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NEW HOMŒOPATHIC

PHARMACOPŒIA AND POSOLOGY;

OR

THE MODE OF

PREPARING HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES,

AND THE

ADMINISTRATION OF DOSES.

COMPILED FROM THE WORKS OF

BUCHNER, GRUNER, AND JAHR.

WITH ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

BY

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M.D.

NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED, AND COMPRISING THE MOST RECENT ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

LONDON:

JAMES LEATH,

9, VERE STREET, OXFORD STREET,

AND

5, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

1850.

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C. AND J. ADLARD, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

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PREFACE.

THE work which we here offer to the public, contains all the new remedies, also everything interesting and useful which is contained in the various Pharmacopœias now used by Homœopathic physicians, especially those of *Gruner*, *Jahr*, and *Buchner*. *Gruner's* work is arranged in alphabetical order, whereas *Buchner* classes the medicinal substances which we now use in our school, or which we may use at some future day, under the three great heads of ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, and MINERAL KINGDOMS, adopting suitable subdivisions for each head. *Jahr's* arrangement is a modification of *Buchner's*; but, *Buchner's* being more strictly scientific, we have preserved it in the main, excepting some very slight modifications. From *Gruner* we have transferred into our work the method which he pursues in preparing our medicines. In all cases where *Gruner's* and *Buchner's*, or *Gruner's*, *Jahr's*, and *Hahnemann's* methods differ, the reader will find all of them explained, it being left to his judgment to select either for his preparations.

CHARLES J. HEMPEL.

New York; March, 1850.

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

AND ALL ACCESSORY PREPARATIONS MAY BE PROCURED AT

LEATH'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

9, Vere Street, Oxford Street, and 5, St. Paul's Churchyard.

TESTIMONIAL, extracted from the 'ELEMENTS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,' by Dr. LAURIE.

"Homœopathic Medicines, the majority of which are not susceptible of any chemical test, should be procured of persons upon whose scrupulous integrity perfect reliance can be placed, and whose preparations have been submitted to the trial of extended practice, if possible. I am in the habit of using the Medicines prepared at the Pharmacy of MR. JAMES LEATH, of 9, Vere Street, and 5, St. Paul's Churchyard; and, from having tested their efficacy in private and Dispensary practice, I can confidently recommend them to the public.—JOSEPH LAURIE, M.D."

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GENERAL VIEW

OF

SUBSTANCES TREATED OF IN THIS WORK.

With indication of the attenuation of the most used of each medicine, and of the method (dry or humid) by which each one is ordinarily prepared.

Note 1.—The letter *a.*, placed at the end of the name of a medicine, indicates that it is prepared *immediately* with ALCOHOL; the letters *tr.*, on the other hand, indicate that the first *three* attenuations of a medicine are made by TRITURATION with sugar of milk. As to those which are followed by the two signs *tr.* and *a.*, they are such as may be prepared either the one way or the other, but preferably by TRITURATION. Finally, the letters *aq.* indicate that the first attenuation is made with PURE WATER, the second with *diluted alcohol*, and that it is not until the *third* that we make use of alcohol undiluted.

Note 2.—The asterisk, *, placed before a name, indicates the medicines which, in default of being yet experimented with, do not form a part of the *Materia Medica*, though they are treated of in the Pharmacopœias. The substances preceded by a *small zero*, °, are those which are NOT *medicines* properly so called, but which we have nevertheless thought proper to treat of in this work.

Note 3.—The *cipher*, placed at the end of the name of medicines, indicates the attenuation most generally used by Hahnemann and his disciples; those substances which have no cipher appended to them, are medicines the proper dose of which is not yet ascertained. 0 stands for *tincture*.

*Absinthium, *a.*
*Aceti acidum, *aq.*
°Acetum.
Acidum benzoicum, *aq.*
„ fluoricum, *aq.*
„ oxalicum, *aq.*
Aconitum Napellus, *a.* 0, 6, 18, 30.
Actæa spicata, *a.*
°Adeps suilla.
°Æther sulphuricus.
Æthusa Cynapium, *a.*
Agaricus muscarius, *a.* 0, 6, 24, 30.
Agnus castus, *a.* 0, 9, 18.
*Albumen, *tr.*
°Alcohol.
*Allium sativum, *a.*
Aloës gummi, *tr.* *a.* 0.
Alumina, *tr.* 30.
Ambra grisea, *tr.* 3, 6.
*Ammoniacum gummi, *tr.*

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Ammonium carbonicum, *tr.* 3, 18.
*Ammonium causticum, *aq.*
Ammonium muriaticum, *tr.* 12.
Anacardium orientale, *tr. a.* 30.
Angustura, *tr. a.*
Antimonium crudum, *tr.* 3, 12.
*Antimonium metallicum, *tr.*
°Aqua destillata.
*Aquilegia vulgaris, *a.*
*Archangelica officinalis, *a.*
Argentum foliatum, *tr.* 3, 6.
*Argentum nitricum, *aq.*
*Aristolochia Clematitis, *a.*
*Armoracia officinalis, *a.*
Arnica montana, *a.* 0, 6, 12.
Arsenicum album, *a. tr.* 3, 18, 30.
*Arsenicum citrinum, *tr.*
*Arsenicum metallicum, *tr.*
*Arsenicum rubrum, *tr.*
Artemisia vulgaris, *a.*
Arum maculatum, *a.*
Asafœtida, *a.* 9.
Asarum europæum, *a.* 12.
*Asparagus officinalis, *a.*
*Atriplex olida, *a.*
Aurum foliatum, *tr.* 3, 12.
*Aurum fulminans, *a.*
Aurum muriaticum, *a.*
*Barbus, *tr.*
*Baryta acetica, *aq.*
Baryta carbonica, *tr.* 3, 18.
*Baryta caustica, *a.*
Baryta muriatica, 0, 3, 18.
Belladonna, *a.* 0, 12, 30.
Berberis vulgaris, *a.* 30.
Bismuthum, *tr.* 3, 30.
*Bismuthum metallicum, *tr.*
*Boletus Satanas, *tr.*
Borax veneta, *tr.* 3, 30.
Bovista, *tr.* 30.
*Bromium, *a.*
Brucea anti-dysenterica, *tr. a.*
Bryonia alba, *a.* 12.
*Cahinca, *a.*
Caladium seguinum, *a.* 30.
*Calcarea acetica, *aq.*
Calcarea carbonica, *tr.* 3, 30.
*Calcarea caustica, *aq.*
*Calcarea muriatica, *aq.*
Calcarea phosphorica, *tr.*
*Calcarea sulphurica, *tr.*
*Calendula officinalis, *a.*
Camphora, *a.* 0.
*Cancer fluviatilis, *a.*
*Cancrorum oculi, *tr.*
Cannabis sativa, *a.* 0, 3, 12.
Cantharis, *a.* 0, 3, 12.
Capsicum annuum, *a.* 9.
Carbo animalis, *tr.* 15.
Carbo vegetabilis, *tr.* 3, 15.
Cascarilla, *tr. a.*
Castoreum, *a.* 30.
Causticum, *a.* 30.
°Cera, Ceratum, Cereoli.
Chamomilla vulgaris, *a.* 12.
Chelidonium majus, *a.* 0.
*Chenopodium glaucum, *a.*
China, *tr. a.* 0, 9, 30.
Cicuta virosa, *a.* 30.
Cimex lectularius, *a.*
Cina, *a.* 9.
Cinnabaris, *tr.* 9.
Cinnamomum, *tr. a.*
Cistus canadensis, *a.* 15.
Clematis erecta, *a.* 9.
Coccionella septempunctat., *a*, 3.
Cocculus, *a.* 12.
Coffea cruda, *tr. a.* 9.
Colchicum autumnale, *a.* 15.
Colocynthis, *a.* 30.
*Conchæ, *tr.* 30.
Conium maculatum, *a.* 30.
Convolvulus arvensis, *a.*
Copaivæ balsamum, *a.* 0, 3.
Corallium rubrum, *tr.* 3, 30.
Crocus sativus, *a.* 6.
*Crotalus horridus, *tr.* 30.
Croton tiglium, *tr. a.*
Cubebæ, *tr. a.*
*Cuprum aceticum, *aq.*
°Cuprum carbonicum, *tr.*
Cuprum metallicum, *tr.* 3, 30.
*Cuprum sulphuricum, *tr.*
Cyclamen europæum, *a.* 3.
Daphne indica, *a.*
Diadema Aranea, *tr. a.* 30.
Dictamnus albus, *a.*
Digitalis purpurea, *a.* 0. 30.
Drosera rotundifolia, *a.* 30.
Dulcamara, *a.* 24.
Elaterium, *a.*
*Electricitas.
Eugenia jambos, *a.*
Eupat. perfol., *a.*
Euphorbium officinal., *tr. a.* 30.
Euphrasia officinalis, *a.* 3.
Evonymus europæus, *a.* 6.
Ferrum, *tr.* 3, 12.
*Ferrum aceticum, *aq.*
Ferrum chloratum s. muriat., *aq.*

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Ferrum magneticum, *tr.*
*Ferrum oxydat. hydratum, *tr.*
Filix mas., *a.* 0, 9.
*Formica rufa, *a.*
Fragaria vesca, *a.*
*Galvanismus.
*Genista scoparia, *a.*
*Ginseng, *tr. a.*
Glonoine.
Granatum, *a.* 0, 12.
Graphites, *tr.* 3, 30.
Gratiola officinalis, *a.* 9.
Guaco, *a.*
Guaiacum, *tr. a.* 3.
Hæmatoxylum Campechian., *a.* 9.
Helleborus niger, *a.* 0, 12.
Hepar sulphur. calc., *tr.* 3.
*Heracleum sphondylium, *a.*
*Hydrocyani acidum, *aq.*
Hyoscyamus niger, *a*, 0, 12.
*Hypericum perforatum, *a.*
°Ichthyocollâ.
Ignatia amara, *tr. a.* 15.
Illicium anisatum, *a.*
Indigo, *tr.* 30.
Iodium, *a.* 30.
Ipecacuanha, *tr. a.* 9.
Jalappa, *tr. a.*
*Jalappæ magisterium, *tr. a.*
Jatropha Curcas, *tr.* 30.
*Juglans regia, *a.*
*Juncus pilosus, *a.*
Kali bichromicum, *tr.*
Kali carbonicum, *tr. aq.* 3, 30.
*Kali causticum, *a.*
Kali chloricum, *aq.* 0, 3.
Kali hydriodicum, *tr.* 3, or *aq.*
Kalmia latifolia, *a.*
Kreasotum, *a.* 3, 30.
Lachesis, *tr.* 30.
Lactuca virosa, *a.* 12.
Lamium album, *a.* 3.
Laurocerasus, *a.* 6.
Ledum palustre, *a.* 15.
Lobelia inflata, *a.*
Lobelia cardinalis, *a.*
*Lolium temulentum, *a.*
*Lupulus, *a.*
Lycopodium, *tr.* 24.
Magnes artificialis.
*Magnesia calcinata..
Magnesia carbonica, *tr.* 30.
Magnesia muriatica, *aq.*
Magnesia sulphurica, *tr.*
Manganum carbonicum, *tr.* 30.
*Manganum aceticum, *a.*
*Manganum metallicum, *tr.*
*Meloë majalis.
*Meloë proscarabæus, *a.*
Menyanthes trifoliata, *a.* 30.
Mephitis putorius, *tr.* 30.
Mercurialis perennis, *a.*
Mercurius (vivus et solub.), *tr.* 1, 3, 30.
*Mercurius acetatus, *tr.*
Mercurius corrosivus s. sublim., *aq.* 3, 12.
*Mercurius dulcis, *tr.*
*Merc. præcip. albus, *tr.*
*Merc. præc. ruber, *tr.*
Mezereum, *a.* 0, 3, 15.
Millefolium, *a.* 0.
*Molybdænum, *tr.*
*Molybdæni acidum, *tr.*
Moschus, *tr.* 1, 3.
Muriatis acidum, *aq.* 3.
Natrum carbonicum, *tr.* 12.
*Natrum causticum, *aq.*
Natrum muriaticum, *tr.* 12.
Natrum nitricum, *tr.*
*Natrum sulphuratum, *tr.*
Natrum sulphuricum, *tr.*
Niccolum carbonicum, *tr.* 30.
Nitrum, *tr.* 24.
Nitri acidum, *aq.* 3.
Nitri spiritus dulcis.
Nux juglans, *a.*
Nux moschata, *tr.* 3, 12, 30.
Nux vomica, *tr. a.* 15.
*Œnanthe crocata, *tr. a.* 6.
Oleander, *tr. a.* 6.
Oleum animale, *tr.* 30.
Oleum jecoris morrhuæ, *tr. a.*
°Oleum olivarum.
Oniscus Asellus, *tr. a.*
*Ononis spinosa, *a.*
Opium, *tr. a.* 0, 6.
*Osmium, *tr.*
*Ovi membrana, *tr.*
*Padus avium, *a.*
Pæonia officinalis, *a.* 3.
Paris quadrifolia, *a.* 9.
Petroleum, *tr.* 18, 30.
Petroselinum, *a.* 0, 3.
Phellandrium aquaticum, *tr. a.* 6.
Phosphorus, *tr.* 3, 30.
Phosphori acidum, *aq.* 3.
*Pichurim, *tr. a.*
Pinus sylvestris, *a.* 18.
Platina, *tr.* 3, 6.
*Plumbum aceticum, *tr.*

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Plumbum metallicum, *tr.* 3, 12.
Podophyllum peltatum, *a.*
Prunus spinosa, *a.* 3.
Pulsatilla nigricans, *a.* 12.
Ranunculus bulbosus, *a.* 12.
Ranunculus sceleratus, *a.* 12.
Raphanus, *a.*
Ratanhia, *tr. a.* 30.
Rhabarbarum, *a.* 9.
Rhododendrum chrysanthum, *a.* 18.
Rhus radicans, *a.*
Rhus toxicodendron, *a.* 30.
Rhus vernix, *a.* 30.
*Rosmarinus officinalis, *a.*
Ruta graveolens, *a.* 12.
Sabadilla, *a.* 30.
Sabina, *a.* 24.
°Saccharum lactis.
°Saccharum sacchari.
Sambucus nigra, *a.* 3.
Sanguinaria canadensis, *a.* 3.
Sapo domesticus, *a.*
*Sassafras, *a.*
Sassaparilla, *tr. a.* 12.
Secale cornutum, 0, 3.
*Sedum acre, *a.*
Selenium, *tr.* 30.
Senega, *tr. a.* 9.
Senna, *a.* 6.
Sepiæ succus, *tr.* 30.
*Serpentaria, *tr. a.*
*Serpyllum, *a.*
Silicea, *tr.* 30.
Solanum mammosum, *a.* 15.
Solanum nigrum, *a.* 15.
Spigelia, *tr. a.* 0, 3, 30.
Spongia tosta, *a.* 3.
Squilla maritima, *a.* 18.

Stannum, *tr.* 6.
Staphysagria, *a.* 30.
Stramonium, *a.* 12.
Strontiana carbonica, *tr.* 30.
*Strontiana caustica, *a.*
Sulphur, *tr.* 1, 3, 30, *a.* 0.
*Sulphur alcoholisatum, *a.*
Sulphuris acidum, *aq.* 3.
Symphytum, *a.*
Tabacum, *a.* 6.
Tanacetum vulgare, *a.*
Taraxacum, *a.* 3.
Tartarus emeticus, *tr.* 3, 12.
Tartari acidum, *a.*
Taxus baccata, *a.*
Terebinthinæ oleum, *a.*
Teucrium mar. ver., *a.* 9.
Thea sinensis s. cæsarea, *a.* 3.
Theridion curassavicum, *a.* 30.
Thuja occidentalis, *a.* 0, 3, 12.
Tongo, *tr. a.*
Triosteum perfoliatum, *a.*
Tussilago pet., *a.*
*Ulmus campestris, *a.*
Urtica urens, *a.*
Uva ursi, *a.*
Valeriana officinalis, *a.* 12.
Veratrum album, *a.* 12.
Verbascum Thapsus, *a.* 3.
•Verbena officinalis, *a.*
Vinca minor, *a.*
°Vinum.
Viola odorata, *a.* 9.
Viola tricolor, *a.* 9.
Zincum metallicum, *tr.* 30.
Zincum sulphuricum, *tr.*
Zingiber officinalis, *a.*
°Zoo-magnetismus.

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PART I.

PHARMACOPŒIA.

GENERAL RULES.

§ 1. PREFATORY REMARKS.

The adequate and perfectly reliable preparation of the remedial agents is of the utmost importance to physicians of every school; but more particularly to homœopathic physicians, on account of the minuteness of the doses with which they operate.

It is, therefore, indispensable, that every one who undertakes to prepare homœopathic medicines, should be thoroughly acquainted with the demands of the homœopathic healing art; for, without this knowledge, it is impossible that we should be able to prepare the homœopathic remedial agents in the true spirit, and in conformity with the rules of that science.

After premising these remarks, which we recommend to the consideration of pharmaceutists, we will now furnish a brief description of the utensils and the operations intervening in, and required for the preparation of, homœopathic remedial agents.

The utensils used by homœopathic pharmaceutists are the same as those that are found in every well-arranged pharmacy, except that they require to be used with more care.

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§ 2. HOMŒOPATHIC LABORATORIES.

The room in which homœopathic medicines are prepared, including the pounding, cutting, triturating, &c., should be dry, airy, light, and protected from the rays of the sun, as well as from smoke, dampness, dust, and all emanations that might vitiate the air of the room.

§ 3. UTENSILS.

