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OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND
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"THE PHYSICIAN'S HIGHEST AND ONLY CALLING IS TO RESTORE HEALTH
TO THE SICK, WHICH IS CALLED HEALING."

"THE HIGHEST AIM OF HEALING IS THE SPEEDY, GENTLE, AND PERMANENT
RESTITUTION OF HEALTH, OR ALLEVIATION AND OBLITERATION OF DISEASE IN
ITS ENTIRE EXTENT IN THE SILENT, MOST RELIABLE, AND SAFEST MANNER,
ACCORDING TO CLEARLY INTELLIGIBLE REASONS."

HÄHNELMANN.

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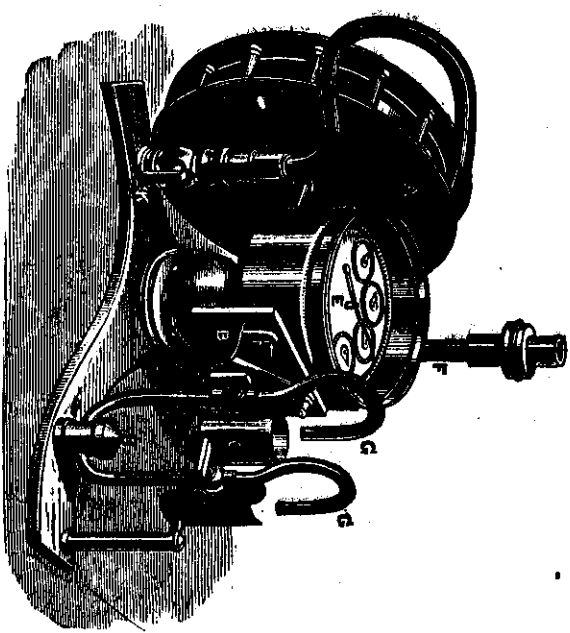
before administered has exhausted its effects, or whether new symptoms presenting themselves, and not known to belong to the medicine then acting, are indicating an improvement or a progress of the disorder, then we should give the benefit to our doubt, and decide on—no medicine. If the new symptoms belong to the remedy administered, then it is evidently acting beneficially, and we decide on—no medicine.

In an epidemic of croup here, many years ago, the children who always gave a hoarse barking cough in the early morning hours, were comparatively well during the day, but were attacked during the following night with malignant membranous croup. When a single dose of Belladonna was administered in the morning, they fully recovered; but, at 4 p.m., a violent fever, with headache and drowsiness, would set in. When no medicine was given for these symptoms characteristic of Belladonna, this fever would end by 6 or 7 p.m. in a perspiration, and without any more medicine the child would recover; when medicine was given, and especially when Aconite was administered, which, from the absence of its characteristic restlessness, was unsuitable, then the child became very ill, the membranous croup became fully developed, and presented a very grave case. Such cases were hard to manage. No medicine in this case was the proper decision.

To-day, October 22nd, Mrs. B., above referred to, reported herself unusually well. She has not taken any medicine since the evening of the 3rd of August.

(To be continued.)

DR. SKINNER'S CENTESIMAL FLUXION POTENTIZER.



DESCRIPTION.

The instrument is composed of the following parts or elements:—

1. The motive power A, which is a six-inch water-wheel, making the instrument automatic, and requiring little or no watching, except when starting or stopping it.
2. A mechanical rack, and slot movement, for upsetting or emptying, and restoring the emptied potentizing glass, B.
3. A straight bar, or spindle, on which is placed two cradles for holding the potentizing glasses, C, C.
4. Two potentizing glasses; one only to be used at a time. The second one is intended in case of an accident, or anything going wrong with the other. It is also possible, with the aid of a diaphragm, to potentize two medicines at once; but the greatest care must be taken, as the spray produced is such as might contaminate the other glass.

5. An index, E, which is in communication with the spindle of the potentizing glasses by means of an Archimedean-screw, which index registers with mathematical accuracy every individual potency from one up to one million, without ever stopping, except when it is desirable. The long hand traverses the whole circumference of the dial, and is divided into one hundred units or potencies. The first dial, on the left, registers hundreds up to one thousand. The second dial, on the same side, registers thousands up to ten thousand. The next dial registers tens of thousands up to one hundred thousand; and the remaining dial, most towards the right, registers hundreds of thousands up to one million. In order to obtain any number of millions beyond, the entire circuit must be described as many times as there are millions required. The hands of the five dials are made similar to a watch, so that they may be turned, by means of a key, backwards or forwards after a particular potency has been made. By this arrangement the indices can be reset at zero, or 0, at any time in a few seconds.

6. F, is a half-inch brass pipe, attached to the main of the house by a union, or coupling. On this brass pipe at H, there are two smaller brass tubes attached, G.G. They are curved over, and discharge the water through fine jet nozzles, made of the hardest phosphor-bronze, into the potentizing glasses; which latter, when they are upset, allow the jet of water to pass into the hand-basin, or sink, to drain away. On each of these small tubes is a stop-cock, for regulating the quantity of the discharge. The same brass pipe feeds the water-wheel, which is also supplied with a stop-cock for regulating the speed of the motive force, K.

It is necessary to give a little further explanation about the potentizing glasses. These are made of the best German test-tube glass, about seven-eighths of an inch in length or in height, and about an inch and five-eighths of an inch in length or in height. They are reckoned to contain about one hundred and ninety minims of spring water, at the ordinary or mean temperature of the atmosphere. When the instrument is going at about its best, say fifty potencies per minute, and all is well regulated, the potentizing

jet is equal to displacing ninety minims of the contents of the glass; therefore, when the glass is full to overflowing, or about to overflow, it only contains one hundred minims. It follows that every time it upsets it throws off one hundred minims, and brings back that which adheres to the sides of the glass, which has been reckoned by Dunham, Berrick, Swan, and others, to be one, or little more than a minim; and which it carries on to the next potency, or charge of the potentizing jet. The attenuation is as centesimal as it is possible to make it, either by hand or by machinery. If there is any doubt about the centesimality of the potencies, by regulating the speed of the water-wheel, and the quantity of water passing through the potentizer, there is no difficulty in obtaining mathematical certainty. So far as mathematical accuracy is concerned, it is all very well to possess it, but for all practical purposes, when we get beyond the 100. or the 200., it is not a *sine quâ non*. There are many of us who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," and who are not aware of it. Lastly, the glasses are made of German test-tube glass, for the purpose of enabling us to cleanse them by heat. Before changing from one medicine to another, the glasses are to be frequently rinsed in boiling water, gently and carefully dried, and passed through the flame of a spirit-lamp until quite dry and very hot, the glass always being held with its mouth uppermost, and never inverted. It is necessary that the vapour of the spirit should not enter or impinge upon the inner surface of the glass. In drying the interior of the glass, a perfectly clean dossil of soft carded cotton-wool should be used, and renewed every time. A towel, or the same cloth, must never be used. The glasses, when cleaned after using, should be kept as the apple of one's eye, and always under lock and key. Six of them accompany each instrument.

By such precautions the glass is rendered perfectly clean, and is incapable in any way of contaminating the next medicine. Always, after use, it is well to wipe dry the nozzle of the potentizing jet with clean, fresh cotton wool.

The machine is made so as to be inserted into an ordinary fixed wash-hand basin, such as is to be found in most bed-rooms, consulting-rooms, or offices, where there is a waste-pipe and the

main water-pipe within easy reach, so that every Homoeopathician may, if so inclined, make his own potencies.

ADJUSTMENT.

The main being brought to the washland-stand, or basin, it must have a good lever-tap upon it, and it is necessary that the tap be as large in calibre as the main-pipe, in order to prevent any impediment to the free flow of the water. (A screw-down tap is of no use.) There must be no contractions, or sudden curves, or angles in the pipes or taps. Any intelligent plumber or hydraulic engineer will see at a glance what is required. It is only necessary to let him know that the instrument must rest on the basin, without being twisted or strained in any way. The conduit, or supply pipe F, may be cut, shortened or lengthened, or bent to fit the main. It is an advantage to have a circular piece of wood fitted to the bottom of the hand-basin, broad enough for the instrument to rest upon. This platform should have several grooves on the edges, in order to allow the refuse water to drain away, and it ought to have three coats of copal varnish. Another improvement is, to bore a hole through the centre of it, to receive an inch or half-inch pipe, with a copper extremity fitted to the mouth of the waste-pipe, and having several holes perforating the sides. The advantage of this arrangement is, that the platform is thereby made firm, and is easily fixed or unfix'd, and there is no impediment to drainage. Still another improvement is obtained by boring a hole through this platform or stage where the potentizing jet strikes it. All splashing and much spray is thereby prevented.

DIRECTIONS FOR POTENTIZING.

1. The main tap being shut, and the plug of the waste-pipe removed, turn on the three taps of the machine. Then hold the water-wheel and open the tap on the main, and let the water flow for a few seconds. This drives out the air from the pipes. Having closed the tap on the main—as also all the taps—see that the hands on the dial-plate are pointing to zero, or 0. Open the tap for water-wheel a half or three-quarters,

depending on the amount of pressure, and open the potentizer which is to be used, say three-quarters; then open the main *gradually* to the full, taking care not to drive the instrument too rapidly. The main being full on, adjust the speed of the water-wheel so that about fifty potencies are registered per minute, and, at the same time, adjust the force of the potentizing jet so that the glass is just filled to the level of the brim, air-bells and all, before it is overturned. Having done so, observe the long hand of the index that it has traversed once round, at least, without becoming entangled or obstructed by touching any of the other hands. The machine has now been tested, and is ready for potentizing.

We take for granted that the main has been turned off. The first step before commencing operations is to reset the hands on the dial-plate at zero, or 0.

