Sherwood (H. H.)
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THE

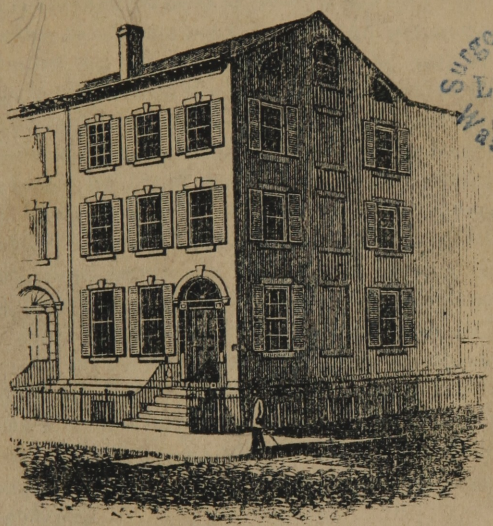
MAGNETIC ORGANIZATION

OF THE

HUMAN SYSTEM,

AND ITS APPLICATION TO

THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES.



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ABRIDGED FROM THE WORKS OF THE LATE HENRY HALL SHERWOOD, M. D.

By H. H. Sherwood's Successor,

WILLIAM LARNED,

102 CHAMBERS STREET,

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MAGNETIC ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM,

AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE CURE OF

CHRONIC DISEASES

NOTICE.

By the lamented death of the late H. H. Sherwood, M. D., the responsibility of continuing his medical practice and the preparation of his magnetic remedies, has, by his last directions and testamentary disposition, devolved upon us. In the pursuance of the medical treatment adopted by him in all diseases of a tuberculous nature, we have thought it desirable to present to the public the prominent characteristics of his system and mode of cure, in a more brief and popular form than is contained in his larger published works. We have therefore condensed from them, in this pamphlet, his views of the motive power of the human system, and of the nature and operation of his magnetic remedies. During the last fifteen years many thousands of persons, in every part of the country, have been cured of tuberculous or scrofulous disease by the treatment of Dr. Sherwood, and the requests we are daily receiving for information are so numerous, and from so many distant quarters, that we find it almost impossible to give them attention. We believe that the present pamphlet, which can readily be mailed to any part or the Union or to foreign countries, will furnish the information required in a more satisfactory and complete manner than we could do by a direct correspondence.

The theory upon which Dr. Sherwood's Motive Power of the Human System is founded, is the result of that inductive process which has elicited the true causes of universal motion and the laws by which it is governed and receives a striking corroboration from the experiments with the electro-magnetic rings hereafter described, which any of our readers can test for themselves by actual demonstration From those

laws of motion which are found to be constantly in operation in the organization of the human system, are deduced new and invariable symptoms of those diseases which belong to the class, hypertrophy — or chronic swellings of the organs and limbs, and these laws of magnetic motion explain the causes of their phenomena.

The effect of the common practice in this class of chronic diseases, has long been known to be either entirely inoperative in most cases, or positively injurious if carried beyond the purpose of temporary palliation. In this belief, which we deem to be that of all the most intelligent and learned of the medical faculty, Dr. Sherwood commenced the investigation of the primary phenomena of this class of diseases as early as the year 1809, and the result of his researches has been the discovery of the new and unerring symptoms by which to distinguish this disease in any of the organs or limbs, and the proper mode of applying a remedy, which has given to his peculiar practice the celebrity and success it has obtained.

Upon a careful examination of all the organs of the body, as the brain, eyes, heart, lungs, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidney, cystis, uterus, stomach, and intestines, we find them all without exception covered with a kind of skin called a serous membrane, in which is enclosed an incalculable number of minute glands or elementary organs, with ducts terminating in open orifices on the surface of these membranes, like those of the common covering of the body. The glands of both structures are found on examination of the orifices of these ducts to *excrete* an aqueous or watery fluid, by which these surfaces are constantly maintained in a humid or moist state. The great quantity of this fluid seen running off from the skin, and its accummulation in the cavities containing the organs, when these glands are excited to inordinate action, attest both the perfection of their mechanism and their fitness for their specific use.

If we now proceed to examine the membrane which lines the internal parts of the body, we shall find it, with slight modifications, characterized by the same structure as the serous membranes which we have described This modification principally consists in its having a villous instead of a serous surface, like the serous membranes. We find the whole track of the alimentary canal, including the mouth, œsophagus, stomach, and intestines, lined with this membrane, as well as the internal parts of every organ, including even the ventricles of the brain. On a minute examination of the structure of these internal membranes, which we shall term the mucous membranes to distinguish them from the serous or external membranes, we find them, like the latter, inclosing a great number of little glands or villi, as they are termed, having, like the papillary glands of the skin, their appropriate arteries, veins, and ducts terminating with open orifices on the surface. They are further characterized by numerous little cavities, crypts, or follicles, which have more or less a spheriodal shape, and which also open upon the surface of these membranes. These ducts and follicles are found to be filled with a semi-fluid, or mucus, which is constantly issuing from them and which spreads upon these membranous surfaces.