In this room all the utensils used for the preparation of homœopathic medicines should be kept, especially the mortars, glass-vessels, corks, balances, spoons, spatulæ, &c. Copper and brass vessels should be avoided; if a mortar of metal should have to be used on account of the hardness of some substances, it should be an iron one, which is to be perfectly smooth on the inner surface, and should be kept polished constantly; except such iron mortars, those which are made of white marble, and provided with hard wooden pestles, are generally sufficient: for the triturations, unglazed porcelain mortars should be used; mortars made of serpentaria are too soft.

The knife which is used for cutting fresh roots and herbs should be well polished and free from rust; for rust decomposes a great many vegetable juices instantaneously. The boards and blocks upon which the plants are cut, should be cleansed immediately after being used.

The vegetable juices should be expressed in vegetable bags or cloths, using a separate piece of cloth for each plant; the smell, taste, and colour of the plant adhere to the cloth, and cannot be removed by washing.

A press may be used to express the juice, taking care, however, to employ a porcelain, stone, or, in the case of tinctures, tin press-plate.

All phials, no matter for what use they are destined, have to be rinsed in hot and then in cold water; the water is then allowed to run down, after which the phials are dried in a hot oven. The same rule applies to the jars in which the medicines are to be preserved.

All phials should be closed with corks; they are to be selected with great care: all hard, porous, and dark-coloured corks being rejected. It is not well to soak them

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in boiling water, since this gives them an irregular shape and a dingy colour. As soon as the corks shrink or become soft, new corks should at once be chosen. Phials containing liquids that affect the corks, should be closed with glass stoppers.

We will here repeat what we have said above in speaking of iron vessels, that all the utensils used in a homœopathic laboratory have to be kept perfectly clean. After triturating drugs for a long time, part of the triturated substance will adhere to the two sides of the mortar so firmly, that it cannot be washed off; it will, therefore, be necessary to wash the mortar with fine sand, and afterwards to dry it in a hot oven for the purpose of removing the odour which might have remained behind. After the trituration of acids, the adhering particles should first be acted upon by some suitable acid.

§ 4. MECHANICAL OPERATIONS.

Having briefly spoken of the utensils, we will now describe the various mechanical operations occurring in a homœopathic laboratory, reserving to ourselves the right of supplying omissions on more particular occasions.

It is the business of the pharmaceutist to transform crude drugs into remedial agents, which shall contain the medicinal powers inherent in the original drug, in such a state of development as will secure, in the best possible manner, their ready and complete action upon the human organism. Such agents will either appear in a dry or liquid form. All substances which, in their natural condition, are insoluble, have to undergo a previous preparation, by means of which their utmost solubility in some liquid vehicle is secured. This previous preparation is Hahnemann's process of trituration.

§ 5. TRITURATIONS.

According to Hahnemann, the triturating process should be carried on in the manner described in the first volume of the 'Chronic Diseases.' For the convenience of the reader we will transcribe Hahnemann's remarks entire:

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"All those homœopathic drugs which constitute the pure materia medica,* are prepared in the manner pointed out below; the following antipsorics come under this remark:† silica, barita carbonica, calcarea carbonica, natrum carbonicum, ammonium carbonicum, magnesia carbonica, carbo vegetabilis, carbo animalis, graphites, sulphur, antimonium crudum, antimonium, gold, platina, iron, zinc, copper, silver, tin. Lumps of these metals, not the foil, are rubbed upon a hard, fine hone under water, or sometimes under alcohol, for example, iron. Of these pulverised substances, you take one grain; mercury may be used in the liquid state; of petroleum, you take one drop instead of one grain. Pour this grain into an unglazed porcelain mortar. Then you take thirty-three grains of sugar of milk, and mix them with the drug by triturating the mass with some force for about six minutes by means of a porcelain pestle; before you triturate, stir the mass for a little while with a spatula. Having triturated the mass, you stir it again for about four minutes, scraping up that part

* Vegetable substances which can only be had dry, are triturated in the same way. The millionth trituration may then be dissolved, like all the other substances, either in water or alcohol. In this state they may be preserved much better and longer than the common tinctures, which easily spoil. Of the juiceless *vegetable* substances, oleander, thuja, mezereum, you may take one grain and a half, the fresh leaves, bark, roots, &c., and convert them into the millionth trituration, with three times one hundred grains of sugar of milk. Of this trituration you take one grain, and carry it through the phials, obtaining in this way any degree of potency that may be desired. Shake each phial twice, first carrying the arm up, then down. The same process of trituration may be resorted to in regard to the recently obtained medicinal juices. Squeeze the juice out of the substance, triturate one drop of it with the necessary quantity of sugar of milk to obtain the millionth trituration. Of this you take one grain, dissolve it in an equal proportion of water and alcohol, and then carry a drop of this mixture through the series of the twenty-seven phials, obtaining in this way the degree of potency that is desired. By triturating the juice first, the medicinal virtues of the drug are better developed than by simply mixing the juice with the alcohol by means of two shakes. I know this from experience.

† Phosphorus, which so easily oxydises in the open air, is dynamized in the same manner, and may be dissolved in either liquid. There are some precautionary rules to be observed, which will be pointed out hereafter.

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which covers the bottom of the porcelain mortar, and also that which adheres to the pestle;* then you triturate again with great force for six minutes, without, however, adding anything new. This mass you scrape up again, for four minutes, add another thirty-three grains of sugar of milk, stir the new compound for a moment with the spatula, then triturate it for six minutes with the pestle, scrape it up for four minutes, triturate again with great force for six minutes, scrape the mass up again for four minutes, then add the last thirty-three grains of sugar of milk, and with this last added portion proceed as with the two former. This powder you enclose in a well-corked glass, and mark it with the name of the substance, and the figure $\overline{100}$, to show that this is the one hundredth potency of the substance.†

In order to prepare the degree $\overline{10000}$, you take one grain of the degree $\overline{100}$, and add to it thirty-three grains of sugar of milk. Stir up this mass for a moment with the spatula.

* When the process of trituration is completed, mortar, pestle, and spatula are to be repeatedly immersed in boiling water, being carefully wiped and dried after every immersion. The mortar, pestle, and spatula may then be exposed to a red-hot heat. This will suffice to satisfy even the most anxious minds, that no atom of the medicinal substance has remained adhering to either mortar, pestle, or spatula.

† The preparation of the one hundredth potency of phosphorus by pulverization requires some modifications. First, you take one hundred grains of sugar of milk, and, by means of fifteen drops of water, you make them into a sort of paste in the mortar. Then you cut one grain of phosphorus into twelve pieces, kneading them into a paste by means of the moistened pestle, together with the one hundred grains of sugar of milk, the portions of the mass which remain adhering to the pestle being scraped off again while the process of kneading is carried on. In this way the phosphorus molecules may be triturated during the first two periods of six minutes each, into invisible atoms, without a spark being elicited. During the third period of six minutes, the mass being sufficiently pulverized, the kneading may be replaced by trituration. During the next eighteen minutes the process of trituration is carried on with moderate force, the mass being scraped up every six minutes; this scraping can be easily accomplished on account of the mass being but slightly adherent either to the mortar or the pestle. After the sixth trituration the powder shines but feebly in the open air, and has but little smell. It is then enclosed in well corked phials, and marked phosphorus $\overline{100}$. The next two degrees of potency, $\overline{10000}$ and $\overline{1}$, are prepared in the same way as those of the other dry medicinal substances.

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Then triturate it for six minutes, stir it up for four minutes, triturate again for six minutes, and then stir up again for four. After this you add the second thirty-three grains of sugar of milk, proceed then as before; afterwards add the last thirty-three grains of sugar of milk, stir up and triturate again as before, and enclose the mass in a well-corked phial marked $\overline{10000}$.

To prepare the degree $\overline{1000000}$ or $\bar{1}$, you take one grain of the degree $\overline{10000}$, and go through the processes of stirring and triturating in the same way as before, employing upwards of an hour for the preparation of each different potency.

For the sake of establishing a sort of uniformity in preparing homœopathic remedies, and especially the antipsorics, I never carry the process of trituration above the millionth degree. From this degree I derive the dilutions in their various degrees of potency.

For the process of trituration a certain force should be employed; not too much, however, to cause the mass to adhere too tenaciously to the mortar to be scraped up in the space of four minutes.

From the millionth degree of trituration the dilutions* in the various degrees may be obtained by dissolving these triturated substances in alcohol or water. Chemistry is not acquainted with the fact, that all substances, after having been triturated up to the millionth degree, can be dissolved either in alcohol or water.

Sugar of milk cannot be dissolved in pure alcohol; this is the reason why the first dilution should be composed of one half water and one half alcohol.

To one grain of the millionth trituration you add fifty drops of distilled water, and turn the phial several times around its axis. By this means the sugar of milk becomes dissolved. Then you add fifty drops of good alcohol,†

* In the beginning of my practice I gave a small portion of a grain of the millionth trituration at a dose. But the uncertainty of this mode of exhibiting the remedy, led me to the discovery of preparing the dilutions, and to the use of the globules, any definite number of which may be moistened with the dissolved drug. Homœopathy being based upon a law of nature, it should avoid and exclude all uncertainties.

† These quantities are measured by means of phials which contain exactly fifty drops. It would be too tedious to count fifty drops of water, especially when the water does not flow easily out of the phial.

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and shake the phial twice, first carrying the arm up and then down. Only two thirds of the phial ought to be filled with the solution.*

This phial is then marked with the name of the medicine, and the number $\overline{100\ I.}$ Of this solution you take one drop, and mix it with 99 or 100 drops of pure alcohol, shaking the phial twice after it has been corked. This phial is marked $\overline{10000\ I.}$ Of this solution you again take one drop, mixing it with 99 or 100 drops of pure alcohol. Then shake the phial twice, and mark it $\overline{10000\ I.}$ Of this potency you again take a drop, and mix it with 99 or 100 drops of pure alcohol, shaking this third phial twice, and marking it $\overline{II.}$ In the same way you continue the preparation and marking of the higher potencies $\overline{100\ II}$, $\overline{10000\ II}$, $\overline{III.}$† The intermediate phials are put in perpendicular boxes, and are kept in the dark in order not to be affected by the light of day. In practice, only the full phials are used.

The shaking being accomplished by means of moderate strokes with the arm, it is expedient that the phials should be large enough to have only two thirds of their volume filled with the hundred drops.

Phials that have contained one medicine ought never to be used for any other, even if they should have been previously rinsed with great care.

The details of the mode of trituration proposed by Hahnemann have been somewhat modified by our pharmaceutists. Though it is acknowledged by all that trituration is the best mode of developing the medicinal powers of the drug, and that the triturating process should

* It is well to provide the phial with a mark, stating the number of shakes, and the date when the solution was prepared.

† Frequent observation has convinced me, that it is better to shake the phial twice only, in order to develope the medicinal virtue of the drug, just enough to affect the disease in a proper manner. By shaking the phial ten times, as I was in the habit of doing, the proportion between the progressively developed intensity of action of the medicinal properties of the drug and the degree of the potency was destroyed in favour of the former. The object of the dynamizing process is to develope the intensity of action of the medicinal properties of the drug, at the same time as that action is reduced to a milder tone. Two shakes are sufficient to establish the true proportion between these two effects.

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be conducted with the greatest care, order, and regularity; yet it has not been deemed necessary to observe the details in the very same manner as they have been proposed by Hahnemann. It has not been deemed derogatory to the scientific character of homœopathy to modify the number of minutes which Hahnemann prescribes for the various details of the process, or to increase the number of shakes in preparing the dilutions. Grüner, for instance, who is one of the most distinguished pharmaceutists of our school, adopts the following mode of preparing the triturations and dilutions:

"Weigh carefully a portion of the drug, add to it an equal portion in weight of powdered sugar of milk (using the coarser kind for firm or tenacious substances), and triturate both the sugar and the drug in a mortar of sufficient capacity, until both have been transformed into a homogeneous mass as respects colour and fineness. At intervals, the substance which adheres to the mortar and pestle should be scraped off with a horny, or, if necessary, iron spatula. The homogeneous character of the preparation depends, in a great measure, upon the strict fulfilment of this condition.

"It is impossible to limit the duration of this first process by a general rule. This depends upon the greater or lesser degree of solidity of the drug. In every case, however, it should be continued for at least half an hour. There are substances, such as lycopodium, which require several successive triturations before their particles are entirely broken up. After the first trituration is terminated, and the drug particles and those of the sugar of milk are sufficiently intermingled, a second portion of sugar of milk, being equal to three times the quantity of the former, is added, and the trituration is continued for another half hour, including the scraping; after which the last portion of sugar, equal to five times the quantity of the first portion, is poured into the mortar, and the triturating process continued until the whole mass presents a perfectly homogeneous compound, even when viewed through a glass. This compound will of course weigh ten times as much as the original drug. It is called the first trituration, and designated by No. 1.

"We now take a certain portion of this first trituration,

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add to it nine times its weight of sugar of milk, and triturate these two substances together for three quarters of an hour in the manner described above, except that a little more sugar of milk may be added the first time than was used in making the first trituration. This second trituration is designated by the figure 2. Of this second trituration we make the third, in the same manner as before.

"Before commencing the triturating process, care should be had to dry the vessels, drugs, and sugar, as perfectly as possible, and, moreover, to divide hard and tenacious substances as finely as can be. As regards the dividing of the metals, this process will be indicated more in detail in speaking of the different metals. Hones should not be used. Salts and precipitates, and the like, should first be reduced to a fine powder. The same observation applies to vegetable substances.

"Two different substances should not be triturated side by side, nor should more than 500 grains be undertaken at once. The quantity prepared should not last over a year, and should, therefore, be regulated by the demand.

"The triturating process may be continued as far as possible. Hahnemann closes it with the third trituration, continuing the dynamizing process in a liquid form. We know by experience, that these higher dynamizations in the liquid form are pefectly efficacious."

§ 6. DYNAMIZATIONS.

It is contended by some that the original drug contains a spiritual agent which is the truly curative power of the drug, and is developed or set free by the triturating and shaking processes. Others contend that the development of the curative powers of a drug is a purely mechanical thing, and that the mechanical breaking up of the constituent particles of the drug constitutes that development. By the former, these successive developments of the original substance are called *dynamizations*, or *potentizations*; by the latter, *attenuations*. These different opinions lead to important practical results. Those who believe in the doctrine of dynamization, feel bound, under certain circumstances, to continue the dynamizing process up to

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the 30th, and even the 8000th *potency*, as they term it, or attenuation; whereas those who reject this doctrine seldom employ homœopathic preparations beyond the third trituration or dilution. The homœopathic pharmaceutist has nothing to do with these theories; his business is to furnish preparations as they are demanded by physicians, and to employ every possible care in making them.

§ 7. DILUTIONS OR LIQUID DYNAMIZATIONS.*

Two thirds of a phial are filled with one part of the third trituration and nine parts of distilled water, and shaken together at an ordinary temperature until the triturated substance is completely solved by the liquid. This dilution is marked 4. It should be borne in mind, that this dilution should only be prepared for present use; the insoluble medicinal particles contained in the liquid, gradually sink to the bottom; and although the mixture can apparently be restored by renewed shaking, yet its curative qualities are probably more or less altered.

The fifth dilution is prepared of the fourth, by mixing up one part of the fourth with nine parts of dilute alcohol (see Alcohol). For all successive dynamizations or dilutions, strong alcohol is used in the proportions above indicated.

§ 8. ARRANGEMENT AND NUMBERING OF THE PHIALS.

Before commencing the attenuations, as many phials, containing about one or two drachms, should be prepared, as dynamizations or attenuations are required; they should be corked, and the names of the medicines and the potences marked on the corks. Labels, exhibiting these names and potences, should likewise be pasted on the phials. Afterwards, each phial should be filled with 90, or, if sufficiently large, with 180 drops of alcohol. Into the phial marked with the lowest number, 10, or, if the phial should contain 180 drops of alcohol, 20 drops of the medicine should then be dropped, and a few vigorous shakes given to the phial.

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From this first phial we fill ten or twenty drops into the next following, and prepare the next dynamization in a similar manner by shaking the phial. And so on through the whole series.

The proportion of 10 to 100 has been substituted by a great many homœopathic physicians for the old centesimal scale adopted by Hahnemann. According to this scale, the proportion of sugar of milk or alcohol to the medicinal substance is as 1 to 100. Otherwise the attenuating or dynamizing process is carried on in the same manner as for the decimal scale, 1 to 10.

§ 9. SOLUTION OF SALTS, OILS, ETC.

Soluble salts, ethereal oils, and similar substances, instead of being triturated, are dissolved from the first. By triturating them, their constituent elements would be partially disunited, and a great many exercise a decomposing influence upon sugar of milk, which first manifests itself at the termination of the triturating process, and continues in the phial containing the medicine, as may be inferred from the sourish smell emanating from such preparations after the lapse of months.

Salts are dissolved in pure water, ethereal oils in the strongest kind of alcohol. With a few exceptions, the decimal scale may be preserved, mixing one part of the drug with nine parts of water or alcohol. Salts which cannot be dissolved in this proportion, are dissolved in the proportion of 5 to 95, this preparation being marked with a fraction, the proportional relation of the drug to the vehicle, in this case $\frac{1}{20}$. To obtain the first dilution, we take 20 parts of the above preparation and mix them with 80 parts of alcohol; the second and all successive dilutions are formed in the proportion of 1 to 10.

In general, in order to obtain the first dilution of any tincture, we proceed in this way: Take as many drops of the tincture, as are equal to the denominator of the fraction marked on the label, and add to them as many drops of alcohol as will be equal to the difference between the above-mentioned denominator and the number 100. Mix them by shaking the phial 15 or 20 times by means of vigorous strokes of the arm, and mark this dilution 1.

