W. H. HALSE,

ON

MEDICAL

GALVANISM.

No. 22,

BRUNSWICK SQUARE,

LONDON.
A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A PARALYTIC PATIENT.

The following case is just as remarkable a one as Mr. Biguell’s, the particulars of which are related at page 6, to which the reader’s attention is requested. It was accidentally omitted by the printer, and is therefore inserted on the cover of the pamphlet:

The gentleman on whom this remarkable cure was performed was Mr. Blackwell, a retired builder, of Cottage Road, Pimlico. It is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at Galvanism) and paralytic invalids. Mr. Blackwell has kindly allowed me to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large: an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, after every other remedy had failed. The case will scarcely be credited by a great number of readers. Mr. Blackwell was paralysed in every limb, and was as helpless as a baby, as every limb was quite powerless. He could therefore neither walk, nor even stand. He was conveyed in the arms of his servant from his carriage into one of my operating-rooms. When I first saw him I must confess that I considered the case hopeless. However, his faith was very great, owing to his having been recommended to me by an old patient of mine who had been similarly afflicted. He was therefore determined to try it; in short, it was his last resource, as the most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him without being of the least service to him; on the contrary, he was daily getting worse. As he could not come to me daily, I advised him to purchase one of my ten guinea apparatuses, and to galvanize himself at home, according to my instructions. He consented to it, took the apparatus away with him, and promised to attend strictly to the instructions, and also to the diet I recommended to him. Between three and four months elapsed, when one morning a gentleman descended from his carriage, walked into my reception-room, and desired to speak to me. He appeared surprised that I did not know him, and told me that he was Mr. Blackwell, who purchased an apparatus from me three or four months since. I now remembered the whole case, and so astonished was I, that I could not at first satisfy myself that it was the same Mr. Blackwell whom I had previously seen. He had become quite stout, had a healthy look, and was capable of walking several miles without the least assistance whatever. What is the more remarkable in this case is, that every known remedy had been resorted to and had failed. It was left to my galvanic apparatus to restore him to health. Ye revilers of Galvanism, what say ye to this!!!

Terms.—One guinea a week. Attendance half an hour each day (Sundays excepted), from ten to four o’clock.
GALVANISM APPLICABLE FOR THE CURE OF MOST DISEASES.

The most celebrated physicians in this country now recommend Galvanism as a powerful agent in the cure of diseases; and were it not that many unscientific operators have recourse to its powers, its use would be speedily extended to every parish in the kingdom, so wonderful are its effects, when rightly employed, and more particularly so in cases which have been but of short duration. Indeed, I have cured a case of paralysis with only two applications of the galvanic apparatus; but the party was brought to me within half an hour after the attack. With diseases of many years' standing I as often fail as succeed. I think it but fair to state this fact; yet from the extensive practice which I have had in this department of medical science, I am fully convinced, that there is hardly any disease that may not be greatly benefited, if not cured, by this astonishing power; and even in the last stages of consumption I believe it would be found highly beneficial, and certainly very soothing to the patient. In recent cases of consumption I feel myself justified in stating that I have cured hundreds, even after all other means had been unsuccessfully tried.

That Galvanism has now become the popular remedy is evident from the fact, that there is scarcely a town in England but has its Galvanic operators; to this I will add, that not only do I daily receive patients through the recommendation of the principal physicians of the metropolis, but that I have physicians themselves as patients, as well as their wives and children. Truly the prejudice existing against Galvanism is fast dying away, and happy am I in being able to say that I am now patronized by a large number of the aristocracy. Its value as a remedial agent is daily becoming more evident to me, for I find it to succeed in cases where the old drug system, where the new drug system, and where the much-vaunted water system, have all failed.

The diseases in which I have particularly noticed its beneficial effects are the following:—ALL KINDS OF NERVOUS DISORDERS, ASTHMA, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, TIC DOULOUREUX, PARAPLEGIA, SPINAL COMPLAINTS, LONG-STANDING HEADACHES, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS ENERGY, DEAFNESS, DULLNESS OF SIGHT, LIVER COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, STIFF JOINTS, and RECENT CASES OF CONSUMPTION. It is also of astonishing benefit to those who are troubled with cold hands and feet, as the circulation is quickly recalled to those parts: indeed, the circulation both of the blood and nervous influence is very soon restored to any part in which there may be a deficiency. My opinion is that the galvanic apparatus can, not only supply every purpose of the nervous influence, but that the fluid produced by the apparatus and the nervous fluid are one and the same thing; and hence the reason why it is of such incalculable advantage in...
those diseases where there is a deficiency of nervous energy, for the apparatus is actually supplying the nerves with their proper stimulus during the whole of the time the patient is under the operation. The nerves are thus strengthened, and also every part of the body to which they lead.

Dr. Wilson Philip, in speaking of the identity of the Nervous Influence and the galvanic fluid, in his celebrated work entitled "An Enquiry into the Nature of Sleep and Death," says, "So completely are the assimilating functions dependent on the nervous influence, that, if the eighth pair of nerves be divided in the neck, and one end of the divided ends folded back in order to prevent any passage of nervous influence between them, the structure of the lungs is, in from fifteen to twenty hours, so deranged, that in many places not even a vestige of their natural structure remains; and so perfectly does voltaic electricity (Galvanism), sent through the lungs, as soon as their nerves are divided, perform the functions of this influence, that the structure of the lungs under its operation is found in all respects as perfect as if their nerves had remained uninjured."

This is an evident proof that the galvanic fluid is capable of performing the same functions as the nervous fluid, and will explain the reason why Galvanism is of such astonishing power in asthmatics and consumptions.

To shew its power in cases of indigestion, some of our greatest physiologists have made the following experiments, and with results invariably the same:—The eighth pair of nerves, which arise from near the top of the spine, supply the stomach with nervous influence, and, if the ends of this pair be separated, the supply of nervous fluid to the stomach immediately ceases, and, as the powers of digestion depend principally on the supply of this fluid, the powers of digestion cease also, as a natural consequence. Now it had long been supposed by many of our most talented philosophers, that the galvanic fluid and nervous fluid were identical; and it only remained for them to put it to the test of experiment to prove that they were right in the conclusions at which they had arrived. They thus found that, on taking three dogs, keeping them without meat a certain number of hours, and then allowing them to eat as much as they felt inclined to, the experiment could be demonstratively put to the test. On two of the dogs the operation was performed of dividing the eighth pair of nerves, which, as previously stated, supply the stomach with nervous influence; nothing was done to the third dog at this stage of the experiment. A galvanic stream was now passed through the divided nerves of one of the dogs: to the others nothing further was done. At the expiration of four hours the three dogs were killed, and, on examining the stomach of the non-galvanized dog, not a particle of the food was digested, whilst in the stomach of the galvanized dog the process of digestion was nearly complete, and presented exactly the same appearance as that in the stomach of the dog in which the nerves remained entire.

Several experiments of this sort may be seen in the before-mentioned work by Dr. Wilson Philip, one of the greatest physiologists that, perhaps, England ever possessed. His experiments have been repeated by the most celebrated physiologists in Europe, and all of them have proved that the galvanic fluid is capable of performing the same functions as the nervous fluid, when made to act upon the living body and under the same circumstances. What can speak more in favour of Galvanism as a remedial agent than his fact?

In severe cases of indigestion I have performed what may be [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
called wonders, such indeed as would never be believed unless
witnessed. Differing from the action of medicines, Galvanism is
capable of acting immediately on the parts affected; and hence the
principal reason why it so quickly restores the patient to health.
Like every other agent in Nature, it can of course be turned
either to good or evil account; therefore it is manifest that the
invalid ought to apply to those only who thoroughly understand
its application and use. By my improved construction of the gal-
vanic apparatus, its power can be so regulated that a child could
receive its influence without the least pain; indeed I have generally
several children under my care for weakness in the legs, stiff knees,
and spinal complaints, and they even play whilst undergoing the
operation, so free is it from producing unpleasant sensations. My
reason for mentioning this is, that the timid may not have the least
dread of it; I assure them it is rather a pleasurable sensation
than otherwise, and has an astonishing effect in exhilarating the
spirits, so that those invalids who are in the habit of having
recourse to opium, ether, &c., for that purpose, may have a
much more lasting effect produced by Galvanism, without any of
the evils attendant on the before-mentioned transitory stimulants.

While I resided in Torquay, a lady made it a practice to come to
me to be galvanized whenever she was about to spend the evening
with her friends, and she declared to me that the effect was much
more lasting than when she made use of ether; and that her gen-
eral health was considerably improved. Many ladies of distinction
have made the same remark to me, and have strongly recommended
their friends to abandon the internal use of all stimulants, and have
recourse to Galvanism instead. When ladies come to me to be gal-
vanized, it is no uncommon thing to hear them exclaim, "What!
is this all? why, I thought it was a very unpleasant sensation;
instead of which I really like it."

The following extracts from the Devonshire newspapers will give
the reader some idea of the estimation in which my labours were
held by the inhabitants of that county:

From the "Exeter Flying Post," of August 4, 1842.—"The
astonishing powers of Galvanism.—On our last visit to Brent, near
Ashburton, we had occasion to call on Mr. Halse, the Medical
Galvanist. On the door being opened, we were ushered into a
small but neatly furnished room, and in a short time Mr. Halse
was with us. In a room adjoining we heard a curious noise, as of
a machine working; and he, having noticed that our attention was
attracted by it, informed us that it was his Galvanic apparatus at
work; that a patient was then undergoing the process; and that, if
we had no objection, he would be glad to shew us the operation.
Accordingly we entered, and there sat a gentleman having one leg
immersed in a vessel of water, whilst in his hands he held a brass
handle, which was connected with one pole of the apparatus, the
other pole being attached to the vessel of water. What astonish-
us most was to see him sitting so comfortably whilst undergoing the
operation, for we had been given to understand that a shock from
a galvanic battery was exceedingly powerful; but on naming our
idea to Mr. Halse, he informed us that there were many ridiculous
reports in circulation respecting the galvanic apparatus; and that
although it was possible to raise the power so great as to knock a man
down, yet, for medical purposes, there was not the least occasion to
administer it stronger than a child could bear it. He then placed the
poles in our hands, and immediately we felt a curious but not at
all a disagreeable sensation; the fluid ran up our arms in one con-
tinued stream, and our hands got as warm as toast. The gentleman
who was under its influence informed us that "for several years."

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had been afflicted with sciatica, and had applied to the most eminent of the faculty without deriving the least benefit; and," said he, 'I was, after a deal of persuasion, prevailed upon to try the power of Mr. Halse's Galvanic Battery, and I have now been here but six days, and all my pains have vanished. I can now move my legs as well as ever I could, and my strength continued to increase from the first day I came here. I think it a pity my fellow-sufferers do not give Galvanism a fair trial.' We now informed Mr. Halse that we thought this would be a good case to advertise, particularly so, as we could vouch for the truth of it; but Mr. Halse merely smiled, and told us he could fill our paper with such cases."

The following extract is from the "Exeter Gazette" of August, 1842. It will give the reader some idea of the beneficial effects of Galvanism, and also of the complete command which I have over its power:—"The power of electricity, and of its more intense form—Galvanism—in the alleviation of human suffering, under diseases which medicine has failed to reach, has been admitted by the faculty, and demonstrated by the experience of many years. The process employed is free from the suspicion of empiricism, or the charge of quackery, inasmuch as it is one of Nature's own most recondite and powerful agents; and the cures it has effected in particular diseases have established the fact of its beneficial influence in certain cases. Mr. Halse, of Brent, near Ashburton, has been particularly successful in his treatment of diseases of long standing by Medical Galvanism, and, though we are not surprised at the curative results of the application of this wondrous agent in certain diseases, we feel that Mr. Halse's success deserves to be made generally known. He operates with the galvanic apparatus; but for medical purposes he can divest this surprising agent—which, to the uninformed, is so terrible—of the powers which it can, for experimental purposes, be made to assume; so that its curative influence only may be retained, and a child may receive it without inconvenience. Mr. Halse has lately, we hear, been curing sciatica of some years' standing, and is famous for his cures of rheumatic diseases. The effects he produces are certainly very surprising, and patients will do well to consult him on their complaints."

The next extract is from the "Exeter Flying Post," of April 13, 1843—"Torquay.—Much excitement has been lately manifested at Torquay respecting a young female who has been dumb for above six years, and also paralysed on one side—so much so, that she could neither walk nor lift her hand from her side. She has for several years past been in the Newton Union, and some of the guardians, considering it a most deplorable case, prevailed on the board to have the effects of Galvanism tried on her; when she was accordingly sent to Mr. W. H. Halse, the Professor of Medical Galvanism, at Torquay. She had not been under his care a fortnight before she could utter several words, and daily does she add to the number, so that there cannot be the least doubt but that very shortly her speech will be perfectly restored. Her paralysed limbs are also so much improved that she can walk to Mr. Halse's residence without the least assistance, and such an interest does she excite that it is no uncommon thing to see her surrounded by the fashionables of this delightful winter's retreat. We hear that Mr. Halse is about to remove to the metropolis; we regret this exceedingly, as such a scientific operator will be much missed in this county, for the cures he has performed by means of his splendid galvanic apparatus have surprised even the most eminent of the medical profession; and even the nobility have not hesitated to receive the benefits of his galvanic treatment. However, let him leave when he may, he has our hearty wishes for his success, for we feel that he deserves it."