In pursuing this subject, we have thus found two different kinds of surfaces in the organization of the body, disposed in two different ways, and covered with two different kinds of fluids. We find also that the

excretions from the skin and serous membranes are more or less acid, and those from the mucous or internal membranes more or less alkaline.* They are sometimes so strongly acid and alkaline as to excite the attention of the most common observer. The acid is found to be the muriatic, and the alkali is found to be soda and muriate of soda, or common salt. The acids and alkalies, which possess directly opposite qualities, and have at the same time the strongest affinities for each other, are universally diffused in the earth, as well as in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Now it is satisfactorily ascertained from repeated experiments, that each of these different kinds of matter gives out constantly an innate and different kind of magnetic or electric force, the alkaline or positive matter giving out the negative force, and the acid or negative matter giving out the positive force. The positive matter then, on the internal surfaces of the body and organs, is constantly giving out the negative force, and the negative matter on the external surfaces of the body and organs the positive force. On a further examination of the human structure, we find four hundred and thirty-six muscles of different forms, disposed in different ways, for the purpose of producing motion. We know that they are formed for this purpose, for we can see that some of them expand, and others contract, when we move the body and limbs.

Now it is a remarkable fact, that every one of these four hundred and thirty-six muscles, which thus produce motion in different parts of the body, is covered with a membrane, the outer surface of which has a serous, and the inner side a mucous surface; hence these membranes are called muco-serous membranes. All these different surfaces, then, like those of the skin and membranes of other parts of the body, are covered with different kinds of matter, presenting together immense surfaces, from which constantly issue two forces of different kinds.

The reader who has seen a common galvanic battery, cannot fail to observe that this arrangement of surfaces corresponds with that of the different metallic surfaces of the battery. He will also notice, that these forces, thus maintained on these membranous surfaces, exactly correspond with those necessarily maintained on different surfaces of the battery. The two forces are conducted from the two metallic surfaces to the poles of the battery by two metallic wires, and if we can now find conductors to convey the forces from the skin and different membranous surfaces to poles, the resemblance will be complete and satisfactory.

In pursuing this object we first find numerous minute threads, called nerves, penetrating the little glands of the skin, surfaces and mucous membranes, and every fibre of a muscle. On tracing these nerves, we see them uniting together and increasing in size in proportion to the distance from these surfaces, and at length conjoining with the spinal cord. The spinal cord is formed into four columns, united first with a broad base, and then with the brain.

These forces are therefore conducted from the skin and membranous surfaces, and concentrated in the brain to form poles, or a motive power

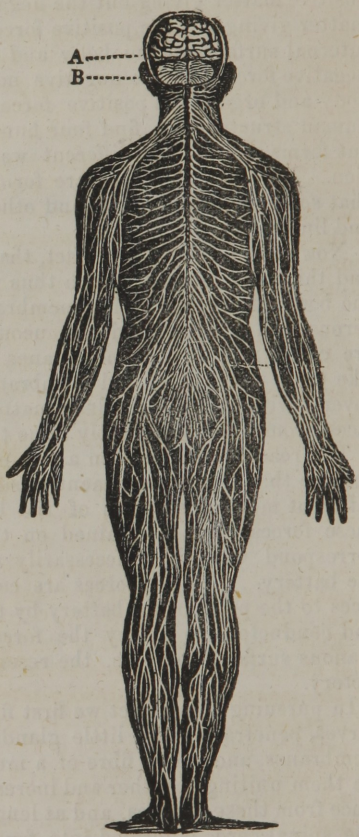
* For a corroboration of Dr. Sherwood's statements upon these points, we would refer to an interesting account of the experiments and conclusions of M. Donne, contained in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, for Jan., 1837.

to put in motion this apparently complicated yet really simple machinery.

This structure, arrangement, and order of the different parts of the human body, were well known to Malpighi, Ruysch, Haller, Hunter, and Bichat, and are recognized by every anatomist of the present age, and now present to our view a galvanic battery altogether superior to any thing ever made by man.

The cut, fig. 1., gives a general view of the nerves of the limbs, of the spinal cord, and of the connection of the spinal nerves, all of which are well known to be good conductors of galvanic forces.

Fig. 1.



A back view of the spinal nerves connected with the organs and limbs, and with the brain through the spinal cord.

Also, a view of a perpendicular section of the back part of the brain.

A. Cerebrum.

B. Cerebellum.

After this brief general view of the motive forces of the human system, showing their nature and connection first with the spinal cord, and from thence to the brain, Dr. Sherwood proceeds to demonstrate, by a careful and minute dissection of its structure, the regular magnetic organization of the brain itself, and to point out the position of its magnetic poles. This part of the subject he has illustrated by numerous plates, which our limits will not allow us to insert. The result of his