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Then continue the dynamizing process either in the proportion of 1 to 100, or 1 to 10.

The following precautionary rules should be observed in preparing these solutions of salts, &c.

§ 10. PRECAUTIONARY RULES.

1. The solutions should be prepared at an ordinary temperature, and the room where they are kept should not be subject to variations of temperature, so that either the crystallization by cold or the condensation by warmth might be guarded against.

2. In order to prevent any possible decomposition, the solutions should not be exposed to the light of day.

3. The liquid should only be used as long as it remains perfectly clear and transparent; it should be thrown away as soon as it becomes dim, or flocks, borders, or crystals show themselves.

4. Only corks of the best quality should be used, since corks used for solutions decay more readily than corks used for the alcoholic attenuations.

5. To form the second dilution of such solutions, dilute alcohol should be used; from the third dilution upwards the strongest kind of alcohol may be employed.

To these rules we will add those which require to be observed in preparing the dilutions of essences and tinctures. The preparation of the essences and tinctures themselves will be described hereafter.

§ 11. ATTENUATION OF TINCTURES.

1. Tinctures which have been prepared from *dry* plants by means of *strong* alcohol, require to be diluted with the same kind of alcohol, according to the decimal scale. On the contrary,

2. Tinctures which had been prepared with *dilute* alcohol, and essences in the first, and sometimes even in the second potence, require to be diluted with dilute alcohol, in order that they might be obtained clear and without sediment, which always deteriorates the preparation.

Having premised these general rules, we will now

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describe the mode of preparing tinctures from plants, which varies according to their constituent particles and chemical composition.

§ 12. PREPARATION OF THE TINCTURES.

We will arrange all the plants from which tinctures are prepared, in three classes, corresponding to the different modes adopted for the preparation of tinctures; by this means we shall, moreover, be enabled to avoid unnecessary repetitions in the second part of this work: for all we shall have to do, will be to refer to the class to which the plant we are speaking of, belongs.

FIRST CLASS.

To the first class belong all barks, roots, seeds, leaves, &c., which are preserved and prepared in a dry state. These substances should first be reduced to a coarse powder, after which they are mixed with alcohol in the proportion of 1 to 10, and, for a fortnight, kept in a glass-jar which is to be closed with wet bladder, being vigorously shaken once a day.

To obtain a strong tincture from substances which are not very soluble in alcohol, we should first triturate them, dry, for about one hour, and then transform them into a fine paste by adding a little alcohol.

This proceeding should be carried on at the usual temperature; nor should the tincture be exposed to the decomposing agency of the solar rays.

After the lapse of a fortnight, the liquid should be separated from its substratum by the ordinary means, pressure, and, having allowed it to settle for 24 hours, it is filtered through white blotting-paper, and then kept for use.

The strength of the alcohol used in the preparation of the tinctures must correspond to the nature of the plant. Strong alcohol of from 70 to 80 per cent. should be used for some, dilute alcohol for others.

The general rules, however, laid down above, remain unaltered in every case. The degree of strength of the alcohol to be used, will be separately indicated for each plant, and, if any particular rules should have to be

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observed, they will likewise be mentioned in their appropriate places.

Tinctures from fresh plants are prepared differently from those of dry ones. We adopt two different modes of preparation, agreeably to the greater or lesser quantity of juice which the plants contain.

SECOND CLASS.

All those plants or portions of them, the juice of which can be obtained in a sufficient quantity by squeezing it out by means of a good press, constitute the *second class*.* This altogether mechanical pressure being insufficient to obtain all the efficacious constituents of the plant, especially the volatile and resinous parts, it is indispensable to subject the residue to the action of strong alcohol, for which purpose we take a quantity of alcohol equal in weight to that of the obtained juice, and *no more*, even if the residue should not even be covered by the alcohol. In the meanwhile, the vegetable juice which was obtained in the first instance is kept in a lightly-guarded glass-vessel in a cool cellar. After the lapse of from one to three days, before, however, the juice has had time to ferment or become decomposed, the residue is again subjected to pressure, and the tincture thus obtained will contain the larger portion of the extractable matter, as may be inferred from the taste, smell, and colour of the tincture, and is then mixed with the juice obtained by the first pressure. This mixture having been allowed to settle for several days, it is then filtered and kept for use.

Tinctures obtained in this way are termed *essences*, in contradistinction to the tinctures obtained from *dry* plants.

THIRD CLASS.

Many plants, even when fresh, contain so little juice, that only a very small quantity can be obtained even by the most persevering efforts. These form the *third class*. They are first cut in small pieces, after which we add *double* their

* Before pressing out the juice, the plant should first be cut in small pieces, and then pounded in a stone mortar; otherwise the expression of the juice would be exceedingly imperfect.

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quantity of strong alcohol in weight, and then proceed as with the tinctures of the first class.*

A similar proceeding has to be adopted with such plants as, by their external appearance, might seem to belong to the second class, but the juice of which is so thick that it cannot be extracted by mere pressure.

The tinctures belonging to either of these three classes, should always be clear and without sediment. If a sediment should form in two or three months, which is the case with many essences, the liquid has to be filtered a second time.

§ 13. SELECTION OF THE PLANTS.

In the selection of plants, we should be guided by the following general rules:

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that drugs of the best quality only should be used for our preparations. Nevertheless, a selection may be made even if the drugs should appear ever so good externally. We sometimes get pieces of rhubarb which seem very sound externally, but are mouldy and worm-eaten within; or seeds may appear perfectly sound, if judged by their colour and shape, and yet be powerless and altered within; not to speak of the admixture of heterogeneous particles.

Pharmaceutists should never forget, that the efficacy of the small doses with which the homœopathic physician operates, depends in a great measure upon the purity and genuine power of the original substance, and that it is, therefore, their highest duty to select every drug, even to the minutest portion, with the greatest care. Besides this does not require as much time as would seem, owing to the small quantities of medicine which are used in homœopathic practice.

§ 14. SELECTION OF FRESH PLANTS.

In selecting fresh plants, the following points should be considered:

* Let it be understood, that, in speaking of the preparation of essences or tinctures, we always use *strong* alcohol, from 70 to 80 per cent., unless the strength of the alcohol should be specially indicated.

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a. As a general rule, the plants which grow wild are preferable to those that are cultivated in gardens, even if we can only obtain them dry, provided no volatile practicles get lost by the drying.*

b. Regard should be had to the place where the plants grow, for the locality has considerable influence on the development of their medicinal virtues; the luxuriant, tall, and juicy appearance of a plant, is no guarantee for its possessing the highest quantity of medicinal virtue; nor should plants which prefer a dry soil and much sun be gathered from a damp and shady locality; or vice versa.

c. None but sound and regularly-formed plants should be used; all distorted, half dried, decayed, or otherwise injured plants should be rejected; nor should plants be used which, through old age, have acquired a woody consistence.

d. The plants should be kept clean, that is to say, free from mud, &c. They ought never to be washed, especially the roots; it is far better to beat or brush the dirt off. It is likewise important that—

e. The plants should not be inhabited by insects whose bodies or chrysalides might get into the essence or tincture.

f. Plants should not be gathered during the early morning-dew, nor immediately after a shower; nor should they be carried about during the excessive heat of the day, or be closely packed.

g. It is a matter of course, that one variety of plants should not be confounded with another; plants gathered by paid persons, should be subjected to the most careful examination, lest heterogeneous substances should remain admixed to the plant we wish to prepare for use.

Whatever drugs may hereafter be introduced into our Materia Medica, they will have to be prepared by one of the above-described modes. Let us now pass over to an examination of the vehicles by means of which the attenuations are prepared. These vehicles are: alcohol, water,

* Foreign plants may be ordered as follows: They should be cut in small pieces at the place where they grow, and then be covered with an equal quantity of alcohol in weight, or with double that quantity, according as the greater or lesser quantity of the juice may require. By means of a press, a very powerful tincture may be obtained from plants thus digested.

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sugar of milk, and, when used, they should be just as pure as the medicinal substances themselves.

§ 15. ALCOHOL.

Alcohol (*spiritus vini*, *spiritus vini alcoholisatus*, spirits of wine, alcoholised spirits of wine) is always the product of art, and is formed every time that sugar comes in contact with a fermentable matter in water, and at a suitable temperature; the alcohol is developed in the course of fermentation, which, after this phenomenon, has been termed *spirituous* or *alcoholic*. Alcohol may be obtained from a great number of vegetable substances, such as wine, beer, cider, malt, dregs of grapes, sugar-cane juice, germinating cerealia, pounded cherries, molasses, juice of carrots or beets, potatoes, honey, &c.

Alcohol is always the same, no matter from what substance it is obtained, except that we have to employ means more or less complicated to obtain it pure. In every case it contains more or less water, and very often is mixed either with acetic acid, or a small proportion of prussic acid or empyreumatic oil, &c., according to the substances from which it has been extracted. Alcohol which comes from the laboratories of chemists or pharmaceutists, and is obtained from the residue of some chemical preparation, such as the resin of jalap, is the least suitable. Nor should we employ alcohol extracted from potatoes, since it contains a large quantity of empyreumatic oil, which cannot be entirely removed even by means of the chloride of lime or pulverised charcoal. Even in the alcohol prepared from rye or wheat this oil is often found; but in this case it is sufficient to mingle the spirit with a suitable quantity of pure olive oil, and to shake it from time to time for several days; in this way the empyreumatic oil combines with the olive oil, and floats on the surface of the alcohol, whence it may easily be removed.

Pure and perfectly anhydrous alcohol is a colourless liquid, remarkably fluid, of a sweet and penetrating odour, a burning and pungent flavour; when rubbed between the hands, it should not lather, nor emit any foreign odour. Its specific weight is much less than that of water, in which it dissolves perfectly and in all proportions, with disen-

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gagement of heat. When exposed to the air, it partially evaporates, and the remainder loses its power by becoming saturated with the moisture of the atmosphere, for which it has a very strong affinity. Alcohol burns with a flame which is white at the centre and blue at the edges, and leaves no residue. It dissolves a great many substances, such as phosphorus and sulphur (both in small quantities), the fixed alkalies, balsams, resins, camphor, sugar, volatile oils, extractive matter, &c.

Acids are strikingly affected by alcohol; some are simply dissolved by it, others are transformed by it into ether.

Perfectly pure alcohol has a specific gravity of 0·791. It then does not contain a trace of water, in other words, is perfectly anhydrous, and marks by the alcoholmeter 100 degrees of force. However, alcohol of this strength is never used. There is always more or less water mixed with the alcohol of the shops, or with that which is used in medicine. According to the proportions with which water is mixed with it, we generally distinguish four kinds of alcohol, viz: 1. The *alcohol of commerce*, this being the weakest quality; specific gravity 0·910 or 0·920. 2. *Rectified spirits of wine*, *diluted alcohol*, obtained by mixing equal parts of water and strong alcohol; specific gravity 0·890 to 0·900, and degree of concentration 60°. 3. *Best rectified spirits of wine*, or *strong alcohol:* specific gravity 0·830 to 0·840, and degree of concentration 75 to 80°. 4. *Absolute alcohol:* specific gravity 0·810 to 0·820, and degree of concentration from 96 to 100°.

§ 16. RECTIFICATION OF SPIRITS OF WINE.

Brandy, unless it should have a strength of 60°, should first be raised to this degree of strength by means of a careful rectification over recently burnt and coarsely pulverised charcoal, taking care to separate the part which passes over at the end, and which contains the largest amount of brandy, from that which passed over first. This being done, seven eighths of large glass-globes are filled with it, introducing at the same time a suitable quantity, say the 16th part, of recently burnt and at the same time coarsely pulverised charcoal. In a few weeks, during which

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period the globes are to be agitated several times, the alcohol is separated from the powder by rapid filtration, and then well stirred up in a carefully closed alembic, with the 12th part of ordinary skimmed cow's-milk. The distillation can then be carried on according to the usual rules. Two conditions, however, require to be fulfilled, in order to secure the obtention of a superior product.

The *first* is, to cause the vapours of the alcohol to pass through a layer of fresh, coarsely pulverised charcoal, which is to be arranged in the alembic above the level of the liquid, by means of the following contrivance, and which, at the same time, prevents the too rapid passage of the vapours. A perforated tin disk of the size of the inner periphery of the alembic, which is to be divided in the middle and united again by means of hinges, is introduced into the alembic, resting upon four short supporters, which are soldered to the sides of the alembic at the required elevation. A layer of charcoal-powder, of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in height, is spread upon this disk.

The *second* condition is the peculiar shape of the helm, which should be rather narrow and elongated, so as to secure the repulsion of a large quantity of the ascending vapours, and the passage only of those which have the least specific gravity.

A second distillation of the alcohol thus obtained will only be necessary, if, at a normal temperature, the alcoholometer should range below 70°, and the brandy which was used for the first distillation, was of an inferior quality. This point has to be decided by the taste, and still more by the smell of the alcoholic vapours rising from a warm hand. Alcohol thus obtained contains about 75 to 80° per cent., and can be used for attenuations as well as for the preparation of tinctures. We will term it *strong* alcohol.

§ 17. DILUTED ALCOHOL.

Dilute alcohol is obtained by mixing equal parts in a volume of strong alcohol and water. This is used for the preparation of various kinds of tinctures, and the first attenuation of essences. The weaker alcohol which passes over towards the close of the distillation, should never be used in the place of dilute alcohol, as its smell and taste

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are never quite pure. Diluted alcohol is, in every case, to be obtained by the direct mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water.

§ 18. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, OR ALCOHOL FORTIUS.

To obtain the strongest kind of alcohol, which is required for the solution of volatile oils, phosphorus, sulphur, and some other substances, we resort to the following simple method of evaporation recommended by Sœmmering.

After having carefully cleansed the bladder, we blow it up through a glass-tube attached to it, and suspend it in the air to dry. Having dried it, we paint it over with a thin coat of fish-glue, and then dry it a second time. We then fill $\frac{7}{8}$ths of the bladder with alcohol of at least 70°, close the glass-tube by means of a small piece of fine wet bladder, and suspend it over a stove by means of a thread tied round the tube, at a temperature of from 107° to 132°. This temperature should vary as little as possible. In about 8 or 10 days, the water contained in the alcohol has so completely evaporated through the bladder, that the strength of the alcohol has risen to 95°, or even more, and may rise still more if the process of evaporation be continued. Alcohol obtained in this way looks a little turbid or coloured, or, when taken out of the bladder, has a sweetish smell, like sugar; it has therefore to be distilled over recently burnt charcoal before it is fit for use.

§ 19. WATER.

Among all the vehicles used in homœopathy, there is not one that is more free from medicinal virtue, properly so called, than pure water; but, on the other hand, nothing is more rare than to find this fluid in nature in a perfectly pure condition. Under whatever form water presents itself, it is more or less charged with foreign matters, such as gas, salts, earths, &c. The purest quality of water is rain water, which, as well as distilled water, has neither odour nor taste, nor colour; besides the atmospheric air contained in this water, there is but a small portion of fixed matters; only after a storm we find, occasionally, a trace of nitric acid combined with ammonia. The water of springs and wells constantly contains many kinds of neutral salts, earths, and muriatic compounds.

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As to the waters of rivers, lakes, and ponds, in inhabited countries, it can scarcely ever be used for homœopathic purposes, excepting, however, such water as is used in New York, and known as the Croton.

Homœopathy uses water for three different purposes, viz.: 1. For the chemical operations, which the purification of many primitive substances requires. 2. For the preparation of some of the attenuations. And 3. For the administration of medicines in the form of watery solutions. For the last of these uses we may use river- or spring-water well filtered; for the chemical operations rain-water, procured during a calm, answers in all cases: but for the preparation of the attenuations we must have the purest water we can possibly obtain. The distilled water, which is found in common pharmacies, is not suitable; for even if it has not been distilled in copper, or other metallic vessels, it is always to be feared that it is impregnated with foreign matters derived from substances which, perhaps, but a short time previously, had been distilled in the same apparatus, and the remaining particles of which are not sufficiently removed by the means of cleansing resorted to by common pharmaceutists.

A perfectly pure water must either be prepared by the homœopathic physician or a conscientious homœopathic pharmaceutist. The most suitable water to distil is rain-water, if we take care, as we have above remarked, not to procure that which falls during a storm, or when the sun shines. We must not, even in an ordinary rain, gather the first rain that falls, since this contains the impurities suspended in the air; it is only after rain has fallen four or six hours that we are able to gather the water in its purest condition. Still this water contains a certain quantity of carbonic acid, and hence, before submitting it to distillation, we will do well to boil it in a porcelain vase and let it cool.

The water which is used for the purpose of solving medicinal substances should be perfectly free from salt, clay, or metallic particles, which are found in well-water. Snow- and rain-water, though purer than well-water, yet frequently contains a little earth, dust, soot, &c., and should not be used without being filtered.

To obtain a perfectly pure water, it should be distilled

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in vessels of porcelain or glass, taking care, in order to free the retort from all medicinal odours, to distil over a few pounds rather hot, and to throw them away as long as a little acetate of lead will render the product turbid. When the liquid in the retort is diminished two thirds, the distillation must cease. The purity of the distilled water should be tested by means of appropriate chemical reagents. It should be observed, that the fire under the apparatus has to be increased gradually, and that the neck of the retort has to be kept at a moderate temperature by means of wet cloths, so that the vapour, in passing, may not dissolve even a trace of silex or alkali from the sides of the vessel.

The distilled water should be put into bottles or new jars of yellow glass, which have first to be carefully cleansed with part of the same water, and which should be kept in a cool place.

