

CONTENTS.

PREFACE

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HAHNEMANN.

Difficulty of forming a correct estimate of him—His birth and parentage—Pursuit of knowledge under difficulties—School days—Student's life in Leipzig and Vienna—Removal to Hermannstadt—Graduates in Erlangen—Practises in Hettstätt, then in Dessau, then in Goramern—His first marriage—Removes to Dresden—Chemical labours—Berzelius's opinion—Goes to Leipzig—Discovery of the homoeopathic principle—*Ret angusta domi*—Accepts the charge of a lunatic asylum—Introduces the principle of moral restraint—Removes to Walschleben, Pyrmont, Brunswick, Wolfenbüttel, and Königsutter—Works written during this period—Enunciation of the homoeopathic principle—Persecution of the apothecaries—Discovery of the prophylactic for scarlet fever—Tardy acknowledgment of his discovery—Forced to leave Königsutter—Accidents on the journey—Arrives at Hamburg—Removes to Altona, Mollen, Eulenburg, Machern, Dessau—Works written during this period—Hostility of his colleagues—Chemical mistake—Removes to Torgau—Writes for a literary journal—Returns to Leipzig—Attacks upon him—His thesis to enable him to lecture—Commences lecturing—Literary labours—Treatment of Prince Schwarzenberg—Persecution of the apothecaries—Driven from Leipzig—Settles in Ceethen—Works written during this period—Foundation of the Central Homoeopathic Society—(Secret history of Hahnemann's statue)—Indicates the remedies for cholera—Death of his first wife—Second marriage—Removal to Paris—Death and burial—Characteristics of Hahnemann's mind—His perseverance—His intolerance—His unsociableness—His scientificness—His industry—His generosity—(Anecdote of his poverty)—His religion—His high estimate of the medical profession—His humility—Compared to Luther—Estimate of his character..... xvii

LECTURE I.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC PRINCIPLE IN MEDICINE BEFORE HAHNEMANN.

Great discoveries foreshadowed—Planetary motions—The New World—Gravitation—Circulation of the blood—The steam-engine—Vaccination—Anticipations of homoeopathy—Hippocrates—Democritus—Empirical school—Krasistratos, Heraclides, Mithridates, Attalos, Nicander, Xenocrates, Varro, Quintus Serenus, Celsus—Galen—Fallopian—Basil Valentine—Paracelsus—Many points of resemblance in the doctrines of Paracelsus and of Hahnemann—Paracelsus's ridicule of ordinary practice—(Anecdote of Sylvius)—His classification of physicians—His hatred of the apothecaries—His horror of hypothesis—His ridicule of complex prescrip-

dons—His abhorrence of nosology—His attack on *contmria co?*(*fraris*—His defence of *similia similibus*—His system a rude homoeopathy—His partiality for small doses—His employment of olfaction—His belief in the separation of the medicinal spirit from the material drug—Did Hahnemann borrow from Paracelsus?—Croll—Agricola—Tycho Brahe—Arndt—Ancient homoeopathic theses—Milton—Doctrine of signatures—Partial acknowledgment of homoeopathy by Hahnemann's immediate predecessors—Bouldec—Detharding—Thoury—Storck—Stahl—Riviere—French peasants—Sainte Marie—Religious homoeopathy—Leadani—Buchner—Poetic homoeopathy—Homer—Shakspeare—Raimund.....

LECTURE II.

PATHOLOGICAL BASIS OF HOMOEOPATHY.

Imperfections of the art of medicine—Importance of physiology and pathology—Necessity of a pathological foundation for homoeopathy—Hahnemann's rejection of the current pathology—Outline of general pathology—Definition of life—Stimuli of the organism—Predisposing causes of disease—Age—Sex—Temperament—Idiosyncrasy—Remarkable cases of idiosyncrasy—Habit of body—Climate—Season—Diet—Regimen, etc.—Adaptability of the human being to different conditions—Exciting causes of disease—Temperature—Effects of over-stimulation—Phenomena of inflammation—Sympathy—Passions—Emotions—Miasms—Parasitical animals—Origin of parasites—Nature of the morbid process—Rationale of the curative process—Curative agents are direct or indirect irritants—John Brown's general debility and general stimuli—Housais' central inflammation and antiphlogistics—Fletcher's specific irritabilities and specific stimuli—The discovery of specific stimuli—Cures effected by direct stimulation—These views lead to homoeopathy—Hahnemann's steps in the discovery of homoeopathy—His experiments with bark—His enunciation of the homoeopathic law—Confines it at first to chronic diseases only—Subsequently extends it to acute diseases—Essence of the homoeopathic system.....27

LECTURE III.

ON SPECIFIC MEDICINE, AND ATTEMPTS AT A THEORY OF CURATIVE.