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From the “Western Times,” of November 25, 1843:—“Galvanism.—We see, by the ‘Devonport Independent,’ that Mr. Halse, late of Richmond House, Torquay, is about to settle in London, induced by the great success which he has had in Devonshire. He is about to take up his residence in a highly respectable part of the metropolis. The ‘Devonport Independent’ attributes Mr. Halse’s great success to the improved construction of his Galvanic Batteries; he has made Galvanism a perfect study.”

The following is extracted from the “Shipping and Mercantile Gazette,” of March 14:—“Our readers may have noticed several extracts we have given from Mr. Halse’s pamphlet on Medical Galvanism. We have reason to believe that every case stated in that pamphlet is perfectly true, wonderful as they certainly are; for, a short time since, we called on Mr. Halse, and were introduced by him to a gentleman who was undergoing the operation. The patient informed us that it was not at all an unpleasant sensation; indeed, we felt it ourselves, and there was not the least unpleasantness about it. This gentleman’s case was paralysis; and he declared to us, that, before he came to Mr. Halse one leg had withered away to a mere skeleton; ‘but now,’ said he, ‘you perceive it is both stout and healthy.’ Such, indeed, was the case. If we can judge by the number of patients Mr. Halse has, we should say he is making some very wonderful cures, for his house is crowded from morning to night. As he invites invalids to send to him for his pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, we recommend them to do so; he forwards it gratuitously. His residence is at 5, Pelham-crescent, Brompton, London.”

Galvanism.—“The application of Galvanism as a medical agent appears to be all the rage in the metropolis. Its professors have played the very deuce with the Cold-water Doctors, for the Medical Galvanists pretend to accomplish fully as much as the Hydropathists; and, as the cold-water treatment is without doubt a very disagreeable one, whilst the galvanic treatment has nothing disagreeable about it, patients now generally resort to the latter. Mr. W. H. Halse, of 5, Pelham-crescent, Brompton, may be considered the leader in this new branch of medical science, for whoever heard of galvanic rings, galvanic bracelets, garters, bands, &c., before he made Galvanism so popular? If Galvanism be as powerful a remedial agent as it is pretended to be, the thanks of the invalid public are due to Mr. Halse, and to him alone, for it; for without his extraordinary improvements in the galvanic apparatus, the application of Galvanism would be worse than useless. That Mr. Halse ranks high as a Medical Galvanist is evident from the fact that the most eminent physicians of the metropolis invariably recommend their patients to him, where they think Galvanism will be of service.”—Morning Chronicle.

The following is also extracted from the “Shipping and Mercantile Gazette,” of June 5, 1844:—“Wonderful Effects of Galvanism.—A few days since a gentleman was suddenly seized with paralysis whilst walking with a friend. He lost the power of speech, the left arm became very much contracted and powerless, and the muscles of the face were most dreadfully distorted. In this state he was conveyed to Mr. Halse, the Medical Galvanist, of No. 5, Pelham-crescent, Brompton, London. Mr. Halse galvanised his spine, arm, and feet, and in half an hour the muscles of his face and arm resumed their natural position, the arm recovered its strength, and the speech partially returned. In three hours afterwards he was again galvanised in various parts of the body, when he perfectly recovered his speech. The next day he called on Mr. Halse to thank him for his judicious application of this all but [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
miraculous agent, informing him at the same time that he did not feel the least effects of his attack."

I will now give the particulars of a few cases, that the reader may judge for himself of the really all but miraculous results of Galvanism:

PARALYSIS.—The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as shewing the efficacy of Galvanism after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of the statement is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, I should suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to me, his wife told me that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in so weak a state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home, but she could not help it; her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by me in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more; but, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the "Exeter Flying Post," will prove the result:

"OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?"

"A Letter to the Editor of the 'Flying Post,' by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed: I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically on myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention made of Mr. Halse's name: all that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body; of course I could not stand, and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by..."
I could walk several miles a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask ‘Ought not Galvanism to be more resorted to?’ After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm; but there is every probability of its doing good, for, during the time I was under Mr. Halse’s care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly Sciatica, Rheumatism, Asthma, and Nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

“I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. BIGNELL.


Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. OWEN, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon.”

Can there be a more decisive proof of the powers of Galvanism than the foregoing, in cases of paralysis? I could give the particulars of scores of cases very similar to the above; but I consider there is no occasion for it.

I have met with a deal of opposition from many narrow-minded men of the medical profession; but I am happy to say that the prejudice existing against Galvanism is nothing equal to what it was a few years since, having had patients sent to me by the principal physicians of the metropolis. I will give a few cases in which the parties delayed coming to me for months, owing to the prejudice their medical attendants had to Galvanism, and who were completely restored to health after almost all the medicines of the Pharmacopoeia had failed of producing the least beneficial effect whatever.

Paralysed Face.—Mrs. S., of Torquay, Devon, came to me with her daughter, Miss J. S., whose face on one side was dreadfully distorted, the right side of the mouth and right eye being so contracted that they almost touched. She could not close her eye either by day or night, and, as may be supposed, it had a very awful appearance; indeed, the right side of the face was completely paralysed, and had a death-like paleness. Mrs. S. had frequently spoken to her medical man about having her daughter galvanized, but he treated her wishes with contempt, declaring it could be of no service whatever. Well, things went on, ointment after ointment disappeared, mixture after mixture was swallowed, and pill after pill vanished like lightning, but all to no purpose; the face still continued to get worse, until, despairing of receiving any benefit from this sort of treatment, Mrs. S. was determined on her own responsibility to give Galvanism a fair trial. She did so; I galvanized her daughter one month, and the face resumed its natural appearance! Twelve months after this she called on me with gratitude beaming in her countenance, and I solemnly declare that I could not discover, by the closest examination, which had been the diseased side. She is now a fine healthy young lady.

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Paralysis.—A poor man was sent to me by the Board of Guardians of the Newton Union, who had what is commonly termed "fallen hands;" that is, he had not the least power in his wrists. Twelve years before he came to me he had been taking some mercurial pills. Being principal groom to a gentleman, and noticing that the feet of one of the horses were not properly washed, he unfortunately procured a bucket of water and performed the operation himself. From this day he gradually lost power in his wrists; his arms began to waste, and when he came to me they were nothing but skin and bone. In this state we commenced operations, with, I must confess, but little hope on my part. We continued the Galvanism for eight weeks, at which time the arms were much stronger, and he had the power of lifting his wrists. We now discontinued the Galvanism, and in two months more he was enabled to use his arms tolerably well.

Paralysis.—A poor man came to me to try the powers of Galvanism in his case. Whilst attending a teetotal meeting, the platform on which he was standing gave way, and he, in order to save himself, caught hold of the window and jumped from it into the street. The height was not great, but it injured him so much, that in a very few days he began to lose sensation in his feet, and, with the same, loss of power to such a degree that he could scarcely walk. He had been in this state about three years before he came to me, and had tried various sorts of remedies without deriving the least benefit. As usual, Galvanism was laughed at; but he has cause to bless the day he came to me, for, in less than a month, he could walk several miles in a day, and he is now perfectly restored to health.

An Attack of Paralysis Prevented.—A gentleman came to me to ask my opinion as to the propriety of applying Galvanism in his case. He had lately partially lost the power of his limbs; there were a great numbness and coldness of the body, attended by distressing twitches; neuralgic pains were flying about him in all directions, and he had almost lost the power of memory. I gave it as my opinion, that, if Galvanism were immediately had recourse to, it would not only prevent the disease from going any farther, but would remove the symptoms entirely. I was correct in my judgment; for, in one month, he was as well as he ever was; and he informed a friend whom he met at the Royal Academy (and who, through his recommendation, became a patient of mine), that I had saved his life, he having previously tried all that medicine could do, but in vain. This gentleman is well known amongst the nobility.

Rheumatism.—The next case is that of Mr. B. of Torquay. He was so dreadfully afflicted with the rheumatism, that he declared to me he had not slept for months, and, indeed, his appearance indicated the very feelings of despair and agony. Most of the medical men in Torquay had been tried, but all to no purpose; the next day found him worse than the preceding one; his friends proposed that he should try Galvanism, but, as usual, the proposition was laughed at; more medicines disappeared, and more pains appeared. Well, what was to be done? he could not live in this agony; that was evident; he had heard of many cures performed by me after everything else had failed; he again consulted his medical man; Galvanism met with the same reception from him; but it was in vain; he was determined to give it a fair trial, and a lucky thing for him that he did so. The very first night after he was galvanized he slept well, and in a fortnight he was quite free from pain. As his was an old-standing complaint, I was rather astonished at his speedy recovery; but, in recent cases of rheumatism, I have known two applications of the galvanic fluid.

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quite sufficient to restore the invalid to health. There cannot be a
finer remedy in rheumatism than Galvanism.

In all cases of Rheumatism Galvanism is a valuable agent; and I have known many cases cured by merely two or three applications of it. This latter remark refers only to recent cases of rheumatism; for I find some old-standing cases very stubborn indeed. I had one case in which I could produce not the least good in less than a month; it then began to give way, and, in another fortnight, the patient was perfectly restored. If invalids would have patience, I am almost confident that the very worst case may be considerably benefited by Galvanism; but, because some persons know of others whom I have cured of this complaint in one week (most probably cases of very short standing), they expect me to cure them in the same time, although they might have been afflicted with this disease for ten or twenty years. Such expectations are ridiculous. When parties come to me I do my best for them, but I promise nothing.

Rheumatism.—A gentleman, whilst travelling, had slept in damp sheets, and, within a few days, felt rheumatic pains flying about him. He applied to a medical man for medicine and advice. That common medicine colchicum was administered to him, and, as is usual, gave temporary relief. In a few days afterwards the pains returned; again colchicum was resorted to, and again gave temporary relief. A few weeks afterwards he found that all his limbs were getting stiff, and that his pains were most excruciating, denying him the least sleep, and rendering life miserable. Colchicum had now ceased to have any effect, except to disorder the stomach. We tried what Galvanism would do, and the third day that I galvanised him he went home and slept as well as ever he did in his life. In a fortnight he was quite free from his complaint.

Rheumatic Gout.—This complaint, properly speaking, is nothing more than acute rheumatism, although by many called rheumatic gout, and by others rheumatic fever. Persons who are attacked with this complaint complain of languor, chilliness succeeded by heat, with much thirst; they are restless and the pulse is quick. The bowels are costive, pains frequently shifting from joint to joint, leaving the part previously occupied swollen, red, and extremely tender to the touch. This is a complaint I am very successful in; and parties very frequently receive relief from the very first application of the Galvanic Apparatus, although in severe cases it requires several applications before very decided benefit is felt. Persons who are in the habit of using the galvanic apparatus should be cautious not to administer the shocks stronger than the patient can bear them comfortably; for if powerful shocks be administered the inflammation of the part will be increased.

Asthma.—Perhaps in no disease is Galvanism of greater value than in cases of asthma. Dr. Wilson Philip particularly recommends it for this complaint. In nearly every case of asthma I have had I have been successful, even although the disease might have been standing for twenty years and upwards. A lady of Torquay was brought to me in a carriage, so dreadfully afflicted with the asthma that her friends imagined every moment she would be suffocated: indeed, it was enough to make one's heart ache to witness the agonies she was enduring. I placed her under the action of the Galvanic apparatus, administering it so weak that she was scarcely aware I was galvanizing her at all. In ten minutes her anxious friends, as well as myself, noticed that the breathing was getting easier; in five minutes more she exclaimed, "Thank God, I am relieved!" She was now breathing quite freely, and told me that she wished she had tried it years ago, and had not listened to the
advice of her medical attendant, who was continually ridiculing Galvanism. In one month she left me quite free from the complaint! I have lately been informed that she mounts a hill with the hilarity of a young girl.

Another Case of Asthma.—I give the following case, as my introduction to the patient was rather curious:—One of my patients, a solicitor of Barnstaple, wished me to accompany him to a cavern near Torquay, which I consented to. When we started, the sun was shining most beautifully, and we did not provide ourselves with umbrellas, but on our returning, and just as we approached a turnpike-gate, the rain poured down in torrents, so that we were compelled to take shelter in the house attached to the gate. Near the fire sat a man who appeared to be fairly gasping for life. After talking with him for a few moments, I asked him why he did not go to Mr. Halse and get galvanized? His reply was, "he could not afford it." "But," said I, "perhaps Mr. Halse will not charge you anything; therefore go to him as soon as possible, and take that card to him." The next morning the poor fellow came to me on a donkey, and was quite astonished to see that I was Mr. Halse. Well, I galvanized him, and he returned home considerably better than he came. The next day, and following one, he again came: he was delighted with his improvement: he came once more, after which I saw nothing more of him. About a fortnight after this, the greatest dramatic writer of the present day dined with me, and, as I knew that he frequently went near this turnpike-gate, I asked him if he could tell me how the poor man with the asthma was. "Oh," he replied, "you have done him a deal of good; he does not look like the same man." As I saw nothing more of my patient, I presume he was cured, although he had not the gratitude to thank me for it.