§ 20. ETHER.

Sulphuric ether, or, simply, ether (*æther sulphuricus, spiritus sulphurico-ethereus*) is a light, volatile, odorous, and inflammable liquid. Like the other *hydratic* ethers, as the *phosphoric, arsenic* ethers, &c., it is composed of two volumes of bicarbonated hydrogen gas, and one volume of vapour of water, or as a hydrate of bicarbonated hydrogen. Recently prepared, it is neither alkaline nor acid, an evident proof that the sulphur does not enter into its composition. It dissolves in ten times its weight of water, but with alcohol and all the essential oils it unites in all proportions. The fixed oils also, the strong acids, balsams, several kinds of resins, phosphorus, sulphur, bromine, and many hydrochloric salts, are perfectly soluble in ether. It is obtained by mixing concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol, and distilling the mixture in a sand-bath. (See 'Mitscherlich's Chemistry,' vol. i, p. 97.)

In homœopathy, we are not acquainted with any ethereal preparation except phosphorus, which some have proposed to substitute for the alcoholic preparation of this substance. This substitution of ethereal tinctures for alcoholic tinctures, not only for phosphorus, but also for many other substances, may not be unsuitable.

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Ether, such as it is found in our shops, under the name of rectified ether, contains a little alcohol, of which it is freed by shaking it for a short time with double its volume of water, and when it is separated from the water, pour it on quick lime, with which it should be shaken at intervals for some days. In afterwards distilling this mixture, until there remains in the retort about two thirds, the third which has passed into the recipient is perfectly pure ether. Often, however, we find it adulterated with a quantity of sulphuric acid, or other acids. The adulteration with water is known by the watery fluid which remains upon exposing, at a mean temperature, a small portion of ether to evaporation. The presence of sulphuric acid betrays itself by its disagreeable odour, and that of other acids by their reddening the tincture of lacmus. Finally, to preserve ether free from all deterioration, it should be put into little bottles, the mouths of which terminate in points, so that they may be hermetically sealed by the flame of a spirit lamp. Ether which has been deteriorated by the action of the air or light is less volatile, of an acrid and burning taste, and miscible with water in all proportions.

By shaking together equal portions of ether and distilled water, we obtain a milky mixture, which, if left undisturbed, will gradually separate into its component parts, ether and water. If more than one eighth part of this volume gets lost, this is a proof that it was mixed with alcohol.

§ 21. SUGAR OF MILK.

Sugar of milk is the *third* vehicle used in homœopathy. It is an essential constituent of milk, and is obtained by inspissating and crystallising the whey. The sugar of milk of the shops is more or less mixed up with dust, wood, soot, &c., sometimes mouldy or yellowish, and has a musty smell and an unpleasant taste.

To free the sugar of milk from all heterogeneous particles, we reduce it to a coarse powder, and dissolve it by boiling it in double its quantity of distilled water. While yet boiling hot, we filter it through white blotting paper which is spread over a new filtering-cloth, into an earthen vessel of sufficient size, and which should contain as much strong alcohol as we had used water for the solution of the sugar

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of milk. As soon as these two liquids come in contact with each other, the sugar of milk is precipitated in the shape of pointed crystals, which accumulate at the bottom, or adhere to the sides of the vessel. After the filtering, and before setting the vessel aside for cooling, it is advisable to stir the liquid well with a clean stick, in order to secure a more perfect intermingling of the particles. The whole process should be carried on at the lowest possible temperature which facilitates the precipitation of the sugar of milk.

After the lapse of a few days, the liquid which floats over the sugar of milk is poured off* slowly, and the sugar, having been detached from the sides and bottom of the veesel, is washed once or twice with distilled water, after which it is spread in thin layers on clean paper over sieves, and carefully dried. It is then pulverised as finely as possible in an iron mortar, which, however, requires to be perfectly clean, free from odour, smooth, and polished. As a matter of course, the sieve which is used for the sugar of milk should be a very fine one, and not be used for other purposes.

The sugar should be kept in a dry and airy place, in well closed glass or wooden jars.

§ 22. GLOBULES.

These are made by confectioners, and are composed of sugar and starch; they can be had of various sizes, from that of a millet-seed to that of buck-shot. The whitest, driest, and hardest should be selected for medicinal use; they should all be of equal size, and not mixed with sugar-dust.

After having moistened the globules with the medicine in some suitable phial, we turn them out on paper with raised edges, and agitate them until they cease to adhere one to the other. Should we afterwards wish to put them into the same bottle in which we had moistened them, we should take care to dry it also before making use of it. The complete desiccation of the globules, before bottling

* The alcohol which is contained in this liquid, can be distilled out again, if carefully done, and is as good as before, though weaker.

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them, is absolutely indispensable, since, without that precaution, they fall into powder in a short time, and lose their medicinal virtue.

§ 23. HOW THE MEDICINES ARE TO BE KEPT.

Triturations should be kept in glass phials with narrow orifices; they are to be closed with cork stoppers, and those which contain volatile, strong smelling substances, should, in addition, be closed with soft, dry bladder. The phials are to be provided with labels indicating the names of the remedies and the potencies, and are to be placed in alphabetical order, in drawers of sufficient depth, each compartment containing the potencies of one remedy.*

Essences and *tinctures* are to be kept in well corked and well covered two or three ounce phials, in separate drawers. If necessary, large jars may be filled with the liquid, which should likewise be kept separately.

The various preparations, triturations, as well as essences or tinctures, should be well guarded against the light of day. Bismuth, the mercurial preparations, phosphorus, hepar sulphuris, &c., require, moreover, to be kept in phials covered with black paper, or with a preparation of copal and incandescent soot. This varnish, if well dried in a hot oven, is not only very durable, but can easily be renewed †

The dilutions of the respective remedies should likewise be kept separately from each other, in half ounce phials of a cylindrical shape, each phial being carefully labelled. The proper way would be to arrange drawers or boxes in compartments, assigning a compartment to each particular series of dilutions, and again subdividing the compartments by means of little pieces of pasteboard, so that each phial of the same series would likewise be separated from its neighbour.

Not only should the phials be labelled, but the names of the remedies and the potencies should likewise be marked on the corks.

* Triturations and dilutions should never be kept in the same drawer.

† The bottom and neck of the phial should not be covered, so that one may be able to see whether the phial is clean inside.

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§ 24. OF THE DISPENSATION OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

If a trituration be prescribed, we mix the desired portion with a sufficient quantity of sugar of milk, in an unglazed mortar, proceeding gradually as in making the triturations themselves. To mix a drop of medicine with sugar of milk, we use mortars that are glazed within, for this reason, that the moistened mass adheres but slightly, and the mixing is completed without much trouble.

If we wish to prescribe globules, we first prepare as many little heaps of sugar of milk as we wish to prescribe powders, and then add to each heap the prescribed number of globules, after which we close the paper. Should we wish the globules to act more promptly and with more energy, we first dissolve them in a spoonful of water, and then either swallow the liquid at once, or else we dissolve the globules in a larger quantity of water, and take a table- or teaspoonful every two or three hours, as the case may be.

A third mode of administration is to make the patient smell the medicine. For this purpose we put a single globule, impregnated with the prescribed attenuation, in a phial, such as we make use of to preserve the saturated globules, and we insert the phial uncorked in one of the nostrils of the patient, who inspires the emanations proceeding from the globule. To increase the effects of olfaction, Hahnemann latterly preferred dissolving the globule in equal parts of alcohol and water, in a phial capable of holding about 150 drops; having shaken the mixture some seconds, the patient smells of it. By this process the powers of the globule are more developed, and the surface which is acted upon by the medicinal emanations is much larger.

In homœopathic prescriptions, we generally make use of the same abbreviations as those which are found in the Repertories. In the formulæ, we usually designate the number of required globules by a cipher, placed like the numerator of a fraction above the cipher indicating the degree of attenuation. Thus, Aurum $\frac{3}{15}$ means three globules of the 15th attenuation of Aurum. Others indicate the number of globules by points; above all, the Germans,

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who then mark the attenuation by a Roman cipher, as for example, Aurum V•••, or, Aurum V°°°, which, in each case, means Aurum, 15th, three globules. Others, especially in prescribing drops or grains, write as follows: Aurum 15th gtt ij, or, gr. ij, &c., which means Aurum 15th, two drops or two grains. To indicate the quantity of sugar of milk that is to be added to the medicine, we write, below the line mentioning the medicine, *pulv.*, *sacch.*, *lact.*, q. s., if this quantity should not exceed two or three grains; otherwise, if we wish to add more, we indicate the quantity by grains, &c. The same remarks apply to the water in which we would dissolve the dose, and which we generally indicate thus: *Aq. dest.*, unc. 4 or 6, &c.

If desirable we add to the medicinal powers a few powders of sugar of milk without medicine, and indicate, on the same line which contains the name of the medicine, the numbers of the powders containing the medicine, and under this, in another line, the numbers of the powders containing the sugar of milk alone. For example: if we wish to give the patient six powders, three with, and the other three without medicine, we would write, in case the powders should have to be taken alternately:

Aurum $\frac{3}{15}$. Nos. 1, 3, 5.
Pulv. Sacch. lact. q. s. Nos. 2, 4, 6.

Or else, if the first three of these powders contain the medicine:

Aurum $\frac{3}{15}$. Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Pulv. sacch. lact. q. s. Nos. 4, 5, 6.

Another still more simple way consists in placing the numbers of the powders containing the sugar of milk behind those which contain the medicine, and separating them from the latter by the following sign, ♯, as for example:

Aurum 3/15. Nos. 1, 3, 5, ♯ 2, 4, 6.

or:

Aurum 3/15. Nos. 1, 2, 3, ♯ 4, 5. 6.

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§ 25. OF THE DENOMINATION OF HOMŒOPATHIC ATTENUATIONS.

We have said, in former chapters, that unattenuated alcoholic preparations are termed *essences* or *tinctures*. As regards attenuations, the French simply designate them by the names of their numbers, viz.: 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., applying this denomination exclusively to preparations made in the proportion of 1 to 100. Of the preparations made according to the decimal scale, every other preparation only is termed 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. The fraction of the primitive drop in each attenuation can easily be ascertained, since all the denominators of these fractions increase as the powers of 100. In the first attenuation each drop contains the 100th part of the primitive drop; in the second, the 100^2 or the 10,000th; in the third, the 100^3 or the 1,000,000th part, &c., so that in the 30th each drop will contain the 100^{30} or $100{,}000^{10}$ part of the primitive drop.

Preparations made according to the decimal scale might likewise be termed 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., in successive order, provided it is stated on the label and cork that the decimal scale has been followed; thus: 1st attenuation (dec.), 2d (dec.), &c.

The Germans frequently adopt the method of designating the attenuations by the fraction which each one contains of the primitive drop; they say, for instance, *millionth*, *billionth*, *trillionth*, &c., as far as *decillionth*, meaning by the millionth attenuation that it contains the one-millionth part of the primitive drop. But in speaking of the billionth attenuation, the Germans do not mean the same thing as we do in America; for by a billion the Germans understand a million multiplied by itself, and so by a trillion they understand a billion multiplied by itself, and so forth; hence the billionth attenuation, in our language, would contain three times three ciphers, whereas in the German it is meant to contain four times three ciphers.

Every third attenuation is designated, in Germany, by a Roman cipher, each additional unit in the Roman cipher corresponding to three ordinary ciphers.

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The following is a complete table of designations used in Germany, for the attenuations made in the proportion of 1 to 100.

Mother tinctures. θ

First attenuation	=	1	= 100	= hundredth.
Second	,,	= 2	= 10,000	= ten thousandths.
Third	,,	= 3	= I	= *millionths.*
Fourth	,,	= 4	= 100	I = hundred millionths.
Fifth	,,	= 5	= 10,000	I = ten thousand millionths.
Sixth	,,	= 6	=	II = *billionths.*
Seventh	,,	= 7	= 100	II = hundred billionths.
Eighth	,,	= 8	= 10,000	II = ten thousand billionths.
Ninth	,,	= 9	=	III = *trillionths.*
Tenth	,,	= 10	= 100	III = hundred trilliouths.
Eleventh	,,	= 11	= 10,000	III = Ten thousand trillionths.
Twelfth	,,	= 12	=	IV = *Quatrillionths.*

And so on:

Fifteenth	,,	= 15 =	V = *Quintillionths.*
Eighteenth	,,	= 18 =	VI = *Sextillionths.*
Twenty-first		= 21 =	VII = *Septillionths.*
Twenty-fourth		= 24 =	VIII = *Octillionths.*
Twenty-seventh		= 27 =	IX = *Nonillionths.*
Thirtieth		= 30 =	X = *Decillionths.*

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PART II.

POSOLOGY.

PARTICULAR REMARKS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

The particular mode in which homœopathic medicines should be administered has been the subject of a good deal of discussion; but there exists just as great a diversity of opinions on that subject now as when the discussion first commenced. It is impossible to exclusively adopt any of the views about doses for which their respective adherents are contending, without unnecessarily limiting the curative resources offered by the homœopathic Materia Medica. Though the question of doses has been examined in several of our former publications, yet it has never been fully and philosophically discussed. It behoves, therefore, that in this pharmacopœia the student of homœopathy should be offered certain rules for the administration of medicines, which will guide him with tolerable safety in particular cases. We will examine these rules under the following heads: 1. *What potencies or attenuations should be principally used?* 2. *In what form should the medicines be given?* 3. *Magnitude of doses.* 4. *Repetition of doses.* 5. *Alternation of medicines.* 6. *At what time of day should the medicine be taken?*

1. *What potencies or attenuations should be principally used?*

Before entering upon the discussion of this subject, we will, for the sake of convenience, divide the whole series of

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potencies now in use into four classes: *lower*, *middle*, *higher*, and *highest* potencies. The *lower* potencies or preparations range from the original forms of drugs (tinctures, or primitive chemical, vegetable, mineral, or metallic substances) up to the 6th attenuation; the *middle* potencies from the 6th to the 30th attenuation; the *higher* potencies from the 30th to the 200th, and the *highest* potencies from the 200th to any attenuation above that number. All these different potencies are used by their respective adherents, and are proclaimed by them as the best and most useful, or rather, only useful preparations. The student of medicine should not allow himself to be beguiled into a passive adherence to any one of these exclusive preferences. His duty and the interests of the sick require that he should acquaint himself with all the views now existing in the homœopathic ranks, relative to the doses which should be used in particular cases; that he should subject these views to a close and impartial investigation, adopt such of them as agree with his judgment, and reduce them to practice with caution and discrimination. The student of homœopathy should scorn to swear by the words of his master. If this blind allegiance should be required of him by his master, this gentleman makes himself liable to the suspicion of charlatanism and unenlightened intolerance; and, on the other hand, the student who submits to this species of despotism, is entirely unfit to practise the sacred art of healing. The series of potencies is like the gamut in music. A skilful artist may, indeed, construct a harmony with the various vibrations of the same chord, but what a much more beautiful and perfect harmony he might construct by a proper combination of all the sounds that can be elicited from all the chords of his instrument! This is likewise true in regard to the various attenuations of a homœopathic remedial agent. Either of the four classes into which we have divided the whole series of potencies, may be sufficient, in the hands of an able practitioner, to heal the sick; but the cure will most assuredly be effected more promptly, and will be more thorough and permanent, by selecting from the whole series whatever attenuations may seem, in his independent judgment, to be suitable to the case, than

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by confining himself, from prejudice or habit, to one or two attenuations in preference to any other. This, however, is not literally true in all cases. It has been remarked by many impartial observers of the effects of the various attenuations of the same substance, that, under certain circumstances, they are all, from the lowest to the highest, appropriate and absolutely necessary in the treatment of disease. Many a patient has been sacrificed, under homœopathic treatment, by the condemnable routine-habits and prejudices of physicians. How many patients might have been saved from death, if their physicians had dared to give a few drops of the tincture of Aconite, instead of contenting themselves with a globule of the 30th or 200th attenuation! Cases have come to our knowledge where the patients were left to die, not because they were not given the right remedy, but in consequence of not receiving the appropriate dose, and where, perhaps, a stronger preparation was so clearly and unequivocally indicated, that the delinquent physician would have been declared guilty of malpractice by a tribunal of enlightened and unprejudiced practitioners of his school.

There are homœopathic practitioners who would fain believe that it is immaterial what attenuation we use, provided we select the right remedy. This is a great and even dangerous mistake. We invite the student of homœopathy to reject this doctrine, no matter from what quarter it may come. We are assured that Hahnemann, in his latter days, confined himself exclusively to the 30th or some higher potency. If this be true, it by no means follows that Hahnemann's example should be imitated. We are not informed of the success of his practice; we know, indeed, that his practice was very large, but this is no proof whatever of his treatment having been a successful one in all cases. A physician's practice is scarcely ever proportionate to the real merits of the treatment he pursues; on the contrary, it depends chiefly upon accessory causes, so much so, that many a deserving physician, distinguished by his skill and learning, is scarcely able to get along in the world; whereas an ignorant pretender, who happens to be a bold and intriguing tactician, is looked upon as the leading man of the profession. If a physician

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succeed, by dint of manœuvring, in spreading among the people the belief that he is the cleverest physician in the place, the deluded people will run to him in preference to any other, though much superior man. Of course, these remarks do not apply to Hahnemann. They are simply intended to show that a large practice is no proof of a physician's superior skill and success, and that, therefore, the large practice which Hahnemann enjoyed in Paris, cannot be adduced as an argument in favour of the exclusive preference, which Hahnemann is said to have given to the higher potencies.

