanic current used in the manner above described is a destructive current and might tend to exhaustion.

### To Produce Flesh.

In treating the body to develope and round out the muscles and give firmness to the flesh, treat as in reduction, except that the electrodes should be reversed.

## USE OF ELECTRICITY IN DENTISTRY.

### Cataphoresis.

Saturate a small piece of cotton with 15 to 20 per cent. solution of cocaine and place in the cavity of the tooth (having the needle electrode attached to the positive post of the battery), place the point of the needle or platinum wire on to the cotton and with the other sponge electrode attached to the negative binding post of the battery, place the sponge on the zygomatic arch of the patient when working with the upper teeth, and to the dental nerve if working with the lower, thus short circuiting with from three to four cells, according to what the patient can stand without suffering, the desired effect will be produced in from three to five minutes. This method of short circuiting, or placing the electrodes as near each other as convenient, should be observed in all cataphoric operations.

---

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

### Electrodes.

See that the sponge or cotton electrodes are well moistened, so that the current may be carried from the metal contact inside to the surface. Oft-times

where the sponge or cotton is moistened only on the surface, the contact is so poor that very little current is felt by the patient, as moisture is a conductor of the current of electricity, less E. M. F. (electro-motive force) will be required where the electrodes are well moistened, and the generative power of the machine will consequently be lengthened.

---

### ELECTROLYSIS.

In all electrolytic work, very little more current than is necessary to overcome the resistance of the body should be used, as strong currents have a tendency to destroy, rather than decompose tissues.

---

### TONIC TREATMENT.

In tonic treatment the sinusoidal current or static breeze, will be found to be most effectual. The whole body of the patient should be brought in circuit.

---

### STRENGTH OF THE CURRENT.

In using either the galvanic, faradic or sinusoidal current, the strength of the current may be increased or diminished not only by having more

62 SEYMOUR'S KEY TO ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

---

cells, shifting the slide in the faradic coil, etc., but also in its application to the body its intensity may be lessened and its volume increased by the size of the electrodes used. Where the disease is deep seated and a strong current is neccessary, a large electrode covering considerable area, applied to the diseased part, especially in cases of inflammation, will lessen the intensity, even when greater volume is used.

## Suggestive Therapeutics.



### CHAPTER I.

#### SUSPENSION OF SENSATION.

From careful investigation of the relation between mind and matter, the law of assimilation and the positive and negative relation of parts reigning through every part of the entire universe, it seems to me we are forced to the conclusion that all nature is a unit ; that there is but one law by which it is controlled, and as such, but one absolute cause of health and disease.

This cause is the disturbing of the electric fluid, throwing out of balance the positive and negative elements of matter.

Disease of the human body is brought about by the same law and similar conditions to that which causes the eruptions of the earth, the vomiting of the volcano, the concentration and expansion of substances, the atmospheric disturbances, together with its feverish and chilling temperature. Disease simply means a lack of harmony between the positive and negative forces of nature.



If we can learn the absolute cause of disturbance in one, we have the key to every part of nature whether it be mineral, vegetable or animal. The next thought that suggests itself for our consideration is, that the disturbance of matter begins in the finest and ends in the coarsest form of organism. If we go backward with our thoughts to that period in duration when worlds were not, when all things that now are, were wrapped in the darkness of primeval night ; if we contemplate upon the invisible forms of original matter that slumbered in the deep bosom of chaos , and of all tangible substance, from the grain of sand to the rolling worlds; we shall find that that original something which could neither be measured, weighed or handled was nothing more or less than electricity.