Dr. Wilson Philip, the celebrated physiologist, says: "I have employed Galvanism in many cases of habitual asthma, and almost uniformly with relief. The time during which the Galvanism was applied before the patient said that his breathing was easy, has varied from five minutes to a quarter of an hour. The cough under its use generally becomes less frequent, in proportion as the accumulation of the phlegm in the lungs is prevented. It is remarkable that in several who had laboured under asthmatic breathing for ten or twenty years, it gave relief quite as readily as in more recent cases. The permanency of the good effects of Galvanism in the disease before us has appeared very remarkable. This is the opinion in favour of Galvanism of one of the greatest men of the present age. As regards my own practice in cases of asthma, I do not know a single case in which I have failed of giving great relief, and I have had such desperate cases that one would imagine the patients were about to breathe their last every moment, and yet they have not been under the influence of my galvanic apparatus for ten minutes before they in general inform their friends they breathe easier. One week's Galvanism is sufficient for a recent case of asthma.

Asthma.—A proprietor of one of the London theatres was brought to me in such a state that one would imagine he could not survive five minutes longer. He was advised to come to me long before, but he, fearing that the operation might be a painful one, declined doing so at the time. Latterly, however, he became so much worse, that, at all risks, he determined to try it. He had not slept for several months past, the cough being so violent as to prevent it. His appetite was gone; his digestive organs in a most wretched state, and he was totally unfit for any exertion, either mental or bodily. Now, this was a case that I had not the least
doubt I could relieve, if not cure; I therefore stated to him that Galvanism would most probably restore him. He told me he had heard that I always gave my candid opinion of a case, and that he was most happy to hear me say there were hopes. We now commenced the galvanic process. He was delighted to find that it was rather a pleasurable than a painful sensation, and, having told me he could bear it still stronger, I increased the power to his liking. In less than a quarter of an hour he was breathing as freely as a perfectly healthy person: at the expiration of half an hour we discontinued the process, and he left for his home, quite a different man from what he was when he came. The next day he again came to me, informed me he had had a most excellent night's rest, and that he had felt quite comfortable ever since. In one week his appetite returned, he could take moderate exercise, and he was fit to attend to his business. In less than a fortnight he was enabled to take a trip to Ireland. It will be but fair for me to state, that, where I meet with one who derives benefit so quickly, I meet with half-a-dozen who do not; but, generally speaking, I am very successful in cases of asthma, and, where parties have patience, I very seldom fail of restoring them, as it were, to a new life. I could furnish the reader with a variety of cases in this complaint, but I have no doubt the foregoing will suffice.

**Indigestion.**—A clergyman of Oxford came to me to try Galvanism for his complaint, which was indigestion produced by over-study. He could scarcely make use of anything without its producing very unpleasant effects; his memory had almost left him, and the pains he would sometimes feel were most distressing. He was highly nervous, and totally unfit to enjoy society; his eye was dull in the extreme; he was subject to spasms, costiveness, headache, extreme languor, lowness of spirits, very excitable in sleep, feet and legs like ice, and not the least appetite. He frequently saw the vision of a white cat running about the house, and he declared to me that it appeared just as real to him as if it had actually been a cat. He tried Galvanism as a last resource, for he had been swallowing medicines for years without the least improvement. He was in the habit of taking a certain quantity of pills every day, which he had done for a great number of years, and he and I one day made a calculation of the number, when we found it to amount to such a quantity as would fill a two-gallon measure. Enough, in all conscience, either to kill or cure, thought I. I galvanized him; he told me he felt better; in one week he could eat such food as he had not been able to eat for years, and in one month every one was astonished at the wonderful alteration that Galvanism had produced on him. Three months after he left me, he sent me word that the beneficial effects of the Galvanism still continued, and that he was daily improving. The white cat quickly disappeared.

**Indigestion attended with Tic-douloureux Pains.**—One of my first patients in London was a baronet, to whose kindness I consider myself indebted for at least one half of my extensive practice; for, go where he would, he would invariably recommend his invalid friends to place themselves under my care; "For," said he, "Galvanism has restored me to perfect health, after every other thing had failed in producing the least good effect on me." Such, indeed, was the case; and so well did Galvanism agree with him, that from the very first day he rapidly regained his health. His complaint was, principally, indigestion, for his tic pains arose entirely from a deficient action in the stomach. In addition to those pains, he had a numbness and coldness creeping all over one side; so that, unless something was speedily done to arrest its progress, paralysis would have been the result, which I believe he is perfectly [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
convinced of. There was also a great deficiency of muscular power
in various parts of the body, and a deficiency of nervous energy.
In this state, then, he commenced the galvanic operations, and
before he had been galvanised one month every unpleasant sensa-
tion left him, his stomach regained its healthy tone, muscular
power returned, and he was enabled to take a trip to the Continent
in perfect health. Previous to his departure, he wrote me a note,
which he concludes in these words: "My health is now perfectly
restored; thanks to you for it."

I have previously stated, that Galvanism is of immense service
in desperate cases of indigestion, and the more experience I get, the
more am I convinced of the truth of this remark; indeed, reason
will tell us, that nothing can be equal to Galvanism in cases of
indigestion, for it has been proved, over and over again, by the
most celebrated physiologists of the day, that the galvanic fluid
is identical with the nervous fluid, and also that the strength of the
stomach depends on the supply of nervous fluid to it. If, then,
the stomach be deficient of this fluid, what, I ask, can supply it
equal to the galvanic apparatus?

Indigestion, with Loss of Memory.—The following case
will show the all but miraculous effects of Galvanism when resorted
to shortly after the attack of a disease. Mrs. S. was persuaded by
a friend, to whom I had been of immense service, to place herself
under my care. She consulted her medical man on the subject;
he laughed at the idea, again physicked her, and again left her as
he found her. At last, however, she came to me unknown to him.
Her complaint was a complicated one; but I am convinced that the
whole proceeded from a weakness of the stomach, the main-spring,
the grand moving wheel of the whole body; and, depend upon
it, that, like a machine, when the main-wheel is out of order, every
other wheel will be more or less affected. This is common sense;
and one grain of common sense is worth a hundred of uncommon
sense. She had a sensation as if there were an immense weight
at the top of her head, and a lump of lead were pressing each of her
eyelids down. An acute pain traversed the nose; the feet and
hands were swollen very much, and her skin was quite yellow.
Is for appetite she had none whatever; she could
not even
bear to look at food, and as soon as anything was swallowed, it
would immediately be brought up again. Her memory
was so bad that
she could not recollect the faces of her old acquaintances
and dearest
friends. To hear a lady tell an old and valued friend, whom she
had
known from her childhood, that she had never seen her before
was deplorable in the extreme: yet was this lady's memory so
paralysed, if I may so term it, that such occurrences happened
daily to her. She had not the least animation about her; for, as
may be supposed, her spirits were quite gone. A few days before
she came to me, her medical attendant informed her that she had an
inflammation on the lungs, and would have sent her some more
medicine, but for the interference of her husband. Her medical man,
no doubt, imagined that her lungs were inflamed from her having
a dreadful pain in the chest. Well, I galvanized her; and in one
week her memory had returned, all pains had vanished, her spirits
were restored, and her skin regained its natural colour. My readers
will no doubt wonder at so speedy a recovery: I also wonder at
it; but such it was; and the only reason I can give for it, is that
she had not been ill above six months. I have frequently made the
assertion, and this is another proof of the truth of it, that "what
medicine may accomplish in months, Galvanism will effect in as
many days." I again state, that a vast amount of suffering and
expense may be saved, if parties would have recourse to Galvanism

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when they are first taken ill, instead of resorting to nauseous, and
in a great many instances poisonous medicines. I verily believe,
that, where physic restores one patient to health, Nature restores
twenty, and that, where Nature kills one, physic kills twenty. On
my asking my patients whether they have tried medicines, their
usual reply is, “I have taken enough of it to kill a horse; I am
sick of physic.” The public, the invalid public at least, are indeed
sick of physic, and there is scarcely one who will not say with the
immortal bard, “Throw physic to the dogs!” Talk of reforming
your tailors’ bills! by all that’s great and good, it’s high time to
reform your doctors’ bills! There is plenty of room for reform here,
depend upon it. The Chinese act more rationally by their doctors
than we do: for instance, the Chinese pay their doctors as long as
they continue in health; but as soon as they get ill the doctor’s
pay stops, so that he gets them well again as soon as he can. In
England it is just the reverse. In the above remarks, I of course
allude not to respectable medical men, but to those unprincipled
members of the profession, who, for the sake of filthy lucre, will
pour just twenty times as much physic down a patient’s throat as
there is any occasion for.

Liver Complaints.—I get a great many persons to me, who
imagine that they are afflicted with liver complaints, but three-
fourths of the so-called complaints are merely cases of indiges-
tion, or chronic affections of the intestines. I will describe the
symptoms of a liver complaint; that is, a positive complaint of that
viscus. The patient has a sense of weight and uneasiness in the
right side, pain at the top of the shoulder, sallow complexion,
impair'd appetite, irregular bowels, &c. The pain is much in-
creased on pressure below the ribs of the side affected; a sudden
jerk from a false step, or other accident, occasions acute pains in
the right side; there is for the most part some degree of cough,
with expectoration; the breathing difficult and oppressed; uneasi-
ness in lying on the right side. These are the symptoms of a
positive complaint of the liver, and I have had scores to me thus
afflicted, all of whom I have completely cured or greatly relieved.
I do not deny that in cases of indigestion the functions of the liver
are somewhat deranged, for when the stomach is out of order all
parts are more or less so. Either in liver complaints or in cases of
indigestion, I believe there is nothing equal to Galvanism. I
have had cases of fifteen and twenty years’ standing, and have
been completely successful.

Liver Complaint.—A gentleman who had been many years
in India was most dreadfully afflicted with a liver complaint; and
having exhausted the usual remedies in this disease without deriv-
ing the least benefit, he was advised to try Galvanism for it. This
gentleman’s symptoms were, a feeling of weight in the right side,
attended with much uneasiness, much pain at the top of the
shoulder, appetite sometimes gone, at other times craving, the
whole system debilitated, cough, a difficulty of breathing, inability
to lie on the left side, loss of muscular power in certain parts, and
an excruciating pain on making a false step. Since his return to
England he considered that his disease had much increased, which
he attributed to the immense quantities of mercury he had swal-
lowed. I have no doubt but that he attributed it to the right cause,
for mercury is too freely administered in this complaint by the un-
thinking part of the profession. It has been said, and with some
truth, that faith in a certain remedy goes a great way towards
making that remedy a successful one; but, in this case, my patient
came to me with no faith whatever in the powers of Galvanism;
he came simply to please his wife, who would not let him rest until

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he had tried it. His complaint was of many years' duration, so that I was convinced it would be a stubborn case. I told him, that I was afraid we should see little or no improvement for a month, and that, unless he decided on giving it a trial of at least that time, I considered it would be useless to commence it. He replied, that he would do as I had advised, and that, if no benefit was derived from it, he should not be at all disappointed, as he expected none. I now sent the stream of Galvanism in the direction of the nerves which lead to the liver, and continued this for half an hour daily for three weeks, at which time he felt himself improving. He found that muscular power was returning, he felt a desire to enjoy society, his pains were evidently less, the dulness had left his eyes; in short he was on the road to health. He remained with me for five weeks longer; at which time he was quite free from his complaint.

Liver Complaint.—An elderly lady was recommended to me by her physician for a very severe liver complaint. As her age was above eighty, I much doubted of success. I informed the old lady of my doubts; but, notwithstanding, she was determined on trying it. It appeared that, in addition to the recommendation of her physician, she had met with a lady who had attended me for the same complaint, and to whom I had been of immense service. Her symptoms were pain in the right side, which was much increased on pressure, pain in the shoulder, shortness of breath, sallow complexion, &c. One week passed, and no improvement took place; another week elapsed, and still no improvement; the third week was just finished, and she told me she felt no better. I advised her to discontinue it. The next day I was astonished to see her come as usual. "I'm better," said she; "I have had a better night's rest than I have had for years before, and my friends all tell me that I am looking better; so that I am determined on giving it a trial of a fortnight longer." To my surprise and joy the old lady continued from that day to get better, and she is now in the enjoyment of tolerably good health.

Liver Complaint.—A lady about forty years of age came to me with her medical man. She had been afflicted with a liver complaint for about a year; and various remedies had been tried without the least advantage. Her medical attendant placed the greatest confidence in Galvanism as a powerful remedy in this complaint; and he informed me that he occasionally used the Galvanic apparatus himself, but that his extensive practice would not allow him to do it justice; he, therefore, preferred placing his patient under my care, with full confidence in my judicious application of it, and also in its successful result. I could wish the generality of the medical profession were as conscientious as this gentleman, whose sole object was to get his patient restored to health, regardless of the loss of a few years' attendance on her. In three days she felt herself improving, and at the end of a fortnight she was quite free from pain.