It does not admit of discussion, that the medicine which we prescribe must *correspond* to the disease. What we mean by this term "*correspond*" is this: that the medicine, in its action upon the healthy organism, must respond to, or be exactly similar to the pathological state; or, in other words, to the disease for which the medicine is given. The disease is, so to say, a problem of which the medicine should be the exact and perfect solution. This, however, it can only be, on condition, that it should be administered to the patient in appropriate proportions and forms. And here, we are naturally led to inquire:

2. *How, or in what form, should the medicine be administered to the patient?*

Much, in this respect, depends upon the patient's taste. There are those who cannot swallow a powder composed of sugar of milk without feeling sick at the stomach. In such a case, it is a matter of course that we should not insist upon the patient taking the medicine in powder-form, but that he should be allowed to take it in such a manner as would not excite any unpleasant sensations in the organism. A good deal depends upon the disease which we are called upon to treat. There are pulmonary diseases which render the use of water exceedingly unpleasant and even distressing; water, in many cases of this kind, excites a most distressing cough, and it should not only be cruel but highly injudicious if we should pertinaciously prescribe watery solutions. In such cases, powders, drops or globules should be resorted to. Other patients cannot

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swallow cold water without its producing a most unpleasant irritation of the nerves of the stomach, terminating even in vomiting, rush of blood to the head, vertigo, fainting, sweat as from anxiety, and a variety of other distressing symptoms. How unwisely we should act, if, in such cases, we would administer our medicines in water.

The intensity of the disease is another chief consideration by which we should be guided in selecting one mode of administration in preference to any other. It is almost universally admitted, by the physicians of our school, that in all acute diseases, the medicines act better if administered in the shape of a watery solution. If we prescribe tinctures, we dissolve from one to ten and even more drops, as the case may require, in a common tumblerful of water, first dropping the tincture into a perfectly clean and empty tumbler, and then pouring in the water, which should be fresh and as clear as possible, from a certain height, by which means the water will become sufficiently impregnated with the medicinal particles; or, if we see fit to administer globules, we dissolve 8 or 10 of them in a common tumblerful of water, first allowing them to dissolve at the bottom of the tumbler, and then turning the solution some 15 or 20 times from one tumbler into another backward and forward, taking care to always pour the water from a sufficient height. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the tumblers should always be covered and as little exposed to heat and light as possible. We may likewise observe, that, in case more than one watery solution should be prescribed at a time, a separate spoon requires to be used for each medicine, and that the spoon should never be left in the solution, but should be placed on the saucer with which the tumbler is covered. Anything may be used for the purpose of covering the tumbler, provided it does not communicate an unpleasant, heterogeneous taste to the liquid contained in the tumbler, and provided it affords sufficient protection from dust, emanations, odours, or whatever influences might weaken or otherwise deteriorate the medicinal virtues of the solution. If we should wish to administer a trituration in water, we dissolve about one grain of the trituration in the same way as has been described for the globules.

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It sometimes happens that we wish to administer the globules in a dry state. In this case we roll as many globules as we desire the patient to take upon a perfectly clean piece of white paper, or into a perfectly clean and dry silver spoon, and, by this means, transfer them to the back part of the tongue. Here they should be allowed to dissolve before being swallowed. But, as the tongue is scarcely ever perfectly clean, the best mode of proceeding, in case we should intend to administer the medicine in doses of globules, would be, to dissolve each dose of globules in a spoonful of water, or else to swallow a spoonful of water, and then to place the globules upon the tongue.

If we should have to administer tinctures and water, or sugar of milk does not agree with the patient, the best mode of administration would then be to mix one or more drops of the tincture, as the case may be, with a small teaspoonful of the best powdered white loaf-sugar, and divide this into the required number, say 10 or 12, of powders, which the patient then takes dry on his tongue.

Hahnemann has proposed another mode of administering the homœopathic agent, and that is by olfaction. For this purpose we put one or two globules in a phial of some two or three inches in length and about one-third of an inch in diameter, cork it well, and, if we wish to use it, introduce the orifice of the phial, uncorked, into one of the nostrils of the patient, requesting him at the same time to inhale the emanations arising from the globules by means of several strong inspirations through the nose. This process should be repeated once, or even twice or three times a day. We do, however, not hesitate to confess that we have very little confidence in this mode. Hahnemann was induced to resort to this mode, by the supposed excessive sensitiveness of certain persons to the action of certain medicines, or rather of medicine generally. This sensitiveness, however, did not exist, and, what he supposed to be a medicinal aggravation, was one of the thousand phenomena which characterise a constitutional and therefore habitual state of nervous irritation, known under the popular designations of hysteria, hypochondria, spinal affections, or under the more dogmatic names of infarctus, abdominal congestions, spinal irritation, &c. We mean

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to show this more fully and conclusively in some future publication. There is no doubt, however, that, in some cases, olfaction may be a useful mode of administering the homœopathic medicine. But, in such a case, it is our belief that the medicine of which the patient is requested to smell, should not be exhibited in the diminutive shape of one or two globules, but in a respectable quantity, say a number of drops of the tincture, or a number of grains of the original substance. Some time ago, for instance, we were called to prescribe for a lady, who was suffering with sick headache. She had been liable to such attacks for years past, and they generally lasted from 36 to 48 hours, and were exceedingly distressing. The symptoms indicated Aconite, of which we left a quarter of an ounce to be used in the present as well as in subsequent attacks. The present attack had just been setting in, and, according to the usual experience of the patient, it ought to have lasted some 30 or 40 hours at least. Shortly after we left, her little son, who was playing by her side, broke the phial, and the mother involuntarily inhaled for a few minutes the emanations of the tincture, after which the headache disappeared quite suddenly. We have since tried this mode of olfaction in subsequent attacks, with five or ten drops of the tincture, without the least perceptible benefit. It may readily be admitted that every medicinal subject is surrounded with a distinctive sphere of emanations, but there are substances that are more particularly endowed with a power to affect the olfactory nerves, and these substances it is which, if any, we should administer by olfaction, but in sufficient quantity to preserve the original emanations.

In chronic diseases, Hahnemann has proposed another mode of administration, which is as follows: We dissolve a few globules, say five or six, in ten table-spoonfuls of filtered water, and of this solution we take one table-spoonful, and mix it with a bottleful of filtered water, which should, at the same time, contain a table-spoonful of the best brandy, and a little pulverised charcoal, the brandy being intended to preserve the water from decomposition, and the charcoal to carry down whatever foul particles might have formed in the liquid. This mixture requires, of course, to be shaken once or twice a day, and

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should be allowed to settle before it is used. Although the magnitude and repetition of the dose are foreign to this article, yet we will state, in this place, that a table-spoonful of such a solution should, according to Hahnemann's directions, be taken once a day, either in the morning before breakfast, or two or three hours after supper.

Lastly, we will mention another mode which has been resorted to by some, in order not only to dilute the original preparation as much as possible, but at the same time to develope to a greater extent its inherent curative properties. This mode consists in dissolving a drop of the lower preparation, either tincture or trituration, in a tumblerful of water, mix it well by turning the solution a number of times from one tumbler into another, and then take a table-spoonful of this solution, and mix it with another tumblerful of water as before. Of this second solution we may again take a table-spoonful, and mix it with a third tumblerful of water, and so on, through any number of tumblers. The last solution is then administered in table-spoonful doses. In our own practice we seldom go higher than the second solution, from which we derive all the advantages we desire.

We would admonish the homœopathic student not to imitate the ridiculous practices which have crept into the homœopathic school, such as placing a few globules of the homœopathic medicine into the hands of the patient, in order to communicate to him the medicinal impression through the skin. If such a thing have ever been possible in a single case, which we, however, are disposed to doubt, it is most assuredly an exception among a million, and should never be mentioned as a possible thing for many.

Let us now pass to the *third* subject of our examination:

3. *The magnitude of doses.*

This has been a subject of controversy for years past, and the question is no nearer a settlement now than it was years ago. The most speculative sophisms, relative to the magnitude of doses, have been elevated to the rank of principles, and have either been consecrated by blind routine, or, without having produced the least change in the treatment of disease, have been admired by the un-

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thinking and ignorant as the effusions of genius. With few exceptions, wisdom was scarcely ever consulted in these speculations about doses. And yet, the subject seems to be quite simple, and really does admit of an easy and satisfactory solution. Only be unprejudiced, and desirous of discovering the truth.

At the beginning of his homœopathic practice, Hahnemann was in the habit of using the tinctures and lower triturations. After awhile he stumbled upon the doctrine of medicinal aggravations, which he arrived at speculatively rather than by positive experience. This, at least, is quite likely, though we are unable to assert the fact upon positive testimony. He must naturally have been led to the thought, that inasmuch as he prescribed his remedy for a state, to the symptoms of which the action of the medicine upon a healthy person was exactly analogous, the first effect of the remedy must have been to aggravate more or less the symptoms of the disease. And this idea being once fixed in his mind, how could he sufficiently guard himself against the tendency to consider true as medicinal aggravation, what was in fact a new development, a different state of the disease? To meet this difficulty, to do away with these medicinal aggravations, and, at the same time, secure to the patient the whole benefit of the curative influence of the remedy, Hahnemann hit upon his well known and previously described mode of attenuating the medicine, using alcohol for the liquid, and sugar of milk for the dry attenuations. The discovery that, by means of this process of attenuation, the curative powers of the remedial agent were rendered more active, were, so to say, spiritualised, was made at a later period.

It seems unnecessary to record in this place all the pretended discoveries of the speculative thinkers of our school, respecting the size and repetition of the dose. They are, in most cases, abstractions, more or less ingenious to be sure, but nevertheless without the least practical value. We must have rules, of course, by which we might be guided in the selection of either tinctures or potencies, and it is the duty of every homœopathic practitioner to contribute, by his own experience, to a positive and satisfactory solution of the problem of doses. We do possess even now rules which seem to be sufficient for all

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practical purposes, and we shall endeavour to explain them to the student of homœopathy, reminding him at the same time of the great latitude which, in spite of all existing rules, is enjoyed by homœopathic physicians as respects the determination of the proper size of the dose in particular cases. And yet, though every practitioner is disposed to arrogate to himself the most perfect liberty of choice, the student of homœopathy will be struck with the harsh and obstinate exclusivism with which the various opinions respecting doses oppose each other in our school. It is his business to study them all, and afterwards to determine for himself, by careful observation, what course he ought to pursue in this matter. He will find, for example, that some physicians confine themselves to the lower preparations exclusively, others use only the middle potencies; some again the higher, and others the highest potencies. Physicians who pursue this course, undoubtedly deprive themselves of a great many means of cure, or subject their patients to an unnecessarily prolonged treatment. What course, then, is the student of homœopathy to pursue in the presence of all this confusion? By what rules is he to be guided in the administration of his medicines, and more particularly in the determination of the quantity of medicine he ought to prescribe for his patient? We will tell him what course we pursue ourselves, in conjunction with all the most enlightened and best educated practitioners of our school, leaving it to him either to do likewise, or to modify this course as he may see fit.

The magnitude of the dose must necessarily and does principally depend upon two points:

1. The intensity of the disease; and

2. The greater or lesser willingness on the part of the sick organism to receive the medicinal impression.

Let us subject these conditions to a more particular examination.

That the size of the dose ought to be proportionate to the intensity of the disease, seems to be self-evident. As a general rule, we resort to the lower preparations in the treatment of all diseases that run a rapid course, or which, unless speedily checked, would soon lead to disorganisations, or the complete destruction of tissues. This does not only mean acute diseases, properly speaking, but also

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chronic diseases of great intensity and affecting the general organism in a dangerous and disorganising manner. Starting from this position, we prefer the lower preparations:

1. For all acute fevers, with or without local inflammations;

2. For all remittent fevers with local inflammations;

3. For all intermittent fevers and all intermittent diseases of an acute character, such as fever and ague, inflammatory neuralgia, &c.

4. For all chronic diseases, with tendency to terminate in disorganisations, such as: syphilis, tuberculous and scrofulous swellings, &c.

5. For nervous diseases, which readily terminate in the destruction of parts, or in a permanent derangement of the functional power of the part affected; such as the various forms of acute nervous irritation, spinal irritation, seated or shifting congestions, spasms, convulsions, apoplexy, &c.

6. For actual disorganisations, suppurations, ulcerations, such as blenorrhœa of the lungs, uterus, vagina, phagedenic ulcers, scirrhus, enlargements of organs, &c.

As a general rule, it is safe to employ the lower attenuations in the treatment of the aforesaid diseases. We say, as a general rule; for in a number of cases of these very diseases, the middle or higher attenuations may be more conducive to a speedy and permanent cure. It is utterly impossible to furnish rules that will prove safe and invariable guides to the beginning practitioner; in spite of rules, he will soon feel compelled to rely upon his own powers of observation, his own judgment, and to pursue the very opposite course of what was pointed out to him in the books. Physicians who practise in the same families from year to year, enjoy great advantages over the beginning practitioner, as respects the dose which should be prescribed under certain circumstances. They are afforded frequent opportunities of studying the constitution of their patients and the character of the diseases to which the families are most liable, and hence they are better able to judge, by the apparent phenomena of the disease, to what an extent the internal organism is affected, and how much medicine it will require to make a curative impression on

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the disease, and whether the same medicine should be continued after this first impression is obtained, or whether another medicine should be substituted for, or given in alternation with it. The beginning practitioner, being deprived of these advantages of steady observation, has to steer his course in respect to doses with great caution, though even in his case the difficulties are by no means overwhelming, provided he enters upon the practice of his profession with a full knowledge of the pharmacodynamic virtues of our drugs, and of the various observations made by reliable practitioners at the bedside of their patients, regarding the efficacy of the various attenuations of our remedial agents. It being the legitimate right of every practitioner to deduce rules of practice from the clinical observations he is enabled to make, the student of homœopathy must expect to find a good deal of speculative reasoning mixed up with sound practical teaching, and to see one class of practitioners attack the statements of another class, in many cases with a good deal of bitterness of feeling. What is the student of homœopathy to do in the presence of these apparently perplexing circumstances, these contradictory statements and inferences? To the intelligent student there is but one way left, and this is to hear every side, to listen to every opinion, and then to judge for himself and pursue a perfectly independent course.

We have named various classes of diseases for which the lower attenuations seem to be preferable. We would now modify this general proposition by stating that this preference is by no means absolute.

The beginning practitioner should have some positive rules to set out with in his career; and the general propositions expressed in the preceding paragraph are intended to subserve this purpose. We have already admitted that these propositions are not *absolutely* true; and the student will soon find, after starting on his own responsibility, that we do not possess a single rule in regard to the administration of drugs that can be implicitly relied upon. This is not only true as respects the magnitude, but also the repetition and alternation of doses. In this present article we confine ourselves to the magnitude of doses.

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Let us take an acute disease, pleurisy. We mean the acute form characterised by synochal fever, stitches in the side, excessive painfulness to the touch, oppression of breathing, &c.

In many cases, one or two doses of the thirtieth potency of *Aconite* will suffice to effect a radical cure; in other cases, on the contrary, the same disease, with apparently the same symptoms, will require repeated doses of the strong tincture, provided we mean to do the patient justice, and cure him according to the principle of Celsus, "*citò, tutè* et *jucundè*." Or, let us take a case of inflammatory rheumatism, for which we will suppose Aconite to be the true remedy. Do we not all know that many severe cases of articular rheumatism have been perfectly cured with the middle potencies of aconite, in an incredibly short period of time, and that other cases, on the contrary, had to be treated with massive doses of the tincture? As for ourselves, we can answer this question in the affirmative; and we do so answer it with the consciousness of having observed the different effects of our remedy in apparently the same cases with an impartial and truth-loving mind.

Or, let us take another class of diseases, neuralgia. The specific remedy for the various forms of neuralgia, with scarcely an exception, is Aconite, as we shall have abundant opportunities of showing on future occasions. Now what dose shall we give the patient when he requests aid for his boring, jerking, burning, lancinating, screwing, twisting, hard-aching, tickling, or other pain? As we said above, Aconite *is* the specific remedy for this Protean disease, and the only question is as to the quantity which will control the adversary with the best and speediest effect. In one case, where the paroxysms had returned every evening for two months in succession, with increasing violence, and were characterised by a sensation as if the malar bone were twisted round and would be torn out with red-hot pincers, we succeeded in affording immediate, complete, and permanent relief to the patient, by means of one spoonful of a solution of six globules of the thirtieth attenuation of Aconite in a tumblerful of water. In another case, characterised by a sensation as if red-hot daggers were plunged into the deltoid muscle, we had to resort to fomentations of hot brandy and massive doses of the tincture of Aconite;

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the paroxysms had been increasing in violence for a fortnight past, and for three nights past the patient, a lady, had almost been senseless on account of the pain; she was relieved in about half an hour, and has never had an attack since; it is now two years. In this case we gave the Aconite in three-drop doses of the strong tincture every five minutes. These cases are merely mentioned as illustrations, though we might adduce a considerable number of similar cases, all of them corroborative of the fact that, if we mean to do full justice to the patient, we have to determine the dose, in every case, upon its own merits. In other cases of neuralgia the internal use of Aconite seems to be entirely inefficacious. In all such cases we resort to the external application of the remedy. We mix a few drops of the strong tincture, say from five to ten, with a spoonful of good brandy, and rub this mixture upon the affected part, every five or ten minutes, until the relief is complete. It is instantaneous in every case, though in some cases the application requires to be renewed several times before the pain is entirely subdued. We have lately treated several highly interesting cases of neuralgia by means of the external application of Aconite. For the benefit of the student, we will mention two of them. In one case the pain was seated in the left supra-orbital nerve. The paroxysm set on about six o'clock in the morning, went on increasing until one or two o'clock in the afternoon, and then passed off, leaving the part excessively sore and sensitive, and the patient, a lady of about 30 years, very much distressed and debilitated. The pain, in this case, was agonising, and the patient was almost stupid while the paroxysm lasted. The strong tincture of Aconite was used in the manner above described, during the paroxysm. This paroxysm ran a much milder and shorter course, and was the last the patient had to endure. The part felt somewhat numb and sensitive for a week or two after the disappearance of the paroxysms, but these symptoms gradually disappeared. The second case presented the following group of symptoms: the patient, a lady of about 35 years, had been afflicted with neuralgia of the left side of the face for about two months past. She had scarcely been able to sleep a wink during that time. The pains were shooting, burning, throbbing, with great

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soreness of the parts. The whole cheek was affected, and the pain extended even into the ear and down the side of the neck. We prescribed a little Aconite in water, to be taken internally. Next morning there seemed to be a little improvement, but so slight that the patient was scarcely willing to own it. We then applied the Aconite externally, as above, and that night the patient slept without waking until morning, when the pain had almost entirely disappeared. Next day the patient was entirely free from pain.