Hence, electricity is not only the stimulator, but the formulator, the life-giving principle, the everlasting fountain of every form of the material universe. If man is an epitome of the universe, the same chemical properties of all the various substances in existence, together with their exact proportions, are congregated and centralized in the form and elementaries of his being. In the composition of his body are involved all the mineral and vegetable substances of the globe, from the coarsest matter up to the most rarified and fine. To

---

which, we may remark, there is added a conscious, controlling ego, or spirit, which like an enthroned deity, presides over and governs through electricity all the voluntary motions of this organized miniature universe ; and by its living presence and power causes all the involuntary functions of life to proceed in their destined course. Hence, human beings together with all animated existences are subject to the same electrical law that permeates the universe and moves all worlds. Electricity is the connecting link between mind and matter and is co-eternal with spirit. It undoubtedly is the only substance that spirit or mind can come in direct contact with and through which mind or spirit can demonstrate its powers. Electricity is the servant of mind, to execute its will and control matter. It contracts the muscles, expands the chest, causes the circulation of the blood, generates thought and gives expression to the will and all voluntary and involuntary motions of our entire being. Yet the power which generates this subtle force we call mind. Mind is the only substance in the universe to which we ascribe the possession of inherent motion, hence, so far as we know, mind is the first grand moving cause. The mind wills and stirs the nervous fluid, which is electricity. This electricity causes the nerves to vibrate, which vibration of the

nerves causes the contraction of the fiber of the muscles ; the contraction of the muscles raises the bone of the arm and the arm raises dead matter. Thus we perceive the volition of the human mind throwing off electricity and working through its own physical organism, demonstrating its power over independent matter.

But some one may ask, "How is this power to be maintained? From whence comes this electro-nervous fluid?" To which we answer that so far as man knows, it has its origin in the atmosphere. It is taken into the blood by the respiratory organs at the lungs, from the blood it is thrown into the nerves and carried to the brain, where it is stored up and prepared for the use of the mind. The brain being the organ of the mind, it is the fountain of electro-nervous fluid.

Between the upper brain or what is known as the cerebrum (which is the seat of consciousness), and the nerves of sensation, the laws of reciprocity are such that whatever affects one proportionately affects the other. While we believe that organic diseases or physical injuries can best be remedied by adherence to the laws of physics, or in other words the reconstruction of physical tissue, bone or muscle can only be brought about by the application and assimilation of the material elementaries

which constitute the nature of the compound which has been destroyed. Yet we must not overlook the fact that suffering which is dependent upon consciousness, can be greatly relieved, if not set aside by suggestion.

This point of our subject is one that is exciting more attention and creating more interest among materialistic scientists than any other branch of hypnotic phenomena. It is not an uncommon thing for a hypnotist to so control his subjects as to render them unconscious of suffering while their teeth are being extracted, a finger or a limb is being amputated or any other surgical operation is being performed upon their bodies. Wherever this phenomenon takes place without physical contact between the subject and operator, it is invariably done through what we call suggestion, which renders the mind of the subject sufficiently positive either to balance the circulating fluids of their own physical system, or to call off their attention from the condition of their nerves and concentrate it upon some other subject, so as to be forgetful of their own ailments. As an explanation, confirmation and illustration of this part of our subject I shall introduce a few incidents which will undoubtedly correspond with the experiences of almost everyone who have either been the subjects to, or witnesses of, the conditions of pain.

Some years ago when in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., I was sitting in the parlor of one of the hotels in conversation with a friend, when a young lady entered and took a seat opposite to where we were sitting. I noticed she had something tied around her face and was evidently suffering great pain. I politely asked her the nature of her distress, when she replied that she was suffering from "severe toothache." I asked her if I should stop it. She naturally asked me, by what means I would do it. I told her, "By Magnetism." With this remark, I arose from my seat to move toward her, when in an excited manner she exclaimed: "You are Prof. Seymour, the hypnotist! Keep away from me! I would rather have the tooth ache than have you near me." I was satisfied that the suggestion had done its work and that from the positive condition of her mind there was no further consciousness of pain. I at once took my seat with the remark: "Your pain has left you." She hesitated a moment, sucked her tooth, then exclaimed in astonishment, "It has stopped aching. How did you do it?" I told her that I did it by hypnotism. The truth was that the positive condition of her own mind called forth such a rush of electricity to the nerves of her face, that it removed all obstructions to the nervous circulation, balanced the positive

and negative conditions of the nerves, and both cause and effect of "toothache" were at once removed.