Costiveness.—In this complaint Galvanism is of astonishing service; indeed I very seldom fail in producing healthy and regular evacuations in the most stubborn cases. Captain O., of the E.I.C.S., was recommended to me by a friend. He had been in India many years, where he had injured his constitution. He never had the use of his bowels without having recourse to the most powerful purgatives, the reaction of which would produce such injurious effects on him, that he dreaded having recourse to them at all. I gave him my opinion that it was probable we should be successful; but that I feared it would be some time before we noticed any good effects, as his complaint had been of many years' duration.

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For three weeks we noticed but little improvement; at the end of the fourth week there was a decided improvement; and by the time he had been with me eight weeks he had a regular motion every morning. In recent cases of this complaint I find that one week is sufficient, although it is right to continue the Galvanism for a fortnight. Many persons imagine that costiveness exists only when there are weak digestive powers; but this is a mistake, for costiveness will exist in persons of a robust habit, with a hearty appetite, and strong digestive powers, as well as in those who are of delicate health, with moderate appetite and weak digestion. The first kind arises from the too free use of heating, astringent food, which such people generally indulge in; the other arises from the weakness of the intestines, and a consequent slowness in the peristaltic motion. Constipation is now so common among mankind, that we may ask what is the principal cause of it? Is it not our present sedentary habits, combined with a luxurious mode of living, and turning night into day? How different from the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the nobility and gentry dined at eleven, supped between five and six, and retired to rest at ten! The immediate cause of costiveness is a deficiency of the supply of nervous influence, and a consequent loss of power of the muscular fibres of the stomach and bowels.

Sciatica.—Mr. J. B., of Blandford, Dorset, came to me most dreadfully afflicted with the sciatica. He had been thus afflicted for twelve years, and had consulted the most celebrated physicians in England without receiving the least benefit. As a last resource he tried Galvanism, and in one week he was nearly free from pain; in three weeks all pain had left him, and he returned to his home. Twelve months after this I had a letter from him, informing me that the pain had not returned.

Sciatica.—Lieutenant-col. D. came to me to try what Galvanism would effect for him. He had been troubled with the sciatica for about twelve or fourteen years: but it had this peculiarity, that it would attack him only when he walked very briskly, and then the pain was most excruciating, lasting for several hours. I told him I thought it very likely that Galvanism would be of immense service to him, and accordingly we commenced operations. He remained with me for three weeks, at which time he could walk as briskly as he pleased, without the least return of the pain. In a subsequent communication he informed me that he was quite well, and that he believed I had made a permanent cure.

Sciatica.—Mr. B., a gentleman aged sixty, came to me to see what I could do in his case. This gentleman was perfectly easy whilst in bed, but the moment he rose his pain would commence. He had been troubled with the sciatica for about twelve years. In one month he was quite free from pain, and still continues so.

Sciatica.—A gentleman of Gray's-inn-lane was brought to me most dreadfully afflicted with this complaint, and had been so for many years past. His medical man came with him; and, before the patient was lifted out of the carriage, told me he did not expect any favorable results from Galvanism or anything else, for a more stubborn case he had never met with. The age of the patient was about forty, and he appeared to have a good constitution. I replied, that I did not care what his opinion was of the case, that I knew as well as he did what medicine could do and could not do in the case; and that, as I had a good constitution to work upon, I had a confident expectation of success. I was right in my opinion; for in less than a week he was quite free from pain, and in a fortnight he left me, quite capable of taking a journey into the country. A few weeks after this I received a letter from him, informing me, that [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
all he now wanted was a little more flesh on his bones; that he was quite well.

Sciatica.—A gentleman from Devonshire came to me most dreadfully afflicted with the sciatica; he had been in this state for many years, and latterly his leg commenced breaking out in wounds. His foot had not the least flexibility in it, so that it was with the greatest difficulty he could walk at all. After telling him that it would be a very stubborn case, and that I was afraid it would take six or eight weeks before any very decided improvement would be noticed, we commenced operations, and, to my very great surprise, in one fortnight he was quite free from pain, and all the stiffness completely left his foot. The wounds also began to heal, and in one month the leg was quite well. When parties come to me to be galvanised, I invariably make it a practice not to lead them to expect too much; and there are many who have declined my services because I will not assure them of a cure. Even if I were confident I could do so, I would not say so, as I might be mistaken.

Sciatica.—Lieutenant-Gen. Sir C. M. applied to me to try Galvanism in his case, which had been standing for a great number of years. At the expiration of one month he had not the least pain remaining. Indeed, I rather think that the pain ceased in one week after commencing the galvanic operations. These are but a few of the cases in which I have been successful. I am firmly convinced that there is nothing equal to Galvanism for this complaint. In attacks of only a few weeks’ standing I have frequently known two applications of the galvanic apparatus to entirely cure the patient. Persons when first attacked with this disease should immediately have recourse to Galvanism; it will save them much suffering and expense.

Sciatica.—The following is a most extraordinary cure of sciatica, considering the long duration of the disease: Mr. T., of Chatham-street, Ramsgate, had been afflicted with the sciatica for above five years. Having occasion to visit London, he fortunately met with a friend who had been under my care for the same complaint, and in whose case Galvanism had been successfully applied. Of course his friend recommended him to come to me. At first he would not hear of it; but, his pain increasing, he at last consented. On the second application of the galvanic fluid all pain left him, and he is now as free from it as ever he was in his life. This was not the only good that he derived, for he found his eyesight so wonderfully improved, that he could see fully as well without spectacles as he previously could with them. I will here state that it is very seldom I find such speedy improvements in old-standing complaints.

Spinal Complaints.—Miss M. H., of Torquay, afflicted with a spinal complaint, had been many years under the care of a medical gentleman, who, finding that nothing he had administered did her any good, desired her to try Galvanism. When she came to me she could not stand upright, neither could she walk ten yards without stopping. Her breathing was very bad, and her digestive powers were weak in the extreme. From the first day I galvanised her she continued to improve, and in one month she was quite restored to health. I have had many cases of such complaints, in most of which I have been successful. Galvanism acts by supplying the spinal nerves with their proper stimulus, viz., the nervous influence.

Tic-Douloureux.—Did invalids know the value of Galvanism in this distressing complaint, they would immediately resort to it. Whilst residing in Torquay, Mr. J. H., the builder, came to me, or rather was brought to me in a sedan chair. He had been afflicted for a length of time, and Mrs. H. getting tired of looking

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at the quantity of bottles and pill-boxes which were placed around
the bed-room, whilst he continued to get worse and worse, pre-
vailed on him to try Galvanism, "for," said she, "you know the
extraordinary cures Mr. Halse has made in this town, and I don't
see why he should not also succeed with you; besides, it appears
evident to me, that, if Dr.—could be of any service to you, you
would have been cured by this time, instead of which you are getting
worse daily." Reasoning with him in this way, Mr. H. decided on
coming to me, unknown to his medical attendant. When I entered
the room in which he waited for me, I was really quite overcome
with the sight. "Misery" was plainly depicted on his countenance.
The blanket with which he was enveloped (for he could not bear to
have his clothes put on) made the picture complete. If ever a man
endured agony in the broadest sense of the word, I verily believe
that man did at the time I first beheld him. Never before, nor
since, have I beheld such indications of suffering in one individual,
and I hope I never may again. I galvanised him; in twenty
minutes he informed me he was quite free from pain; in ten minutes
more he left me. The next day he called on me with his clothes on,
informed me he had had a most excellent night, and that, although
his pains were not gone, they were bearable. I again galvanised
him, and continued to do so for three weeks, by which time he was
quite free from his complaint, and he has remained so to the present
time. He has now such unbounded confidence in Galvanism, that
he never meets with an invalid similarly affected without recom-
mending him to be galvanized. Yes, the man who was as helpless as
a child, and whose agonizing shrieks would have moved to pity the
most hard-hearted man in existence, was relieved from all pain in three
weeks by the galvanic apparatus, after all medicines had failed to pro-
duce the least beneficial effect! The people of Torquay were
astonished, and the medical men began to confess that there was
more in Galvanism than they had imagined; in fact, they were
obliged to admit it, for the extraordinary cures I was daily making
_carried such convincing proofs with them, that they could not help
themselves. I had another very remarkable case whilst at Torquay.
A poor woman came to me with her daughter, who had been afflicted
with the Tic-douloureux for several years. When a child she
fell near the hind legs of a donkey, which kicked her just above the
ear, and from that time she had been in dreadful pain. For several
years the pains would only take her at regular intervals, viz., at six
in the morning and five in the evening, and would commence at the
top of the ear, where she received the kick, and run down over the
eye to the chin; the pain would remain one hour each time, and in
the interim she was quite free from it. Latterly, she completely lost
the sight of the eye, and the pains were continued from morning
till night. I told the mother I had no hopes whatever of restoring
the use of the eye, but that I had great hopes of relieving the suffer-
ings of her daughter. I commenced operations; in ten minutes we
noticed a smile on the girl's countenance; the mother was so
astonished at it, that she asked her the cause. "Oh," she replied,
"you don't know how comfortable I feel, mother. I know this
will cure me, my pain is already diminishing; I am overjoyed at
the thought of it." In a fortnight she was quite free
_FROM PAIN, IN THREE WEEKS SHE RECOVERED THE USE OF HER
_EYE, AND SHE CAN NOW SEE AS WELL WITH THAT EYE AS
_with the other. This was quite unexpected, and I was greatly
astonished at it, particularly so as she had lost the use of it for
some years past.

Tic-douloureux.—As before stated, Galvanism in cases of Tic-
douloureux is of the greatest service. I have had cases which have
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baffled all the most celebrated men of the metropolis; and, happy am I to say, I have succeeded in restoring my patients to health. On the 19th of last February Miss B., a professor of music, came to me most dreadfully afflicted with this complaint, which had continued for five years; and so acute and constant had the pains been for the last two or three years as to render her quite incapable of attending to her profession. The pain was confined to the head and face; and, as a matter of course, she was quite unfit for society; indeed, her sufferings had rendered her nervous in the extreme. After describing every particular, the usual question was put, "Do you think Galvanism will be of any service to me?"—"I think it will probably do you good."—"Do you think it will cure me?"—"I cannot say; but I think it is worth a trial."—"You give me but little hopes; I thought you would have said you were certain it would cure me, as your pamphlet gives an account of such wonderful results from the employment of Galvanism in this complaint."—"True; but you must remember that those are extraordinary cases; and I sincerely trust that yours may be added to the number." Although she was not much pleased at my not giving her much hope of cure, she consented to give Galvanism one month's trial; and at the end of that month she had not the vestige of a pain. She continues in perfect health, and I am happy to say she has regained most of her old professional connexion.

Tic-douloureux.—Lady M. was advised by some friends to try the powers of Galvanism, and particularly by her husband, Sir C. M., whom I had cured of a dreadful case of sciatica of many years' standing. Her complaint was tic-douloureux, caused by indigestion: various remedies had been tried, but in vain. Fortunately she came to me, and in one fortnight not the least pain remained; in another fortnight she was in perfect health. Before she had recourse to this treatment all her hair was so weak, that, in combing it, it would come out in large quantities; but, at the expiration of a month, the roots were as firm as could be desired. This is a circumstance worth notice.

Tic-douloureux.—The following is a case in which Galvanism acted as a charm is supposed to act; that is, almost instantaneously. The son of Mr. S., of Blackfriars'-road, came to me suffering with the most agonizing pains of tic. A great number of favourite remedies for this complaint were tried, but without producing the least good effect. Worn out with suffering, and finding that the disease was increasing to a frightful extent, his father insisted on his trying Galvanism. When we commenced he was in agony, but in less than five minutes he was quite free from pain. The process lasted half an hour, when he left for his home. The next day he again came; "Well," said I, "how do you find yourself to-day?" Judge my surprise and delight when he informed me, that he had not had the least return of his pains; that he had slept well, eaten a hearty breakfast, and felt renewed vigour throughout his whole system. The reason of his speedy recovery I attribute to the fact, that he had only been afflicted with the complaint about six weeks —another proof of the value of Galvanism, and of its speedy effects when resorted to in time.

Tic pains in general are caused by a deranged stomach; and, having ascertained that such was the case with this young man, I confined my operations to that organ, and he is now, after the expiration of three years, in perfect health. Although there was no return of the complaint from the first day he came to me, yet I advised him to continue the process for a fortnight; at the expiration of which time his stomach had regained all its powers.

Nervous Complaints.—I have had such a variety of these [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
complaints that I scarcely know which to choose. Mrs. S., of Hackney, was recommended to me by her medical attendant. She was exceedingly low-spirited, and nervous in the highest degree. Although her husband was as kind to her as it was possible for a man to be, yet she got a notion into her head that he was continually about to cut her throat, and so strongly was this belief in her mind, that she would frequently imagine she saw him coming towards her bed with a razor in his hand, and when he would appear to be in the act of drawing the razor across her throat, she would swoon away. She declared to me that his figure was as real to her as if he had actually been present, and that this would frequently happen when he was twenty or thirty miles off. Sometimes, though actually in the room with him, she would see his exact form in another part of it with the razor in his hand, and she was often at a loss to know which was which. In this manner she continued for a length of time, when, as before stated, she came to me to try what I could do for her; and, having put a few questions to her, I soon discovered that her stomach was very much deranged, and I therefore decided on directing my operations to this organ. In three or four days I noticed an improvement, for her memory began to amend, and her spirits were decidedly better; in a fortnight the illusions to which she had been subject permanently vanished, and in one month she was in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Nervousness, attended with a distressing Headache.