observations upon this point, was that the brain has five magnetic poles, the chief and most powerful one in the centre, and four smaller ones in the circumference. The magnetic organization of the brain which he has announced as an invariable law, he has corroborated in a very surprising and beautiful manner, by repeated experiments with circular steel plates, subject to the action of a common galvanic battery, for the details of which we must refer to his published works. By these experiments it was found, that if iron filings be strewd over the surface of any circular plate, and thus be subjected to the action of the galvanic battery, they will be immediately arranged by the action of the magnetic forces into five separate points or poles, similar to those of the brain ; one large one in the centre, and four smaller ones in the circumference. After thus pointing out the concentration of the magnetic forces to the poles of the brain, Dr. Sherwood proceeds to show their mode of operation in producing the various voluntary and involuntary motions of the body. It is a well-known law of the galvanic or magnetic forces, that magnetic poles of the same denomination repel, and those of opposite denominations attract, each other, with a force proportioned to the quantity of these forces in given spaces, and also that when they repel they expand, as is seen in the case of iron filings attached to the poles of the same denominations, and that when they attract they contract, as is seen in the case of iron filings attached to poles of opposite denominations. The two poles then of the same denomination, in the opposite hemispheres of the brain, may through the spinal nerves attached to these hemispheres, expand one set of muscles on one side of the body, limb, or organ, at the same time that those of the opposite denomination contract the antagonist muscles on the other; for the muscles, like the organs and nerves, are necessarily double, for the purpose of producing motion by their simultaneous action. Thus one set of muscles is expanded by the repulsive force from the magnetic poles, while the other is contracted by the attractive force, in the same way that metallic filings are expanded by the repulsive, or contracted by the attractive forces from the poles, of the common galvanic battery. The same law is then shown to be in operation in the motion of the fluids in the human body, by an analysis of the action of the heart, liver, spleen, and other organs.

Every repulsion of a fluid in elastic bodies produces an expansion, and every attraction is succeeded by a contraction, according to the law of the magnetic forces already referred to as constantly in operation in the organization of the human system. Every repulsion of the heart repels, or pushes the fluids in the arteries, and every attraction draws the fluids in the absorbent vessels. The motions of the pulse correspond exactly with these laws, for every repulsion is succeeded by an expansion of the artery, and every attraction by a contraction of it, and as every organ of the body in its natural or healthy state is constantly excreting from its internal surface an alkaline, or positive matter, which gives forth a negative force, and from its external surface an acid matter, developing a positive force, the magnetic currents are continually in motion towards their corresponding poles, as in the common galvanic battery.

Our limited space will not permit us to explain in detail the manner in which Dr Sherwood proves the operation of the same laws in the

attraction of the chyle from the mass in the intestines, of lymph from the lymphatic glands, and fluids from the stomach, and their conveyance to the heart; nor to follow his further minute development of the system by which the fluids are attracted to the centre of the body, and the motive power by which they are repelled from it. We can also only allude here to his very interesting account of the manner in which the whole glandular system has a direct magnetic connection with the brain through the spinal cord—one class by the nerves of sensation, and the other by the motor nerves, or nerves of motion.

Having thus shown a complete magnetic organization to be the motive power of the human system, and the sustaining principle of all the vital functions, Dr. Sherwood next proceeds to illustrate that the cause of all chronic diseases is the derangement or disturbance of the usual or natural action of these magnetic forces in the human system. If an organ or limb becomes swollen or tuberculated, it follows from the law of the magnetic forces, that the repulsive or expansive force within the organ is prevailing over its attractive or contractive force; and to reduce the swellings it is necessary that the contractive or negative force should prevail over the expansive or positive force.

Nature frequently cures cases of this disease by a change in the action of the forces, in this order: thousands of cases of tubercular diseases of the stomach, intestines, and liver, under the names of fevers, diarrhœas, and dysenteries, produced in the hot months, when the repulsive and expansive force in the atmosphere is prevailing over its attractive and contractive force, are cured in the cool months, when the attractive and contractive force of the atmosphere is prevailing over the repulsive and expansive force. When the hot weather commences, then those diseases begin to appear; and when the change of season gives to cool weather the ascendant, they begin to disappear, as is well known to the most common observers.

If we can now find means to counteract the force by which the organs and limbs are thus diseased or expanded, we shall not only be able to assist nature in repairing the injuries sustained during the progress of these expansions in the hot months, but we shall be able to repair the injuries in the cases in which these natural influences have failed, owing to the settled or chronic character of the disease. In the natural constitution of matter, we find that there are two great divisions in the earth, one of which has a contractive, and the other an expansive force, or these forces greatly predominate over the opposite forces. We allude to the acids and alkalies. And as the muriatic acid, or the chlorine gas, concentrated in the muriate of soda, forms the basis of most of the other acids of our earth, so it is probable that soda, or a gas concentrated in it, forms the base of the greatest number of alkaline bodies. However this may be, we know that chlorine, combined with other negative matter, has a strong power of contraction, and soda, united with other positive matter, a strong power of expansion. By these means we can convey to the tuberculated organs and limbs, constantly and steadily, a harmless negative matter, in quantities sufficient to make the attractions and contractions in the organs and limbs prevail over the repulsions and expansions, which will cure these diseases in their first stages as uniformly as they are produced.

Physicians have long been in the habit of prescribing chlorine for their patients, combined with negative matter, with mercury, under the names of chloride of mercury, commonly called muriate or oxy-muriate of mercury, and sub-chloride of mercury, or calomel, and with iron, commonly called muriate of iron; and occasionally with gold, under the name of per-chloride of gold.