Another illustration, and one which perhaps is more likely to come under the notice of people in general, is as follows: after considerable hesitation, a very sensitive or nervous person, makes up his mind to go to the dentist to have a tooth extracted; while on the way, the thought of having the tooth extracted is uppermost in his mind, and if he has ever been to a dentist before and experienced a great degree of pain, he naturally dwells upon the imaginary pain of extracting the next. This thought becomes more positive in his mind than the pain he is already enduring; consequently, the nerve responds to the most positive idea of the mind, which is the ideal pain. The real pain in the tooth is lost in the prospect of one that is greater. Thus we find a great many persons turn back when near the dentist's door, because of lack of courage to have a tooth extracted when it does not ache.

This fully illustrates the fact that our sensations are the result of our consciousness; and that there is no pain where there is no consciousness.

It is recorded of the great statesman, Henry Clay, on one occasion, when very much indisposed and

rather unable to speak, that a gentleman on the floor in the House of Congress, made a severe personal attack upon him. Mr. Clay whispered to a gentleman who sat next him and said :

“ I must answer him, but I beg of you not to let me speak over half an hour.”

Mr. Clay commenced and was soon on wing soaring higher and higher in his sublime eloquence, and pouring forth language like the thunderbolts of heaven, in the defence of his own manhood. He became fascinated with the subject of his own defense, until he fully forgot his indisposition. His half hour expired and the gentleman by his side pulled his coat, but Clay paid no attention to the signal. He kicked his limbs, but it made no impression. He ran a pin several times half its length into the calves of his legs. Clay heeded it not ; spoke two hours, sank exhausted into his seat and rebuked the other gentleman for not stopping him. He had felt nothing. The concentration of mind had called the electricity of his system to his brain, and he threw it off by mental effort, and in proportion as sensation was called to the brain, the limbs were robbed.

I might cite an illustration which took place in the city of Toronto, on the 14th day of December, 1888. Dr. J. Hunter Emory, who then resided at

---

33 Richmond St., invited me to his office to try an experiment upon a gentleman by the name of Charles Armstrong, who lived at 247 Spadina Ave. The operation to be performed was the amputation of a finger. I went to the doctor's office at the time appointed, was introduced to the patient, and the object of my presence was made known. Mr. Armstrong stated that he objected to taking ether, and was willing that I should try my power of magnetizing the arm; but at the same time he said he had but little confidence in my success, as he had been tried by several professional mesmerists and had never been controlled. I told him I did not intend to mesmerize him, but simply intended to so control the circulation of the blood and nerve fluid, as to prevent his suffering. When he had seated himself in the chair, and the doctor was ready, I commenced with the fingers, in the fullest assurance of mind that the blood in his hand would recede back into his arm, as I drew my hand clear back over the arm to the shoulder, when I told the doctor that I was ready. I then placed my right hand upon the patient's forehead, with my left hand just back of the hand that was being cut. The finger was taken off. The patient was conscious of all that was going on during the operation, but, according to his own testimony, not only



given to those who were present on the occasion, but also before the Canadian Institute, on the 22nd of the same month, he did not feel the slightest sensation of pain during the entire amputation, nor in sewing up the flesh, until the last stitch was being taken; which took place after I had withdrawn my influence from him. Nor was there a loss of more than six or eight drops of blood, during the ten or fifteen minutes that must have expired while sewing up the wound.