—Mrs. W., of Chudleigh, near Exeter, was induced, through strong recommendation, to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps no one could be more nervous than this lady, for she could not bear that any one should even speak to her. She was low-spirited in the extreme, and at times knew not what to do with herself. Life was a complete burden. When in bed she would imagine herself suffocating, and that the ceiling was about to fall upon her. Sleep was out of the question; she would occasionally doze for a moment, and start up with some horrible sensation. Appetite exceedingly bad: and quite incapable of reading, owing to her mind being so confused. She had almost constantly a dreadful headache, and a sensation as if there were an immense load on the top of her head: this part was always exceedingly hot, and the feeling was as if there had been continually a red-hot coal there. After I commenced galvanizing her she quickly improved, and, in three weeks, she left me almost well. Two months afterwards I received a letter from her, informing me that she was perfectly recovered, and that all her friends were astonished to see the alteration in her appearance.

Nervousness.—A lady from Cheltenham visited me, to try if Galvanism would be of any service to her. She was so exceedingly nervous that she could not bear to hear even the sound of a coach in motion; she had not slept above a few minutes at a time for several years past; her head was so confused that she could neither read nor write; she had not been enabled to eat animal food for many years, and the least bodily fatigue would completely exhaust her. As a matter of course, her digestive organs were exceedingly deranged, and the most trifling circumstance would excite her in an extraordinary degree. There was scarcely a medicine in the Pharmacopoeia that had not been tried by her medical attendants; the more, however, that she swallowed the worse she got, and, as a last resource, Galvanism was recommended to her by her physician. In this state, then, she came to me, and, as is usual with ladies, she was terribly alarmed at the idea that she was to undergo something very dreadful. After a little time, however, she consented to feel the sensation in her hands. The features of her countenance...
underwent a complete change; she was now smiling, and exclaimed, "Why, I don’t dislike the sensation at all; indeed, rather the contrary." I now applied it to the stomach, and, before she had been with me one week, she was so fond of the sensation that she would willingly have sat for hours under it. The reason ladies have such a dread of Galvanism is because there are a set of bunglers who have recourse to this agent, and who know no more how to manage it than a donkey knows how to manage a musket; and this ignorance of Galvanism is not confined to the non-medical part of the public, for I am sorry to say that a large portion of the medical profession are quite ignorant both of the uses and methods of application of this powerful remedial agent. I have invariably found that the only men who recommend Galvanism to their patients are those surgeons and physicians who have attained to eminence in their profession, and whose immense practice will allow them to be honest. *Verbum sat.* This lady was under my care for five weeks, by which time she was in the enjoyment of as good a state of health as ever. As she is connected with the first families in England, I expect that her restoration to health will be an additional recommendation to the higher classes to patronise this important and truly astonishing remedial power.

**Stiff Joints.**—A poor foreigner, who used to earn his living by playing on the flute, once came to me to know if I could be of any service to him. He had been for a number of years afflicted with the chronic rheumatism, which had left a great stiffness in all his joints, but what troubled him most was, that he could no longer earn a living by playing on his favourite instrument, as he could now scarcely move his fingers. The poor fellow was reduced to the very lowest state of poverty, and unless he could have been restored, one of the unions must have been his portion. When he wished to turn his head round, he found he could not do it, unless he at the same time moved the whole of his body; it was a complete fixture. At times he would be in agonies, particularly on damp days, and many of the charitable physicians in Devonshire had been endeavouring to give him some relief, but in vain. As his principal wish was to recover the use of his fingers, I confined the operations to them, and in less than a week he brought his flute with him, and favoured me with a tune in very beautiful style. In another week his head moved freely, and all pain had left him. This poor fellow was one of the most grateful men I ever met with; for, two months afterwards, he came to me, full of life, and laying down two sovereigns on the table, said, "I come, sir, to pay you for your attendance on me; I have travelled about a dozen miles for that purpose, and to let you see how well I am. I could not rest until I had paid you." I of course refused the money, but he would insist on my taking it, telling me that he had three more in his pocket. I accordingly took it, and told him that the amount was at his service whenever he thought proper to call for it. Five years have now elapsed, and I have seen nothing more of him.

**Stiff Neck.**—A lady, who was troubled with a stiff neck, was requested by her physician to get galvanised for it. She applied to some galvanist who resided near her, but derived no benefit whatever from him; her physician then requested her to apply to me. When she came she could not turn her head without at the same time turning her whole body; the neck was a complete fixture. At this time she did not tell me she had been galvanised by some other person; but when she got well she informed me of it, saying, that what Priesnitz was as an hydropathist I was as a medical galvanist; "he appeared to be the only man who could produce all but miraculous effects by the water system; and you," said she,
I appear to be the only man who can produce those wonderful effects by means of the galvanic battery. You are each in your element." Suffice it to say, that this lady was perfectly restored to health, after all other means had been tried in vain. I have, however, failed in such cases.

Loss of Sight.—Mr. G. applied to me to know if I could be of any service to him. It was a most desperate case of indigestion. He had been dark, as he expressed it, in one eye for about twenty years, and never expected to get the use of it any more. I told him I had every reason to believe that I should be enabled to restore the digestive powers; but there was no chance of doing any good to the eye. As I predicted, his digestive powers were soon restored, which so delighted him, that he determined on having a week or two of Galvanism applied to his eye, notwithstanding I had led him to believe that there was no chance of success. Strange as it may appear, in one week he could distinguish very large letters, and by the end of the second week he could see to read with that eye middling-size print. I think it very probable that, had he continued the Galvanism, he would have perfectly recovered the sight of his eye. It was paralysis of the optic nerve.

Dulness of Sight.—A gentleman was sent to me by his physician to try the remedial powers of Galvanism in a case of amaurosis, or gutta serena. The patient was about forty-five years of age, and the complaint had been of fifteen months' duration; but the last three months of the time he had become much worse; in short the disease was progressing rapidly towards a state of perfect gutta serena, at which time the sight would be completely gone. When I commenced with him he could scarcely distinguish large articles on the table; everything appeared to be covered with a dense mist. His imagination conjured up thousands of gnats, flies, and minute serpents floating in front of him, with an immovable black speck in the centre. At times he would see double, but with even greater indistinctness. His physician wished to have the Galvanism applied to his eyes; but on making a few inquiries, I found that his stomach was very much deranged, and, in consequence, I applied the galvanic stream to that organ, one pole being placed at the par vagum. After the operation, I desired him to go to his physician, and inform him, that it was my opinion it would be useless to meddle with the eyes until the stomach had regained its healthy tone. He desired him to say, that I was to use my own judgment in the case, and that he now placed the patient entirely in my hands. This was gratifying to my feelings, and I persevered as we commenced. In about ten days there was a wonderful improvement in his digestive powers; he could now eat his meals with an appetite, could laugh and chat with his friends, and felt a pleasure in being in society; all of which he was quite incapable of when he commenced with me. Still there was no improvement in his sight; the ugly gnats and hideous serpents had, it is true, disappeared, yet he could not see any article more distinctly than before. We, however, persevered for a week longer in the same way: the black speck vanished; in a day or two more he could clearly distinguish a knife on the table, and could see to read very large print. From this time he improved rapidly; and by the time he had been with me five weeks he could see well enough to read a newspaper. In this case I did not at all meddle with the eyes, because I was confident that the great fault was in the stomach.

In the following case, however, I was compelled to apply the galvanic fluid to the eyes:

Imperfect Amaurosis, or Dulness of Sight.—A young man, about twenty-eight years of age, consulted me in his case. He was [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
an engraver, and by close application to his business had weakened the optic nerve. His stomach I ascertained to be in tolerable good order, though not as it used to be, as he informed me. I therefore tried for the first week at the stomach; but finding no improvement I discontinued applying the Galvanism to this organ, and applied it to the eyes. When we had finished the operation he declared he could see better; the next day we continued it, and so on for three weeks; by which time he had perfectly recovered his sight. In cases of perfect amaurosis, that is, where the sight is completely gone, I have sometimes succeeded; but I have more frequently failed. Still I am of opinion that a fair trial of Galvanism should be made in all such cases; for it is not only possible to do good, but it is also probable. As the eye is such a delicate organ, I advise practitioners not to meddle with it unless their apparatus is in the best possible order. One imperfect operation may render the sight irrecoverably lost. The greatest caution is necessary.

Headaches.—In cases of headache I have been very successful, even where the complaint had been standing for ten or twelve years. In recent cases of this complaint I have found that one week's Galvanism is sufficient; but, in cases of long standing, I in general find that it takes two or three weeks before any improvement is noticed. I will give the particulars of a case. An old lady and her grandson came to me on the same day. They were both troubled with the headache, but, in the gentleman's case, it had only been of six months' duration, whilst in that of the lady it had been of above twelve years' standing. I found that, in one week, the former was quite free from his pain; the latter, however, could perceive no difference in less than three weeks, at which time she began to recover, and, at the end of five weeks was quite free from pain. The old lady has called on me several times since to say that she still continues well. The extraordinary cures I am daily making must by and by compel the medical profession to acknowledge that Galvanism, as a remedial agent, is far superior to both the drug system and the water system.

Deafness.—In this complaint the best test that I have of success is when the patient hears at certain times better than he does at other times. In cases where there is no difference observed, I invariably fail of producing any good effect. I am thus candid because I have no wish to take money from peoples' pockets unless I think I can be of great service to them; and although it may be the means of keeping a few guineas a-week out of my pocket, yet in the end I am convinced it will be to my advantage. "Honesty is the best policy."

Female Complaints.—Did the public know the value of Galvanism in what are commonly termed "female complaints," particularly in cases of obstructions, we should not have so many beautiful young females daily going to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." The less said on this subject the better.

To Ladies in Particular.—The following remarks will no doubt raise a smile on the countenances of many individuals, but nevertheless I think it right I should state them for the benefit of those whom it may concern. During my extensive practice in Medical Galvanism, it may naturally be supposed that I have witnessed results quite unexpected, and amongst them may be mentioned the peculiar property which Galvanism has of so strengthening every part of the nervous and muscular systems, that many ladies, who, although they have been married for several years, have never been blessed with any children, have, after a few weeks' galvanism, been so strengthened that their hopes, in less than a year, have been fully realized. My attention was first drawn to the above

[No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
subject from the following occurrence. Whilst I was practising in Devonshire, two ladies (sisters) called at my residence and wished to be galvanized. I, of course, asked them what was the matter with them, when to my surprise they replied, "Nothing, we merely wish to be galvanized to try an experiment." I answered that my experimental days were past, and that I could not think of trying any more experiments on the living body. They were evidently disappointed, and I left them in conversation with my female attendant. In a short time the nurse came to me and informed me that my visitors were acquainted with a lady who had been a patient of mine, and who, although she had been married for above twelve years, had never been enceinte, but who, immediately after she had finished her course of galvanism, had become so, and was now nearly ready to be confided. "This is the experiment, then," said she, "these ladies wish to make, and as they are come a long distance, and have already taken lodgings for a month, I hope you will consent to try this experiment." Knowing it could not do any harm, I instructed nurse how she should galvanize them, which she continued to do daily for a month, and, to my surprise, in less than a year they were both mothers. Since this time I have had numerous patients for the very same purpose, and my experience has convinced me that the galvanic apparatus is invaluable in such cases. Ladies in the country are informed that with my instructions they will be enabled to apply my Portable Galvanic Apparatus just as easily and effectually as I can at my own residence. The small machines which are sold by shopkeepers are quite useless for such purposes, as indeed they are for all medical purposes.

When parties order my apparatuses, they will oblige by stating particularly what complaints they require it for, as I may see occasion to modify the printed instructions a little, as well as to recommend a particular diet.

There are many persons in the metropolis who are in the habit of using a small electro-magnetic apparatus for the cure of diseases, and, as may be supposed, with very small chance of success. Those parties profess to galvanize patients, when in fact they do not use the galvanic apparatus at all. The electro-magnetic apparatus is capable of giving very strong shocks, but for medical purposes it is useless, as here a large quantity of fluid is wanted and small intensity, except in cases of contracted muscles, when both are required. The electro-magnetic apparatus can give intensity but not quantity of fluid. I am induced to make these remarks, because invalids who have been to the above-mentioned gentry, on being desired to try Galvanism, may very naturally reply, "We have already tried it, and have derived no benefit from it," when in fact it was not Galvanism at all they had been trying, but Electro-magnetism. I have tried Electro-magnetism, but never found any benefit from it, unless the apparatus was so constructed as to allow the Galvanic current to pass as well as the induced current.

My charge is One Guinea a-week. There is an experienced nurse continually in attendance to wait upon ladies.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE,
Professor of Medical Galvanism, Member of the British Association, &c.

Hours of attendance from ten to four daily, Sundays excepted.