These, with iodine, to which I have already referred, are the remedies principally relied on by physicians to cure or palliate this class of diseases. They are, however, differently selected, improperly compounded, and prescribed in doses differing according to the diversities of medical opinion, although generally in quantities exceedingly injurious. The difference in the intervals of time, also, in which these remedies are directed to be taken, is very great: and the result of such practice is that which might very naturally be expected; an almost constant failure in curing the disease, and consequently an entire want of confidence in their efficiency.

We have, on the contrary, very successfully, during a period of more than twenty-five years, prescribed chlorine, united with gold and other negative matter, (by laborious processes which it would be both tedious and useless to describe here, and powerfully magnetized,) in the form of a pill, in the same quantity and in the same intervals of time, in all conditions of patients affected with chronic diseases of this class.

As the series of lymphatic glands or secreting organs along the spinal column, and their satellites around the vertebræ, with the spinal nerves, are involved more or less in the disease of the organs with which they are connected, a plaster also is used composed of bitumen and iron, placed on the spine, for the purpose of making the skin under it excrete a mucous or positive matter, instead of its natural æriform or negative matter during the progress of the cure; and for the same reason, the plaster is also applied over the white swellings of any part of the body, joints or limbs. Large quantities of magnetic forces are evolved in the process of the decomposition of these remedies in the organs, and on the surface of the skin, which increases the strength of the primary and consecutive poles situated within the organs, gradually reduce the tuberculated organs and limbs; remove the compression of the nerves and re-establish the natural action of the motive power of the system.

The influence of magnetism on animals in augmenting the force of the contractions and expansions of the muscles, and in altering the morbid and establishing the natural secretions, has been proved by a great number of facts. The experiments of Dr. Phillip are so well known to the medical and philosophical world, that it is almost an act of supererogation to repeat them; but as this little work is intended for all classes of readers, we deem it advisable to introduce an abstract of them. Dr. Philip "found that the secretion of the gastric juice in the stomach, which had been suspended by the division of the eighth pair of nerves, was restored on establishing the voltaic current of electricity through the divided portion of the nerves next to the stomach. The accuracy of the experiments on which this conclusion is founded, was for a long time disputed; but it has been lately satisfactorily established, by their careful repetition at the Royal Institution, by Dr. Philip, in conjunction with Mr. Brodie. Dr. Philip appears also to have suc

ceeded in showing, that when the lungs and muscles are deprived of their proportion of the nervous influence, so that their functions are impeded, and the breathing has become difficult and laborious, increased facility is obtained in carrying on these movements by the stimulus of the galvanic power.

"It appears, then, from these facts, that the galvanic energy is capable of supplying the place of the nervous influence; so that by means of its assistance, the stomach, otherwise inactive, digests its food as usual, and the muscular apparatus of the lungs is roused from a state of comparative torpor to one of healthy action." Dr. Philip, indeed, contends "that the inferences deducible from these experiments establish the identity of galvanism, electricity, and nervous influence."

We have lastly to describe briefly the most remarkable and important, perhaps, of the discoveries of Dr. Sherwood. We allude to his simple and unerring method for the accurate diagnosis or determining of all chronic diseases. This method is founded upon the fact that the magnetic or positive and negative forces described as constituting the motive power or active principle in all organic life, always act in unison in a state of health, but are interrupted in disease, the signs of which can be distinguished with facility and certainty without any previous knowledge of the case, as we shall proceed to show.

The posterior spinal nerves are connected with the great sympathetic nerve, as is shown by Dr. Sherwood in his work on organic life, and terminate in the serous membranes or surfaces of the body, organs, and limbs, including those of the skin and fasciæ of the muscles, and are the *media of sensation.* The ganglions of the spinal nerves having their location between the vertebræ along the spinal column, and being thus as is described connected with all the different organs of the body, Dr. Sherwood came to the conclusion that whenever these organs were tuberculated or diseased, that pressure on the ganglions of the nerves connected with them would necessarily produce pain in proportion to the intensity of the disease, and that the seat of the disease could readily be determined by the particular spot along the spine which proved tender. This conclusion was strikingly confirmed by experience, and has been tested in so great a number and variety of cases during the very extensive practice of Dr. Sherwood for many years, that he has had no hesitation in declaring it an invariable law in the diagnosis of all diseases of the serous surfaces or tubercula. As the mucous surfaces are not connected with the nerves of sensation, but only with the motor nerves, which are the media only of the forces which produce motion and not sensation; disease in the surfaces will not produce pain in the nervous system, and will not, like the tubercular disease of the serous surfaces, manifest itself through the spinal column. These different arrangements of the nerves of motion and the nerves of sensation, account for the absence of the magnetic symptoms in disease of the mucous surfaces.