Hahnemann's original name for homoeopathy was the doctrine of specifics—He always considered his remedies specifics—Difference betwixt homoeopathic and old-school specifics—Difference betwixt homoeopathic *pecijcker* and purists—Names proposed for homoeopathy—Is homoeopathy the doctrine of specifics?—Sydenham on specifics—Bacon—Kopp—Stieglitz—Hufeland—Stapf—Arnold—Kurtz—Qoth—Schron—Guillon—Wolf—Rapou—Dufresne—Watske—Black—Homoeopathy is specific medicine—Explanations of the curative process—Hahnemann's idea that the stronger disease overcomes the weaker—His first attempt at an explanation of what takes place—Fallacies of this explanation—Medicines act conditionally, not absolutely—Instances of insensibility to medicinal action—Medicinal action not stronger than disease—Cures effected by weaker, not by stronger irritations—Example from Hufeland—Irrelevancy of Hahnemann's illustrations—His second attempt at an explanation of the curative process—Extravagance of this attempt—Refutation of it—Hahnemann conscious of the weakness of his theory—Bauspöth's botanical theory—Eachemeyer's latitudinarianism—Jahn's increased reaction theory—Schron's reaction theory—Hufeland's similar theory—Theorie of the worshippers of the *vi medicatrix*—Dr. Bangredo.....67

LECTURE IV.

THEORIES OF CURE (CONTINUED).

	PAGE
Schmid's polar theory—Mosthaf's antipathic theory—J. O. Midler's antipathic theory—Koch's substitutive theory—His imperfect definition of «m*/<xr—His tendency to substantialize qualities of matter—Widemann's theory of stronger and weaker affinities—The phenomena of chemistry not analogous to the vital processes—Gerstel's derivative theory—Facts against this theory—Schneider's peripherics!theory—Untenahleness of his views—Trinks's neutralization theory—Mayrhoi'er's blunted receptivity theory—Griesselieh's greater affinity theory—Trousseau's substitutive theory—Hirschel's four theories—Wunderlich's eight theories—Curie's assisting-nature theory—P. F.'s odylic theory—Theory based on direct specific stimulation—Fletcher's theory of homoeopathic cures—Homoeopathic remedies act antipathically—Correct views of Cl. Müller—Foreshadowing of home?opaf;hT by John Hunter—A true theory applicable to the explanation of all medicinal cures—Falsity of the view that disease is cured by the stronger overcoming the weaker.....	85

LECTURE V

THE HOMOEOPATHIC AGGRAVATION.

Hahnemann's first allusion to it—His first case of aggravation owing to an over-dose—He first taught that it was necessary to the cure—Afterwards that it was only an occasional occurrence—And that it depended on the size of the dose—Duration of aggravation in acute and in chronic diseases—False 'aggravation- by the production of medicinal symptoms—Always indicative of unsuitableness on the-part of the medicine—Very slight medicinal symptoms of no importance—Hahnemann's examples of true aggravation from a too powerful dose—The drosera aggravation examined—Cures with large doses mentioned by Hahnemann without aggravation—Schrim denies the reality of the homoeopathic aggravation—Rommel considers it exceptional—Kurtz confounds the true and the false aggravations—Gross considers the quality of the aggravation dependent on the size of the dose—Schmid asserts that it only occurs with too small doses—Kümpfer's critical and non-critical aggravations—Hirschel's four kinds of aggravation—None of these resemble Hahnemann's—Trinks says true and false aggravations are independent of dose—Schneider says Hahnemann's aggravation is a phantom, but admits five kinds—Romano's rule for distinguishing, betwixt the homoeopathic aggravation and the natural increase of the disease—Bau's peculiar aggravation—Griesselieh admits and denies the homoeopathic aggravation—Arnold's definition of it—Is it a reality?—Foundations for the belief in it—Writers have generally confounded the false with the true—General conclusions on the subject—Classes of practitioners who talk most of aggravations—Necessity, for examining critically all Hahnemann's doctrines—A desirable aggravation—Cutaneous diseases	116
---	-----

LECTURE VI.

ISOPATHY.

Antiquity of the doctrine—Met with in the writings of Dioscorides, Xenocrates, Galen, Serapion, Faustus ^gineta, Haly Abbas, Celans, Nicander, Croll—Van Helmont hints at it—Durey's treatment of hydrophobia—Mead's cure for vipers' bites and scorpions' stings—Isopathy in Hudibras—Hering introduces it into homoeopathic practice—His proposed method of curing contagious diseases—His botanical and entomological	
--	--

isopathy—Anticipated by Dr. Horabook—Isopathic propensities of New Zealand cannibals—Hering's chemical rescue of psorine, which continues still unrescued—Source of his psorine—His nosodes—His explanation of the mode of action of morbid product*—Gross becomes enamoured of isopathy—He pronounces it superior to homoeopathy—His novel blood-globules—Antiquity of blood as a remedy—Lux's isopathy of contagions—His delicate preparations—Extravagances of the isopathists—Tomtru—Stepfs partial approbation of the practice—Hahnemann's denunciation **O** it—His denial of isopathic cures—His abuse of Gross—His allusion to psorine—Helbig rejects isopathy—Rau admits the occasional utility of isopathic preparations—His theory of their mode of action—He afterwards regrets their introduction—Thore* denounces isopathy—Dufresne considers it a brilliant discovery—M. Muller attempts to incorporate it with homoeopathy—Kammerer considers isopathy as true as homoeopathy—Veith only approves of psorine—Kurtz approves of isopathy—Genzke rejects it—Buchner condemns it—The doctrine gradually sinks into neglect—Is revived by Herrmann in a different form—The healthy organs of animals remedies for the corresponding diseased organs in man—The doctrine not new—Nor true, according to Genzke—Brutzer's recent revival of the original isopathy—His wonderful cures examined—And found wanting—Kasemann's homoeopathic isopathy—What are isopathic remedies?—Absurdity of Herrmann's doctrines—Many of Hering's nosodes must be excluded from the category of remedies—Contagious **n**atters may have remedial powers in their corresponding diseases—A disease may be cured by an agent capable of producing it—Examples of wot*thic cures—Schnappaufs, Author's, and Nogueira's cures of small-pox—Auzias and Sperino's alleged cure of syphilis—Isopathic treatment of sheep—Cures by psorine examined—The truth there is in the doctrine—How should isopathic remedies be administered?—Author's isopathic (?) cure of pannus—Remedial powers of morbid products—Cure of naevi—Isopathic remedies used by allopathists—Filthy allopathic remedies—Medicine gloria.....141