[No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
The following letters on Galvanism appeared in the *Times* and other daily papers:

**LETTER I.**

**Paralysis.—To Invalids.—Galvanism** has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent, but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the **Galvanic Apparatus** was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness: but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret, and, by all I hear, a very pretty mess they make of their secret. Now all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases; this success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may be reasonably expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this; in the mean time, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to shew how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only, in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now Galvanism has been proved, by the most eminent physiologists, to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be for such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz.—the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

**WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, London.**

[No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
LETTER II.

GALVANISM.—How does Galvanism act in the Cure of Diseases?

This is a question which is daily put to me, and the following is my reply to it. Galvanism first acts by arousing any nerve or organ from its torpid state, and then supplies those parts with nervous energy, until they have acquired such a healthy state as no longer to require this extra supply. I will explain myself still further. In cases of asthma and indigestion, I invariably find that the nerves at the pit of the stomach and at the top of the spine are in such a torpid state that the patients can bear a tremendous power without feeling the least uncomfortable. In the course of a few days, however, those nerves get roused, and the patient cannot bear half the power; the nerves now conduct the galvanic fluid to those parts which are deficient of it; an extra secretion of gastric juice takes place, the accumulation of phlegm is prevented, and thus both the digestion and breathing are improved. By and by the nerves get into a still more active state, and the body now generates a sufficient supply of nervous influence for all its functions. This is how galvanism acts in cases of indigestion and asthma. It acts differently, however, in some cases of sciatica and rheumatism, particularly in chronic cases; here it acts by removing the obstructions which the nervous fluid meets with in its passage along the nerves; for it must be remembered that the nervous fluid travels quicker than even light travels, and it can be easily imagined that wherever there is an obstruction to its passage in that spot must there be a pain. In paralysis how does it act? Just the same as it does in cases of indigestion, or a paralysed stomach, for such it is. It first arouses the nerves into action, and then supplies them with nervous energy. Take a bar of iron, bend it in the shape of a horse-shoe, coil some covered copper wire round it; try its magnetic power; it has none: it wants galvanic or nervous energy. Now apply the ends of the wire to a galvanic battery, again try its magnetic power, and lo! it will sustain a ton weight. The ungalvanized iron is the paralysed limb, the powerless limb; the galvanized iron the healthy limb, the powerful limb. The great beauty of galvanism is, that in nineteen cases out of twenty, it shows its beneficial effects before the patient has been with me a fortnight, and in ordinary cases I find three or four weeks' galvanism quite sufficient. How different this from all other systems! My recent cures of obstinate cases of indigestion have been so astonishing as to astonish myself; and I contend that no man or woman who suffers from this distressing malady should neglect a moment to try the remedial powers of galvanism. Indigestion is indeed a distressing malady; it is the cause of tic-douloureux, sciatica, most nervous complaints, neuralgia, headaches, dimness of sight, defective hearing; in short of almost every complaint. I have had patients with the sensation of many hundred weight on the top of the head; others as if their brain were continually stirred up with a spoon; others again with toads, serpents, and all sorts of noisome reptiles continually before their eyes; and others with a continual discharge of artillery inside their heads; with an endless variety of the oddest sensations imaginable, and which it would be almost impossible for a person who has been in a state of continual health to have any idea of. Now in all those cases I have found that the cause was a derangement of the digestive organs, and in proportion as the organs were restored to health, so would all those odd fancies vanish. I have lately had a lady with me who had some knowledge of chemistry, and this knowledge was tested in a very peculiar way. She knew that the atmosphere was composed of oxygen and nitrogen gases; that the oxygen was the vital air, and the nitrogen the poisonous air. Well, she took a fancy into her No. 22, Brunswick Square.
head that her lungs and body had such an affinity for the poisonous air, that she breathed nothing else, and that her body was surrounded by an atmosphere of nitrogen only. This, she said, was the cause of all her sufferings, and that, unless I could alter the electrical state of the body, so that she might have as much affinity for the oxygen as for the nitrogen, I should never cure her. Her stomach was in a most dreadful state. I tried to reason her out of her foolish ideas, but I found it would not do, and I am convinced for the hundredth time that it is but labour lost to argue with a deranged stomach. I galvanized the stomach, and in one week she declared that the electrical condition of her body was changed, and that she inhaled the oxygen as well as the nitrogen. The fact is, her stomach now began to perfectly digest food, healthy blood was formed, and healthy ideas manifested themselves. I think it right I should state, that before this lady came to me she had been using for several weeks one of those ridiculous galvanic instruments which shopkeepers are in the habit of selling at two pounds or three pounds each. Its effect on her (as on all others who have used them) was to aggravate her complaint exceedingly. I cannot too strongly caution parties against the use of those instruments.

WM. H. HALSE, Professor of Medical Galvanism, London.

LETTER III.

Galvanism, a Powerful Remedy in Cases of Indigestion.

—When we lose power in a limb, we know that the nerve which leads from the spine to the limb has ceased to perform its functions; the nerve is paralysed, the muscles to which it leads are paralysed, and, as a necessary consequence, the limb which possesses those muscles is paralysed also. Arouse the nerve from its morbid state, so that it may transmit nervous influence to the muscle, and the nerve is no longer paralysed. It will sound very strange to say, that in cases of indigestion the stomach is paralysed, but such is, nevertheless, the fact. It is the nervous fluid which gives strength to the muscles of the stomach; the secretion of gastric juice depends entirely on the supply of this fluid to the stomach. Cut off the supply of this fluid by dividing the nerves, and the strength of the limb is gone—the power of digestion has ceased. This is no theory; it is founded on fact; for that eminent physiologist, Dr. Wilson Philip, made experiments on animals which left no doubt on the subject. The nerves which supply the stomach with nervous influence arise from the top of the spine; they are called the eighth pair, and if they are divided so as to prevent the passage of the nervous fluid, it is found that digestion ceases on the instant. Now the doctor had long entertained the opinion, that the galvanic fluid and the nervous fluid were identical; and he concluded that, if he could continue the process of digestion by sending a current of Galvanism through the divided nerves, there could be no longer any doubt that Galvanism was capable of performing the same functions as the nervous fluid itself, when acting on the living body. The experiment was made, and the result was that digestion went on fully as well in the stomach of a dog (the eighth pair of nerves being divided as above), by means of a supply of galvanic fluid to the stomach, as if the nerves had been left in a perfect state. For the particulars of this experiment I refer my readers to Dr. Wilson Philip's work, entitled "An Enquiry into the Laws of the Vital Functions." Invalids will now understand why Galvanism is such a powerful remedy in cases of indigestion. It acts in two ways; it first arouses the dormant nerves into action, and then supplies those nerves with that of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I can conscientiously state, that in this complaint I succeed [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
nineteen times out of twenty, and even after every other remedy has been tried in vain. On some patients the effects of Galvanism in this complaint are really astonishing; for, after two or three operations, the oppression and uneasiness after eating have vanished, acid eructations no longer exist, appetite returns, refreshing sleep is welcomed, the depression of spirits has ceased, and the sallowness of the complexion is succeeded by the roseate tinge of health. That indigestion is now quite a fashionable complaint is well known; but, were the great power of Galvanism in this complaint equally well known, there would not be a gentleman’s house in the whole kingdom without an efficient galvanic apparatus. In my former letter I stated, that in old-standing cases of paralysis, I as frequently failed as succeeded. This is a fact; still I contend that Galvanism should be resorted to in the most desperate cases of paralysis, for if it does not cure the patient of this complaint, it will wonderfully improve the general health. Many there are to whom I have supplied my Portable Galvanic Apparatus who have informed me that, although not much benefit could be noticed in their long-standing paralytic complaint, yet it was astonishing how the general health had improved; how they were now enabled to do without medicine; how very much better they slept; how the nervousness had left them, &c. The fact is, Galvanism increased the digestive powers, and hence the reason of the improved state of health. Invalids who may wish to be supplied with my efficient Portable Apparatus may address a line to me, and I will send them all particulars. The most unscientific will not have the least trouble in using it.

WILLIAM. H. HALSE,
Professor of Medical Galvanism, London.

LETTER IV.

Galvanism.—In my last letter I think I proved very clearly that the powers of the digestive organs depended principally on the supply of nervous influence to them, and also that the galvanic apparatus is capable of supplying that influence to those nerves which are deficient of it. I will now enter still further into the subject, and will endeavour to prove that most of the diseases with which we are afflicted arise primarily from a diseased state of the digestive organs. When the food is received into the stomach, it is there submitted to the action of the gastric juice, the secretion of which commences on the instant the food comes in contact with its coats; this juice converts the food into chyme, which is expelled by the contractile power of the stomach into the duodenum, where it meets with the bile and the pancreatic juice, by the action of which it is converted into a white fluid called “chyle” and a thick yellow residue. The chyle is now taken up by the absorbent vessels, and is mixed with the general current of venous blood, which, after passing through the lungs, both chyle and venous blood are converted into red, arterial, nutritive blood, and which is now distributed by the heart through the arteries to supply strength and nourishment to every part of the body. This is the process of digestion described in a few words. That is, it is the process which goes on in a healthy stomach, but it is very different in an unhealthy one. In the healthy state, there is just the quantity of gastric juice secreted to prepare blood for the wants of the system. It is not so in the diseased stomach. Food is swallowed; a small secretion of gastric juice takes place; a proportionate quantity of food is digested, and the remainder undergoes a state of fermentation. Gases are formed; a flatulency is the consequence; acids are generated, and what is termed “heart-burn” is the consequence. The food in a state of fermentation is either vomited or escapes into the intestines, and which is the cause of

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the irritative excitement, the colicky pains and bowel complaints unfortunately too well known to need further description. Thus, then, it will be evident that there will not be that supply of new blood necessary to give strength to the various parts of the body; for it is the blood that forms the bone, it is the blood that repairs the waste of muscle, nerve, skin, and vessels. This waste is continually going on; it never ceases; and, unless the waste can be repaired, disease must follow. There is a common saying in my native county (Devonshire), "That the worst spoke in the wheel creaks first," and, depend upon it, that whether that "spoke" be the liver, lungs, or any other part, that will be the first attacked. Often do I hear the sufferer from indigestion, on his first visit, say to me, "Oh, sir, if you knew how wretched I feel, you would pity me. I have no energy, no resolution; all my affairs are neglected, my mind seems incapable of the least exertion, my strength has vanished, both from mind and body." How can it be otherwise? The waste is continually going on, and, if it be not replaced, weakness must be the result. You may as well expect to get power in a steam-engine without fire, as to get power in the brain and muscles without a healthy supply of new blood. The blood circulates in every part, from the brain to the toes; let it be impeded in its circulation, or vitiated in quality, and disease is the inevitable result. That Galvanism will restore the digestive powers to their healthy state, I have proofs of daily; and I can conscientiously state that I succeed nineteen times out of twenty. Invalids, to whom it is not convenient to visit London, are informed that the price of my Portable Galvanic Apparatus is ten guineas. They will not have the least difficulty in using them, as I supply them with every information.

WILLIAM H. HALSE.

Professor of Medical Galvanism, London.

LETTER V.

GALVANISM.—THE REV. MR. WESLEY'S OPINION OF ELECTRICITY AS "THE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE."—That my letters on Galvanism as a remedial agent have attracted considerable notice is evident from the fact that I am daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the kingdom respecting them. I have maintained, for several years past, that, if there be in nature an universal medicine, that form of electricity called Galvanism is that medicine. I was not aware that any one had expressed the same opinion before; but a kind friend, of Hull, has written to me, that, on November 10th, 1760, Mr. Wesley published to the world the same opinion. In speaking of electricity, his words are: "One remedy I must aver, from personal knowledge, grounded on a thousand experiments, to be far superior to all the other medicines I have known—I mean electricity. I cannot but entreat all who are well-wishers to mankind to make full proof of this. Certainly, it comes the nearest to an universal medicine of any yet known in the world." Such was this great man's opinion of this powerful agent, and even at a time when the apparatus was in its rudest form. What would he now say of it were he to visit my operating-rooms, and see five patients under the process all at once, and all feeling as comfortable as if they were in their own easy chairs at home? In this room he would behold a lady reading Eliza Cook's poems; in another room he would hear two gentlemen discussing politics; and, in a third room, two children reciting stories to each other; and all of them under the galvanic operation—so free is my method of all unpleasantness, and so completely have I this powerful agent under control. I say, that in Mr. Wesley's day such a thing must have been considered an impossibility, but we see what industry and perseverance will accomplish. In a [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
letter which appeared in "The Times" two years since, I predicted that, in the course of a few years, there would scarcely be a town or village in the kingdom without a galvanic apparatus. Already is a great part of my prediction fulfilled, for I daily hear of some new provincial practitioner. I wish them success. Scores of medical men in the metropolis are also using the galvanic apparatus; and, unfortunately, scores of very ignorant men are also using it. These latter gentry scrape together three guineas; they then buy an electro-magnetic apparatus, stick a brass-plate on their door, and profess to galvanise patients. I have repeatedly stated that the electro-magnetic apparatus is quite useless as a remedial agent; for instead of strengthening the nerves it irritates them, and produces weakness where strength should be produced. As Galvanism is now generally admitted to be an all-powerful remedial agent, and as thousands have been restored by its means to the blessings of health, I think I deserve the thanks of the public at large for being the means of making it so popular, for to me is the credit due, and to me alone. True, there were a few straggling practitioners before my time; one here, another somewhere about the Land's-end, and another in Dublin, neither of whom could manage to keep the wolf from the door. In three years I have made Galvanism a popular remedy, but it has cost me £3000 worth of advertisements to do it.