Insensibility in these surfaces is as necessary to the maintenance of animal life, as sensibility is in the serous surfaces. The most intense inflammation of the mucous surfaces never produce pain unless there is an extension of disease to the serous aurfaces, yet many modern medical writers still continue to indulge in absurdities about the great and wonderful sensibility of the mucous surfaces. If, then, there is disease

in any of the organs of the body, which does not manifest itself as described, through the spinal nerves, the certain inference must be that it is confined to the mucous surfaces and membranes. For this class of disease, positive matter, such as the alkalies and gums, should be the chief ingredients in the preparations for their cure. It will thus be seen, that Dr. Sherwood divides all diseases into two great classes, one of the serous, and one of the mucous surfaces, which are further subdivided into acute and chronic; and that for the location and distinguishing these classes of disease, he has discovered and announced a plain, accurate, and unerring method. The marked simplicity, clearness, and certainty of this classification of disease, and the treatment founded upon it, present a striking contrast to the old never-ending classification, and ever-varying symptoms and treatment of the medical schools. They have been tested and confirmed for many years by the large medical practice of Dr. Sherwood, and their remarkable success entitles them, we believe, to the consideration and confidence of the public.

The identity of the magnetic forces with the vital principle, and the complete magnetic organization of the human system, are subjects which are attracting great interest in various parts of the world, and Mr. Smee, of England, has recently announced the magnetic organization of the brain as a remarkable discovery of his own, as was recently described in an article published in the Evening Post, of this city, This, as we have shown, is an old discovery on the part of Dr. Sherwood, having been long since published by him, together with the regular magnetic organization of the whole body. In corroboration of the success of Dr. Sherwood's treatment of chronic diseases we copy from his diary a few prominent cases, which, had we space, might be greatly increased. In conclusion we would remark, that having associated with ourselves an experienced physician, familiar with his theory and practice, we are now fully prepared to carry out his views and continue his treatment of all chronic diseases in the same manner, and we trust, with the same success as heretofore.

CASES EXTRACTED FROM DR. SHERWOOD'S DIARY.

TUBERCULA OF THE RIGHT LUNG.

Consumption.

Doctor B. S. Lawson, of Cincinnati, rather light complexion, tall and slender frame, aged 32 years. Called to see him about the last of October, 1836. His health, he informed me, had been gradually declining about eight years, and about the middle of August last, he began to cough and expectorate very freely. On examining his neck, found the submaxillary and some of the cervical glands tuberculated; and on applying pressure on the last cervical vertebræ, it produced pain, but it was more severe when applied on the right side between this vertebræ and the first dorsal, while pressure on the other vertebræ of the spine produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now applied the stethescope to the right side of the chest, and soon

found in the middle portion of it, a space of about three inches in diameter, where the respiration was entirely inaudible, indicating from the absence of the crepitous and mucous rattle, a large and solid cluster of tubercles, rendering this part of the lung impermeable and immovable. The respiration was natural all round this portion of the lung, and in every other part of the chest.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the middle portion of the right lung. He now told me that a celebrated physician, who was attending him. had also examined him with the stethescope, and with the same result. He also told me that percussion had been frequently applied, which uniformly gave a dull sound over that part of the lung. He has the usual pale, lean, and haggard look, or consumptive aspect of the countenance; and the emaciation has made considerable progress; and he is gradually sinking. He has had prescribed for him, and has persued the usual antiphlogistic treatment, including a large emetic tartar plaster over the front portion of his right lung, (from which he suffered severely,) with low vegetable and milk diet.

Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster, with no restriction in diet. He commenced gaining strength in a few days after, and in about seven weeks, or at the time he had finished taking one box of the pills, I examined him again with the stethescope, when the respiration was as audible, in the before-mentioned middle portion of the right lung, as in every other part of the chest, but presented now very clearly, in this place, the sounds of bronchophony. His cough had now nearly abated, and he had gained in this time so much flesh, as to make him appear better than he does in his usual health; and has lost entirely the pale, haggard, and consumptive aspect of his countenance.

January 18, 1837. Examined his chest again. The sound of bronchophony in the circumscribed space in the middle portion of the right lung, and his cough and expectoration have ceased, and percussion gives now a full, clear sound.

He continues to gain flesh and strength, and his face, body, and limbs, have now the full and rounded form of a person in full flesh, and the most perfect health.

It will be seen, that after distinguishing consumption by the new symptoms, the chest is, in most cases, explored with the stethescope. This is done to ascertain the order and state of the tuberculations; for, although they are detected in the first dawning of the disease—even in many cases before the cough commences—yet we cannot tell, without the aid of auscultation, whether these tubercles are scattered about at a distance from each other, or are adjoining each other in small or large clusters, like clusters of grapes, or have softened down and produced a small reparable or a large irreparable excavation. Hence the doubt that must exist in regard to the curability of the disease in its last stages in this organ, by the natural remedies, without the aid of auscultation, and hence its importance in this, as well as in many other diseases of the chest; yet very few know anything of its advantage, in consequence of a deplorable defect in the education of physicians.

"It may be useful for me to add to the above history of my case, that besides the most perfect restoration of my health, (for such I believe to be my happy fortune, as far as I can judge,) that the above remedies have been a great benefit to me in another point of view. My physician, and other gentlemen of the profession.

aware of the great danger hanging over me, advised me to change my location for a more southerly one, as affording the only hope, not of a restoration of my health, but of prolonging my feeble existence; and beyond all doubt it was the best prescription in their power to make. Now, I do candidly believe, that my case was incurable under the common mode of practice, and that the most judicious practice known to the profession was pursued by him to whom I submitted my case. According to the above advice, I determined to remove to the south, and had commenced preparation by selling off a part of my property, when I was, by the kindness of a friend, (a physician too,) directed to Dr. Sherwood and his remedies—for which I consider myself under eternal obligation to the Merciful Disposer of all good.