LECTURE VII.

ON THE PROVING OF MEDICINES.

Proving of medicines the inevitable corollary from the law *similia similibus curentur*—Little known of the positive action of medicines when the homoeopathic law was discovered—That little in favour of homoeopathy—Hahnemann did not at once commence to prove medicines—He appeals to his colleagues to assist him—His appeal is neglected—He exposes the weakness of the system of his colleagues—And thereby renders himself obnoxious to them—He publishes his first provings—His first directions for proving—He rejects homoeopathic aggravations as a pathogenetic source—His final directions for proving—His provings with globules of the 30th dilution—His pathogenetic sources—Various doses used by Hahnemann in his provings—What has the old school done in the way of physiological provings?—The empiricists—Heraclides—Mithridates—Attalos Philometer—Nicander—Matthioli's and Richard's poisonings—Haller's recommendation to prove—Alexander's experiments—Experiments on the lower animals despised by Hahnemann—Jorg's proving society—Its labours appropriated by Hahnemann—Wedekind's and Martin's efforts to induce others to prove—The provings of the allopathic society of Vienna—The provings of Rademacher's followers—Pereira's approval of provings—Resolution of the Strasburg scientific congress—Forbea's recommendation of proving—Of what use are provings to allopathists?—They are only available by homoeopathists—Piper's rules for proving—Schrdrn's directions for proving—His disapproval of provings with the 30th dilution—His proposal for arranging the pathogenetic effects—Griesselich's rules and cautions—Names of the most distinguished provers—Hering approves of proving with the 30th

	PAGE
And practises hV—He proposes to prove medicines in the high potencies—His list of pathogenetic sources—A society in Thuringia established to prove 30th dilutions—Watzke's reasons for re-proving Hahnemann's medicines—Drysdale's remarks on provings—Trinks disapproves of proving with high dilutions, and rejects symptoms obtained from them—Curtis's proposal for negative provings—Absurd substances that have been proved—Mure's provings of hides, diseased potatoes, gnanzi, Bee, etc.—Hering's doubtful medicine—Wursler's pudding—How provings should be conducted—Medicines should be proved in small doses, but not in high dilutions only—Patients an impure source for proving-symptoms—Poisoning of lower animals useful—Duty of all homeo-	176

pathists to prove

LECTURE VIII.

ON THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND ALTERNATING ACTIONS OF MEDICINES.

Hahnemann's early notions on primary and secondary actions—He says some medicines have only a primary action—The importance he attached to distinguishing between primary and secondary actions—On it he founds his division of medicines into curative and palliative—Latterly he ascribes the primary action chiefly to the influence of the medicines, the secondary chiefly to the reaction of the vital force—Examples of the two actions—Secondary actions not noticed after small doses, or even after moderate doses on the healthy—Examples from the *Materia Medica* of primary and secondary actions—These two actions rarer in the later editions—Afterwards termed alternating actions—Finally not distinguished by a special appellation—Hahnemann seems practically to have abandoned the distinction—Hahnemann's self-contradictions—His alternating action—Example of it—Probable reasons for the adoption of the term—Hering combats the notion of primary and secondary actions—Piper disapproves of the distinction—Helbig rejects it—Watzke's ideas on the subject—Attomyr's notions directly opposed to Hahnemann's—Kurtz rejects the division—Trinks does the same—Schröder would retain the division and use it to prune the *Materia Medica*—Arnold dissents from Hahnemann—Hirsehel agrees partially with Hahnemann—Drysdale accepts Hahnemann's division—Gerstel proposes the division into active and passive symptoms—Schneider proposes positive and negative symptoms—Griesselich repudiates Hahnemann's division—The division into primary and secondary untenable—Hahnemann's original notions had a bad influence on his mode of recording symptoms—Faults of the Hahnemannian schema—Example of a complete picture of a medicinal disease—Hahnemann's *Materia Medica* is little more than an index—*Redactio ad abstrahendum* of the primary, secondary, and alternating actions—Great preponderance of subjective symptoms in the *Materia Medica*—Hahnemann's provings fall short of his original standard—We ought to strive to bring them up to this standard—Notwithstanding all faults, Hahnemann's *Materia Medica* is a wonderful work—His earlier provings especially valuable

212

LECTURE IX.