We treat a number of cases of nervous toothache. The tooth is generally decayed, and the pain comes on in consequence of walking in the wind, standing in a draught, getting the feet wet, and similar kinds of exposure. In many of these cases, when the tooth feels sore to the touch, as if ulcerated, and the gums have a whitish look, as if an abscess would form, Mercury is the specific remedy, which we then generally administer low; but in a great many other cases, when the pain is a throbbing, hard-aching, agonizing pain, and the tooth is, generally speaking, not sensitive to the touch, except in cases of purely inflammatory toothache, accompanied with synocha or synochus, Aconite is the specific remedy. In some of these cases the strong tincture of Aconite, if used internally, sets the patient almost crazy; in other cases, immediate relief is obtained by introducing into the hollow tooth a little cotton saturated with one or two drops of the strong tincture; other cases, again, require the middle attenuations of Aconite, or a double diluted solution of one drop of the tincture. It is impossible to do more for the student than to state facts of observation.

In many sections of our country, fever with ague is a prevailing disease. We will suppose Arsenic and Cinchona to be two of the principal specifics for this disorder. We have treated cases with the thirtieth potency of Arsenic to our most perfect satisfaction; whereas, in other cases, we had to use the first trituration. So with Cinchona. We have treated the severest cases with a few globules of the thirtieth potency of Cinchona, cutting the disease short after the first paroxysm; whereas, in other cases, we had to use the tincture of Cinchona, and, in some cases, even a few grains of Quinine. These are facts of observation

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which every practitioner is at liberty to doubt, but which are satisfactorily established in our own mind. Now we would ask, if it be true that, under various circumstances, the suitable remedy has to be used in various quantities, what is to become of the poor student who has been taught to confine himself to the use of one portion of our series of attenuations? There is danger whether he confine himself to the exclusive use of the lower or the middle and higher potencies; but, in our opinion, the danger is greater in the latter case. In this matter we can speak from experience, and we advise the beginning practitioner, if he be desirous of saving himself a great many heartburnings and bitter disappointments, to take heed of our warning voice, to cut himself loose from all authority, and to love and practice the good and the true, no matter by what side of our or any other school in medicine it may be offered.

First be sure that you select the right remedy, and then learn to use it. Beginning practitioners are very apt to jump from one remedy to another, because they do not observe any immediate effects from it. This mode of practising is mere guess-work, and is necessarily the result of ignorance. If a physician be not sufficiently acquainted with the Materia Medica, he ought not to set up as a practitioner of medicine, at any rate not on his own responsibility. No physician should prescribe a remedy unless he is positively sure that it is the right one; and if he be sure of this, it is his duty to use it perseveringly, in various forms and potencies, and to continue its use until it has done all the good that can be expected from it. In a vast number of diseases, a single remedy will be found to be sufficient for a cure; indeed if the physician be sure of his remedy, and use it properly and perseveringly, he will obtain results that could not have been obtained by the usual routine practice, which sometimes requires the use of half-a-dozen remedies for the most elementary disease, and boasts of effecting a cure which was entirely owing to the unassisted efforts of nature.

As regards chronic diseases, it is generally supposed that the higher attenuations are preferable to the lower. This is true in many cases, but in others it is not true. The itch has frequently been cured with the higher at-

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tenuations of Sulphur, but there are likewise cases that require the use of massive doses of Sulphur, and even the application of the sulphur ointment. A chancre may have often yielded to the 30th attenuation of Mercury: but it is now an universally admitted fact, that the lower preparations of Mercury are much more reliable in the treatment of the various forms of syphilis than the higher. The lower attenuations are likewise preferable in all chronic diseases that threaten to terminate in the destruction or disorganisation of organs, extensive suppurations, ulcerations, congestions, &c. Even in purely nervous diseases, hysteria, hypochondria, mania, &c., it may sometimes be necessary to resort to the lower attenuations. It is not only proper, but useful and frequently even necessary to commence the treatment of these diseases with the middle or higher attenuations; but if the same medicine should have to be used for a long time in succession, it may become necessary to use the lower preparations, though it may sometimes be of advantage to the patient that the use of the higher preparations of the same substance should occasionally be resumed. In some cases it is useful to use the lower and higher attenuations of the same remedy in alternation. We are unable to assign any positive reasons for this mode of administration, except that we have observed beneficial effects to arise from it in many cases. In chronic eruptions, not syphilitic, the middle or higher attenuations may be resorted to first, to be afterwards followed by the lower, if necessary. In a case of phagedenic ulcers of the forehead and face, which broke out shortly after vaccination, and had probably been caused by impure matter, a complete cure was effected in three days by two globules of the 800th potency of Arsenic. The cure would probably have been effected just as well by the first trituration; but inasmuch as it is important that we should ascertain, as nearly as possible, the limit beyond which the attenuated drug would cease to act, it is perfectly proper that we should select chronic cases for such experiments, provided we can do so without injuring the patient or unnecessarily protracting the treatment.

It is therefore idle to say that of such a substance we had better use the lower, and of another substance the higher attenuations. This would not even be true in

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regard to substances that possess more inherent power than others: for we are very often obliged to use the lowest preparations of Arsenic or Aconite, whereas a few globules of the thirtieth potency of Chamomile will sometimes relieve the patient as by a charm. Because a remedy is naturally more poisonous than another, it does not follow that we must administer it, on that account, in smaller doses. On the contrary, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that the more powerful the drug is in its crude state, the weaker will be, proportionally, the attenuations; and vice versâ, the weaker the drug in its crude form, the more powerful will be, proportionally, the attenuations. So that we may expect more intense effects from the higher attenuations of Lycopodium, Coffea, Chamomilla, and the like, than from the lower preparations of these substances; and, on the other hand, more intense effects from the lower preparations of Arsenic, Nux vomica, Aconite, and the like, than from the higher attenuations of these agents. Be this as it may, we are obliged to admit, that all these general rules are based upon speculation, and are very unsafe guides in practice. After all, the safest mode of practice is to treat every case independently of any other, and to prescribe such a dose of the appropriate remedy as will make a curative impression upon the disease. That there must be a proportionate amount of willingness in the patient's organism to receive this impression, admits of no doubt. We will examine this point very briefly.

Persons who have never taken homœopathic medicines are generally more easily impressed by them than others who have already been under homœopathic treatment. This is particularly true in regard to inflammatory diseases, where, after a protracted allopathic treatment, a single dose of Aconite will sometimes relieve the patient as by enchantment. This remark applies likewise to organs that are acted upon for the first time by a certain medicine, though the same medicine might have been given to the same patient for diseases affecting other organs. For instance, the patient may have taken so much Mercury, even in homœopathic doses, for certain affections of the liver, that this organ refuses to receive any further impression from that agent; but supposing he should be attacked with sore throat, and for the first time, should

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take Mercury for this affection, provided, of course, that Mercury is the specific remedy, the action of the medicine will be speedily perceived by the diseased part. So with every other medicine.

Affections of the larger nervous trunks require, as a general rule, to be treated with massive doses of the specific remedy. These trunks do not seem to be as easily impressed by medicine as other portions of the nervous system, from which we may infer, as has indeed been verificd by observation, that the more central the diseased nervous mass, the more delicate should be the medicinal influence which is brought to bear upon it, of course within certain limits; and, on the other hand, the more distant the diseased nerves from the central portions of the nervous system, the more massive should be the dose. This is certainly true as a general proposition, so much so, that the more external portions of the nervous system require very often to be acted upon by means of a suitable external application of the appropriate remedial agent. This fact has been abundantly verified in neuralgia, and in a variety of cutaneous affections, such as itch, sycosis, syphilis; even the poultices which we apply to inflammatory tumours, abscesses, &c., may be regarded as fit illustrations of our general proposition.

Hahnemann and his first disciples were possessed of a sacred horror against all external applications. He would only allow of the external use of Thuja in sycosis; and, in cutaneous affections generally, he advised to rub a weak dilution of the specific remedy upon those parts of the skin which were free from the eruption. But why should not remedies, if applied directly to the diseased spot, act more speedily than in this round-about way? If it be at all true that, under certain circumstances, the remedies should be applied externally, then it must be true, *à fortiori*, that their curative influence is perceived the more speedily and thoroughly, the more exactly they are applied to the diseased spot. The whole question, therefore, turns on this single point: Is it at all proper that remedies should be applied externally? This question might be answered by another question: Why should not remedies, under certain circumstances, act from without inwards just as well as from within outwards, or even more expeditiously

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and thoroughly? The inmost vital process is undoubtedly carried on from within outwards; but the vital forces are likewise affected by external influences, either pleasantly or unpleasantly. These external influences stimulate the vital forces into action; without them life would become extinct, and why should not a medicinal substance be, in certain conditions of the organism, the most appropriate stimulus for its harmonious activity, or rather for the restoration of that harmony? The rule for the external application of remedies in larger quantities seems to be quite simple: if the external morbid phenomena should have been evolved from within, the remedy should be administered internally, though it may be perfectly proper, in some cases, to combine the external and internal use of the same medicine; and in all cases where the external phenomena are not strictly evolved from within, but where the general organism is involved sympathetically in consequence of the local disturbance, the external or local application of the remedy is not only proper, but sometimes even necessary.

Physicians are sometimes called upon to relieve their patients of drug symptoms. Large doses of Mercury, for instance, may have disorganised the mucous membranes, and a group of symptoms may have developed themselves which may indicate Mercury as their specific remedy. Or we will state the case in this way: supposing Mercury is the specific remedy for the ailments to which a certain individual is constitutionally liable, and supposing this individual had been poisoned by massive doses of that drug, what dose of Mercury should be given in case the original ailments should again make their appearance, and Mercury should be indicated as before? Undoubtedly the middle or higher attenuations. We would advise the middle attenuations, for the higher attenuations of Mercury seem ineffectual. This remark does not only apply to Mercury, but to every other drug. It has even been proposed and successfully tried in some cases, to combat drug symptoms by the higher preparations of the substance which had produced the drug disease. We may here remark incidentally, that by drug symptoms we do not understand the symptoms caused by actual poisoning, but the dynamic morbid state, or even the pathological disor-

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ganisations which may have remained in the organism after the immediately poisonous effects of the drug had been subdued; such as, a constitutional disposition to ptyalism, congestion and ulceration of the mucous membranes, &c., produced by the abuse of mercury; or a disposition to stupor, delirium, and convulsions, by Opium; or emaciation and atrophy by the abuse of Iodine; or a state of debility, general nervous derangement, a sensation of gnawing or emptiness at the pit of the stomach, or even delirium tremens, caused by the abuse of alcoholic drinks. All such dynamic diseases produced by the abuse of drugs require to be treated by small doses, or rather the middle attenuations of the very substance which caused the disease, provided always that we see at all fit to employ them as the curative agents in the case before us.

After all this reasoning, if we were asked to lay down positive rules for the magnitude of doses, we would be obliged to confess to our inability to do so. However, we will help the student along to the best of our power, and therefore propose the following rules for his first guidance:

1. Use the lower preparations in all diseases which depend upon an acute irritation of the capillary nerves, such as acute fevers with or without local inflammations.

2. In all chronic diseases with tendency to disorganisations, especially in syphilis, sycosis, malignant leucorrhœa, extensive suppurations and ulcerations.

3. In all nervous diseases, with tendency to disorganisations, such as spasms, convulsions, &c.

4. In acute congestions, congestion of the brain, and the thoracic and abdominal viscera.

5. In all acute diseases which run a rapid course, and are disposed to terminate fatally, such as cholera, carditis, gastritis, apoplexy, &c.

6. In a great many cases where the same medicine has to be continued for a long time, it may be desirable to give the medicine in gradually increased doses.

Use the middle and higher attenuations:

1. In all diseases which remain as sequelæ to acute affections.

2. In chronic eruptions without tendency to disorganisations.

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3. In purely nervous affections,such as vertigo, hysteria, hypochondria, without tendency to disorganisations.

4. In all cases where a certain medicine had been used to excess, and where the same medicine is again indicated by the symptoms.

5. In all cases of disease of the more central portions of the nervous system, such as typhus cerebralis, delirium tremens, &c.

6. In a great many cases where the diseased part is for the first time acted upon by the homœopathic agent.

These rules admit of a great many exceptions. We therefore advise the student to apply them with care and discretion, and now enter upon an examination of the fourth subject of our essay.

The Repetition of the Dose.

This subject is so intimately connected with the former; that a great many of the suggestions which we have offered in our examination of the magnitude of doses, likewise apply to their repetition. In the early period of homœopathy, it was thought proper by Hahnemann and his disciples to give but one dose, and to watch its effects before administering a second dose of the same medicine. This method, however, has been abandoned by most homœopaths, and the most arbitrary diversity has been substituted in place of this uniformity. It would be impossible to watch the effects of a single dose in every case; physicians who have a large practice to attend to, could not do their patients justice if this rule were a fundamental principle in the homœopathic treatment of disease; the practice of homœopathy would become impossible, except upon a very limited scale. It is indeed unnecessary to apprehend all the dreadful consequences which, according to the speculative geniuses of our school, must result from an untimely repetition of the dose; if the remedy prescribed should be the truly curative agent in the case, and the first dose should produce an improvement in the state of the patient, it need not be feared that a second or third dose will destroy the good effects of the former, as has been wrongly supposed by some writers. The great point is, in the first place, to select the proper remedy, and, if it

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be administered in a proper dose, the repetition thereof can easily be regulated. A little practice will suffice to an intelligent beginner to work out for himself a certain mode of prescribing: until this point is reached, he may avail himself of the following general suggestions in reference to the repetition of doses:

1. In acute fevers, with or without local inflammations, repeat the dose every hour, or at farthest every two hours.

2. In chronic diseases with tendency to disorganisations, especially in syphilis, sycosis, and malignant leucorrhœa, repeat the dose three times a day.

3. In extensive or deep-seated suppurations and ulcerations, repeat the dose three times a day; if, however, the suppurative process should have developed itself out of a phlegmonous inflammation of the part, it may be expedient to repeat the appropriate remedy every two hours at least.

4. In acute spasms and convulsions the remedy may be repeated every ten or fifteen minutes; when the spasms recur at intervals of weeks or months, the specific remedy may be repeated every morning or evening, or even twice or three times a day.

5. In acute congestions, such as congestion of the brain, lungs, liver, or any other organ, the remedy should be repeated every hour.

6. In cholera, carditis, gastritis, apoplexy, or any other acute disease, which runs a rapid course and is disposed to terminate fatally, the medicine may be repeated every five, ten, or fifteen minutes.

7. In the sequelæ of acute affections, the medicine may be repeated three or four times a day.

8. In chronic eruptions, give the medicine once or twice a day.

9. In nervous affections, without tendency to disorganisations, such as vertigo, hysteria, hypochondria, local spasms, &c., give the medicine three or four times a day.

10. In acute diseases of the higher portions of the nervous system, the medicine may be repeated every half-hour, or every hour, or even two hours, according as the symptoms are more or less threatening. In simple typhus cerebralis, for instance, or in meningitis, in delirium tremens, or even in acute hydrocephalus, we would advise

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to give the medicine every two hours; though we are persuaded that an hourly repetition of the dose would not do any injury to the patient.

If a decided improvement should have been obtained, the medicine may then be continued at longer intervals, until the patient is able to do without any.

This is a suitable opportunity of warning the student and the beginning practitioner against an error which is but too frequently committed by the practitioners of our school. We allude, not to the too frequent repetition of the same medicine, but to the unnecessary change of medicines in treating a case. There are practitioners who use ten, fifteen different medicines in a case where an intelligent physician, one who is throughly acquainted with his Materia Medica, would effect a cure in a much easier and more expeditious way by means of one or two remedies. This kind of treatment is either the result of ignorance or of a want of faith in the efficacy of our remedies. There are diseases where it is necessary to employ different remedies, but there is scarcely a disease, even the higher forms of typhus, which cannot be effectually controlled by at most three or four remedies. In many diseases, where the books advise the use of several remedies, one single remedy is frequently sufficient to effect a cure. Thus in regard to inflammatory diseases, with or without local inflammations, we are advised to commence the treatment with Aconite, and to change this medicine for Bryonia, Belladonna, or some other remedy, as soon as the synocha is subdued, and a state of synochus has taken its place. Now this is all wrong. If a medicine have produced a decided improvement in the symptoms, that is, if the symptoms remain the same, but are less intense, or if only some of them have disappeared and others remain with the same degree of intensity, the original medicine which caused this modification of the primitive group, should be continued by all means, for this reason: that such a modification of the original disease is not an evolution of a new group of symptoms, but simply a reduction of the former symptoms to a lesser degree of intensity. Let us suppose a case of inflammatory rheumatism with a full and bounding pulse, high fever, pain in the joints and bones, swelling and inflammation of certain parts, or any of the other manifold symptoms which characterise this disease. Of

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course we would prescribe Aconite, and after using three or four doses of this medicine, we will suppose that the fever has not only abated, but has been entirely subdued, the pains in the joints and bones are less, and the inflammation is considerably reduced. This change in the symptoms does not constitute a new group requiring a different remedy; on the contrary, the same remedy is still indicated, and, if continued, will speedily remove the remaining symptoms. As a general rule, the books do not distinguish between a reduction of the original symptoms to a lesser degree of intensity, and the evolution of a new or different group of symptoms constituting a different phasis or stage of the original disease, and requiring a different treatment. In the higher forms of typhus, for instance, groups of symptoms will sometimes develop themselves, which are pathologically distinct from each other, and which therefore make it incumbent upon the practitioner to change the medicine. As there is a reduction of the original symptoms to a lesser degree of intensity, so there may be an increase of these symptoms to a higher degree of intensity.