WILLIAM H. HALSE,
Professor of Medical Galvanism, London.

LETTER VI.

Halse’s Portable Galvanic Apparatus.—To the Medical Profession and Invalids.—Both medical men and patients are continually asking me to point out to them the difference between my machines and those small ones sold for three or four guineas each. The difference is this: the small ones have but one pair of plates; mine have twelve pair; the small ones have but three or four different powers, mine have fifteen distinct powers, and which may easily be made thirty distinct powers. You perhaps ask, What is the use of all this? I will tell you. As medical men, perhaps, I need not inform you that the intensity of the shock is no proof of a quantity of fluid, and that by a peculiar arrangement of the coil it is possible to give just as strong a shock with one pair of plates, as you can with five hundred pair without the coil. You may easily satisfy yourself that the quantity of fluid which travels through the body of the patient with the use of one pair of plates and the coil is next to nothing, although the intensity of the shock may be tremendous. My experience has taught me that without quantity of fluid be made to travel through the body as well as intensity, galvanism does no good. I say “my experience has taught me,” and I also say that I believe my experience to be greater than all the medical galvanists in London put together, and therefore not to be despised. In the galvanic apparatus there are two sorts of intensity; viz. the intensity of the shock and the intensity of the direct current without the shock. A single pair of plates and a coil will easily produce the former, but the latter cannot be produced without a larger number of plates. It is this latter current which is so powerful as a remedial agent, for it carries quantity of fluid with it. You may take the following as an undoubted truth: “A galvanic apparatus, to be of use as a remedial agent, must be capable of decomposing water with rapidity without the shock, and be capable of deflecting the galvanometer after the fluid has been made to pass through the body of the patient; that is, the body shall be made to complete the circuit between the battery and the galvanometer, and all this without the least shock.” This is the best test you.

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can have of the efficiency of a galvanic apparatus for medical purposes. All others are useless. For perfect conductors one pair of plates is just as effectual as a larger number, but you must remember, that the body of the patient is an imperfect conductor, and therefore requires a larger number of plates to force this direct current through it. I repeat that this latter current is the remedial current, because it consists of both intensity and quantity. A slight shock is, however, also necessary in combination with the direct current. In my apparatus this direct current circulates through the body between the shocks. There are many ways of proving this, and which are pointed out in my instructions. Now, we will go to the regulating power. Those little machines have three or four distinct powers; mine have fifteen distinct powers. The shocks from those little machines are fully as powerful as from mine, but the weakest power of the two is considerably less in mine; so trifling, indeed, is the weakest power in my apparatus, that an infant may be galvanized by it without feeling the least inconvenience; and for such delicate organs as the eye and the ear such a weak power is indispensable, or else great injury may be done. We will, however, suppose that the weakest and strongest powers are the same in both instruments; a lady is under the galvanic operation by one of the small instruments; she feels desirous of having the power increased a little; the next power is applied, she screeches, it is too strong, and there is no means of getting a power between the two. Now substitute my apparatus for the small one; the patient desires an increase of power; it is done, and she feels not the least inconvenience from it, simply because I have fifteen gradations from my weakest to my strongest power, and those little machines have but three or four gradations. Those persons who have been in the habit of using those small machines will now easily comprehend why my apparatuses are considered so superior to all others. Surely no one of common sense, who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply, because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and have found them useless. I conclude, gentlemen, by stating, that if you employ galvanism at all in your practice, you are bound, both in duty to yourselves and to your patients, to use the apparatus in the perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

LETTER VII.

Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus.—To the Medical Profession.—Gentlemen, I concluded my last letter to you by stating, "that, if you employ galvanism at all in your practice, you are bound both in duty to yourselves and to your patients to use the apparatus in the perfect form." In that letter I pointed out to you some of the differences between my apparatus and those small machines sold for three or four guineas each. I will now point out to you other things in which they differ. As medical men, I take it for granted that you are convinced of the fact, that unless quantity of fluid travels through the body of the patient as well as the shock, galvanism does no good, and also that it is possible to send

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tremendous shocks through the body of the patient, whilst the quantity of fluid is so trifling that you cannot detect it with the most delicate galvanometer. Now, the body of the patient is an imperfect conductor, and experience shows us that in order to force any quantity of fluid through the body, there must be a series of plates, and that they must be combined with each other in a peculiar manner, and that by this arrangement the battery of a series of plates is capable of producing effects which a single pair of plates, although containing ten times as much metal as the whole put together, cannot produce. You, who know anything of galvanism, know this to be the fact; therefore, when you hear any person say that he can produce the same effects with a single pair of plates as you can with twelve pair, merely tell him he makes a great mistake; you need not use a harsher term. There is no better test of quantity of fluid than the magnetization of iron, but even this is no proof of a battery being capable of sending a quantity of fluid through the body of a patient, for although, travelling through a perfect conductor, it shows quantity, it does not do so when travelling through an imperfect conductor, such as the human body is. The following scene between myself and a young mechanic, who brought for my inspection an apparatus with a water-regulator, soliciting my orders, will explain the thing more clearly. He took from his handkerchief a beautifully finished electro-magnetic apparatus, calling it an "electro-galvanic apparatus," and after explaining various parts of it to me, concluded by stating that it was entirely his own invention. I could not help smiling at the man's audacity, for three arrangements in it were of my invention, and another the invention of a clergyman. However, I allowed him to proceed, until he at last came to his great invention, as he called it, which was the method of regulating the strength of the shock by means of a tube of water. I told him it was a very pretty contrivance; but, unfortunately, it so interfered with the quantity of fluid as to render the apparatus useless. He either could not or would not understand this, "for," said he, "the more powerful the shock is, the greater is the quantity of the fluid." "Well," said I, "if I cannot convince you one way, I may perhaps another. You admit that it requires quantity of fluid to magnetize iron; here is a bar of iron with some wire coiled round it; magnetize it." I saw by his hesitating manner that he was convinced he could not do it. He tried and failed. I now made him try the same experiment with my apparatus. The iron was immediately converted into a powerful magnet. I next desired him to try the effects of his apparatus upon the galvanometer. He did so. The needle remained immoveable. On trying the same experiment with mine, the needle was instantly deflected east and west. The way to make this experiment fairly is as follows:—Join the handle which is connected with one of the screws of the coil to one of the screws of the galvanometer; hold the other handle in your hand, whilst with the other hand you touch the other screw of the galvanometer. If any quantity of fluid circulates through the body, the needle of the galvanometer will immediately be deflected east and west, but not otherwise. If any one tells you he can do this with a single pair of plates, and attempts to prove it, be particular that he uses the same wires, which are to be united to the body of the patient, and that the piston of the water-regulator be not pushed down to the bottom of the glass tube, for, although this does not much matter, the experiment may as well be made fairly, as in galvanizing a patient the piston would be but half way down the tube. The young mechanic left me, acknowledging his ignorance of the principles of medical galvanism, declaring that he would never rest until he had discovered [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]
a method of regulating the intensity without at all interfering with
the quantity of the fluid. "Then," said I, "you will have discon-
vered that which I have been using for the last ten years." Another
great advantage in my apparatus is, that instead of using one of acid
to seven of water, one of acid to forty of water is quite strong enough.
Price ten guineas.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the Court Journal
of July 18, page 675—article, "Mornings in London:"—
"Coming out of Sparkes Hall’s, who should we meet in the Circus
but poor Sir Alexander Malcolm Macduff, G. C. B. and K. T. S.,
who commanded at Hullabaloo, in the desperate Pindaree cam-
paign. His countenance indicated an excruciating excess of pain.
His complexion presented a singular conglomeration of green, blues
and yellow, over which a roseate, or, rather, a red-cabbage hue
occasionally diffused itself. He walked slowly, and with obvious
difficulty. It was not a limp, nor a hobble; neither lameness nor
impediment of any kind was perceptible, but there was a palpable
effort, which at once arrested our sympathies. ‘What, General,a
victim to gout at last? or is the old Hullabaloo fever renewing
its visitations? ‘Or,’ chimed Arthur, ‘is it a case of bunions;
and are you bending your steps towards Sparkes Hall’s?’
‘No, my dear boy (to us)—no, sir (to Arthur)—the gout has
not come yet; my feet, thank God, are guiltless of fungi; but I am
not the thing—no, not the thing—hot climates—’
‘And cold punch’ (we insinuated).
‘Marching—’
‘And mock turtle.’
‘No—well—no matter—I’m all wrong—something about the
stomach, and the nerves—the system altogether, indeed.’
‘Try the mineral waters.’
‘No good—tried them.’
‘Go to the Continent.’
‘I’ve been once—no use, no use—’
‘Mesmerism?’
‘A farce.’
‘Hydropathy?’
‘Humbug.’
‘Galvanism?’
‘Eh! what?’
‘Galvanism—’
‘No, never tried that—never was told of it—never had it
recommended.’
‘Then let us recommend it. Go to Mr. Halse—’
‘Where—when?’
‘No time like the present—here’s a cab.’
‘In two minutes we were in Piccadilly, cutting along to Brompt-
ton; arrived in Pelham-crescent, we went straight to Mr. Halse’s,
and happily found him at home.
“A good man of business is always civil to his visitors, and in
Mr. Halse we found a model of courtesy. Poor Sir Alick at first
evoked some nervous apprehensions of a terrible shock to his feeble
frame. He had once ventured to touch the electrical machine at
the Polytechnic, and his funny-bone had not forgotten the queen
sensation. Mr. Halse assured him that there was no similarity
between the galvanism of his system and the amateur electric shocks
in which he had indulged. Even a child might endure the galvanic
operation without the smallest inconvenience. Incredulity, how-
ever, still sat upon the vari-coloured face of the old general, and
we thought that something very like—fear—yes, that’s the word—
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blanched his lip. 'A soldier and afraid!' He seemed to understand our look, and, whether from shame, or hope, or conviction—it's not worth while asking which—he resolved to submit himself to the awful operation. But to the last he needed encouragement.

"'You think it'll do me good—oh, editor?"

"'My dear sir, no earthly doubt of it. We knew a case—and we proceeded to recount a dozen positive cures of nervous complaints that had fallen within our own personal observation.

"The General took his seat in the arm-chair. There was a little box upon the table opposite, and from this proceeded two long wires, that were placed in contact with the old gentleman's person.

"'You're sure it won't hurt?'

"'We were positively ashamed of the question. 'Hurt, sir! Lord bless you, we've a great mind to try it ourselves, for the mere pleasure of the thing.'

'A queer noise in the vicinity, as of a machine in operation, caught our ear. A furtive glance of the General's eyes showed that he heard it too. But Mr. Halse diverted attention by commencing a description of the galvanic apparatus, and, his modus operandi. He had not proceeded far, however, when Sir Alexander interrupted with 'Oh—how nice!—really quite warm! Couldn't have supposed it. Dear me, quite soothing! Shock! Nonsense! Eh—oh! Oh—oh! Ha! ha! ha!'—and he actually laughed, to think he had been such a goose as to hesitate. This went on for some little time, until Mr. Halse pronounced the operation complete for the day, and hoped to have another visit from his military patient. Sir Alick promised him a dozen, but when we saw the General last night at Drury-lane he said that a second visit, only yesterday morning, had completely settled the matter; the nerves were all en règle, the stomach all right, 'and nothing whatever wrong.' His gratitude was ridiculously exuberant. 'I shall go again, editor, if I'm ill again; and do you know W. is going too. He is a slave to tic-douloureux, and hopes to get cured.'

"And so W. will. We are enemies to empiricism in every form, and if galvanism comes under the denomination it should have no mercy at our hands. But we have seen as well as heard, and we know that the agonising inflections of tic-douloureux, sciatica, and rheumatism, and the not less troublesome, though less painful disorders of asthma, indigestion, liver complaint, and very many more, have been completely cured by Mr. Halse's Galvanism, directed by his own unerring hand."—Court Journal of July 18, 1846.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS,
PRICE TEN GUINEAS.

Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus, which has now become so celebrated, consists of twelve pair of zinc and silver plates, and a most complete regulating apparatus, with wire, handles, &c. The whole is contained in a neat mahogany box, about two feet long, one foot high, and one foot broad, and when in action it is an ornament to any drawing-room, and is, in short, perfection itself. From the weakest to the strongest power there are fifteen gradations, the use of which is described in Mr. Halse's sixth and seventh letters on Medical Galvanism, to which he begs to call the reader's attention. The extraordinary cures he has made by means of Galvanism have so astonished the whole medical world, that he is now justly patronised by the highest of the medical profession; and, although it may not be believed, it is still, nevertheless, a fact, and well known to his numerous patients, that he has generally one or two gentle-

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men of the medical profession under him as patients. To galvanize between forty and fifty patients a day, as Mr. Halse and his assistants are in the habit of doing, it is absolutely necessary that the galvanic apparatus should be brought to the height of perfection and such, he flatters himself, he has accomplished, as the undermentioned testimonials will prove.