Again, not only do we often find a control of the mind over the nerves of sensation, but also over the voluntary nerves of motion. One morning in the fall of 1888, Mr. Saul of No. 10 Buchanan St., Toronto, Ont., called on me to go and see a lady at No. 12 Maplewood Ave. I found her suffering with rheumatic pains in the arm and shoulder. One of her arms was partially paralyzed; so much so that she had not been able to raise it above her waist for sixteen or eighteen months. I took hold of her hand with my left hand, and commenced rubbing her arm upon the naked flesh, straight down from the shoulder. In about ten minutes after I entered the house, she was able to raise her hand to the top of her head, and put it to the back of her neck and has had the use of her arm ever since.

## PARALYSIS CURED BY A SHOT-GUN.

While lecturing in the city of Reading, Pa., in the year 1877, an incident came under my notice of an old man who had been crippled for years as the result of chronic rheumatism. Although there seemed to have been no ossification of the joints, he had neither the use of his hands, arms or lower limbs. He had not stood on his feet alone for a number of years, could not feed himself, dress or undress. On the 13th of January, his son, a young man of about eighteen years of age, was loading a shotgun preparatory to a hunting expedition. The old gentleman conceived the idea that the shotgun would explode and protested against the boy loading it in the same room with him. The young man, apprehending no danger, went on loading the gun, without heeding the father. After the cap was placed upon the nipple, in putting the hammer down, it seems that it went down a little heavily and the gun exploded. The old gentleman who, up to this time, could move neither hand nor foot, jumped from the seat where he had been placed, ran out into the street, exclaiming: "I am dead!! I am dead!!! The boy shot me!" When people had gathered around him and proved to his satisfaction that he was making too much noise for a dead man, he realized that he must be alive; but

if alive, he was a paralytic. In response to this idea, he at once dropped down in the middle of the street and called for help to assist him back to the house. The people who had gathered around him, realizing from the force of circumstances the fact that he ran out of his own accord, persuaded him to get up and try his limbs. When he did so, he found to his astonishment, that the use of his limbs had returned.

He lived for years afterward without any return of his former condition. The suggestion in this case was the result of his own conception, brought about by the force of circumstances and was not the response of the body to any will force; proving conclusively the involuntary response of the body to the conditions of the mind independent of the means by which it may be employed.

If, instead of the shotgun, this condition of the mind had been provided through the teachings of Christian Science, Faith Cure, or Mind Cure, the result might have been similar; but from the fact that the cure was performed under the circumstances above given, shows us that the cures performed by what is known as mental science, in all its various phases, are but the involuntary response of matter to positive conditions of mind and not to any particular dogma, creed or faith.

As an evidence of the position I have just taken concerning mental science, I will cite another incident in my experience. While in the upper peninsular of Michigan, some years ago, I was called to the bedside of a lady whom the doctor had given up to die, although he could find no absolute physical cause for her condition. After diagnosing her case and finding that the whole trouble, so far as her physical constitution was concerned, was simply functional and not organic, I at once set about to find some method of suggestion by which I could stimulate her mind to a positive condition, which would demand a response of the physical. After looking at her from a physiognomical and phrenological standpoint, I found that the base of her brain seemed to be well rounded out and that she was a woman of natural passions. I at once took her husband into my confidence and told him that the easiest method of arousing her would be to excite her jealousy. I found that they had in their employ a nurse who had passed the middle of life, and undoubtedly was very faithful and good as a nurse, yet it was not nursing that the patient most needed, but rather stimulation. I suggested to the husband that he procure the services of some fine looking young lady and dismiss the other nurse. According to my suggestion, the

husband took a young nurse into his confidence, as to what he was trying to bring about, and talking in a tone that could be heard by the wife, from where she lay (although pretending it was not intended for her hearing), he began to caution the young nurse to take particular interest in the house, children, etc., because if anything should happen to his wife, he would need someone to take her place. The wife hearing this, when her husband retired, she began to give him a curtain lecture, stating : " So you expect me to die, do you ? And if I died, I suppose that Miss —— is your ideal to take my place. Now I want you to know that I am not dead yet, and I don't intend that she shall come in and take care of my children," etc. From that hour she began to improve and in three days dismissed the young nurse. After she had recovered sufficiently, the husband proved to her satisfaction that what she needed was not medicine, but the stimulation of her mind, and that perhaps no other method than that used would have brought it about ; that he was as faithful to her as any man could be, and that there had been no intention on his part to take the young lady in her place, no matter what might have happened.