Preparing the Medicine.—Liquid preparations, soluble in water, mother tinctures, and solutions of the third centesimal triturations of metals, oxides, and other insoluble drugs, are legitimate forms for fluxion-potentizing purposes. Of mineral and vegetable acids, I use one minim, if liquid, and one grain if crystallized. Of mother tinctures, I use thirty minims as a rule. Of third centesimal triturations, I take one grain as my base of operations. I proceed as follows:—For instance, sulphuric acid, I take one minim of anhydrous acid, as pure as it can be obtained—"Nordhausen" is the best, and was recommended by HARRMANN. I put it into a perfectly clean potentizing glass, and fill it from the potentizing jet half-full (having first turned the main on)—that is, about one hundred minims. I then cover it over with two ply of very fine, smooth, foreign post-paper, place the ball of my right thumb over the paper, taking the glass in my hand, and I shake it up for about a minute. *My object in doing so is to impregnate the interior of the glass thoroughly with the medicinal substance.* This solution is the first centesimal potency. I now want the 5. 30. 200. 500. 1 m. 5 m. 10 m. 20 m. 50 m. C m. D m. and M m. of *Sulph-ac.* For the 5. I empty the glass and place it *in situ* on the machine. I drive the wheel with *my hand* (as it is safer in making the

first ten potencies) until the long hand of the index points to 4, having, before I began, set the long hand at 1. When turning the wheel, every time that the glass turns up, it must be filled by turning on the small tap of the potentizer, and turned off when filled. (This only when working by hand.) Having obtained the 4th potency, I pour it into a perfectly clean phial, filling it two-thirds full, to give room for shaking. I then shake it, in order to impregnate the sides of the phial with the 4th potency. I empty the phial entirely, leaving only what liquid adheres to the sides of the phial. I then fill it again with about one hundred minims of pure anhydrous, or absolute alcohol, and cork it tightly with a fresh cork. I give the phial the up and down stroke of HAHNEMANN twice, holding the phial between the finger and thumb of the right hand. I then give the phial twenty-five powerful succussions, by my right fist being made to collide violently against my left fist vertically. I repeat the up and down stroke of the Master twice, and I then consider that I have got a *bona fide* 5th centesimal potency of *Sulph-ac, secundum artem*. To obtain the 30th, the potentizing glass is emptied, and the machine is started, driven by the water-wheel, and stopped when the long hand points to 29 on the index. The glass is taken out, and the same process is repeated as for obtaining the 5th potency, and so on with every potency where it is desired to preserve the tincture of it.

I use absolute alcohol, because I find it is by far the best, quickest, and cleanest, for medicating and drying pellets or globules. The numbers of the potencies which I have given are the most on demand, and really the most useful. As a rule, potencies, to be most useful, should double in power or in number as they mount upwards; the reason for this will be better seen as we advance. It is not difficult to see the reason why thirties and two-hundreds have been such favourites. HAHNEMANN'S *cures* were mostly effected with the 30th, and BÖNNINGHAUSEN'S with the 200th centesimal. These great lights have immortalized these two powers.

If an acid or a salt is in the form of a crystal, I break it up and

take one grain from the centre of it, or, I recrystallize it; I then dissolve it in a potentizing-glass half-full of water, and proceed the same as I have already described.

Fluxion-potencies made from the mother tinctures, I operate upon as follows:—As a rule, tinctures do not represent one grain of the medicinal substance used in making them in a less quantity than from twenty to thirty minims; therefore, in order to impregnate the potentizing-glass, before starting, I put into it thirty minims of θ . I fill the glass two-thirds full with water, and shake well, for two reasons, (1) to incorporate the medicinal tincture with the water, and (2) to impregnate or saturate the glass with the medicine. Before putting the glass *in situ* in the machine, I empty it, and thereby proceed to operate upon one drop or something less—and the less the better—as ATTENUATION is everything in dynamization; we cannot get the medicine too attenuate for our purpose, so long as we dynamize it at the same time. HAHNEMANN has said, "Experience proves that the dose of a homoeopathically selected remedy cannot be reduced so far as to be inferior in strength to the natural disease, and to lose its power of extinguishing and curing at least a portion of the same, provided that this dose, immediately after having been taken, is capable of causing a slight intensification of symptoms of the similar natural disease." Again, he says, "We should not be deterred from the use of such doses by the high degree of rarefaction that may have been reached, however incredible they may appear to the coarse material ideas of ordinary practitioners; their arguments will be silenced by the verdict of infallible experience." (*Organon of the Art of Healing*, sections 279, 280; C. Wesselsheft's Edition, 1876. The italics in section 279, are those of HAHNEMANN; in 280, they are my own.) Again he says, "One almost cannot give them" (homoeopathic medicines) "too fine." (*Chron. Krankh.*, 2nd. ed. I., p. 149.) This may stagger some who are scarcely on the threshold of Homoeopathy, but it is a mighty truth nevertheless. There is good reason to believe that once the glass becomes thoroughly penetrated with the medicine, and suppose the process of attenuation to go on for ever, not only would it be impossible to wash out the medicinal properties from

the glass by means of cold water, but its therapeutic power would be greatly heightened. If it were possible for Niagara to pour its unceasing torrent of mighty waters for twenty thousand years through the glass once thoroughly impregnated with the medicine, every drop in it, and each drop which has passed through it, would still correspond to the original pathogenesis of the drug, and probably much more. Heat alone can break the marvellous chain of spirit-power here developed. It would be equally as possible for Lady Macbeth to erase the "damned spot" from her conscience, or hand, as for one of us to cleanse with cold spring water a potentizing-glass which has once been thoroughly impregnated with, say the millionth centesimal potency of sulphur. We might say, with the wretched Lady Macbeth, "Out, damned spot! out, I say!" but it will not out at any man or woman's bidding, because it is part of the great "I AM."

In operating upon the *emptied glass*, where a θ has been the base, the index is set at 0, to begin with, because we have not got the first potency until the glass is filled. I have adopted this plan with mother tinctures, because many of them contain resinous and other extractive matter, which do not readily mix with or incorporate well with water; and, as I have said before, one drop or minim is enough with which to commence the process of dynamization; but in order to *impregnate the glass* (a process of my own), that which represents one grain or so of the crude drug is preferable. With the above exception, I proceed with the dynamization of the θ the same as before.

In regard to the metals, their oxides, and other insoluble substances, I take one grain of the 3rd trit., and dissolve it in one-half of the glass of water, by shaking for a minute or two until completely dissolved. I then empty it, and proceed the same as when the base is a θ , with this difference, that I set the long hand of the index at 3, as we have started with one drop, or nearly so, of the 3rd potency, and we are beginning the 4th.

It may be necessary to add, that every test should be employed to prove the base to be what it is intended to correspond to, and where a low trituration (the 3rd, 4th, or 5th)

can be obtained of the original drug which was used in proving it, that is, *par excellence*, the best base to start from. For instance, by the kindness of my Co-Editor, Dr. Lippe, I have been put in possession of the 4th centesimal trit. of *Lachesis*, which was a graft made from the original *Lachesis* used by the venerable Constantine Hering in his provings of *Lachesis Trigonocephalus*. I have already run it up to the Cm. potency, and I hope soon to have it as high as the Mm. (F.C.); and by the kindness of my cousin, Dr. Francis Black, I have been placed in possession of the 3rd centesimal trit. of the "original" *Naja-Trigudians* employed by the late Dr. Rutherford Russell in his valuable provings of the poison of the Hooded Snake, or *Cobra de Capello* of Hindostan. Any of my fellow-physicians having specimens of a similar kind to dispose of, will find in me a ready and grateful recipient. All potencies made on my instrument, I label as (F.C.), meaning thereby *Fluxion Centesimal*.

In conclusion, the primary object of this CENTESIMAL FLUXION POTENTIZER is to place all our potencies on the same scale of attenuation and notation—*without cavil or doubt*—the high on the same scale as the low, namely, the centesimal or Hahnemannian scale. That it is capable of accomplishing this great and desirable end there can be no doubt whatever, as it can make the first centesimal as easily and as correct as it makes the millionth and all between, only that, in making the latter, it takes one million times the time. It makes 50 centesimal potencies per minute, 3,000 per hour, 72,000 per day, 100,000 in about thirty-three hours, and the Mm., or millionth, in three hundred and thirty hours, or about fourteen days and a half, running night and day; and there can be no doubt whatever that it is the millionth centesimal potency of HAHNEMANN; and of whatever drug it may be, every drop will be found to correspond to the pathogenesis of that drug, and to act with a precision bordering on the marvellous, and infinitely superior to the mother tincture or base from whence it had its origin, provided always that it is selected as HAHNEMANN advises, not otherwise.

(To be continued.)

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done for this case? Of what use to him would have been the symptom, "shooting from vertex to forehead," which belongs only to *Niccolum*? What is its pathological relationship with the dysmenorrhœa? Yet the remedy cured both. This case teaches us how erroneous it is to alternate medicines; if *Niccolum* had been given for the headache, and some other remedy for the dysmenorrhœa, nothing would have been learnt, even if the patient had been cured; as it is, a valuable clinical symptom is added for future verification. In cases of dysmenorrhœa, like other periodical diseases, the best plan, when practicable, is to give one dose just after the period; to give it just before may cause serious disturbance of the system.*

THE DYNAMIZATION OF MEDICINES.

By THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.

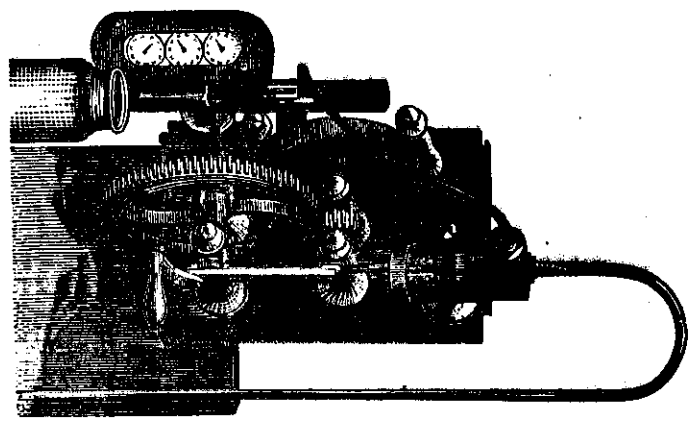
(Continued from page 53.)

"This above reason," cried the doctors on one side, "This below reason," cried the others, "This faith," cried one, "This a falsehood," said the other, "This possible," cried the one, "This impossible," said the other."—*Stern*.