ON HAHNEMANN'S DOCTRINE OF CHRONIC DISEASES.

Individualization a peculiar feature of Hahnemann's teaching before his invention of the psora theory—His objection to pathological hypothesis—His psora-theory a vast generalization and a pathological hypothesis—His early fore-shadowings of the theory—He early ascribes a large number of chronic diseases to itch—His account of the discovery of the source of chronic diseases—He communicates his discovery to Stapf and Gross—Necessity for a miasmatic origin of chronic diseases—Psora tho

CONTENTS.

grand source—Syphilis and sycosis the other sources—Itch a degeneration of the ancient leprosy—Error of considering itch a local disease—Under itch he includes many other distinct skin-diseases—Mode in which infection takes place—Itch to be met with everywhere—The most infectious chronic miasm—Mode of development of itch-disease—Danger of suppressing the external eruption—Signs of latent psora*—He at first thought the disease might be cured by reproducing an eruption—His Burgundy-pitch plaster—He also believed that a fresh infection with itch would cure the chronic disease—Instances of this adduced by him—He afterwards recants these opinions—His mode of treating fresh itch—Psoric diseases require peculiar medicines, termed antipsorics—Before he thought of psora—he considered coffee to be the great source of chronic diseases—Traces of this psora-theory in ancient writers—Hoffmann ascribes many diseases to suppressed itch—Autenrieth's psora-theory—Hahnemann's contempt for Autenrieth's treatment of itch—Wenzel held a psora-theory—Stapfs laudations of the psora-theory—Gross testifies to its truth—Unquestioning adherence to it of many homoeopaths—Peterson corroborates it with cock-and-bull stories—He makes out that cholera is of psoric origin—Kan admits the partial foundation in truth of the theory—Wolf considers it an unfortunate idea—Schrou defends psora-antipsoric homoeopathy against Hahnemann's disparagement of it—Heriijg carries the psora-theory farther than Hahnemann—He announces a prophylactic for itch—Later allopathic authorities who have held the psora-theory—Beer—Sehojdein—WeUcnweber—Nathan's apology for Hahnemann.....212

LECTURE X.

ON HAHNEMANN'S DOCTRINE OF CHRONIC DISEASES (CONTINUED).

Opinions relative to the psora-theory since the recognition of the itch-insect—Russell's historical paper on itch—Abenzohr knew of the insects—The German peasants were acquainted with them—Moufet described them—Hauptmann gave a drawing of them—Bonomo wrote about them—Vichmann alluded to them—Afterwards they were lost sight of and disbelieved in—Kayergetsthem pointed out to turn—Adams describes them, and gives himself the itch—Since then they are generally believed in—Hebra's account of scabies—His description of the acarus and its tracks—Habitat of the vermin—Eruption dependent on its presence—The acarus the sole infecting agent—His treatment of the disease—Puffer defends the psora-theory against Hebra—Denies itch to be a parasitic disease—The itch-insect the product of the disease—He allows that itch requires external treatment—Hebra's reply to Puffer—He contends that the acarus is the sole essential feature of itch—He denies that any danger attends the suppression of itch—Griesselieh's views on the psora-theory—Hahnemann cured chronic diseases before he had a single antipsoric—The psora-theory supplies a defect in Hahnemann's previous doctrines—Influence of the theory on Hahnemann's pathology of acute diseases—Hahnemann's psora-equivalent to dyscrasia, cachexia, and humours of others—Hahnemann wrong in his diagnosis of itch—Doubtful if itch can be cured by internal medicines—Influence of the ordinary treatment of itch in producing serious disease—Benefit conferred on practice by the psora-theory—Absurdity of the division of medicines into antipsorics and antipsories—Weber's definition of an antipsoric—Arnold's views on the psora-theory—How can a parasitic disease give rise to other diseases?—The psora-theory must include other-skin-diseases besides itch—Hahnemann's psora-theory was a concession to the humoral pathologists—Henderson's defence of the psora-theory—Russell denies the repercussion of itch—Explains how its suppression may cause disease—Simou contends for more than three chronic miasms—Leboucher misapprehends Hahnemann's doctrine—Examination of the psora-theory—Credentia involves—Hahnemann's cures of psoric diseases without antipsorics—Before he had any antipsorics he proposed to cure chronic diseases duly by homoeopathy—Hahnemann fails to prove the origin of

chronic diseases from itch—His diagnosis of itch incorrect—He confounds it with other diseases—Secondary diseases are sometimes produced by awppressing itch—How this happens—Janger of suppressing extensive exanthenata—Hahnemann erred in overlooking hereditary diseases—They have been recognised in all ages—Aristotle—Piorry—Linz—Many causes of Intent disease—Probability of certain eruptive diseases being connected with certain internal diseases—Nunez—Reasons for Hahnemann's adoption of the psora-theory—Good done by the psora-theory—Treatment of itch—Want of success of the internal* treatment—Importance of destroying the acarus—Modes of doing so—Syphilis—Sycosis—After-diseases of sycosis—Antisyctic medicines..... 271

LECTURE XI.

ON THE SELECTION OE THE REMEDY.