The apparatus is constructed on so simple a principle, that the most unscientific will not have the least difficulty in using it, as the fullest instructions are given how to use it, and also medical advice how to apply it, by the patient minutely describing his complaint. Therefore patients in the country need not now go to the expense of a journey to London, as they can galvanize themselves by means of this apparatus, at their own residences, and with perfect safety, as the power can be regulated so accurately that an infant may be galvanized with it, without even causing it to cry; and in a moment, the power of it can be so increased that the most powerful man would not like to receive its influence a second time. The most timid need not be afraid of using it, as the power of it is entirely under command.

The following are a few extracts from the press:

**Galvanism.**—“The science of Galvanism appears to be brought to great perfection, for we are given to understand that it can be administered to mere infants without producing the least inconvenience to them. Mr. Halse is the gentleman to whom the public are indebted for this improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus; in short, Mr. Halse may be considered the medical galvanist of the metropolis. Like most other men of talent, however, he has opponents and imitators; but what reasonable person, who feels desirous of trying the remedial powers of Galvanism, would think of resorting to any imitator, when Mr. Halse himself can be applied to?”—Weekly Chronicle.

**Galvanism.**—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of Jan. 29:—“It is now about four years since that we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse’s residence was crowded with the elite of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced upon ourselves, after all kinds of medicines and hydrotherapy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronised by the Lord Bishop of London, and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship’s physician. Mr. Halse’s great reform in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application justly entitle him to rank at the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse’s residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.”

**Galvanism.**—If any new remedy can be considered free from quackery, that remedy is galvanism, when applied by a scientific operator, such as Mr. Halse. His great success in obstinate cases of indigestion has obtained for him a distinguished reputation. Although his practice is at the present time very extensive, the astonishing cures he is making must have the effect of considerably increasing it. Mr. Halse is not more celebrated for his cures than for his candour to his patients; for if he sees there is no chance of success in any case, he tells the patient so at once.”—Bell’s Weekly Messenger.

**Galvanism.**—“The marvellous and subtle power of galvanism is now very commonly employed, as well in this country as abroad [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]"
as a medical agent. Its remedial efficacy, however, must, as a matter of course, mainly depend upon the skill and experience of the professor, and the trustworthiness of his apparatus; and at Mr. Halse's establishment, those of our readers who may be induced to test these advantages to the utmost—advantages, we would observe, but rarely combined—will have ample scope and opportunity for so doing. Like some mighty magician of old, Mr. Halse regulates the stupendous batteries around him with the utmost ease and simplicity, directing their curative and health-giving, yet invisible streams to the afflicted or paralysed joint or nerve, as the case may be, and restoring the one or the other to motility or sensibility. We would really advise a visit to the professor's establishment to all our invalid readers.”—British Friend of India Magazine.

HALSE ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.—“Mr. Halse, late of this county, but now of No. 22, Brunswick Square, London, has lately published a pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, the contents of which have really astonished us. If it be true that Galvanism can accomplish such cures as are there stated, the galvanic apparatus must take as commanding a position over medical science as the steam-engine does over mechanical science. It is true that galvanism has long been resorted to as a remedial agent, but the old form of batteries was so uncertain in their action as to almost do as much harm as they did good. Mr. Halse, like a true philosopher, conceived that it may be possible to select the good and discard the evil effects of the apparatus, and, after years of intense study, he has accomplished what he desired, viz., to regulate the power of the Galvanic Apparatus to the greatest nicety. We consider this to rank as the greatest improvement which has ever been made in the Galvanic Battery.”—Exeter Flying Post.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—From the Wesleyan of March 10—“That Mr. Halse stands high as a medical galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know until very recently that he had brought the galvanic apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanise himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanised by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the smallest machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it.”

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—The following is extracted from the “Magazine of Science” for April:—“We are continually in receipt of letters from medical men inquiring the best form of galvanic apparatus for medical purposes, the essential requisites being constancy of action, and to be always ready for use at a moment's notice. To those medical friends we reply, write to Mr. Halse, and order one of his Portable Galvanic Apparatus, and you may take our word for it you will find them all that you can desire. His battery is constructed of zinc and silver plates, and he has so arranged his regulating apparatus, that the practitioner

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may apply just what power he may think proper. It is the most perfect thing we ever beheld; and we do not see how it is possible for medical purposes, to improve upon it. It is well known that quantity of fluid is the great desideratum in medical galvanism. Now, in the small machines which are usually sold, it is very evident to any one who knows anything of the principles of galvanism, that the quantity of fluid which circulates through the body of the patient is next to nothing, although the shock may be very powerful; for the human body is an imperfect conductor, and it requires a series of pair of plates to force the current through the imperfect conductor. In Mr. Halse's apparatus there are both quantity and intensity brought into action; and yet his machine is constructed in so beautiful a manner that even an infant may be galvanised by it without the least unpleasantness. As men of science, we conscientiously recommend Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus in preference to all others.

The following is extracted from a letter from a solicitor of Essex:—"You will be glad to learn that, having regularly used the apparatus I had of you, I find a decided improvement in the capacity of the digestive organs, and my friends tell me they can discover a perceptible improvement in my hearing. I am determined to persevere with the application, which I like much, and have great confidence in the efficacy of this admirable contrivance as a remedial agent, and should be sorry to be without the apparatus. The facility with which it can be regulated is really beautiful."

Again, in another letter, this same gentleman writes:—"A client of mine, who is severely afflicted with rheumatism, called on me yesterday; he scarcely had any use in one of his hands when he entered my house. I talked of your remedy, and requested him, in order to satisfy him there was no pain in the application, to take the handles within his grasp; he could do little more than allow one of them to lie upon one of his hands: he held the handles only about three or four minutes, when he exclaimed, 'Bless me! what a perspiration it has caused in this hand!' He laid the handle down, and was perfectly astounded to find that he had the complete use of that hand. He said he could not have believed it possible."

The following extract is from a letter from a gentleman in Staffordshire:—"The apparatus works beautifully and gives no trouble at all. I am sure I am better generally than I was before I began; I never miss the operation. I consider you are justified in pronouncing the apparatus most complete and ingenious. I will gladly reply to any references you may put to me as to the efficiency of the machine."

The next is from a gentleman in Dover:—"I gratefully acknowledge the extreme benefit which I have derived from your system of galvanism, which has proved most efficacious to my obstructive, distressing, and hereditary disorder. The apparatus has worked without the least trouble. I now consider myself well, have excellent nights, my appetite good, and my strength daily increasing."

This gentleman had a complication of disorders—asthma, indigestion, general debility, rheumatism, &c., and yet galvanism perfectly restored him, after all other remedies had failed.

The following is from a physician of Pisa, in Italy:—"It is not to be supposed that any very material improvement can be marked from the galvanism as yet; still, I am sure, there are one or two points that will give you pleasure, as they are to me sources of great encouragement. First: ever since I have employed the galvanism, my digestion, which has always been my enemy, has materially improved, as, though my diet is precisely the same, I have not suffered from heartburn or acidity. My rest is also now [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]"
good; and I am enabled to walk and get up out of my chair with much less difficulty; and, lastly, my mind and spirits are in very good tone. If it should please God to restore me, through your means, to good health, I shall be as good as a thousand advertisements to you."

The next is from a Spanish gentleman, a martyr to costiveness:—"I am happy to say that, with the stock of galvanic fluid which your apparatus has supplied me, I was not only able to brave the last trying winter, but its effects are to this day lasting."

The next extract is from the letter of a gentleman who has spent the greater part of his life in India, and who was severely afflicted with a liver complaint:—"I can now say, with some degree of confidence, that I have derived much benefit from the use of your galvanic apparatus. I certainly found myself getting better while under your application; but I have made greater progress since I have been able to galvanize myself. You know how much I used to complain of my side, my inability to lie on my right side, great restlessness at night, with a sense of weight on the chest. I applied the apparatus to my side several nights on going to bed, and allowed myself to go to sleep with it applied. On the second night the pain vanished from my liver, and I have not since felt any symptoms of the pain returning; and I hope I never shall, as I have had it for more than four years, and, not like many persons, sorry to pare with an old acquaintance, I am too happy to lose mine."

The following is from a lady of Reading, who has been using my apparatus for many months:—"I have much pleasure in letting you know that I have found your apparatus work very well. It certainly answers the description you give of it, as to occasioning very little trouble, and being always ready for use is a great advantage and convenience. As an aid to digestion and sleep it is to me invaluable and a daily comfort. It has been of great assistance to me during the late hot weather."

The following is from the wife of a gentleman of Bolton. The patient was paralysed in every limb:—"Our apparatus works admirably. With regard to Mr. H.'s health, I am happy to say he continues to improve, though in his walking I have seen no visible change until the last few days, when he has gone, without any assistance, a quarter of a mile. Of course, I have been at his side, but he has not taken my arm. The exertion does not appear to fatigue him, and I trust this is but the promise of better things. There are many persons here very much astonished at the improvement he has already made, and he meets with congratulations every day on his improved speech and appearance."

The following I received from a gentleman who is now residing in Paris:—"My dear sir, you were wrong in advising me not to try galvanism, and I hope you will be exceedingly cautious how you give such advice in future. That you did it from the best of motives I well know: but you have been deceived in my case, for I am now as well as ever I was in my life. My speech has returned, the contraction of my arm has left me, and I can walk a dozen miles with ease. My memory has also returned. Your apparatus has worked beautifully, and I would not part with it on any account. I am now galvanizing a poor Frenchman, who is paralysed just as bad as I was. You deserve the thanks of the public. I beg of you never to tell a patient again there is not any hope for him; you are by far too candid."

The following is extracted from a letter I received from a physician of the county of Cork:—"My dear sir, I received on the evening of the 23rd instant the galvanic apparatus, with all the appliances, [No. 22, Brunswick Square.]"
perfectly safe. I have tested the modifications of power, and made the most complete thing possible. I have applied it to a young lady, a patient of mine, and she describes the sensation as very agreeable. I hope I shall be able to bring the apparatus into much repute in this part of Ireland. I have an hospital in which I have selected less than ninety patients, and hope soon to send you an order for another apparatus.

This gentleman has since ordered another apparatus from me. The following is an extract from his last letter:—"I believe galvanism has thrown more light upon the nature of nervous influence than all the books hitherto written. It is surprising how some men object to anything not comprehended by an apothecary or his boy. Galvanism is a great boon under judicious hands. Your apparatus is the only one unobjectionable, it being so delicately graduated. Others are in existence, but they act by shocks, which will never answer. Your apparatus is certainly perfection itself."

The late Dr. James Johnson was in the habit of recommending me many patients. One of them was a wine-merchant in the City, who had suffered for very many years with most obstinate costiveness, and which produced the piles to a most frightful extent. The doctor had tried all the medicines he could think of to relieve this distressing case, but ineffectually. He then recommended his patient to place himself under my care. I galvanized him for several weeks, and was much delighted to find that the Galvanism had the desired effect. As it was inconvenient for him to come to me daily, he took with him one of my Portable Galvanic Apparatuses and galvanized himself at home. On the 13th of last July, I received a letter from him, and from which I extract the following:—"It is impossible for me to describe to you how much benefit I have derived from the Galvanism. I rarely take medicine not once in eight weeks, instead of daily—and I suffer scarcely at all from the complaint which was so harassing to me when I first saw you. In fact I have been so well that for many weeks I have not used the apparatus at all." Extracts from scores of more letters may be given, all proving the great efficacy of Galvanism as a remedial agent, and the ease with which it can be administered by the patients themselves.

REMARKABLE CURE OF A SPINAL COMPLAINT.

A few hours before the printer was going to press with this pamphlet, Mr. Halse received a letter from a gentleman, the son of a clergyman near Uxbridge, who had been for a long time afflicted with a spinal complaint. When he applied to Mr. Halse, the patient was so weak in the spine that he could not sit up above one hour in the twenty-four, but was compelled to lie nearly the whole day on the sofa. The first medical men in the metropolis had been applied to; a great variety of medicines had been administered, sea-bathing was recommended, and tried, with a variety of other things, but all in vain; for, instead of getting better, he daily felt weaker. Paralysis was rapidly progressing; when, fortunately for him, a friend recommended him to try Galvanism. He purchased one of "Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatuses," and, after writing to Mr. Halse as follows:—"I have been going on with the Galvanism twice a day, and my back has continued to improve steadily, and I am able to be off the sofa eleven or twelve hours and a half each day without much fatigue, and I seldom feel any pain. My digestion has also considerably improved," Mr. Halse is continually in receipt of letters similar to the above from particulars who have been using his apparatuses, and yet there are some men so bigoted as still to say Galvanism is useless as a remedial agent. If some of his pupils amongst the aristocracy would allow him to publish their names and cases, the whole medical world would be astonished at the great remedial power of this agent. Mr. Halse invites invalids to read his letters on Medical Galvanism.

Any person who may wish to be supplied with "Halse's Galvanic Apparatus" must remit the amount (ten guineas) at the time the order is given.