Having in the first number of "THE ORGANON" described my Fluxion Centesimal Potentizer, I now purpose alluding to other instruments designed with a similar intent, namely, for facilitating the manufacture of high-dynamizations, and the placing of all our potencies on the same scale of attenuation and notation—without *ceuil or doubt*—the high on the same scale as the low, namely, the centesimal or Hahnemannian scale. If there is one instrument more worthy of confidence or more ingenious than another, it is the Potentizer of Dr. F. E. Bericke, now of Philadelphia, late of New York. It was invented by him as a "MACHINE FOR MAKING HIGH AND HIGHEST POTENCIES." The following woodcut, which I have taken the liberty of copying from a photograph of his instrument, will illustrate it. At the same time, the description of the apparatus as given below by Dr. Bericke will be generally acceptable.

"The curved tube on the right is the supply tube, and leads into a pump made of glass and gold-plated metal. The piston is We have verified this again and again.—*Editor*.

attached to the crank of the large wheel, and moves downwards with its first semi-revolution, drawing a hundred drops of water into the pump; it then moves upwards with the second semi-revolution, and forces this exactly-measured body of water through a tube into the potentizing vial on the left.



"The large wheel, being ten times the size of the small one fitted into it, gives it ten revolutions to one of itself. This tenfold-augmented rotary motion is converted into reciprocating vertical motion by a crank-pin attached to the solid wheel on the left, and is thence transferred to the potentizing vial—giving it, therefore, ten movements, or five full shakes, for every hundred drops forced into it by each revolution of the large wheel.

"It will be readily seen that a drop of medicine placed in the vial receives a hundred drops of water and a fivefold succussion with the first revolution of the crank; but the vial terminating in an open tube, the rapid and very powerful motion shakes out all

the fluid except that which clings to the glass—about a drop. A second revolution then drives forward a second body of a hundred drops, which receive the fivefold succussion while mingling with the one drop of the former attenuation. Thus each successive attenuation is made on HAHNEMANN'S basis, and as each revolution of the crank turns out one potency, it is easy to make up to 100 potencies per minute or 6,000 per hour; however, 5,000 per hour is the average.

“The index on the left-hand side shows how the potencies are recorded.”

I have seen this very ingenious and perfectly-constructed instrument. I saw it in Dr. Bericke's own hands in his extensive establishment in Philadelphia. Dr. Bericke then informed me that, on account of his health being unsatisfactory, he had to relinquish the anxious labour of the physician for that of the wholesale pharmacist. Let us hope that he not only finds the change less anxious, but better paying. It is just possible that there is a way of accounting for his health failing other than he dreams of. The instrument, in spite of its ingenuity and perfect adaptability to making high and highest potencies with next to mathematical precision, is at the same time well qualified, not only to tire the patience of a job or the arm of a Hercules, but to injure the health of any one who has the misfortune to earn his bread, or amusement, by driving the crank or handle. Only fancy driving the crank a whole day except at meals or when asleep. A mangle would be heaven to it, because the atmosphere of the mangle is not loaded with an atmosphere of highly-dynamized particles, which, even if smelt, are apt to produce pathogenetic effects quite equal to making a strong man seriously ill, as I know to my certain cost. I have been made so ill from dynamizing *Cinchona* and *Kali-Carbonicum* up to the one hundred thousandth centesimal, that I do not wonder at Dr. Bericke relinquishing the business—dropping the high-dynamizations and going in for the mother-tinctures and lower triturations, which do no injury to the health, and put much more into one's pocket. I do not say that Dr. B. left practice because of his pocket; I only throw out the hints I have given as a possible way of explaining

how his health broke down, namely, by generously making high potencies at the risk of his health to benefit the health of others.

As I believe that Dr. Bericke does not now use his machine, I make free to compare it with my own. My own is automatic, and requires no immediate attention, except when making the lowest potencies, that is, from 1 up to 1,000. After 1 in my Potentizer requires less and less attention, and no manual labour. The violent shaking of the succusor in Dr. B.'s Potentizer is apt to fracture the glass; and the water supply having to pass through tubes of glass and india-rubber, with metal and leather or rubber pistons, is no additional guarantee of purity. This I should consider altogether a secondary fault, the major and un-get-over-able fault being the necessity for driving the machine with the hand, in an atmosphere impregnated with medicines in a highly dynamized state—call it magnetized if you prefer it—and much more capable of affecting the system than crude drugs, although they act in a different way, as we shall see by-and-by.

So much for Dr. Bericke's ingenious and most efficient machine. I shall occupy the remainder of this paper in replying to those gentlemen who have done me the honour to take notice of my Fluxion Centesimal Potentizer in a critical way. And first, I take up the comments of *The New England Medical Gazette*, the Editors of which journal must feel anything but comfortable, seeing no reply forthcoming to their overwhelming criticism of “THE OREGANON,” and Dr. Skinner's Fluxion Centesimal Potentizer, which latter, in the estimation of the Editors, reaches “the height of absurdity.” I sincerely wish sufficient length of life to the man in whose brain such an utterance was first conceived, that he may get sufficient sense to regret, deeply regret, that it ever was born of him. I am not at all surprised at the utterance; on the contrary, I should have been surprised if *The New England Medical Gazette*, a journal without any distinctive title, said anything less abusive—it is exactly like it, and like no other journal but one having any pretensions to a knowledge (?) of Homoeopathy. Were it not in the cause of truth and right, it would seem to be a mere waste of time to be arguing with men who, by their own con-

fession, know not what they are arguing about, and yet forsooth must criticise and find fault with those who know their subject well, and have given years of unremitting study to it—yea, at the cost of their health and peril of their lives. Only give some folks "rope enough" and we know what will happen. One does not require to give the Editors of *The New England Medical Gazette* "rope enough,"—they usually take it. Only listen!

"The matter of *dynamization* is no law at all. . . . the sole reason for attenuating our medicines is, that they may be brought to a point where they will manifest their curative action without first producing an aggravation of the symptoms." Again:—"Dynamization is an unfortunate word, and one which we confess never to have heard satisfactorily defined; and we question very much whether any one of the Editors of 'THE OREGON' can give a clear idea of its signification." Here is a bright specimen of the blind leading, or misleading, the blind! Here is a candid confession of the deplorable condition of education in New England!—a State which boasts more of its attainments, of its greater superiority in the cultivation of literature and science, than any other State in the Union—and yet the Editors of a leading luminary in said State confess to a total eclipse of the meaning of the term *dynamization*, leave alone *the law of dynamization*! What next?

As it is my purpose in these papers to illustrate the law of dynamization, I shall be very happy at the same time to form a Junior or Rudimentary Class,—"*lowest form*,"—where I shall do my best to give such pupils as "*clear*" an idea of the meaning of the word dynamization as I can give, and as they are able to receive.

One more quotation from the pen of these Editors and I have done with them for the present. They say, "This farce" (my Fluxion process of dynamizing medicines) "is claimed to be an imitation of the method practiced" (when I was at school it was *spelt practised*) "by HAHNEMANN, but unless we are mistaken, HAHNEMANN insisted that *this process of succussion should be repeated with each successive potency*." For once, these Editors are right, so far. HAHNEMANN did so insist that such a step was

necessary, and for what purpose, if not for the *dynamization* of the medicine? certainly not for its mere dilution in order to prevent aggravations! On the contrary, the more we dilute the medicine and dynamize or succuss it at the same time, *the more violent and lasting do we find the aggravations*! What the law is which regulates this, possibly these New England Editors may be able to inform me;—if it is not the law of "*dynamization*," which, by the way, "*is no law at all*." I know not what it is. In order to prove that my Potentizer is consistent with the succussion which HAHNEMANN everywhere insists upon, the Editors seem to forget—for they evidently have never seen the instrument in action—that the water is forced into the potentizing glass with such a power as to displace 90 minims out of every 190 as it flows. It is the whole force of a three-quarter-inch main water-pipe of Liverpool, or of New York, or of Boston, made to pass through an opening of about 100th of an inch in diameter. The force is such as to cause the water in the glass to appear as if it were boiling—not only at the end of each potency but throughout the whole of its formation. This same succussing force, let me inform these same Editors, is infinitely greater than "the up and down stroke of the Master;" or even of the united muscular power of the *Trimwari* of the *N. E. M. Gazette*. I trust these gentlemen are now of opinion that they have had enough, or if they are still unsatisfied, let them join my junior class, and I promise to produce in them a profuse diaphoresis without the aid of a "*Dover's Powder*."

So far as I am aware, the only other gentleman who has ventured upon the field of criticism is Dr. Martin Deschere, in the May number of the *North American Journal of Homoeopathy*. I shall reply to him as briefly as possible in the order of his objections. With all deference to Dr. Deschere, my Fluxion Centesimal Potentizer can be so regulated as to give mathematical precision to every potency, whether he doubts it or not; but, as I have said, I am no stickler at mathematical exactness, as in the matter of very high-potencies it is far from being a *sine quâ non*. Dr. D. thinks that with my instrument I cannot make *pure potencies at all*. A bold statement for a beginner! His reason

for stating so is, that whilst the potentizer is being emptied the stream from the jet is playing all the time on the side of the glass. This is a great mistake. Dr. D. has never seen the instrument in action, and he is consequently giving an opinion and forming deductions which have no foundation in reality. The instant the glass is filled the entire glass and cradle pass out from under the stream, which then passes direct into the basin, without one drop touching the glass until it is restored to the stream to receive the next charge—which occurs nearly once in every second of time. But granting all that Dr. Deschere says about drops of lower potencies, even of the first or third, lodging about the cradle or glass and being carried back into the potentizer while a higher potency is in it—which belongs more to the region of possibilities than probabilities, to imagination rather than reality—nothing more is wanted to prove the incapacity and unfitness of Dr. Deschere for the critical post he has assumed in regard to the question of the dynamization of medicines, than what he here states. If there is any fact established on this point, it is this, that *the moment a lower potency mingles with a higher, say the third with the thousandth or the millionth, the third is for ever lost in the higher.* You have the higher, which will always set as the higher, and which always contained the lower, in fact, *it must contain all below it;* but the action of the lower (the third) can never be recovered. Therefore, it matters not how many lower potencies linger about the glass and cradle, and pay an occasional visit to "the upper ten"—they are simply absorbed and neutralized, in the same way as the law of dynamization orders—(which, by the way, "is no law at all!" N. E. M. G.)—that an aggravation in a patient by one high-potency is antidoted or neutralized by a higher potency of the same medicine. If it had happened to be the other way about, there would be some sense in Dr. D.'s objection, but as we cannot make low-potencies from higher ones, his argument will never be required. If Dr. D., or any one commencing the study and manufacture of high-potencies, doubts my facts, let him ask Drs. Swan or Fincke, and if they tell him a different story, send what they say for publication.