Hu? selection of the remedy theoretically simple, practically difficult—Necessity for defining what is similar—The sum-total of the symptoms present not the sole indication, even according to Hahnemann—His merit in rejecting pathological speculation as our guide in selecting the remedy—The selection of the remedy a purely empirical, almost mechanical act—The characteristic symptoms to be our guide—The general and undefined symptoms to be neglected—Modern mode of compiling a book of characteristic symptoms—Hahnemann is very vague on the subject of characteristic symptoms—Characteristic features of epidemic diseases—Characteristic symptoms of intermittent fevers—Hahnemann's denunciation of the *umx in marbus*—But many of his indications for medicines are derived from that source—Instances of these—Hahnemann's system was not, after all, a mere mechanical comparison of drug and disease—It was more scientific than he allows it to be—Rail's vindication of the scientific character of homoeopathic prescriptions—He defends Hahnemann's unuteness—But condemns a mere mechanical comparison of symptoms—Necessity for a profounder knowledge of the action of medicines on particular spheres of the organism than we can obtain in the *Materia Medica*—Cases in point—Hartmann shows that the homoeopathist attends to the exciting causes of disease—M. Miiller defends homoeopathy from the charge of being mere symptomatic treatment—Schron shows that the collective symptoms cannot be the sole indication—We must distinguish between idiopathic and sympathetic—Kurtz—Wolf—Roth—Schmid tries to define similar—Watzke says the characteristic symptoms must guide us—Mosthaft' says similarity is not the sole point to attend to—Peterson refers to the great number of unimportant symptoms in the *Materia Medica*, and proposes a plan for increasing them—Hirschel's eight sources for obtaining indications—Hering says the characteristic symptoms must be our guide—Bonnmgghansen considers the character of the symptom more important than its seat, and the condition of the symptom's occurrence more important than either—This condition sometimes his sole guide—Wonderful influence of shaving—Medicina? Doctores, D. G., Fid. Def.—Mure talks about characteristics, but practises mechanical reckoning—Griesselich says we must attend to etiology, semiology, and diagnosis—Trinks enjoins attention to characteristics—What *im* similar?—Some diseases have no similars in the *Materia Medica*—What constitutes a characteristic symptom?—Characteristic symptoms of some medicines—Importance of determining the organs and systems on which medicines act—Treatment of diseases with few symptoms—Medicines to rouse the system when torpid—Medicines to soothe the system when too irritable—Importance of records of clinical experience—Works to aid us in the selection of the remedy..... 302

LECTURE XII.

<m HAHNEMANN'S THEORY OF THE DYNAMIZATION OE MEDICINE.

IV dynamization-theory not essential to homoeopathy—Hahnemann* 2rst

hint of it—Solution increases the power of the drug by bringing it to bear on more points of the living fibre—Difference between the action of a hard, dry pill and a solution of the same medicine—Medicines act dynamically not atomically—Hahnemann asserts the greater power of the smaller portion of medicine in solution—Curious piece of dynamical arithmetic—An imitation of Brown's scale of excitability—Futility of all such calculations—Further development of the dynamization-theory—Wonderful effects of succussion and trituration—The homoeopathic attenuations are said not to weaken but to exalt the medicinal power—The power of the attenuations proportioned to the number of succussions they have received—His fear of over-succussing—No need for dilution—He loses his fear for hyperdynamizing—Wonderful effects of dynamizing—Frequent alteration of Hahnemann's views—His disciples better the instruction of the master—Korsakoff's infected globules—Hahnemann's reply to Korsakoff—Gross gives his adhesion to Korsakoff—And goes beyond him—Plaubel is favourable to infection—Jenichen's high potencies—Disclosure of his undivulged secret—Plumbum the beginning and the end of Jenichen's celebrity—Gross becomes Jenichen's trustee—Bonninghausen kills two dogs without a stone—Hering encourages Jenichen—?The 60,000th potency—Hering's Hahnemannism—His aerial potencies—Tietze ascribes dynamization to electricity—Investigations with the microscope—Segin's investigations—Mayrhofer's observations—Microscopic appearance of attenuations of gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, tin, zinc, arsenic—Mayrhofer's deduction*—Koch's examination of mercury—Rummel's illusions with the 200th dilution..... 337

LECTURE XIII.

ON THE DYNAMIZATION OF MEDICINES (CONTINUED).

Doppler on the great and the small in nature—He accounts for the increased power of triturated drugs by the increase of the superficies of the medicine—Fallacy in Doppler's calculations—Chemical explanations—Physiological analogs—Spallanzani's experiments with frog's spawn—Arnold's experiments, with frog's spawn—His experiments with cow-pock lymph—D'Ania's on the action of imperceptible agents—Rau asserts the possibility of dynamizing certain substances up to a certain point—Otherwise attenuation causes loss of power—He believes in the transference of medicinal power—Schron denies the truth of the dynamization-theory—Kretschmar also denies its truth—So also Trinks—Werber, Wolf, Fielitz, Schmid, Lietzau, Strecker, Schneider, J. Egid, oppose the theory—Curious theories of two dilettanti—Gross's contradictory oracular utterances—Rummel's attempt to explain dynamization—Terrific effects of too much shaking—Rummel's recantation—Kampfer admits and denies the dynamization-theory—Hartmann opposes it—Veith says it is a revival of Zoroaster's philosophy—Schubert thinks the medicine becomes spirit—Griesselich ridicules the notion of a transference of medicinal power—His explanation of dynamization—Joslin attributes the increase of power to the comminution of the drug—Foundation of the dynamization-theory—By the small dose the specific effects of the medicine are more certainly produced—Improbability of a separation of the medicinal power—Does trituration render insolubles soluble?—Doubtful correctness of some of Mayrhofer's observations—Facts that have encouraged the notion of dynamization—Smaller doses often relatively stronger than larger..... 36*

LECTURE XIV.