---

## HYSTERIA CURED BY A RED-HOT POKER.

Carrying farther the power of suggestion in the influence of mind over matter, I will cite an experience of Dr. Silace C. Blaisdell of New York.

Mrs. Mary Marcus, of Williamsburg, is a woman of very nervous temperament and during the past few years has developed hysteria, which has manifested itself in many ways. Recently she became hysterical and when Dr. Blaisdell arrived she was breathing at the rate of 130 or 140 times a minute and her respiration was so violent that it could be heard all over the house. Her pulse was normal, but her throat was more or less inflamed and the chest muscles, owing to the violent strain placed upon them, were giving her considerable pain. She found it impossible to articulate two consecutive words. The physician, after examining her, came to the conclusion that the case was one of hysteria, pure and simple. He applied the remedies usually prescribed in such cases, but found that they were useless, and at last concluded that an appeal to her mentality rather than to her body would be the only way of effecting a cure. The physician has a voice which would be heard to advantage in front of a regiment of soldiers. He used it on this occa-

sion with even a sterner ring than it possesses naturally.

"Now madam," he said "stop that breathing."

"I c-a-n-t," gasped the patient.

"I will give you exactly two minutes to do so," answered the physician, producing his watch and seating himself on the side of the bed. The two minutes passed and still Mrs. Marcus gave no evidence of being better. Then the physician rose to his feet and in a ringing voice asked for a poker. The implement was brought to him and he ordered the patient's sister to put it in the fire.

"W-h-a-t a-r-e y-o-u g-o-i-n-g t-o d-o?" asked the sufferer between breaths.

"What am I going to do, madam?" said Dr. Blaisdell, with his eyes flashing, "I am going to cauterize you from the nape of your neck to your waist on both sides of your spine."

"Don't hurt me," pleaded the woman with difficulty.

"I must do my duty," said the doctor, "and this is the one thing left. The operation is painful, but necessary. In the event of your submitting to it, well and good. If otherwise, I shall use force. Then turning to the other woman, he asked: "Is the poker cherry red?"

"It is," was the reply.

"Then prepare for the operation," he said to the patient, and dexterously turning her on her face, he drew down the bed clothes and told the sister to hand him the poker before it got cold.

Believing him in earnest, Mrs. Marcus' fright got the better of her hysteria, and in a perfectly natural voice, accompanied by normal breathing, she begged the doctor not to burn her.

Dr. Blaisdell didn't relent so easily, however, and it was not until after many tears and prayers on the part of the patient, that he consented to put away the poker.

"I warn you, however," he said, "that if I hear of the return of this nonsense of yours I shall cauterize you at all hazards. You can check that breathing if you see fit. I am in earnest."

Mrs. Marcus has not had a return of the malady since.

—Clipped from *Utica Globe*.

## FAITH AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

Now, while some persons may confine themselves to the practice of medicine, others to magnetism and others to mental science, I am strongly led to the conclusion that, in many cases, the power



used in removing pain or curing disease, is nothing more or less than the result of suggestions made upon the consciousness of the patient. For, while I believe in the influence of medicine and of magnetism, I believe the impression of our consciousness may often have a greater influence upon our bodies than either the influence of medicine or the magnetism of an operator. Where there is reciprocation, or confidence, established between the patient and the physician, there will be a more rapid response of the body to the conditions of health than can reasonably be expected by the slow process of digestion and assimilation brought about by administration of medicine alone. This response of the body to the impressions of mind apply more especially to nervous and functional diseases than to organic trouble.