If the chance admixture of drops of low-potencies with the

higher in the glass (and which is only in imagination) is Dr. D.'s principal reason for doubting the mathematical correctness or PURITY of my Fluxion Centesimal Potencies, then I tell him that his reasons, like his arguments, are simply valueless. I am obliged to Dr. Deschere for his suggestion about the shape of the glass, but I do not see that it is any improvement.

Lastly, Dr. Deschere goes out of his depth altogether when he attempts to enter the field of mechanics. I am no great hand myself at them, but if I did not know something more about them than he does, I should let them alone; and if I must dabble in them, I should certainly not air them in a public print, in order to raise a laugh at my own ignorance. Only fancy! he finds fault with my water-wheel, *because of the high-pressure required to drive it!* The high-pressure is only necessary for the potentizing jet, which the N. E. M. G. cannot understand, or rather ignores. *There is no high-pressure necessary to drive a water-wheel! any common tap will do just as well!*

Dr. Deschere is sorry not to be able to recommend Dr. Skinner's apparatus to the public in its present form; and he hopes that the inventor will take the given points into consideration, and combine scientific accuracy with practical simplicity.* To all this, I have only to exclaim with Shylock,—

"A Daniel come to judgment!—yes, a Daniel!
O wise young judge, how I do honour thee!"

(To be continued.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF MENTAL SYMPTOMS IN THE TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

By J. E. JACKSON, M.D.,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

It is to the mental condition that we often have to look for our most trustworthy guides in the selection of the appropriate remedy. All diseases, whether acute or chronic, in the beginning

* If Dr. Deschere has invented a Potentizer, or is contemplating something original in that way, we shall be happy to be the medium of communicating the same to the public, who will then have a chance of judging between Dr. D. and Dr. S.'s instrument.—EDITORS.

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unnecessary. The series of studies on Gynaecology and Ophthalmology, by the two British Editors, will also be continued, as also will be Dr. Ad. Lippe's *Clinical Reflections*; while, as illustrative of the Science, as distinguished from the mere Art, of Homoeopathy, Dr. Guernesey has also promised us a series of essays on HAHNEMANN'S *Organon*.

We trust henceforth to make "THE ORGANON" of still greater utility to the profession, and still more worthy of him whom we delight to honour. To this end, we ask all our friends to make it a personal obligation to assist us in every possible way. In a battle every soldier should fight as if the issue depended on him alone; if our colleagues will apply this maxim to the regulation of their own endeavours, our success, and the success of Homoeopathy, is certain.

THE DYNAMIZATION OF MEDICINES.

By THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.

(Continued from Vol. I., page 427.)

"IT IS THE GENUINE HAHNEMANNIAN SPIRIT, TOTALLY TO DISREGARD ALL TERRORS, EVEN THOSE OF OUR OWN FABRICATION, WHEN THEY ARE IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESULTS OF PURE EXPERIENCE. All theories and hypotheses have no positive weight whatever, only so far as they lead to new experiments, and afford a better survey of the results of those already made."—O. HERING.

HAVING already given two of the simplest and most correct machines for making the higher-dynamizations by the process of interrupted fusion, there are yet two which demand from all of us the most careful and serious consideration, namely, the purely "Fusion" processes of Drs. Fincke and Swan. As to the newly-invented machine of Dr. Deschere, it may be most excellent for low powers, but I venture to prognosticate that it is unlikely ever to become universal, or to approximate in point of accuracy or in economy of time to the purely "fusion process." As to my friend Dr. Burdick's machine, it has, so far as I know, never seen the light, therefore, beyond this trifling allusion to it, I can say no more at present. I will only add, that a diagram and description of Dr. Deschere's machine will be found in the *North American*

Journal of Homoeopathy, vol. ix., new series, page 484. Any further remarks I may have to make will appear in the sequel.

Before proceeding to the Fusion processes of Drs. Fincke and Swan, I shall enumerate the names of those who have made the dynamization of medicines more or less their study. I give them in alphabetical order:—Egidi, Bönninghausen, Du Manoir, Dunham, Gnanther, Gross, Gruner, HAHNEMANN, Hering, Jahn, Jeanes, Jenichen, Joslin, Korsakoff, Lehrmann, Lentz, Lillie, Lutze, Lux, Meissner, Müller, Mure, Petters, Reilingk, Roth, Roux, Smith (H.M.), Starke, Würzler, and others. Regarding Lehrmann's potencies, I extract the following from a letter I received from my Co-Editor, Dr. Adolph Lippe, dated 14th December, 1877:—"The 200th of Lehrmann is made by hand, just like HAHNEMANN'S preparations; he took a clean phial for each potency. They are really the only potencies made according to HAHNEMANN'S plan." It will be interesting to many to know that, through the enthusiasm and kindness of my esteemed friend, Peter Smart, Esquire, merchant and shipowner, of Seaford, Liverpool, it shall be my high privilege to raise to a higher dynamization the whole of the case of medicines used by HAHNEMANN at the time of his death, and made by Lehrmann specially for him. I shall run them all up to the C M and M M potencies, and I shall furnish my Co-Editor, Dr. Swan, of New York, with carefully-prepared grafts of the same. Regarding Dunham's potencies, Dr. Lippe, in the same letter, says of them:—"They were put into a box, which was attached to the frame of a saw in a saw-mill, and there and then shaken," of course with great violence. Of these same potencies of our much-loved and deeply-regretted colleague, Dr. Carroll Dunham, let me further remark. His potencies do not rise above the 200th of HAHNEMANN, and he made them not for profit, but, like myself, purely by way of scientific experiment. His experiments were intended to test the following points:—

1. To prove that *bonâ fide* centesimal high-potencies do act most satisfactorily on sick people. (What do our Milwaukee scientists say to that?)
2. Great or extraordinary force applied to the succussion does

not enhance the power so much as some are inclined to think. (Of this remarkable observation from experiment, more hereafter.)

8. The magnetism of the succusor is not at all an essential element in the potentiation, as machine-made potencies are quite as good as those made by hand.

My own experience coincides with that of Dr. Dunham in all these points; and I may add that machine-made potencies are much superior, because more reliable than those made by hand; they are infinitely quicker made, more regular, and if the machine is properly constructed, it cannot err, therefore they are much more mathematically correct.

Dr. Dunham, speaking of the comparative value of the various high potencies in use, says:—"I confess to be too incompetent an observer to hazard an opinion. I have used Lehrmann's 200th, and sometimes fancied my own were better. I have used Dr. Fincke's preparations with most excellent results. His 1000th of *Geleminum* was the first preparation of that drug which I ever used, and the one on which I learned its great value in practice. Not knowing the mode of preparation, I could not venture to compare it with any potency of a known grade."—*Hahnemannian Monthly*, June, 1868, page 501. (This is one of the curses which accompany the admission of secret-methods into the practice of medicine!)

DR. BERNHARDT FINCKE'S PROCESS OF DYNAMIZATION.

The only fault to be found with these potencies is, that the process by which they are made has been patented, which, to say the least, is a most unprofessional act. What would or would not have been said of Sir James Simpson if he had patented the induction of Anesthesia by means of *Chloroform*?

Fortunately for Homeopathy, although the process is patented, the principle is perfectly well known, the potencies being always spoken of and understood as "Fluxion Potencies." It is to Dr. Bernhardt Fincke alone that the profession must be for ever indebted for the conception of this best of methods of dynamizing all medicines. When first it was introduced to my notice in Dr. Swan's house in New York, in June, 1876, I had strong misgiv-

ings about the centesimality of potencies made by the "Fluxion" process, and I was not alone in my misgivings. I found that my friend Dr. Burdick and others largely shared in them, and to this day "Fluxion potencies" are spoken of by many honest and sincere observers and excellent practical physicians as if they were too absurd to be entertained for one moment. In consequence of this variety of opinion, I determined, when I arrived at home from the United States, to construct a machine whereby I could attenuate any medicinal substance to the millionth centesimal of HANNE-MANN without cavil or doubt, because I saw it was doubted by many that so high a dilution could be obtained by the Fluxion process, or, if obtainable, could have any action on the human body and soul in health or in disease; and we have a class of men in our ranks who even deny this, or doubt it, of the 30th centesimal. I did succeed in making such an instrument to my own satisfaction, as well as to that of Drs. Fincke, Swan, and Lippe, of the United States, and Drs. Berridge and Simmons, of Great Britain—Dr. Deschere, of New York, and Dr. Drury, of London, being the only dissentients. May their shadows never grow less!

I have used *Sulphur* made on my potentizer from 5 cent. to 500,000 and 1,000,000 cent., and the action is simply marvellous—the higher always the better. As a matter of course, I always give the *similimum*, or the nearest similar known to me. In a letter from Dr. Berridge, lately, he writes me, "Your *Sulphur* M M (F. C.) is working miracles of cures." In another letter from Dr. C. Carleton Smith, of Philadelphia, to whom I had sent the C M (F. C.) potencies of *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Lyc.*, *Nux-v.*, *Rhus.*, and *Sulphur*, he says:—"I have faithfully tested the C M potencies, and I am only too happy to announce that they are far superior for sharpness and promptness of action to any potencies I have ever used." He further adds:—"In my judgment, Fincke's are not to be compared with them at all." This is Dr. Smith's opinion, according to his judgment and surroundings; but I shall be glad—and I am sure Dr. Fincke would be glad—to know exactly on what evidence Dr. Smith has arrived at this conclusion. Unless there is a marked difference between the action of the two C M potencies on the same patient and in the same conditions, nothing definite

can be predicated. Or, if Dr. Smith has cured cases with my C M's after Dr. Fincke's had failed, by all means let him send them for publication.