Supposing a patient had undergone allopathic treatment for phlegmonous inflammation, or for such a species of inflammation as we would prescribe Aconite for in our practice, Aconite would still be indicated as corresponding with the original disease. The increase of symptoms would not constitute a new group pathologically distinct from the original group; it would simply be the original disease elevated to a higher degree of intensity, but absolutely identical in a pathological point of view, and therefore requiring the same treatment that would have been instituted from the commencement.

It is of the utmost importance that the student of homœopathy should have these facts impressed upon his mind. An incredible amount of injury is inflicted upon the sick by the random sort of prescribing that a great many practitioners resort to, and which, if universally practised, would be a death-blow to our art and a disgrace to our profession.

On the Alternation of Medicines.

The allopathic custom of combining several medicines in one preparation is not admitted in homœopathic practice.

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It may happen, however, that two medicines are indicated at the same time, though such a thing must necessarily be very rare. If this should be the case, the medicines are given in alternation, first one dose of one, then, at a suitable interval, a dose of the second, then again a dose of the former, and so forth, until it may be deemed desirable to institute a change of treatment. Sometimes two doses of one medicine may be given in succession, then one dose of the second medicine, then again two doses of the former, and so on, until the treatment requires to be changed.

Physicians who prescribe upon proper principles, and with a full knowledge of the nature of the symptoms, will scarcely ever deem it necessary to prescribe two different remedies at the same time. The custom of alternating two different remedies has had its origin in a one-sided view of the nature of disease. If the symptoms of a disease were viewed as they ought to be, as the phenomenal manifestation of an internal state, and if their pathological connection and dependence upon each other were properly known, it would most probably never be necessary to prescribe two remedies at the same time, It is only when symptoms are viewed superficially, without reference to their internal unity, that it seems as though they were disconnected and required more than one remedy at a time. The method, adopted by many practitioners, of selecting a remedy, is, to take a record of the symptoms according to a certain plan, and to select from among the remedies which constitute our Materia Medica, one that has as nearly as possible the same symptoms, and, if one remedy do not suffice, they will select another one besides, in order to be sure that the symptoms of the disease are, as they term it, "covered" by the remedies. This mode of selecting a remedy refers exclusively to the subjective symptoms, the individual sensations of pain which are experienced by the patient; it does not take cognizance of the pathological state of which these subjective sensations of pain are the mere external characteristics.

Let us suppose a case, for the sake of elucidating our views. We are not acquainted with any difference in the organic structure of the nerves, and yet their functions differ greatly from each other. This difference is owing to

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the difference existing between the tissues over which the nerves are distributed. If the eye were not constructed as it is, the optic nerve would not enable us to see; or if the nose were not constructed as it is, the olfactory nerve would not enable us to smell. There is no essential difference between the olfactory and the optic nerves, but there is an essential difference between the structural organisation of the nose and that of the eye. Or, let us take the pneumogastric nerve, which is both a nerve of sensation and motion. It is a nerve of sensation simply because it supplies the lining membrane of the respiratory and digestive passages, and it becomes a nerve of motion when it supplies the muscles and muscular coats of the same canals. The pneumogastric nerve supplies branches, on the one hand, to the larynx, the lungs, and the heart; and, on the other, to the pharynx, the œsophagus, the stomach, and the solar plexus. These different parts could not fulfil their organic functions without the assistance or vitality which they derive from that nerve. The branches of the nerve are essentially the same; the functional differences reside in the structural organisation of the parts over which the branches are distributed.

These facts, which are well established in anatomy, lead to important practical results in the treatment of disease. Let us suppose, for example, a diseased condition of the pneumogastric nerve, an acute irritation of this nerve, or, to use the modern phrase, a case of neurosis, in which the various branches of the pneumo-gastric nerve are principally involved: Such a pathological state would necessarily be characterised by the most diversified symptoms, symptoms which would apparently be disconnected, and yet would constitute one identical group; for the irritation would be the same in every branch of the nerve; but the symptoms characterising the irritation would differ according as the structural organisation of the part affected would differ from that of another part. We might have dryness, soreness, and heat in the larynx, with constant tickling, disposition to cough and hawk; stricture across the chest, or oppression and soreness of the chest; aching pain or weight in the region of the heart, or palpitation of the heart; loss of appetite, and coated tongue, nausea, oppression of the stomach, sensitiveness and fulness or

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bloatedness in the region and pit of the stomach, or a hard aching pain in the pit of the stomach; or sensation as of a cold stone in the pit of the stomach; soreness of the bowels, looseness or constipation; and a variety of other symptoms, which it is needless to mention. If this or a similar group of apparently disconnected symptoms should occur in practice, the first thing that a physician would have to do, would be to trace the internal pathological connection of the symptoms; in this way he would find out that they constitute an unitary group characterising a certain irritation of the various branches of the pneumo-gastric nerve, and that the remedy which is to be prescribed for this group, must be one that will affect the pneumo-gastric nerve in a similar manner, though this similarity does not necessarily imply an exact reproduction, in our provings upon the healthy organism, of the various symptoms constituting the natural group.

Suppose now a physician were to prescribe for such a group as we have described, without considering the symptoms in their totality as phenomenal signs of an identical pathological state, which, after all, is the true and essential disease, what will be the consequence? The consequence will necessarily be, that he will endeavour to find a remedy which has the same or similar phenomenal signs in our Materia Medica; and, if one remedy be not sufficient, he will select two, and, if need be, three remedies, to "cover," as it is termed, all the symptoms. It will be perceived, that this mode of selecting a remedy leaves all the essential features of the disease out of consideration, and necessarily leads the physician to this vicious mode of alternately using several remedies at a time.

We can scarcely conceive of a case where the alternate use of several remedies at a time is required by the state of the patient. We will except the case where a particular pathological state develops, or rather excites, a pre-existing constitutional irritation. In syphilis, for instance, we may require to employ, together with the specific remedy, an appropriate medicine for the constitutional derangement which the particular malady may have excited. So in measles, scarlatina, and the like. All these diseases may excite a peculiar state of nervous irritation to which the patient was constitutionally exposed, but which had

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remained subdued or latent previous to the breaking out of the particular malady. Bilious fever, measles, scarlatina, variola, and various other diseases, may be treated in such a manner that the patient, although the particular disease has disappeared, is left deaf or blind. Such sequelæ would be prevented if the particular disease were appropriately treated with the specific remedy, and a suitable remedy were at the same time administered to subdue the constitutional irritation which was roused by the disease, and which but too frequently leads to such disastrous consequences as the loss of a special sense, or the permanent derangement of some other organic function. Nevertheless, although this view of the case seems to be plausible enough, yet it is liable to this objection: that, if the truly specific remedy be selected for the particular disease, this specific remedy will likewise prove the best remedy for the constitutional irritation. If this irritation should manifest itself in spite of our treatment, we should consider it as a proof that the best possible or the truly specific remedy had not been selected for the particular malady. If, in prescribing Belladonna for scarlet-fever, a state of nervous irritation should develop itself, for which Belladonna was not indicated as the specific remedy, we should, as a general rule at least, doubt the specific adaptation of Belladonna to this particular case of scarlatina. And so in any other case. We admit, however, that cases of this kind may turn up where it may be desirable to resort to the simultaneous use, in alternation, of course, of two remedies, one for the particular disease, and the other for the constitutional irritation. These cases are, however, very few, and we would therefore advise the beginning practitioner not to indulge in this alternate use of two medicines without due reflection and discretion.

At what time of day should the Medicines be taken?

Very little remains to be said on this subject. The fact is, that scarcely anything can be said respecting it, for this reason, that it is not stated in our Materia Medica, at what hour of the day the medicines were taken, and how many hours elapsed before they developed their pathogenetic effects. It is supposed that some medicines act better if taken in the morning, others if taken in the

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evening before retiring. Mercury and Nux Vomica, for instance, are supposed to act better if taken in the evening, Pulsatilla if taken in the morning. Rules like these are of very little use, were it only for this reason, that they could only be applied to half a dozen remedies, and that even these would constitute exceptions in a number of cases. In acute cases, it is a matter of course, that the medicine has to be administered on the spot, on account of the urgency of the case; and as regards chronic cases, if the medicine be otherwise indicated by the symptoms, it will prove serviceable, no matter at what hour of the day it is administered. Hahnemann never bound himself to any hour; he administered Mercury in the morning as well as in the evening, and always with success, provided the medicine was specifically indicated.

In paroxysmal diseases it may perhaps be expedient to administer the medicine immediately after the paroxysm. In fever and ague, for instance, we prefer giving the medicine as soon as the sweating stage has set in. Some follow the same rule in the treatment of periodical asthma, or periodical spasms and convulsions. In periodically recurring neuralgic affections we likewise administer the medicine immediately after the paroxysm; but if the pain should be too agonising, and the intervals between the attacks very irregular, we do not hesitate to employ the proper remedy during the attack.

The old school forbids the administration of medicines during the menstrual period. As regards old school medicines, this regulation is very proper, for these medicines are given in such massive doses, that they derange the whole organism, and might, on this account, violently interfere with the process of menstruation. Homœopathic medicines, on the contrary, do not interfere with any of the organic functions of the organism; these medicines are strictly curative, and their curative action is exercised in a direct manner, without the least detriment to any of the functions that do not require the interference of art. There is, therefore, no reason why homœopathic medicines should not be administered during as well as between the catamenial periods.

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PART III.

SPECIAL PHARMACOPŒIA.*

ON THE PREPARATION AND MODE OF OBTAINING EACH MEDICINE IN PARTICULAR.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SUBSTANCES WHICH COMPOSE THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

Of Homœopathic Medicines in General.

HOMŒOPATHY employs, generally, as medicines, the same simple substances as the old school, and in like manner obtains them from the three kingdoms of nature. But, as homœopathic pharmaceutics are governed neither by chemistry nor natural history, but by *pharmacodynamics* (the medicinal power of drugs), and as, in accordance with the principles of this doctrine, no remedial substance can be admitted into the Materia Medica without having been previously studied in its *pure* effects upon the healthy organism, it is very natural that the homœopathic pharmacopœia should not be so rich in remedial agents, as that of the old school. Those, the effects of which upon the healthy organism are known, amount to about two hundred, and from this number at least one fifth might be deducted, if we were disposed to be very rigorous, and only to admit those of which the pathogenetic symptoms are recorded in full. Nevertheless, as it may be useful to be acquainted

* The following arrangement, from 'Jahr's Pharmacopœia,' has been deemed of sufficient interest to be transcribed into this work.

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with all those substances which have been examined by homœopathic physicians, we have determined to mention them all in this pharmacopœia, and have added even those whose names only have been mentioned in the annals of our science.

Hence in the following chapters there will be found the description of more than three hundred substances from the three kingdoms of nature, whilst in our Symptomen Codex, only about two hundred and sixty are mentioned; *but all those which are not described in our Codex, are remedies of which the name only is known, and which cannot be prescribed without having been studied (as to the effects) on the human system in a healthy state.* It is true, that if, in the pharmacopœia, we once pass the limits pointed out by the *pure Materia Medica*, there is no reason why we should not go further, and take not only all the substances found in the Materia Medica of the old school, but also all those with which the inexhaustible resources of nature may furnish us. Hence we have often deplored the tendency shown by our school to register every year more than ten new remedies in its pharmaceutic code, frequently without studying either of them; and with all our pains in endeavouring to ascertain the principle on which one name was registered in preference to another, we have been able to discover nothing but mere *caprice*.

If we cast a rapid glance over the genera and families whence the remedies of which we make use are derived, it will appear very evident that we are far from having even all the most efficacious substances, and that, if we wished to give a description of all those which deserve to be studied, it would almost be necessary to write a dictionary of Natural History. It has, therefore, appeared to be the most simple plan, to give a general view, as well of the substances whose effects have been studied, as of those which have been *proposed* only in the homœopathic pharmacopœias, in order that every one, on seeing the deficiencies shown by this view, may easily draw his own inferences as to what remains to be done. As for the description of the substances, we go no further than to give those which have been thus far mentioned in the writings of our school; in treating, in each division, those whose pathogenetic effects are not entirely unknown, and also those of which,

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at this time, we know nothing but the names, and the pathogenetic descriptions of which it would be in vain to look for in the whole homœopathic bibliography.

1. *Animal Substances.*

The remedies heretofore taken from the animal kingdom by homœopathy, are much less numerous than those derived from the other kingdoms of nature. Among the ancients, physicians preferred directing their attention to this kingdom, either because it more nearly approaches the human species, or because the good or evil which might be caused by animals, more strongly excited their curiosity. The number of animal substances submitted to experimentation is thus far limited to certain *entire* insects, and to some parts extracted from the bodies of certain other animals, as well as to some excretory products, such as *musk*, *castoreum*, &c. Thus the animal substances used in homœopathy may be divided into three classes, viz.: 1st. *Entire Animals.* 2d. *Animal Matters.* 3d. *Animal Concretions and Zoophytes.*

The *animal substances* used in homœopathy, are *twenty-six* in number, viz.:

1. ANIMALS, experimented on: *Aranea diadema, Cantharides, Coccionella septempunctata, Theridion curassavicum;* —proposed for experiment: *Cancer astacus, Formica, Meloé majalis, Melolontha vulgaris, Oniscus asellus.*

2. ANIMAL MATTER, experimented on: *Ambra grisea, Barbus Crotalus, Lachesis, Mephitis, Moschus, Oleum animale, Sepia;*—proposed for experiment: *Album ovi, Membrana ovi, Oleum jecoris morrhuæ.*

3. ANIMAL CONCRETIONS AND ZOOPHYTES, experimented on: *Conchæ,* (Calcarea,) *Corallium rubrum, Spongia marina;*—proposed for experiment: *Cancerum oculi.*

2. *Vegetable Substances.*

The plants belonging to the homœopathic pharmacopœia, are, as those of the old school, taken from nearly all the classes of the vegetable kingdom. The different plants mentioned in the homœopathic pharmacopœias amount to about 150; but of this number the pathogenetic effects of scarcely 100 are well known; and there are more

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than 30 whose physiological effects are not indicated in our Materia Medica, and consequently, their names only are mentioned. In the general view which we propose to give, we shall enumerate the plants according to the natural families of Jussieu, and shall place between parentheses those whose powers are not known to the Materia Medica. Among these last, several have, nevertheless, been quoted in our Symptomen Codex, though we could only give their names; these are they which, though placed between parentheses, are subsequently found printed like the others, in italic type; whilst those of whose effects we have as yet no knowledge, are printed in Roman letters.

Among the 50 first natural families of Jussieu, the homœopathic pharmacopœia reckons from 70 to 80 remedies, viz.:

I. Class.—FUNGI: *Agaricus musc.*, (Boletus satanas,) *Bovista*;—MUSCI: *Lycopodium*;—FILICES: *(Filix musc.)*

II. Class.—AROIDEÆ: *Arum maculatum*, *Caladium seguin*:—GRAMINEÆ: (Lolium temulentum,) (*Secale cornutum.*)

III. Class.—ASPARAGI: (Asparagus,) *Paris quadr.*, (Sassafras,) sarsaparilla;—JUNGI: *Colchicum*, (Juncus pilos.,) *Sabadilla*, *veratrum*;—ASPHODELEÆ: (Allium sativ., (*Alöes*,) Squilla marit.;—IRIS: *Crocus sativ.*

IV. and V. Class.—CANNÆ: *Zingiber*;—ARISTOLOCHIÆ: (Aristolochia,) *Asarum* europ., (Serpentaria.)

VI. Class.—THYMELEÆ: Daphne indica, Mezereum.

VII. Class.—LAURI: *Camphora*, (Cinnamomum,) *Nux moschata*, (Aichurim;) — POLIGONEÆ: *Rhabarbarum*;—ATRIPLICES: (Atriplex olida,) (Chenopodium.)

VIII. Class.—LYSIMACHIÆ: *Cyclamen europ.*, Menyanthes; PEDICULARES: *Euphrasia*, *Ratanhia*, *Senega*;—JASMINEÆ: (Olea europæa;)—VITICES: *Agnus castus*, (Verbena;)—LABIATÆ: *Lamium album*, (Rosmarinus offic.,) (Thymus,) *Teucrium*; SCROPHULARIÆ: *Digitalis*, *Gratiola*;—SOLANEÆ: *Belladonna*, *Capsicum*, *Dulcamara*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Solan. mammos.*, *Stramonium*, *Tabacum*, *Verbascum*;—CONVOLVULI: (*Convolvulus arvens*,) (Jalappa;)—GENTIANÆ: *Spigelia*;—APOCINEÆ: *Ignatia*, *Nux vomic.*, *Oleander*, (Vincetoxicum.)