The doctrine of confidence, or faith, is beautifully illustrated in what is termed the miracles of Jesus Christ, spoken of in the Bible (see Mark 5:25), where a woman "who had an issue of blood twelve years and had suffered many things of many physicians and had spent all she had, but was nothing better, but rather grew worse; when she had heard of Jesus came in the press behind and touched his garment saying: "If I may touch but his clothes I shall be whole," and straightforward the fountain

of her blood dried up, and she felt in her body that she was healed of that plague, Jesus turning to her, said: "Daughter, thy faith has made the whole!"

This is but a sample of the many words of Jesus spoken of in the Gospels, yet it is sufficient to show the response of matter to the faith of the mind. But some one will say that Jesus was Divine and the reason this woman was healed in this extraordinary way was because she had faith in His divine power. But, though we may believe that Jesus was divine, still He did not attribute the curing of the woman to the influence of His divine power, but rather to her faith. In all that Jesus did, He has left us an example that we might follow, and said that greater things than He did shall men do if they believe. Hence, He has not only given us to understand that faith is required on the part of the patient, but also on the part of the operator.

Many instances are on record of this phenomenon, where persons have made their complaints a subject of prayer to God, and in answer to their faith in prayer, have been restored to health. I will now cite a few cases where the faith has seemingly been placed entirely in the ability or power of the healer.

One time while on my way from Chicago to Philadelphia, I was to stop over at Pittsburg to lecture. When I got to the Hotel at Pittsburg, I found a telegram waiting for me, which stated that my wife was very sick and that it was necessary for me to hasten home at once. I immediately cancelled my engagement and took the evening train for Philadelphia. When I got home, I found her so weak, the result of hemorrhages, that she was unable to raise herself in the bed. No sooner had I entered the room than she said: "Now, I shall get well!" I laid my hands upon her and she at once declared she felt strong; in a few minutes was fast asleep. Only three and a half hours after I entered the house she got up, went to the dining room, ate her breakfast with the rest of the family and did not go back to bed again until the evening, when she seemed quite well. I attribute her marvelous recovery to the faith which she had in my power to help her, and not in the power itself.

I contend that a similar degree of confidence to that which performs a cure will act as a preventive to ward off disease. Hence, if we would ward off the influence of diseases before they make an impression upon our natures, we must meet the positive with the positive; that is to say, we must

make up our minds positively and firmly that we will repel its influence ; and in proportion as mind is superior to matter so will the positive conditions of the one overcome and control the other. So long as we remain positive there is but little danger of our contracting disease of any kind, but when we become fearful of our surroundings we are then in a negative state and are susceptible to impressions.

As an evidence of this position : Some loathsome and dreaded disease breaks out in a community ; it enters a dwelling where there are four or five persons in a family ; the majority of its members are afraid of the disease and are in a negative state ; hence, when the virus of the disease begins to be emitted, those who are the most sensitive, because the most fearful and negative, are impressed with this virus and are smitten with the disease. The nurse, doctor, and in case of death, the undertaker, have to come in closer proximity with the disease so far as external conditions are concerned than anyone else, yet none of them contracts it. Why ? Simply because their minds are so positive as to be proof against it. So far as its contagious influence is concerned, apart from these positive and negative conditions of the mind, there must be more danger to the doctor, nurse and undertaker than to the different members of the family, because of their im-

mediate contact with the disease. This position is true with small pox; and of epidemic fevers, colds and diseases in general. In still further proof of this position, I will cite a case in my own family, where the positive condition of the mind not only demonstrated its power to ward off disease, but actually repelled and expelled the disease that had already fastened itself upon the body.