As a test of the power of potencies made on my potentizer—not that I wish it to be believed for one moment that they are superior to Fincke's, Swan's, Berricke's, Deschere's, or any other factor-or manufacturer of high-potencies—I simply state the following case, full particulars of which will be given by-and-by in my large collection of CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE—CURED.

M. M., an unmarried female, age 25, has suffered from melancholia and epilepsy, with strong impulsive tendency to suicide, by drowning or by precipitating herself from the highest window in the house. The epileptic fits have been as many as five a day, with, at times, two hours of unconsciousness—always worse at her periods—and the fits, along with the melancholia, have lasted since the sudden death of her mother, seven years before I saw the patient.

M. M. was a patient of Dr. Brodchie, late of Liverpool, who had done his best for her, but, as regards a cure of the fits or melancholia, *nil*. Among the many medicines which he had given her was SUDREUR, FROM THE MOTHER TINCTURE TO THE SIXTH CENTESIMAL TRITUATION.

If I had been fishing for a case to test my Sulphur by, I could not have wished a better, a more perfect *experimentum crucis*. On examining the patient, and taking down notes of her *constitutional symptoms*, they all pointed to *psora*, and the particular kind of *psora* was *Sulphur-psora*, because the pathogenesis of Sulphur contained every symptom in her case, except the suicidal tendency and its peculiar form. From my clinical experience of Sulphur in chronic disease, I make little doubt that the peculiar forms of suicide found in my patient may yet be found to be a most important part of the pathogenesis of Sulphur.

On the 9th August, 1877, having then no higher potency of my own making than the C M of Sulphur, I gave her one powder of Sulphur 10 M (F.C.) dry on her tongue. I gave no other medicine, and I told her sister to bring her back to me in a week.

22nd August. She was brought to my house in a car, *perfectly insane*. Succession after succession of fits, and during any lucid interval which supervened was to be heard the low, wretched, half-murmur, half-moan, "Drown! drown! drown!" Her sister had determined to place her in an asylum, as she had not the strength or the means to watch her any more.

I told the sister that it was only an aggravation of her complaint from the powder which I had placed upon her tongue! On hearing which, she looked not a little astonished; and well she might, when "physicians practising homoeopathically," yet who never knew what it was to have one *simillimum* in their entire practice of years, deny such a thing as homoeopathic aggravations—blind leaders of the blind, and stuffed with self-conceit!

Seeing the deplorable state of my patient, which I was told had existed ever since returning home on the 9th August, 1877, I there and then placed a similar powder of Sulphur C M (F.C.) on her tongue. Next day she was quite well and hearty, and she had no return of the fits for *three months*. The suicidal tendency has never returned to this date (July, 1879, two years). The melancholia and the fits are only occasional visitors now, milder, and at longer intervals. Whatever may be the *opinion* of Drs. Drury and Deschere, one such *fact*, one such case, should silence them for ever! But will it? Never!

This may seem a digression on my part, to go back upon my own potencies, when I am describing those of Dr. Fincke; but it is necessary to prove (1) that they are *bona fide* centesimal potencies, and (2) that they act most satisfactorily as such, even to the induction of a severe "homoeopathic aggravation" from the 10 M, and its immediate reduction or neutralization by a much higher power of the *simillimum*, without retarding or affecting the chances of cure other than favourably. Having used my own potencies for the last two years, not only of Sulphur, but of all the polychrests and hundreds of medicines made on my own machine, I feel that I am fully entitled and perfectly competent to form a just opinion of their qualities, and without a single exception I have found them second to none—no! not even Jenichen's!—in spite of the

absurd mystery which has hitherto surrounded them, revealed for the first time in these pages.

As Dr. Swan's potencies are made very much on the same principle or plan as those of Dr. Fincke, I shall describe

Dr. SAMUEL SWAN'S PROCESS OF DYNAMIZATION.—The beauty of Swan's process is, that there is no mystery about it. Without his kind aid, the "fluxion" process would have remained a mystery and a great stumbling-block to myself, as it has been to hundreds of other physicians.

Dr. S. SWAN'S POTENTIZER.—"The object sought in this invention was a rapid method of making high potencies. Dr. Fincke having discovered and demonstrated that FLUXION ALONE was as efficacious as succussion (and to him be all the honour of the discovery), it was desirable to endeavour to combine fluxion and succussion with rapid operation. This Dr. Berricke accomplished to a certain extent, with his own ingenious and accurate machine; but it was not sufficiently rapid in its action. Accident introduced to my notice a water-meter, patented, but not yet made public, which was remarkable for the accuracy of its notation. A dial was graduated to cubic inches, and a circle of the dial indicated two thousand inches. Repeated experiments showed that the cubic inch contained three hundred drops, so that the passage of a cubic inch of water through a phial containing one drop of tincture, made the third centesimal potency. The water passes through the meter, and through a tube, closed at the end, the lower face of which is perforated with very fine holes. This tube is inserted in the phial containing the tincture, and the water passing from the water-meter through the fine holes in the lower face, somewhat like the fat-rose of a watering-pot, causes a perturbation even more violent than succussion."

My friend, Dr. Swan, who is anything but a slow-coach, at least as regards the higher dynamizations, adopted an ingenious method of expediting the process, by taking fractional parts of the 1 M, 10 M, and so on, and attenuating from them. As the system of notation is as simple as it is ingenious and correct, I feel certain that the profession will appreciate it. I am not so certain of our Milwaukee friends, however.

Dr. SWAN'S RULE FOR POTENTIZING.

"3½ revolutions, or 333½ cubic inches of water, with 1 drop of tincture, makes the 1 M potency.

10 ¹⁰	"	1 M	"	10 M	"
10 ⁹	"	10 M	"	30 M	"
10 ⁸	"	10 M	"	50 M	"
10 ⁷	"	50 M	"	C M	"
10 ⁶	"	C M	"	D M	"
10 ⁵	"	C M	"	M M	"
10 ⁴	"	M M	"	10 M M	"
10 ³	"	10 M M	"	50 M M	"
10 ²	"	50 M M	"	C M M	"
10 ¹	"	C M M	"	D M M	"
10 ⁰	"	D M M	"	M M M	"

As these are the rule for all my high potencies, the estimate of their value is easily made."

Dr. Swan, in a letter to myself of the 2nd July last, speaking of his potencies and of his system of notation as above given, states:—"As I said before, my system of notation is arbitrary, and the potencies called C M and M M are all made by the same rule, therefore reliable as to regularity. They act! and so well, that any who have used them, never fail to use them continually." Dr. Berridge and I have used fluxion potencies since we began to practise as Hahnemannians, and we have no hesitation in stating that we find both Swan and Fincke's potencies "second to none." There is one point to which I would draw attention as regards Dr. Swan's rule for potentizing, and that is, that every time he takes a fraction of a drop of a previously made potency, say the tenth of the 1 M, he must necessarily take a fresh and perfectly clean tube and glass, or purify the one which made the 1 M by means of heat. Unless this point is attended to, the expediting process will prove to be something worse than "The more haste the less speed." Dr. Swan believes in succussion, consequently, before putting up a particular potency in spirit, he gives the phial twenty-five succussions, in addition to "the perturbation" accompanying the development of each potency, as is stated to occur in his process. Dr.

Fincke has long ceased to believe in succussion as the potentizing agent, and I am now perfectly satisfied that Dr. Fincke, though standing almost alone, is in the right of it, as I shall endeavour to show in my next paper on the subject. Doubtless we differ with HAHNEMANN. It cannot be otherwise, because we consider that he simply mistook the *post* for the *propter hoc*. As great men as HAHNEMANN have made such a mistake before now; none of us are infallible—not even HAHNEMANN! or Fincke! or Skinner! As some may doubt it, I openly state that I arrived at this conclusion before I knew that Dr. B. Fincke entertained similar ideas, and whatever I may have said previously about succussion, in relation to the subject of dynamization, I now withdraw it as no longer tenable by me. It is now my firm conviction, founded on experience, that it is ATTENUATION, and ATTENUATION ONLY, which is the agent or factor in the dynamization of Homœopathic medicine! and that *succussion has nothing whatever to do with it!* The discussion or proving of my new position I leave for our next number.

I arrived at my present ideas regarding Fincke's "fluxion" process by watching the action of my own. I saw that my instrument filled and emptied the glass at every one hundred minims. Having constructed an apparatus similar to that of Dr. Swan, only without the water-meter, and which I shall describe in my next, I observed that the identical same process takes place as in my own, that the quantity of water entering and leaving the glass all but simultaneously must be the same, eye, to mathematical correctness, and not only so, it does not matter what the scale of notation may be. Dr. Fincke's beautifully simple process adapts itself to any scale, decimal, centesimal, millesimal, or any other—it is equally accommodating—as you have simply to change your calculation from every hundred to every ten or one thousand, as the scale may be. *The drop over of the last potency forms THE NECESSARY LINK IN THE LIQUID-CHAIN OF THE "FLUXION" PROCESS.*

I have used potencies made by Fincke, Swan, Berricke, Lillie, Lehmann, Jenichen, the Leipzig pharmacy, and myself, and I know no difference. I have also used dozens of potencies, or *attenuations*—for that is the right term—made by myself on Swan and

Fincke's plan, modified by myself, chiefly the D M and M M potencies, and I can recognise no difference in the potencies so made by myself and those made on my CENTESIMAL FLUXION POTENTIZER. In consequence, I withdrew the advertisement of its existence soon after its birth, which may be some consolation to our critic on high dynamization, who cannot tolerate any potentizer but his own. I mean Dr. Martin Deschere, who is not content to write in the *North American Journal* as an ordinary physician, but must assume the editorial "WR," to which he is certainly in no way entitled, however great an authority he may be in dynamization. My own machine, however excellent and truly centesimal, sinks into utter insignificance when contrasted with the mathematically true and physically simple process of attenuation of Dr. Fincke, and, although it may still prove useful for the lower powers up to 1 M, the "fluxion" process of Fincke must and will necessarily take precedence of all existing machines or methods of dynamization—Dr. M. Deschere to the contrary notwithstanding!