IX. Class.—RHODODENDRA: *Ledum palustre*, Rhododendron;—ERICÆ: *Uva Ursi.* *Alinea.*

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X. Class.—CHICURACEÆ: *Lactuca viros., Taraxacum ;*— CORYMBIFERÆ: *Arnica,* (*Artemisia vulg.,*) (*Calendula,*) *Chamomilla, Cina, Millefolium, Tanacetum vulg.*

Among the other six classes of the natural families of Jussieu, the homœopathic pharmacopœia counts almost as many remedies as in the preceding, viz.:

XI. Class. — DISPACEÆ: *Valeriana ;*— RUBIACEÆ: (cahinca,) *China, Coffea, Ipecacuanha ;* — CAPRIFOLIA: *Sambucus.*

XII. Class. — ARALIÆ: *Ginseng :* — UMBELIFERÆ: *Ætnusa,* (Ammoniacum gummi,) (Archangelica,) *Assafœtid., Cicuta, Conium,* Heracleum, (Œnanthe crocata,) (*Petroselinum,*) *Phellandrium, Vinca minor.*

XIII. Class.—RANUNCULACEÆ: *Aconitum,* (*Actæa spicata.*) (Aquileja,) *Clematis, Helleborus nig., Pæonia, Pulsatilla, Ranunculus bulb., Ranunculus sceler., Staphysagria ;*— PAPAVERACEÆ: *Chelidonium, Opium, Sanguinaria canad. ;* CRUCIFERÆ: (Cochlearia ;)—HYPERICA: *Hypericum perforatum ;* AURANTIA: (*Citron,*) *Rhea cesaræa ;* CAPPARIDES: Drosera ; MAGNOLIÆ ; (*Anisum stellatum ;*) — MENISPERMA: *Cocculus ;*— BERBERIDES: *Berberis ;* — CISTI: *Cistus canad., Viola odorata, Viola tricol. ;*—RUTÆ: (*Dictamnus,*) *Guaiacum, Ruta.*

XIV. Class.—SEMPERVIVÆ: (Sedum acre ;)—MYRTI: *Eugenia, Granatum ;*—ROSACEÆ: (*Fragaria vesc.,*) *Laurocerasus,* (Prunus padus,) *Prunus spinosa ;*—LEGUMINOSÆ: *Copaivæ Balsam.,* (Genista,) *Hæmatoxilum campech., Indigo,* (Ononis,) *Senna, Tongo ;*—TEREBINTHACEÆ: *Anacardium, Brucea dysent., Rhus toxic., Rhus vernix ;*—RHAMNI: *Eronymus europ.*

XV. Class. — EUPHORBIÆ: *Cascarilla, Croton tiglium, Euphorbium, Jatropha ;* CUCURBITACEÆ: *Bryonia, Colocynthis ;*—URTICÆ: *Cannabis,* (*Cubebæ,*) (Lupulus,) (Urtica urens ;)—AMENTACEÆ: (Ulmus campestr. ;)—CONIFERÆ: *Sabina, Taxus buccata. Terebinthina, Thuja.*

3. *Inorganic Substances and Chemical Products.*

The *mineral* substances and *chemical* products which belong to the homœopathic pharmacopœia, are found, as in that of the old school, among the *non-metallic* bodies, the *acids*, the *alkalies*, the *earths*, the *metals*, and the com-

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pounds of the latter. The number of these substances acknowledged by homœopathy, amounts in all to one hundred, sixty of which have been studied on the healthy subject, whilst the other forty are only mentioned in the pharmacopœia. We intend to notice them, making use of the Latin names under which these substances are known in the writings of our school, and which differ but little from those generally in use. In adopting, for the exposition of the pathogenetic symptoms in the Materia Medica, the alphabetic order of remedies, it has been found most convenient to unite as much as possible all products derived from the same base; instead, therefore, of writing, as usual, *acidum nitricum*, *acidum phosphoricum*, &c., we have preferred *nitri acidum*, *phosphori acidum*, &c., in order to place the first of these remedies near *nitre*, and the other near *phosphorus*. In like manner with the names *murias barytæ*, *carbonas barytæ*, &c., in place of which we have preferred *baryta muriatica*, *baryta carbonica*, &c., in order to be enabled, in the alphabetical order of the Materia Medica, and the repertories, to place or arrange them near each other; and so on with all the names of this kind.

The remedies which are found among the *non-metallic* bodies, the *acids* and the *alkalies*, are in all thirty, the pathogenetic effects of fifteen only being known, viz.:

1. NON-METALLIC bodies, studied: *Carbo animalis*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Graphites*, *Iodium*, *Kreasotum*, *Hepar-sulphuris*, *Petroleum*, *Phosphorus*, *Selenium*, *Sulphur*; proposed for study: *Alcohol sulphuris*, *Bromium*, *Natrum sulphuratum*, (sulphuret of soda.)

2. ACIDS, studied: *Muriatis acidum*, *Nitri acidum*, *Phosphori acidum*, *Sulphuri acidum*, *Tartari acidum*; proposed for study: *Aceti acidum*, *Hydrocyani acidum*, *Molybdæni acidum*.

3. ETHERS, proposed for study: *Nitri spiritus dulcis*.

4. ALKALIES, studied: *Causticum*; proposed for study: *Kali causticum*, *Natrum causticum*, *Ammonium causticum*; *Calcarea caustica*, *Baryta caustica*, *Strontiana caustica*, (*Sapo domesticus*.)

The *earths* and the *earthy and alkaline salts* thus far admitted in homœopathy, amount in all to *twenty-five*, twenty-two of which have been studied on the healthy human system, viz.:

1. EARTHS, studied: *Alumina*, *Silicea*.

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2. CARBONATES, studied: *Ammonium carbonicum*, *Baryta carbonica*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Kali carbonicum*, *Magnesia carbonica*, *Natrum carbonicum*, *Strontiana carbonica*.

3. NITRATES, studied: *Kali nitricum*, *Natrum nitricum*.

4. CHLORATES, studied: *Kali chloricum*.

5. SULPHATES, studied: *Magnesia sulphurica*, *Natrum sulphuricum*; proposed for study: *Calcarea sulphurica*, (*Gypsum*.)

6. BORATES, studied: *Borax*.

7. ACETATES: *Baryta acetica*, *Calcarea acetica*. (In general, carbonates of substances are preferred to their acetates.)

8. HYDROCHLORATES, studied: *Ammonium muriaticum*, *Baryta muriatica*, *Magnesia muriatica*, *Natrum muriaticum*; proposed for study: *Calcarea muriatica*.

9. HYDRIODATES, studied: *Kali hydriodicum*.

10. PHOSPHATES, studied: *Calcarea phosphorata*.

Among the *metals* and their compounds, *forty-two* in all are found in the homœopathic pharmacopœia, *eighteen* of which have been studied as regards their pure effects, viz.:

1. PERFECT METALS, studied: *Argentum*, *Aurum*, *Platina*; proposed for study: *Argentum nitricum*, *Aurum fulminans*, *Aurum muriaticum*.

2. METALS of the SECOND order, studied: *Mercurius vivus et solubilis*, *Mercurius corrosivus*, *Mercurius sulphuratus ruber*, (Cinnabaris,) *Niccolum*; proposed for study: *Mercurius dulcis*, *Mercurius præcipitatus ruber*, *Mercurius acetatus*, *Mercurius præcipitatus albus*, *Osmium*.

3. METALS of the THIRD order, studied: *Manganum aceticum*; proposed for study: *Manganum metallicum*.

4. METALS of the FOURTH order, studied: *Cuprum metallicum*, *Ferrum aceticum*, *Ferrum magneticum*, *Ferrum metallicum*; proposed for study: *Cuprum carbonicum*, *Cuprum sulphuricum*, *Cuprum aceticum*, *Ferrum muriaticum*, *Ferrum oxydat. hydrat.*

5. METALS of the FIFTH order, studied: *Antimonium crudum*, *Bismuthum nitricum*, *Plumbum*, *Stannum*, *Tartarus stibiatus*, *Zincum*; proposed for study: *Antimonium metallicum*, *Bismuthum metallicum*, *Plumbum aceticum*, *Zincum sulphuricum*.

6. METALS of the SIXTH order, studied: *Arsenicum*; proposed for study: *Arsenicum metallicum*, *Arsenicum citrinum*, (*auri pigmentum*,) *Arsenicum rubrum*, *Molybdænum*.

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CHAPTER II.

ANIMAL KINGDOM.

OF THE PREPARATION OF ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

(A.) *Entire Animals.*

1. DIADEMA, *Aranea diadema, Epeira diadema;* Fr., Araignée porte-croix, Araignée diadème, Araignée à croix papule; Ger., *Kreuzspinne;* Eng., Diadem spider.

This spider is found all over Europe, in stables, on old walls, &c., is distinguished by its ovoid body, often as large as a small nut, and a longitudinal line on the back, composed of yellow and white points, and traversed by three other similar lines. In order to prepare this spider for homœopathic use, Dr. Gross recommends a puncture to be made in the belly of the living insect, and to collect on one hundred grains of sugar of milk the serosity that flows out, and to make the first *three* attenuations by *trituration*. According to Dr. Hering, however, the preferable way is to macerate the whole insect in alcohol, and at the end of some months prepare the alcoholic attenuation. The web, which, according to Sadillot, is composed of a substance soluble in water, of a resinous and a sweetish-bitter substance, &c., is used to arrest the bleeding of small wounds, leech-bites, &c.

Antidote: Mercury.

2. CANCER ASTACUS, *Astacus fluviatilis;* river-crab.

The common crab is a decapodous crustacea which inhabits, in Europe, the borders of streams, small rivers, and even of lakes and ponds, where it keeps in holes and under stones.

Its body is oblong, generally cylindrical; the tail broad and long, covered with transverse scales, and furnished with swimming scales on the sides and at the extremity, turning in under themselves. The fore-part of the body terminates in a short point jutting out between the eyes.

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It has ten claws: the two fore-claws terminating in strong and dentated pinchers. Any member of its body, when destroyed or mutilated, is easily regenerated. The crabs change their calcareous coat every year, and at that time are found in their stomachs two hard, calcareous bodies, called crab's eyes, which are intended to furnish the proper material towards the reproduction of the new coat. The female carries under her reverted tail, first her eggs, then her young, until they attain a certain size. River crabs are the best.

According to Caspari's directions, we mash them alive, in a stone mortar, to a fine paste, pour on it double its volume of alcohol, express the juice, and preserve it for use. (Arch. 1. 2, p. 14.)

Antidote: Aran. diadem., in one case.

3. CANTHARIS, *Cantharis vesicatoria, Meloë vesicatorius, Lytta vesicatoria;* Fr., Cantharide, Cantharide des boutiques; Ger., *Kantharide, Spanische Fliege;* Eng., Cantharides, Spanish Fly.

This fly, of the middle and south of Europe, appears in the months of May and June, especially on the white poplar, privet, ash, elder, and lilac, &c. It is a coleopterous insect, about half an inch long, of a golden-yellow green; head inclined, almost cordiform; antennæ filiform, of twelve joints, black; antennulæ equally filiform, the posterior swollen at the extremity; eyes large, of a deep brown; mouth with an upper lip and two bifid jaws; body elongated, almost round and cylindrical; two wings; elytræ soft, demicylindrical, marked with longitudinal streaks; head and feet full of whitish hairs; the odour is sweetish, nauseous; taste very acrid, almost caustic; the larvæ of these insects have a yellowish white body, formed of three rings, six short feet, rounded head, two short filiform antennæ, two jaws and four feelers. They live in the ground, feed on roots, there undergo their metamorphoses, and do not come out till they are perfect insects. The best preparation for homœopathic purposes, consists in crushing the *large female flies*, and making the first *three* attenuations by *trituration:* the mother tincture may be prepared by means of 20 parts of alcohol, in which we may digest,

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for eight days, the powder of cantharides. Before powdering these insects, we must assure ourselves that they are neither worm-eaten nor pulverulent, but fresh, very dry, whole, and smooth; the small ones are not nearly so good as the larger.

Antidote: Camphor. Coffee aggravates the symptoms.

4. COCCIONELLA SEU COCCINELLA SEPTEMPUNCTATA, *Chrysomela septempunctata*, L.; Fr., Coccinelle, Bête à dieu; Bête du bon dieu; Ger., *Sonnenkafer*, *Johanniskafer*, *Frauenkafer*, *Himmelskuh*, *Sommerkalbchen;* Eng., Lady-bird, Lady-cow.

This hemispherical scarabæus lives in the hedges, on wheat, in the meadows, and on umbelliferous plants. It is a small coleopterous insect, of the size of a pea, black body, elytræ red, and marked with seven black points. When touched, it draws in its feet, looks like dead, and exudes in the tarsal joints a viscid, fetid, black juice. During life, this insect contains an acrid, volatile substance, of the odour of opium, which is lost when dried, so that it is important to crush them while still living, after which we pour on the crushed mass 20 parts of alcohol, and decant the liquid at the end of eight days.

5. FORMICARUM SPIRITUS. *Formica rufa;* Fr., Fourmi, Fourmi rouge; Ger., *Ameise*, *rothe* or *Waldameise;* Eng., ant, red ant.

The ants are hymenopterous insects, of the family of heterogenes. Their characters are: a flattened, rust-coloured chest, black head, a big, oval abdomen, attached to the corslet by a pedicle, which bears a small scale, or vertical knot; antennæ filiform and broken; antennulæ of unequal size; mandibles strong; tongue truncated, concave, short. There are male, female, and neuter ants. The two former, when fully developed, have four long, white, transparent wings; they leave the hills, fly in the air, and there couple; the males die shortly after the females return to the hills. Only few of them are admitted, which lay eggs, and are taken care of by the neuters, as among the bees. The females and neuters have, at the extremity of their abdomen, two glands, by means of which they secrete a peculiar liquor which is acid, and

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which, on a fine delicate skin, creates itching and eruptions.

For homœopathic purposes we gather the ants by placing a stick covered with honey near the hill, or else by burying a bottle with a narrow neck and honey at the bottom (inside) in the hill as far as the neck; when this bottle is filled with ants, we take it out, pour the ants into a new bottle, cover them with three times their volume of alcohol, and decant the liquid at the end of six or eight days.

The *spirit of ants, formicarum spiritus*, is acrid and pungent, and has an acid, smarting taste. (Hyg. v, 449.)

5. MELOË MAJALIS ET PROSCARABÆUS; Fr., Ver de maiet proscarabée; Ger., *Rother und schwarzblauer Maiwurm;* Eng., Oil-beetle.*

These two insects belong to the genus Meloë. The latter is without wings, an inch or an inch and a half long, and about as big as a finger. It is soft, with the head bent downwards, as that of the cantharis, antennæ moniliform, of twelve joints, corslet almost rounded, and flexible, punctuated elytræ which cover scarcely one half of the oval abdomen. The colour of the head, feet, and abdomen, verges on the reddish. The fore-feet have five, the hind-feet four joints.

The meloë majalis is the smaller of the two; its body is coppery-red, or bronze-black; the elytræ are black green, and the back is furnished with red incisions.

The two kinds have a disagreeable odour, and emit, when seized, an acrid, yellowish humour, staining the fingers, and smelling something like the violet, of a sweetish taste at first, then acrid and caustic, and causing an itching and eruptions (blisters) on the skin.

These insects are found all over Europe in the spring, on the grass, low plants, on dry meadows and sunny hills. They have to be gathered with great care, so that the juice which they emit should not get lost, and they should at once be placed in the vessel in which they are to be kept. We prepare them in the same way as crabs. (Hyg. IV, 346.)

* They must not be confounded with the common may-beetle (scarabæus melolantha).

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7. ONISCUS ASELLUS; Millepeda; Fr., Cloporte ordinaire, millepied; Ger., *Kellerassel, Kellerwurm, Tausendbein;* Eng., Common wood-louse.

This little animal is from three to six lines long; it has fourteen feet, four antennæ, of which two are short, and almost entirely concealed; the others cetaceous, bent, having five or six joints; its body is oval, covered with many crustaceous pieces, transverse, sub-imbricated, and provided at the extremity with two short and very simple appendages. The colour is gray, more or less deep, verging on the blue or brown, with yellowish streaks or spots. The Oniscus is found in cellars, under stones, in humid places, and seems to shun the light; when touched, it rolls up in a heap; the taste is sweetish, nauseous; the odour disagreeable, ammoniacal.

The first three attenuations are prepared by trituration; the tincture by 20 parts of alcohol (Arch. IV, 1, and XVII, 2).*

8. THERIDION CURASSAVICUM; Fr., Araignée noire du Curaçoa; Ger., *Feuerspinnchen;* Eng., Black spider of Curaçoa.

This little black spider, which is known by its terrible poison, is often found at Curaçoa, where the negroes call it aranja; its body is of the size of a cherry-stone, with a black chest; the feet are likewise black and covered with short and stiff hairs; it is distinguished by three points of a lively, orange-red, placed at the back part of the body, and the largest of which, above the anus, is of the size of a pin's head. The youngest are of a beautiful velvet-black, marked with several white lines, composed of drop-like points from before backwards; their feet are transparent, brownish, as is the case with most young spiders. The females are marked with similar stripes, but larger and disposed in cross-form, of a yellow colour; the middle stripe terminates in the spot above the anus. On their bellies they all have a square, yellow spot, which is notched

* The oniscus asellus should not be confounded with the oniscus armadillo, L., which has several feet and no bifid tail.

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