"I do believe that every case of insipient tubercular consumption may be radically cured by a use of the above remedies; and I feel it my duty to submit my case with these few remarks, to the public, from the fact that thousands are carried to an untimely grave, in spite of the most scientific practice of the schools—that would, in my opinion, have been, with all certainty, saved by a use of the *electro-magnetic remedies.* B. S. LAWSON, M. D., *Cincinnati.*

TUBERCULA OF THE RIGHT LUNG, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER, SPLEEN, KIDNEYS, SPINE, INTESTINES AND UTERUS.

Mrs. P., of the city of New York, of light complexion, and small and slender frame. I was called to see her on the 20th of May, 1837, and, on examining her spine, found she had tubercula of the right lung, heart, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys, intestines and uterus. On inquiry, I found that she was married at the age of 15 years, and had suffered two abortions. The disease commenced about two years before, in the uterus, with leucorrhœa, and was thence propagated to the stomach, and thence to the liver, spleen, heart, kidneys, and at last to the right lung. In January of the above year, cough and expectoration commenced, and had continued to that time. The whole length of the spine was very sensitive to the touch, and she could consequently bear but very little pressure upon it. On her observing that there was some swelling along her back, I examined it, and found a white swelling along each side of the spine, extending from the sixth dorsal to the third lumbar vertebræ. As this was an extraordinary case of tubercular disease, involving so many organs, as well as the vertebræ at the same time, I requested the liberty of inviting several distinguished physicians to see it, before I commenced the use of the remedies. This request being granted, I invited four of them to see it; all of whom agreed, after an examination of the case, that it was hopeless of cure, under the use of the common remedies. I then commenced the use of the magnetic remedies—the plaster to extend the whole length of the spine. Her health began to improve soon after. About the first of July, her cough and expectoration had increased during a few days; and on an examination of the chest with the stethescope, I found an excavation in the upper part of the right lung, showing that a cluster of tubercles had softened down and made their way into the air-tubes, and left an excavation since I first examined her lungs.

Her health, soon after, began to improve again; the white swellings of the vertebræ disappeared; and in about seven weeks the excavation was healed and entirely closed, and her cough and expectoration also disappeared in a few months after. The other tuberculated organs were gradually reduced to the natural state; and soon after, the state of gestation was renewed, and continued through the natural period.

TUBERCULA OF THE LUNGS.

Rapid Consumption.

Mrs. P. S., of S., Hamilton county, Ohio, aged twenty-eight years. I was called to see her, September 18th, 1833. She had hectic fever, with cough, expectoration, night sweats, and diarrhœa. On applying the stethescope to the chest, it gave the symptoms of tubercular engorgement of the left lung. These symptoms came on about three weeks before, and two weeks after her confinement with her last child. She had irregular pains in the left side of the chest, for three months previous to her confinement, and was unable to sleep on her right side, as an attempt to do so increased the painful sensations in her left side. On examination, I found a number of tubercles on the left side of her neck, from the size of a pea to that of a large bean, and one on the side of the lower jaw, of the same side, of the size of a small walnut. Two physicians had prescribed for her, but she continued to get worse, and her flesh and strength were wasting rapidly. Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster. These alarming symptoms were checked in a few hours; her health soon began to improve; and in three weeks her cough, fever, night sweats and diarrhœa had disappeared, and in another week her health was re-established. This was a case of rapid consumption, and she would not have survived, under the common treatment, more than *one* or *two weeks* longer.

TUBERCULA OF THE STOMACH, HEART, AND EYES

Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Heart, and Scrofulous Sore Eyes.

Mr. H. B. C., of the city of New York, aged 25 years, called to consult me in May, 1837. He had been out of health about ten years, was much emaciated, and was suffering severely with dyspepsia, hypertrophy of the heart, and scrofulous sore eyes

The disease of the stomach commenced in 1828, with the usual symptoms of dyspepsia, which had continued with varying severity. In 1831, he began to feel a hard beating of the heart, and in 1834, the disease commenced in both eyes. He had consulted, and been under the care of a number of distingushed physicians, without having received any material benefit. Prescribed magnetic remedies. His health commenced improving immediately, and in about six months was entirely restored, and continues good to this time.

New York, June 12, 1840.

I have read the above concise history of my case, and am pleased to have an opportunity to add my testimony to the value of the above-mentioned remedies; for I had given up all hopes of being cured, long before I was induced to try them.

H. B. Cowles, 198 *Broadway.*

TUBERCULA OF THE LIVER AND EYES.

J. H., Esq., of L., Ohio, aged 34 years, called for advice, May 12, 1835. On examining the spine, I commenced between the first joint of the neck and skull, and pressed in the spaces between the joints below, one after another, and it produced no pain until I had descended to the space on the right side, between the 7th and 8th dorsal, when pressure between these, and between the 8th and 9th produced pain, which on

every repetition of the pressure, darted into the liver. Pressure along the joints below these, produced no pain or effect whatever. On inquiring into the history of this case, I found the disease commenced in the liver, about six years ago, terminated in abscess, and broke and discharged through the intestines, four different times during this period. He is now feeble, and just recovering from the formation and discharge of the last one, which had reduced him nearly to death, and from which he and his physicians had but little hope of his recovery.