I have charged Dr. Deschere with being incapable and unfit for the post of critic in this difficult and most abstruse subject, and I return to the charge. I thought I had silenced my opponent, but I find that Dr. Deschere is equal to assuming the defensive. In the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* for May, 1879, page 490, is a foot-note, as follows:—"In his defence, Dr. Skinner doubts our (*sic*) knowledge about hydraulics, saying that *high water pressure* is not necessary to move his machine, *any tap* would do it. He there forgets that *every tap has the entire high pressure of a city reservoir.*" (The italics are those of Dr. Deschere.) When will Dr. D. learn that 'silence is golden,' and that it behoves him, more than others who assume the editorial 'WR,' to cultivate the acquaintance of the god Harpocrates a little more than he does. It is something new to learn for the first time, at fifty-four years of age, that *every tap* in Liverpool, London, and New York *has the entire pressure of a city reservoir.* In my simplicity I always thought that the majority, if not every tap, had neither more nor less than the *pressure of the house cistern.* If Dr. Deschere makes such blunders in hydraulics, such as any house-plumber would be ashamed of, need we wonder at his

making still more egregious errors when he comes to handle a much more abstruse question—that of dynamization? Need we wonder at his absurd—I should say, puerile—calculation about Dr. Swan's potencies, comparing the M M to the tenth or twelfth of HAHNEMANN!!! This is simply an echo of Dr. Burdick, and, consequently, is not even original. I have seen the "genial experiments" of my friend, Dr. Burdick, but they prove by far too much, as they prove that one and two no longer make three, but some other sum; I have done with them. Besides, Dr. Deschere has decided that Dr. Burdick's "genial experiments" of a microscopical character are of no use, as the subject is too dark to be enlightened by them, one "which the microscope cannot reach;" yet, for all that, the sweeping comparison of Swan's and Fincke's fluxion potencies, that none of them were "ever carried above the 30th, if as high," is founded on nothing but these same worthless *microscopical* observations. Dr. Deschere in the same breath informs us that the subject is so dark, nothing but his new potentizer can bring more light! Truly his modesty knows no bounds! If Fincke's and Swan's potencies never rise above the 30th centesimal dilution, will Dr. Deschere kindly inform me by what arithmetical process he arrives at his conclusion. If only a child at the grammar school for the first year, he ought to be able to follow me as I describe the process in detail. I prefer taking round numbers, leaving hair-splitting for those who like it. If 100 minims go in at the bottom of a glass which holds 100 minims, and there is 1 minim of tincture of *Aconite* in it before starting the process, I have the first ATTENUATION, degree, the potency, or power, of *Aconite*, according to HAHNEMANN. The vessel being now full, if I admit another 100 minims of water at the bottom of the previous potency, it stands to reason and common sense that 100 minims exactly must flow out at the top, and, what is of equal importance, as the water passes in at the bottom, it must necessarily commingle in the glass with the entire of its contents. At present we are in no hurry; we have children to teach the A B C of dynamization; so we prefer giving the process plenty of time to develop in the infantile mind, plenty of time for the last 100 minims to mix. If I stop the process now, have I not the second

ATTENUATION, or degree *tertius* of *Aconite*? If I admit another 100 minims of water, at the bottom of the glass, as certain as the attenuating fluid enters at the bottom, as certainly must another 100 minims be displaced at the top, and as all the attenuating fluid passes in at the bottom, it must commingle with the last, as with all previous attenuations, as it is the sum of them. Here, then, I have the third ATTENUATION, or degree *quartus* of *Aconite*; that is, each minim verily contains the one-millionth of the original minim of *Aconite* with which I started. If the process of admitting 100 minims at the bottom of the tube is repeated thirty times, and with the same care, inevitably I must have the thirtieth ATTENUATION or degree. I will not satisfy the curiosity of the curious by giving its symbol in numerals; nevertheless, in point of numerical attenuation, each minim is a *bona fide* one-decillionth of the original minim of *Aconite* with which I started.— Drs. Deschere and Burdick, and all their microscopes and solar spectra and other *worthless* (in this cause) paraphernalia of scientists to the contrary notwithstanding. If this process is carried on with the rapidity and certainty which it admits of, until one hundred million minims have passed through the glass, it follows that what remains in the glass is the M M, or millionth degree of ATTENUATION of *Aconite* on the Hahnemannian scale; yet Dr. Deschere, with his boasted knowledge of hydraulics, asserts that this immensely high attenuation tops up no higher than the tenth or twelfth degree of the Master. It would appear that arithmetic, as well as hydraulics and Homoeopathy, are badly taught in some of the colleges of New York.

With all deference to Drs. Deschere and Burdick, two worthy and well-meaning physicians, I have no alternative but to return their invectives, and in their own coin I tell them plainly, that instead of the "fluxion potencies" of Swan and Fincke being "*ridiculous and degrading to the profession*"—tolerably strong language, to say the least—(*North-American Journal of Homoeopathy*, May, 1879, page 490), it is the outcry against them, and the bringing of bare assertions, supposed to have been deduced from "genial experiments" (which are not given), to prove that two and two no longer make four,

which is "ridiculous and degrading" to the authors and to the profession through them; not only so, but the science of optics, with the marvellous discovery of the microscope and the spectro-scope, is brought into disrepute to throw light upon a subject neither of which can reach, but, instead, enveloping the whole in something like impenetrable darkness. Thanks to Materialism and its supporters, SCIENTISTS! If Dr. Burdick's experiments go to prove that there is a difference between attenuations made by HAHNEMANN'S process and those made by Swan, Fincke, or myself, I have no hesitation in stating that the error or the difference will most certainly be found in the "genial experiments" themselves. *The amount of ATTENUATION cannot differ, if it is centesimal.* If Dr. Burdick does not know the law of arithmetical-progression, and the rules of simple addition and subtraction, the sooner he backs out of the mess he is in, and turns his microscopical knowledge to fields more worthy of it, the better; for,

Optics hard it needs, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen.

"But the worst of it is," says Dr. Deschere, "they bring into discredit a discovery which is full of blessings in itself—the practice with potentized drugs." Only fancy such coolness! men like Fincke and Swan, the chief students and supporters of potentized drugs and their use—men who make a livelihood by making and by using them—bringing the discovery into discredit! If there are any two men on God's earth who have given a greater or a more real impetus to the use and adaptation of high-attenuations in the practice of medicine, it is Drs. Fincke and Swan! But Dr. Deschere does not stop here; he charges us with dishonesty. He says, "Every honest mind must naturally shrink from such extreme assertions as millionth potencies." Common politeness ought to have dictated milder language. I consider myself an honest man; I pride myself in being an honest man, and quite as capable of forming a judgment as Dr. Deschere or Dr. Burdick, and I tell them that I have made the millionth potency repeatedly, both on my own machine and by Fincke's process; I use them daily in my practice, and I pronounce them

"miracle-workers;" "worth their weight in gold" would he saying little for them. I would sooner have them than gold, as gold can be made by them, and better than by administering any attenuations beneath them—if one only knows how to and can find the *simillimum*. I trust that Dr. Deschere will "shrink" in future from hinting at dishonesty. A word more, and I am done for the present with Dr. Deschere. He is doubtful if the results in practice of the "High-dilutionists of the present day really surpasses that of the former in proportion to the scale of their potencies, or if at all?" I beg to refer him to the first two volumes of this Journal, where he will find cases of cure recorded by Drs. Adolph and Constantine Lippe, J. H. Jackson, C. Pearson, L. Shafter, D. W. Clausen, George H. Carr, C. Carleton Smith, J. A. Biegler, and S. Swan, of America, and Drs. Simmons, Berridge, and myself in Britain. Some of the cures are very remarkable; one in the present number by Dr. C. Lippe, and one in the last by the same, have brought to light a remedy of great power, *Lac-caninum*, which is certainly anything but potent in its natural state. The earlier Homœopaths have nothing to show like it. The "Clinical Reflections" of Dr. Ad. Lippe will compare well with those of any of the earlier Homœopaths, HAHNEMANN and Bönninghausen not excepted. Take the case of caries of the spine, cured by *Syphilitinum*; there is not such another case on record. Take the case of hydrometra, with anencephalic foetuses and death of foetus in successive pregnancies, cured; there is no other such case on record in the whole archives of medicine. There are many such cases still to be published in these pages. Look at Dr. Berridge's case of cerebral paresis of six years' standing, a perfectly hopeless case; look at his Ophthalmic Studies; and if Dr. Deschere cannot there find proof of improvement in proportion to ATTENUATION, he will find it elsewhere in the homœopathic literature of the past quarter of a century. We have not the slightest objection to being judged solely by our works; and since Dr. Deschere has twitted us about our shortcomings, we shall be glad to learn from him what remarkable cures he has effected (superior to the earlier Homœopaths) with potencies made on his own apparatus, by the use of which he modestly tells us, "it will soon be found that it is not

at all necessary to go to such extreme potencies as have been erroneously claimed by the 'fluxion method!'"

"A Daniel come to judgment!"

We would have Dr. Deschere remember, and take to heart as we do, the following sage counsel:—"IT IS THE GENUINE HAHNEMANNIAN SPIRIT, TOTALLY TO DISREGARD ALL THEORIES, EVEN THOSE OF OUR OWN FABRICATION, WHEN THEY ARE IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESULTS OF PURE EXPERIENCE."—HERING.

(To be continued in our next.)

FATAL ERRORS.

By ADOLPH LIPPE, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.

(Continued from page 327.)

It is a fatal error to proclaim that the Tape-worm can be "managed."

Our good friend, A. M. Piersons, M.D., New York, publishes, in the *United States Medical Investigator*, March 1st, 1879, p. 176, a paper, entitled, "Management of the Tape-worm." Dr. Piersons evidently would like it much better if he could write on "The Cure (of course Homœopathic) of the Tape-worm;" but he finds himself off the track, and discrediting the teachings of the Master (which is just now all the rage), he confesses openly to what sort of a management his fashionable departure from the Master's teachings led him. We have no doubt Dr. Piersons will read our remarks kindly, and do better in future, or confess again.