My son, then a boy of about nine years of age, having travelled with me during one of my lecturing tours, in listening to my teachings, had got a fair idea of the principles involved. He was taken with the measles, and when they were about fully developed, said to his mother: "Ma, I don't like these things about me." His mother said, "Well, Charley, you will have to bear with it until they are gone, and you get well." Charley said: "I don't think so! Don't you know what papa says, 'that if you make up your mind to do a thing and are positive that you are right, it will be so?' Now, I think if I were to take a wash tub and go out under the hydrant and wash these things off I would be well." His mother tried to persuade him of the danger of taking cold, but he still persisted; when his mother told him if he must wash them off to take some warm water and do it in the bath room, but Charley still stuck to the idea of going

outside until his persistence overcame his mother and she consented. Being the fall of the year the weather was very cold, still he went out and washed the measles off. His mother rubbed him down quite dry, and in a little while he said: "Now, I feel better!" The next day he went to play as though nothing had happened. There seems to be no other solution of this phenomenon save that the positive condition of the mind balanced the circulation of the blood and nerve fluid, so as to expel the influence of disease from within the system and repelled the influence of the weather and the chilling impression of the water from without. This was done in response to the positive impressions of the mind of the boy upon his own body.

As another illustration of this position, I remember at one time being in the central part of Pennsylvania, where there was a settlement of religionists called "Dunkards." Their form of baptism was immersion in the open stream. It was in the middle of January, when six of the converts were to be baptized. The preacher cut away the ice from the shore and got out into the open stream. After finding a suitable place, he called to one of the converts; an old man I should suppose of about sixty years of age entered into the water, was

baptized, came out of the stream and stood on the shore; another entered and was baptized; this continued until the six had been immersed, each one coming out of the water as soon as baptized and standing on the shore, waiting until the ceremony was over. The converts' clothing was frozen so stiffly that they were like boards. Still, they continued to praise God, and in response to their faith or confidence, they seemed to be unaffected by the inclemency of the weather and the influence of the water and were prevented from taking cold.

The question naturally arises in the mind of the philosopher, were nature's laws suspended, or were the minds of the converts rendered so positive by their faith in God, that the influence of the atmosphere had no effect upon their bodies? I claim the latter solution to be the more rational.

---

## CONCLUSION.

Perhaps the question may be asked, how can the physician best obtain the confidence of the patient in order that the influence of suggestion may do its work?

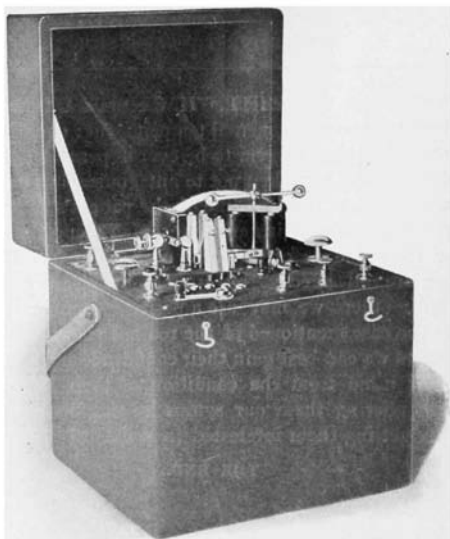
To this I answer that different methods may be used, as will best meet the temperament and dis-

---

position of the patient. If the patient is what may be termed the mental temperament ; one whose reasoning powers seem to be ever uppermost ; then care should be taken not to antagonize, but to use arguments as near the line of the patient's belief as possible. As, for instance, reasoning along the line of the influence of the mind over the body. How we are all affected by trouble or pleasure, etc. With others we may use a positive command ; as in the case mentioned of the red hot poker. With others we can best gain their confidence and call off their mind from the condition of their body, by first offering them our sympathy and then gradually getting them interested in some other subject.

THE END.





### THE "RIVAL."

This is a portable, combination battery, which embraces the straight galvanic current, the high tension faradic current, also the alternating or sinusoidal current.

Manufactured by Rochester Psychological and Electro-Therapeutical Institute, 16 State St., Rochester, N. Y. For our catalogues and prices address the institute.



3 9077 03114353 3