Mr. H. brought with him his son, aged three years, with hereditary scrofulous sore eyes. The eye-lids of both eyes are very much swollen and inflamed, and the inflammation extended over both eye-balls, which had two ulcers of the cornea. The light was so painful to the eyes, as to render it necessary for him to hold a handkerchief almost constantly over them. The ganglia, or line of glands on both sides of his neck, with the submaxillary under the jaws, were very much enlarged and painful under pressure. The disease commenced more than two years since, and he has, since that time, been subjected to thorough courses of treatment, with the most popular remedies, without any apparent benefit.

The magnetic remedies were prescribed, and were effectual remedies in both these cases.

TUBERCULA OF THE SPINE AND NECK.

King's Evil, and White Swelling of the right side of the Spine.

Master J. M. S——, of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged seven years. I was called to see him, August 3d, 1833. He had a white swelling on the under jaw of the right side, and a number of large tubercles on the same side of his neck, and a white swelling on the right side of the lower dorsal vertebræ, (back bone.) and it was now about three weeks since the disease commenced. Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster. In six weeks the white swellings disappeared, and his usual good health was re-established.

September 23rd, 1833. Prescribed for Master W. C., the brother of Master J. M. S——, aged 4 years. He had a white swelling of the neck, and lower jaw of the right side, over tubercles on the same side of the neck. Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster. In five weeks the swellings and tubercles had disappeared. His health continues good.

The case of J. M. S——, under the common treatment, like the following case of Master J. S——, would have terminated in distortion of the spine and lumber abscess. This disease always commences with white swelling on the front or back side of the spine.

TUBERCULA OF STOMACH AND UTERUS.

Dyspepsia and Leucorrhœa.

Miss M. D——, of dark complexion and naturally full habit, called on me May 28, 1833, with the usual symptoms of dyspepsia and leucorrhœa. The disease commenced about a year ago with leucorrhœa, and it soon extended to the stomach; she has no vomitings, but distress, and sometimes pain in the stomach, and at others in the right or left side of the lower part of the chest, or between the shoulders, with palpitations, and accompanied more or less with pain or weakness in the small of the back. She says she has lost considerable flesh, and is feeble and unable to labor, as an attempt to do so, or to walk up a hill,

or up stairs, produces or increases the palpitations, when she feels faint, and is soon out of breath.

Pressure on the second, third, and fourth dorsal vertebræ, produces pain, which darts into the stomach; and pressure on the third, fourth, and fifth lumber vertebræ, produces pain, which darts violently into the region of the uterus.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the stomach and uterus. Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster. Her health soon began to improve, and in six weeks was fully restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE ENTERY AND MESTESINES TIN

Tabes Mesenterica and Diarrhœa.

Master M. G. M., of Cincinnati, aged three years. I called to see him, August 25th, 1834. He has an enlargement of the abdomen. and diarrhœa.

The disease commenced when he was three or four weeks old, and has continued to this time. His limbs are very slender, and his muscles soft and flaccid, and his joints appear very large proportioned to the size of his limbs. He has five or six tubercles on each side of his neck, some of them very large. Two or three physicians have attended and prescribed for him at different times, without any apparent benefit.

Diagnosis. Chronic tubercula of the intestines and mesentery. Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster.

The diarrhœa disappeared in a few days, and the enlargement of the abdomen, with the tubercles, began gradually to subside, and in seven or eight weeks they disappeared, and he had gained considerable flesh and strength, and had no appearance of disease, and his health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK.

King's Evil.

Master John Watson, of the city of New York, aged eighteen years. He had large tubercles on both sides of his neck, and the last part of November, 1838, a general swelling commenced over them, and gradually increased to December 19th of the same year, when they had become very large. He then commenced the use of the magnetic remedies. Matter was formed in the swelling on the left side, which broke and discharged scrofulous matter six or seven weeks. The abscesses then healed, and the swelling, with that on the right side of the neck, entirely disappeared in about six months from the time he commenced the use of the remedies. His health was then re-established, and has continued good to this time. *Sept.* 1, 1840.

TUBERCULA OF THE JOINTS AND LIMBS

In consequence of there being no generally known remedy for tubercula, it is the practice in this country, and in Europe, and in the hospital and country practice, to amputate or cut off the limbs in cases of tubercula, or white swellings of the joints or limbs, whenever the disease is supposed to have advanced so far as to endanger life. The relief in such case is, however, generally very temporary, as the disease is

commonly soon developed in another joint, limb, or organ, and such patients consequently receive, from such severe operations, but a brief immunity from pain and death. In the case given of Mr. J. S., of Preble county, the thigh was amputated for a white swelling of the right knee; but the disease soon after attacked him in the left hip, and then in the left foot, when that of the hip became passive. If, in this case, the left leg, like the thigh of the right side, had been amputated on account of the disease in the foot, according to the common practice, the disease in the hip would have quickly become active, and Mr. J. S. soon numbered with the dead.