HOMOEOPATHIC DOSOLOGY.

Small doses of mercury given by Hahnemann before his discovery of homoeopathy—After his discovery he gave other medicines in ordinary doses—

	PAGE
... of small doses—His? doses in scarlet fever—Had the persecution an influence on his doses?—Reasons for his	
anonon change to small doses—Rules he gives for the selection of the	
dnac—Later he alleges that the dose cannot be too small—Examples of	
nanins noses he recommended of various medicines—Appreciable doses	
n Tsase a ^e -ncines given by him—The doses prescribed in the Materia	
arihtav—He did not always go on diminishing his doses, but sometimes	
paw larger doses than he had previously ordered—Remarkable influence	
saTah ⁿ psora-theory on his doses—He makes the 30th dilution his standard	
«Vaw—He often departed from his own standard—Expresses his disappro-	
» of higher attenuations—Approves of higher attenuations—If the	
repeated the dose should be increased—Various doses in a	
used by Hahnemann just before his death—Hartlaub advises	
for acute, larger for chronic diseases—Wolf recommends a	
of doses—Rau advises small doses for acute, larger for chronic	
tm—His treatment of skin diseases—Werber contends for various	
—Egidi prefers the lower dilutions, but admits the power of all—	
ad opposes the idea of a standard dose—He says some medicines	
t act in the higher dilutions—He attempts to lay down some rules	
p doses—He allows that the 200th dilution still acts—Stapf says the	
Nes are best in high dilutions—He prefers the lower dilutions in	
diseases—He treats itch and syphilis with low triturations—He	
••Milli I nf TI nil In II ⁿ preparations—Gross's inconsistencies—He finally	
fans into the Jenichen trap—And recognises the apparent insanity of his	

LECTURE XT.

HOMOEOPATHIC DOSE (CONTINUED).

its prefers the lower dilutions—Veith acknowledges the necessity of
 tanons dilutions—Kammerer prefers the higher dilutions, but gives
 stronger doses in acute diseases—Schmid always gives substantial doses
 —Watzke prefers the lower dilutions—His rules for the dose—He con-
 ienuu the Jenichen preparations—Trinks lays down rules for the dose—
 lhe doses vary with the character of the remedy—And of the disease—
 Trinks practically an adherent of the lower dilutions—Schron prefers
 the lower dilutions—Ridicules the Jenichen potencies—Elwert prefers
 the lower—Helbig condemns an exclusive adherence to high or low dilu-
 tions—He gives large doses to drunkards—Vehsemeyer uses the lower
 dftntions—»chiller gives larger doses to drunkards—Noack condemns
 exrJnsiv'sm—Goullon says the dose is to be regulated by the reactive
 power of the organism and the quality of the medicine—Lietzau recom-
 mends the pure tincture—Schneider opposes the exclusive use of the
 30th—Wahle prefers medium doses—He recommends much succession
 —Kampfer prefers the lower and medium dilutions—He gives different
 naedcines in different doses—He considers drunkards very sensitive to
 small doses—He gives massive doses in typhus—Hartmann does the
 same—J. O. Midler opposed to a uniform dose—Condemns the high
 potencies—Attomyr endeavours to find rules for the dose in the provings
 —Hering also looks to the provings for rules for the dose—Black is
 disposed to do so also—Koch makes the dose depend on similarity, sus-
 ceptibility, and intensity—Stens prefers the higher dilutions—Griesse-
 licia prefers the lower dilutions, especially for acute diseases—Arnold
 thinks it is never necessary to go beyond the 6th decimal dilution—Mure
 claims the merit of the discovery of a nosological rule—He lays down
 many rules for the de-«*o—Nrtnez prefers th& dilutions, above 2000 for
 acute and chronic diseases—Cruxent's grand astronomical rule for the
 dose—Scott's rules for the dose—Great latitude of the remedial dose—
 Baritv of one do^e curing where another had failed—Hahnemann erred
 in fixing on a uniform dose—Various circuuiaiances determine the suit-
 able dose — • ome diseases demand larger doseu—Some medicines require
 to be given in larger doses.....*..... 417

LECTURE XVI.

ON THE REPETITION OF MEDICINES.