As Homœopaths, it behoves us to look for advice and for information to the writings of the founder of our healing-art; to look up precedents, as did Dr. Piersons, even to the number of thirty-five, is almost a useless task, because we must treat individuals, and not diseases or names of diseases, nor *erypel* worms—even a tape-worm; this sort of management belongs to the school of materialism—the Allopathic school.

What do we find in HAHNEMANN'S writings? First and foremost, a foot-note on page 24 of the fourth edition of the *Organon* (German), page 38, fourth American edition, and on page 52 (14) of the fifth American edition, and it reads thus:—"The expulsion

of worms in so-called worm diseases has an appearance of necessity. But this appearance also is deceptive. Some lumbrical worms are perhaps to be found in many children, while the thread-worm may be said to infest many others. But all of these, as well as a superabundance of one kind or another, invariably result from a general state of unhealthiness (psoric), combined with an unwholesome mode of living. By improving the latter, and curing the psoric disease homœopathically, which is most easily accomplished during the period of childhood, no more worms will remain, and children cured in this manner will no longer be tormented by them, while they are rapidly reproduced in great numbers after the use of mere purgatives, even if these are compounded with wormseed (*Semen cinæ*).

"But what of the tape-worm?" I hear them say; "must not this monstrous plague of mankind be expelled most forcibly?"

"Indeed it is sometimes driven out, but not without terrible sequences, and even danger to life. I would not burden my conscience with the death of so many fellow-men, whose lives have been sacrificed by the use of the most debilitating, dreadful purgatives, intended for the tape-worm, neither would I be guilty of the protracted illness, lasting for years, of those who escaped death by purgation. Though continued for years, how often does this purgative treatment, so destructive to health and life, fail to attain its object, or, if it succeeds, does not the tape-worm as frequently reproduce itself?"

"What if this forcible, and often cruel and fatal, method of expelling or killing these parasites were unnecessary?"

"The various species of tape-worm are only found in cases of psoric disease, and always disappear when that is cured. But before such a cure can be accomplished, and during a comparative state of health, they do not inhabit the intestines proper, but rather the remnants of food and fecal matter contained therein, lying quietly as in a world of their own, without causing the least inconvenience, finding their sustenance in the contents of the bowels. During this state they do not come in contact with the intestinal walls, and remain harmless. But if, from any cause, a person is attacked by an acute disease, the contents of the intes-

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a great improvement in the practical, in the clinical, and in the therapeutical bearing of the work, an earnest of which will be found in "OUR CLINIC" for this quarter,—and in the invaluable PROVERBS OF SAOONHARTM LACTUS by the indefatigable labours of our Co-Editor, Dr. Swan, in this number. Everything which can make us better Hahnemannian physicians or truer healers of the sick; everything of a sound *practical* character, shall meet our readiest acceptance; and our friends and contributors will greatly oblige us by letting Milwaukee alone. The Milwaukee fraternity will come to their senses much sooner by ignoring their little game than by taking notice of them. There is no cure for such equal to a silent and dignified contempt.

Wishing you all "A Happy New Year," I remain, your obedient Servant,
THE EDITOR.

TOLERANCE.—"The true spirit of tolerance consists in our conscientious toleration of each other's intolerance."—FRIEDRICH ERNSTHOF JACOBI.

CHARITY.—"The last best fruit which comes to perfection, even in the kindest soil, is—tenderness towards the hard; forbearance towards the unforbearing; heart-warmth towards the cold; philanthropy towards the misanthropic."—JEAN PAUL RICHTER.

THE DYNAMIZATION OF MEDICINES.

By THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.,

LIVERPOOL.

(Continued from Vol. II., page 406.)

CORRECTIONS.—In my last paper on this subject, three typographical errors have crept in, and as the correction is due to Dr. Swan, I lose no time in making it and giving it the prominence it deserves. At page 399 of vol. ii., in "Dr. Swan's Rule for Potentizing," for "‡ drop of 50 M makes C M," read ‡ a drop. The same correction must be made at 50 M M, for C M M; and at D M M, for M M M. (‡ drop instead of †.)

Since writing my last paper on this subject, I have learned something which I did not know, or knew incorrectly, namely, that New York, in its arrangements for water supply, is different from Liverpool and London, and, in fact, from all large towns in Britain; as each house in New York is supplied from the main or

city reservoir, and not from the house cistern. I make this correction in justice to Dr. Deschere, and I trust it is some small consolation to him.

"IT IS THE GENUINE HAHNEMANNIAN SPIRIT, TOTALLY TO DISREGARD ALL THEORIES, EVEN THOSE OF OUR OWN FABRICATION, WHEN THEY ARE IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESULTS OF PURE EXPERIENCE. All theories and hypotheses have no positive weight whatever, only so far as they lead to new experiments, and afford a better survey of the results of those already made."—C. HERBING.

In studying the writings of HAHNEMANN, there runs through all of them the same leading idea that *succussion* or *shaking* is the necessary agent in the potentiation or dynamization of drugs, a process he found requisite for rendering medicines more suitable to the law of *similia similibus curantur*. "Thus, two drops of the fresh vegetable juice, mixed with an equal proportion of alcohol, are diluted with ninety-eight drops of alcohol, and potentiated by two *succussions of the hand*;—this is the first development of power (potency)."—*Organon of the Healing Art*, § 270. [The italics are my own.]

"With the exception of Sulphur, . . . all other substances destined for medicinal use, such as pure metals, their oxides or sulphurets, and other minerals; also petroleum, phosphorus, and many animal and vegetable substances, which are only to be obtained in a dry state, neutral salts, etc., are all first to be potentiated to the million-fold dry or powder-dilution" (third centesimal attenuation or potency) "*by triturating them for three hours*; thereupon, one grain of the trituration is to be dissolved and diluted in twenty-seven successive phials, up to the thirtieth potency or development of power."—*Organon*, § 271.

"To prepare the attenuations, two drops of the tincture are mixed with ninety-eight drops of alcohol by shaking them strongly together."—*Materia Medica*. Preface to vol. ii., page 6.

"The alteration which is effected in the properties of natural substances, especially medicinal substances, either by *trituration*

making them in conjunction with a non-medicinal powder or oil, is almost marvellous. This discovery is due to homoeopathy."—*Chronic Diseases*, page 187; Hempel's Edition, 1845. Of juiceless vegetable substances, oleander, thuya, mezerium, directs trituration to the third centesimal. "Of this trituration make one grain and carry it through the phials, obtaining in any degree of potency that may be desired. *Shake each at twice, first carrying the arm up, then down.*" The up and down stroke of the Master.—*Ibid.*, page 189. Foot-note. In the same note he further adds:—"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 shakes. I know this from experience." It will be observed that HAHNEMANN is here writing of the behaviour of the crude material, not the dynamized remedy. At page 198 of the same work, he says, "the shaking being accomplished by means of moderate strokes with the arm," etc.

In the Preface to the fifth volume of his *Chronic Diseases*, writing upon the subject of "Dilutions and Potencies, or Dynamizations," he says:—"It is therefore improper to apply the term 'dilution' to a dynamized drug, although every new potency of a drug has to be mixed either with alcohol or sugar of milk" (What is this but dilution or attenuation?) "to enable us to carry on those processes still; further, and to set free the very inmost power of the drug, which could not be done by simply triturating or shaking the original substance, were we to do it for ever so long a period." HAHNEMANN, in this passage, plainly admits that attenuation is the *sine qua non*, and succession secondary or altogether valueless; because, if "trituration and shaking the crude drug for ever so long a period" will not alter the dynamization or potency without dilution, then dilution is the *sine qua non*. It is the *sine qua non* as we shall soon see, that dilution or attenuation without succession, does actually set free or develop to the utmost the therapeutic or purely medicinal properties of all substances, without the slightest aid or benefit from succession, or any number of mild or "vigorous strokes, striking the phial even against a somewhat hard, elastic body," etc., etc., etc.

Writing of administering medicines dissolved in water, he says:—"The solution may be stirred at each swallow, by which means the inherent power of the drug becomes more developed."—*Chronic Diseases*, Note, page 161. If this statement is fact, then every potency changes every time it is stirred. Let those believe this who like. I am confident that if any change is effected, it is in consequence of nothing but the dilution. I have acted upon the advice, and most of us act upon it daily; but, as I have proved to myself, beyond a doubt, that attenuation is the sole agent, stirring can develop no power beyond mechanically mixing.

I might extend my quotations from HAHNEMANN's writings, but I have quoted enough to show that he believed and taught that there were three essential elements in dynamization, namely, trituration of liquids, trituration of insolubles, and succession; but the greatest stress he always places upon succession as a rule. It is which was this the case, that Jenichen and some others came to the conclusion that vigorous strokes by means of his Herculanium were really the potentiating agent or factor, combined of course with dilution. HAHNEMANN was so certain on this point at one time, that he attributed many of the homoeopathic aggravations which he met with in practice, to the medicine having been too much shaken or potentized, and he warns his disciples against this possible danger.

Now we know that these same aggravations arise from totally different sources, namely, (1) from supersensitization in the patient, and other constitutional idiosyncrasies, rendering them more than ordinarily impressible to the medicine given; (2) there is always the uncertainty as to its being the one true *simillimum*; and (3) we now know that the higher the dynamization is carried, the more severe and the more lasting are these aggravations, even where no succession whatever is employed in the dynamization.