This case, with that of Miss M. G., of Springfield, with acute white swelling of the heel; and Master W. L., of Madison, with the disease in all the limbs and many of the joints, with a great variety of similar cases, show what is effected by the natural remedies, without amputation. And I may here remark, that on examining the cases of amputation for tubercula of the joints and limbs, reported in the *London Medico-Chirurgical Review*, during the last ten years, and including those that are called by different names, but really the same disease, there can be little or no doubt, but at least three-fourths of the number would have been rendered unnecessary, if the use of these remedies had been commenced, even at as late a period as that in which the operations were performed. And this opinion is hazarded with the full knowledge of the fact, that these reports were principally from the Hospitals of London and Paris, and that these operations were performed by, or with the advice of physicians and surgeons who rank among the first members of our profession. The tuberculous or scrofulous diathesis, or taint, is destroyed by the natural remedies, but remains in the system after these operations, and the disease is propagated to other organs and limbs.

TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT KNEE, STOMACH, AND LEFT LUNG.

White Swelling, Dyspepsia and Consumption.

Master Alexander Benedict, of light complexion, aged 15 years, came into my office on crutches, in June, 1837, accompanied by his father. On examining the son, I found he had a white swelling on the left knee, and tuberculated stomach and left lung. The disease commenced in the knee about five years before, and progressed gradually under the treatment of the best physicians and surgeons of this city, until February, 1837, when the disease commenced in the lungs, with cough and expectoration, which still continued, and he was then pale, feeble and emaciated. Prescribed the magnetic remedies. I heard no more from the case until October of the same year, when he called at my office with his father, in perfect health. The white swelling of the knee, with the cough and expectoration, had entirely disappeared, and he had gained so much flesh and strength as to make him appear in as good health as that of any other person, and his health has continued good to this time.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1840.

I have read the above description of the case of my son, and will add to it the fact of my having paid to the best physicians and surgeons of this city, about a thousand dollars for their attendance on him, and that they had given up the case, and told me that he could not be cured, but must die; when a gentleman (Mr.

Baker) advised me to take him to Dr. Sherwood; I did so, and got him cured at last, as stated above, for ten dollars.*

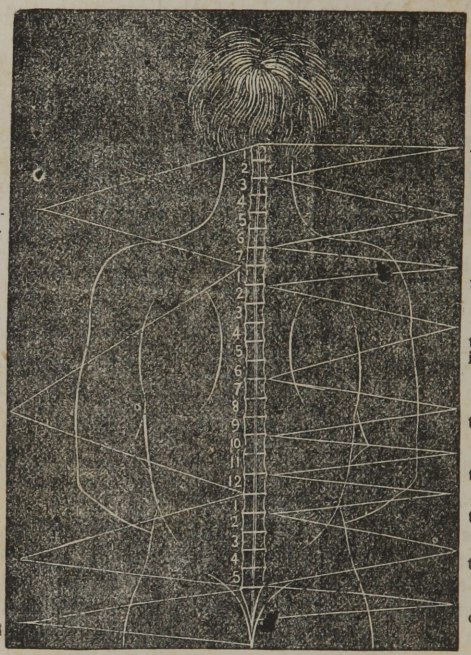
SAMUEL W. BENEDICT,
No. 2 Merchants Exchange.

* I have a great number of similar cases which have terminated in the same manner, and in which from fifty to five hundred dollars have been first paid to other physicians and surgeons for their attendance upon them. H. H. S.

DR. SHERWOOD'S SYSTEM

FOR

DETECTING TUBERCULOUS OR SCROFULOUS DISEASES.



Seven cervical vertebræ.

Twelve dorsal vertebræ

Five lumbar vertebræ.

Sacrum, and os coccyx.

Press between these joints to find symptoms of tubercles of the head, throat and tongue.

Here to find them of the arms, (rheumatic.)

Here to find them of the lungs and heart.

Here to find them of the stomach and large intestines.

Here to find them of the liver.

Here to find them of the small intestines.

Here to find them of the kidneys.

Here to find them of the uterus.

And here to find them of the genital organs

There are seven cervical vertebræ, twelve dorsal, and five lumbar; these vertebræ, with the sacrum and os coccyx, constitute the spinal column. The spinal cord passes from the brain along the round cavity through the middle of the vertebræ, and the above ganglions are connected with it and the sympathetic nerves, which are also connected with the organs and muscles.

N. B.—The electro-magnetic machines and the magnetic remedies of the late Dr. Sherwood, based upon the magnetic organization of the human system, are prepared by us as heretofore, at his late residence, and can be sent by mail or express to physicians or other persons in any part of the country upon the same terms as hitherto. They are packed in boxes containg a supply sufficient to last a patient for three months—price $8 00. Half boxes can be furnished if desired at half this price. These remedies will cure every ordinary case of scrofulous or tuberculous disease. The electro-magnetic machines are of three sizes at $10, $12 and $14 each. That for $12 is generally preferred. They are strongly packed, and can be forwarded to any place in the United States or elsewhere. All communications should be addressed to

H. H. SHERWOOD'S Successors,
102 Chambers-st., New York.