	PAGE
Hahnemann at first gave repeated doses—Instances of his repetitions—He afterwards attempted to regulate the repetition by the supposed duration of action of the medicine—Afterwards his rule was that the medicine should not be repeated as long as improvement went on—Difficulty of following Hahttemau's rule—The medicine has not exhausted its action until improvement stops—He next allows the medicine to be repeated before it has exhausted its action—He allows the rapidity of the course of the disease to determine the repetition—The medicine when repeated must be given in a lower dilution—He latterly allowed the medicine to be repeated very frequently, even in chronic diseases—But each time in a different potency—J'Sgi'di asserts the advantage of more frequent repetition—Wolf advises more frequent repetition—Hering enumerates cases where repetition is useful—Gross and Kretschmar advise repetition in certain cases—Rau attempts to show when repetitions are useful, when hurtful—Kumpfer's rules for the repetition—Attomvr looks to the provings for rules for the repetition—Attomyr's un-Hahnemannian directions—Koch's rules—Griesselieh's laudation of repetition—Circumstances in which it is to be employed—Periods of exacerbation of the disease ought to regulate the repetition—Trinks's rules for the repetition—Arnold's maxims—Attempt at a rule for the repetition in acute and chronic diseases—The exacerbations, periodicity, and rapidity of diseases should regulate the repetition—The dose cannot guide us in the repetition—Some homœopaths contend for rare repetition, though Hahnemann latterly renounced the practice	447

v

LECTURE XVII.

ON THE ALTERNATION OF MEDICINES; ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MORE THAN ONE MEDICINE AT A TIME; ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF AUXILIARIES.

Hahnemann at first allowed the alternation of medicines in certain cases—He afterwards altogether condemns it—Cases in which he continued to practise it—His intercurrent remedies—Hering advocates the alternation of long and short acting medicines—He denies the propriety of alternating cuprum and veratrum—He advises the alternation of a medicine and its antidote—Gross recommends alternation—Rummel approves of it—Hartmann speaks favourably of it—iEgidi advises it in many cases—Hirsch practises rapid alternation—Kanipler looks upon it as a makeshift—He disapproves of it, but says it is necessary in some cases—Griesselieh only allows it in cases where the choice between two medicines is impossible—Trinks disapproves of it, but says it is allowable in certain rare cases—Marcy recommends it in certain cases—Beilby denounces it in pleurisy—Hornor advises it in pleurisy—The practice is reprehensible in chronic diseases—The practice of prescribing a course of several medicines in succession is akin to it—Alternation allowable in diseases of fixed course, where we can predict the symptoms that will occur—Cases in which it is justifiable—Bechet's proof of its necessity in some cases—Hahnemann's successions of medicines—Reasons for Hahnemann's intercurrent medicines— <i>Is it ever necessary to mix medicines?</i> —Hahnemann's early denunciations of mixtures—Liedbeck proposes to give the chemical compound of two indicated medicines—His mistake about the proving of iron—He accuses Hering of plagiarism—iEgidi's prohibition to mix medicines—Schron disapproves entirely of the practice—Molin proposes to prove mixtures—Griesselieh condemns it—Simultaneous exhibition of two medicines—externally and internally—Roux, Pantliin, and Gauwerky propose to mix different dilutions—The mixture of medicines not allowable—Is occasionally practised—Omnium gatherum— <i>Attaliurie\$ to homeopathic treatment</i> —Hahnemann recom-
--

Esends antipathic, palliative, and chemical remedies in certain cases—His employment of electricity, pitch-plasters, mesmerism, cold water—Hydropathic measures in great favour with some homoeopaths—Starke's homoeopathic theory of hydropathy—Kurtz, Brutzer, Hampe, Ott, Russell, on the water-cure—Bloodletting approved by some—Kretschmar, Hering, Miiller, Rummel, Rau, Henderson, Charge, advise it occasionally—Arnold, Elwert, Schubert, Riickert, condemn it—Dietl proves its hurtfulness in pneumonia—Are purgatives ever allowable?—Cases in which they are—Black on their use—Are derivatives ever required?—Their alleged use in suppressed exanthemata—Cases in which stimulants are required—Certain useful non-homoeopathic auxiliaries—Hot sponge in croup—Kinesitics—Galvanism—Burq's chains—Junod's hemospastic apparatus—Dry cupping—Mesmerism—Reichenbach's magnetic meridian—Schroth's thirst-cure—Many non-homoeopathic auxiliaries employed by all practitioners.....174

LECTURE XVIII.

MODES OF ADMINISTERING THE HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDY; LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OF MEDICINES; HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICS.

Modes of administering the remedy adopted by Hahnemann—His early external employment—Vehicles in which he gave it internally—He afterwards advises it to be always given dry—He introduces the globules—Various sizes used by him—His administration by olfaction, to supersede all other methods—Olfaction of the dry globule—Olfaction of the dissolved medicine—He returns to the giving of medicines in solution—Modes of preserving the solution—His endermic employment of medicines—His early employment of this method—His later mode of employing it—At one time he forbids its use—He afterwards recommends it strongly—*See MeX>E* Hahnemann's methods—Egidi proposes to give medicines in solution—Hering approves of Egidi's plan—He warns against stirring the solution too much—Egidi approves of olfaction in some cases—Rau says olfaction is seldom useful—Rummel has seen it of use in certain cases—Perry advocates its employment—Gross approves of olfaction of the high potencies—Mure's ingenious mode of giving his patients the benefit of olfaction without their knowledge—Drysdale's mode of giving arseniuretted hydrogen—Kiimpfer alludes to the endermic method—Want of uniformity and rule in the administration of medicines—Practitioners generally guided by caprice or convenience—Dry vehicles for the medicine—Rotuli, pastilles, Norton's pilules—Olfaction occasionally useful—*The endermic method*—Its antiquity—Plis-tonicus, Dieuehes, Dioscorides, Rufus, Berengarius, Aniatius—Classes of practitioners mentioned by Celsus—Lembert, Lesieur, Ahrensen on the endermic method—Madden's experiments on the absorption of medicines—Solids—Fluids—Gases—Hering's peculiar endermic method—Utility of the endermic method in certain cases—Mode of employing it—Inunction of medicines—*The local employment of medicine*—Hahnemann's early denunciation of the local treatment of syphilis—His subsequent local treatment of other diseases—His local treatment of itch and cancer—He afterwards denounces all local treatment—Except of contusions and condylomata—Gross recommends local treatment in some cases—Schron also—Bachhausen advises it in many cases—Griesselich, Veith, Koch, Mayrhofer, Segin, Egidi, Pflzack, employ it in certain cases—Trinks is not partial to it—Lippe recommends it in burns—Henriques also uses it in burns—Giving medicine by the mouth is often a local employment of it—The method is useful in some cases, but dangerous in others—Black's ophthalmic ointment—Blake's calen-dula lotion to the womb—Utility of a collyrium in ophthalmia neonatorum—Local employment of the remedy in toothache—In syphilis—In scabies—*Homoeopathic pharmacy*—Hahnemann's early pharmaceutical innovations—His soluble mercury—A bad preparation—He afterwards abandons it—Want of uniformity in his first modes of preparing tinctures

tures of belladonna, opium, ipecacuanha, chamomilla, bryonia, rhus, and hyoscyamus—Lays down rules for the preparation of different substances—He occasionally deviates from these rules—He afterwards proposes a uniform process for all medicines—His mode of triturating—Hering proposes various proportions of the vehicle and drug—His economical and expeditious mode of preparing the dilutions—Yehsemeyer approves of the decimal scale—Gruner prepares medicines on this scale—Rummel suggests the proportion of 2 to 984—Relation of decimal to centesimal scale—Various works on homoeopathic pharmacy—Caspari's dispensatory—Hartmann's Latin translation—Buchner's pharmacopoeia—Gruner's pharmacopoeia—Schmid's pharmacopoeia—Mure's pharmaceutical propositions—His triturating machine—His apparatus for producing a vacuum—His succussion machine—Weber's proposal to triturate all medicines up to 15—His dynamizator—Madden's pharmaceutical suggestions—Hahnemann's antiquated chemistry—Need of a *new homoeopathic pharmacopoeia*.....56

LECTURE XIX.

ON ANTIDOTES ; ON PROPHYLACTICS ; ON DIET AND REGIMEN ;
CONCLUSION.

Antidotes common to both schools—Antidotes peculiar to allopathy—Such antidotes rejected by homoeopathy—Hahnemann's early investigations relative to antidotes—His chemical and dynamical antidotes—Different kinds of antidotes used by Hahnemann—Variety of antidotes for different effects of belladonna—Hahnemann's antidotes did not always bear a homoeopathic relation to the antidoted substance—Another dose of the same medicine its antidote, according to some—Rationale of the action of antidotes—*Medicinal prophylactics*—Antiquity of prophylactics—Charms—Amulets—Abracadabra—Bezoar-stones—Images of gods—Crucifixes—Images of saints—Medals—Rosaries—Vaccination—Inoculation of small-pox—Inoculation of measles—Mason Good's prophylactic for hydrophobia—Hahnemann's discovery of the prophylactic powers of belladonna in scarlet fever—Allopathic testimony to this prophylactic—Hahnemann suggests belladonna as a prophylactic in measles—His prophylactics of cholera—Preservative power of copper, testified to by Liotk and Burq—Prophylactics proposed for measles—Hering's proposed prophylactics—Croserio's prophylactic for gonorrhoea—Cronin's inoculation of the Aleppo-pustule—Winter's prophylaxis of adults—Gastier's prophylaxis of infants—Fearon's prophylaxis of the foetus—His observations on the diagnosis of obscure disease—Importance of prophylaxis—Probability of the discovery of prophylactics for diseases of fixed character—The prophylaxis of children—*Diet and regimen*—Homoeopathic dietetics misrepresented—Hahnemann's ridicule of scientific dietists—His case showing the dangers of a too sparing diet—His case showing the need of stimulants in those used to them—He deprecates great changes in the diet—His diet in scarlet fever—His diet in acute diseases—His diet in chronic diseases—His latest dietetic rules—Articles of diet relatively not absolutely wholesome or the reverse—Wonderful digestibility of a reputed indigestible article by a very delicate stomach—Works on homoeopathic dietetics—Objects of dietetic restrictions—Occasional necessity of concliments—Impossibility of depriving patients of tea—Tea in England *versus* tobacco in Germany—Stimulants—*Conclusion*—Recapitulation of, chief subjects treated of—Hahnemann's system not perfect—What still remains to be done—What is to be avoided.....533

APPENDIX.

A. The dose of gold used by Hahnemann for proving—B. Dr. Altschul's posological rule—C. Different curative powers of various doses—D. Hahnemann's local employment of remedies.....563