From years now of carefully observed experience, I have arrived at the following fixed principle in dynamization. When an attenuation is made, say the thirtieth, by simple dilution, it remains a permanent fixed power or potency, which no amount of shaking or succession can alter. If this axiom is not accepted, we can have no confidence in any potency being the one we intended to pre-

scribe. If one up and one down stroke is admitted as capable of increasing the therapeutic power or healing potency of a medicine, then what will two, or a hundred, or a thousand do? And where is the limit to be placed? If this axiom is not admitted, then every shake which our medicines necessarily and unavoidably receive in travelling in our buggies or carriages, or whilst walking on foot, *alters the potency* every hour, day, week, month, and year; so that the Millwauke 30th centesimal may have walked into the next century before these same philosophers have recovered from their dreams. But, joking aside, the jolting which I have myself experienced in some of the byeways and highways—though not in the "Broadways" of the States—drives me to the conclusion that, if this axiom is not accepted, then the mother tincture may be a much higher power than we give it credit for. *If the mother tincture cannot be altered by succussion, how is it that ail beyond can?* The Master informs us that two drops of the fresh vegetable juice diluted with ninety-eight drops of spirit is *potentiated by two succussions of the hand*. Is this also an axiom to be accepted? An axiom is a self-evident truth, and as these are diametrically opposite, one or other must be false. Either succussion or shaking alters by increasing the potency, or it does not. If it can alter the potency in any way, then is it certain that no homoeopathic potency is to be relied on as the 3rd or the 30th—and all beyond. Now the only reason which can be advanced why the mother tincture does not or cannot alter, is because it has *never been diluted or attenuated*. The instant we commence to *dilute or attenuate* a medicinal substance, that instant the physical and chemical properties begin to disappear, and the *truly pathogenic* and therapeutic properties commence to be set free, and without limit—the limit being extenuate with the process of attenuation itself—and the same with every substance whatsoever. It will be observed that the only difference between the mother tincture and all others, is, that the "others" are *dilutions*—weaker physically and chemically, but stronger pathogenetically and therapeutically—therefore, *dilution alone is the sole factor in increasing the potency or virtue of any homoeopathic medicine*. Then, what did the up and down stroke effect in HAHNEMANN'S

hands? simply what it will do in the hands of any other man—*mix the one drop of the last potency with the other ninety-and-nine of the next, and so on*; and because, in thus *diluting*, it was found that the virtues and healing power of the medicine *increased*, the post was mistaken for the *propter hoc*, and the succussion got a much larger share of the credit than it was entitled to. As a natural consequence, this mistake gave rise to Jenichen's exaggerated idea of the superiority of his preparations over others, by virtue of the rare strength of his upper extremities; and, in the second place, it gave rise to Dr. Dunham's making a series of experiments to prove that the magnetism of the succussor was not the factor; and that "*great or extraordinary force applied to the succussion does not enhance the power so much as some are inclined to think*."—*Hahnemannian Monthly*, June, 1868. This was the first reactionary step after the Jenichenian delusions, that the mysterious secret lay in the magnetism of the succussor or in the strength and strength of Jenichen's *biceps-flexor-cubiti*, which very likely died with him, and hence probably the necessity for keeping up the delusion, as secrecy and delusions go together, and are invariably found to pay. Now, I do not wish to disparage these same potencies of Jenichen. Any one who has used them, select *any one*, as HAHNEMANN directs, must admit that they are all of them excellent, and as highly attenuated as they are *generally represented to be*; yet, for all that, I am perfectly confident that Jenichen might have spared himself many a sweating, smother hard work, and his potencies have been quite as good, had he left out every succussion he ever went in for.

Yes, of the nineteenth century, think that the Ancients lived in "the dark ages;" that they knew nothing of medicine and of Homoeopathy, or of the dynamization of medicines; and even HAHNEMANN was possessed of the idea that he was the first man who discovered and applied the law of Correspondence to medicine, and who first discovered and practised dynamization. [HAHNEMANN admits that Stahl and others knew of the law, though they did not apply it universally.] Our colleague, Dr. Fenton Cameron, has given us evidence which places it beyond a doubt that these same despised Ancients not only

knew all about these matters, but they saw it in a far clearer and more spiritual light than either HAHNEMANN or any of his followers seem to have seen it. They believed and practised dynamization *without succussion of any kind*—they believed that ATTENUATION was everything—the all in all of dynamization! (Vide, *Organon*, vol. i., pages 280-281, and page 51, where I stated, as far back as January, 1878, "ATTENUATION is everything in dynamization.")

If shaking or succussion effects no more in dynamizing a medicine than *mixing* the one minus of the last potency with the ninety-nine of the next liquid attenuation, what of the trituration of metals and other insoluble substances? Is there no succussion used in the process?

The process of trituration is one simply of attenuation, with this difference, that by the time the third centesimal trituration is arrived at, in almost every substance in Nature which is insoluble in water, while it parts with its physical and chemical properties, there is developed or rendered manifest its purely spiritual or dynamic properties of inducing and curing disease. Since the process of trituration reduces the particles of the metal, thereby immensely extending the surface by increasing the number of atoms, molecules, and granules—and possibly each of them becoming a centre of magnetism with separate plus and negative poles—it is not difficult to understand the remarkable change effected, whereby the spiritual properties of the drug are rendered soluble, in proportion as they are deprived by dilution of their physical and chemical properties—that is, disembodied from matter by the process of dynamization or attenuation—which I have no hesitation in declaring is one and the same. Whilst the process of trituration carried to the third centesimal renders the spiritual or dynamic-pathogenetic and therapeutic properties of all insoluble substances soluble in water, so the centesimal dilution by means of ninety-nine grains of sugar to one grain of the previous trituration, whilst assisting mechanically in reducing the particles still further, *is the sole factor or agent in regulating the potency—the attenuation.* The reason for my concluding so is this—that, as soon as the insoluble substance is capable of communicating its spiritual or purely therapeutic properties to water, for instance, *Aurum* or

Platinum, which, as HAHNEMANN first found out, occurred at the third centesimal trituration, it is needless to waste muscular force or time in attempting to increase the potencies by means of trituration, because the trituration has effected all it can do when it has rendered manifest that which was *latent and insoluble*, making it now soluble, and, consequently, amenable to attenuation by the liquid process. But men are so material in their science that they must needs put faith in a visible trituration and succussion, rather than in a process which is *visible only in its effects.* Having obtained *Aurum* or *Platinum* in the third centesimal trituration, dissolve one grain of it in ninety-nine minims of water, and run it up to the 80th, or anywhere beyond, by means of the "fluxion" process of Fincke, and it will be found impossible to give a test which it can be proved that it is in any way different from the 80th of HAHNEMANN (that is, by the liquid process by hand from the cent. trit.), or from the 30th cent. trit. If such is the case, all triturations beyond the 3rd. centesimal are "labour in vain" because TRITURATION, NO MORE THAN SUCCUSSION, is the process of the dynamization of medicine adapted to the only law of medicines—*similia similibus curantur.* It is ATTENUATION, AND ATTENUATION ALONE, WHICH IS THE FACTOR IN TRITURATIONS, AS WELL AS IN LIQUID PROCESSES BY HAND OR BY "FLUXION." To show that HAHNEMANN had somewhat similar views, he says—"I never carry the process of trituration above the millionth degree (3rd. cent.). From this degree I derive the solutions in their various degrees of potency."—*Chronic Diseases*, vol. i., p. 192, Hempel's edition. This places it beyond a doubt that whatever HAHNEMANN thought of trituration and succussion, he knew that *the true factor was ATTENUATION*, so soon as the spiritual properties of the substance become soluble in a menstruum. No end of confusion has arisen upon this subject, in consequence of the Master having considerably *mixed up* the material properties of matter with the spiritual. For instance, at page 187 of his *Chronic Diseases*, he says—"Besides this *alteration of their medicinal properties*" (there can be no alteration effected in medicinal properties, which must remain for ever the same), "the homoeopathic mode of preparing medicines produces an *alteration in their chemical properties.*"

This is a wrong inference; chemical, no more than medicinal or physical properties, can ever alter. The views, theories, and opinions of doctors, philosophers, and men may alter, but the properties of matter, as well as the laws of matter, whether material or spiritual, never alter. HAHNEMANN proceeds to state—"Whereas, in their crude form, they are insoluble either in water or alcohol; they become entirely soluble, both in water and alcohol, by means of this *homœopathic transformation*." What was previously insoluble in water, which, by the transforming process of trituration and attenuation, becomes entirely soluble? Certainly, not the physical or chemical properties of the *Aurum* or *Platinum*; but only the spiritual, the truly pathogenetic and therapeutic properties of these metals. This, I have no doubt, is what HAHNEMANN meant to express; and it is no small pity that he so often requires an interpreter because of this constant *mixing up* of natural with spiritual things. The transformation-scene is not a reality, there being nothing transformed. The physical and chemical properties—which are the material or natural properties of the metals—by means of trituration and attenuation, disappear; the spiritual or dynamic properties developing or becoming more and more manifest and increasing in potency as the process of attenuation goes on, *ad infinitum*. There is no transformation, no alchemical transmutation here. The chemical properties of the dynamized medicine are in no way *altered or transformed into soluble substances*—they simply become *non est*, and nothing takes their place. HAHNEMANN evidently knew all this; but either he or his translator has badly expressed it.

If there is any doubt as to whether HAHNEMANN'S axiom or my own is correct, I shall put it thus, and let experiment decide:—

AXIOM. When an attenuation is made, say, the thirtieth cent., it remains a permanent fixed power or potency, which no amount of shaking or succussion can alter.

Suppose we take a metal tube, to which a funnel is attached, and introduce it into a glass tube which holds 100 minims when the metal tube is *in situ*, that is, near to the bottom of the glass. Fix all steady with a retort stand. Into the glass put one minim or drop of, say, *Tincture of Aconite*, and pour 8,000 minims of

water from a jug through the funnel as slowly as you please—the slower you do it, the more certainly will you have, when the last *minim* has passed through the tube, the thirtieth centesimal potency of HAHNEMANN, and which is so fixed and permanent that no amount of shaking or succussion can alter it in any way.

I ask no man to take this on my own *ipse dixit*, but I ask every one to make the experiment for himself, with *Aconite*, *Nux-vomica*, and *Sulphur*. If he makes this simple experiment with the requisite care, and from good and reliable bases, he will find the conclusion to be irresistible, that, in spite of all that HAHNEMANN has said about succussion, yet, nevertheless, beyond mixing the *self* attenuation with the previous one, IT HAS NOTHING WHATSOEVER TO DO WITH THE POTENTIATING OR DYNAMIZING OF THE DRUG. *—verat demonstrandum.*

This subject will be continued in our next issue, I shall say that present. In the April number, I shall give engravings of my new "Fusion Attenuator" on the plan of Fincke, and shall at the same time direct the attention of the profession to the *conscience* of our Co-Editor, Dr. Swan, of New York, namely, the *conscience* of their centesimality.

(To be continued.)

ARE WE HOMŒOPATHS?

By DE FOREST HUNT, M.D.,

GRAND RAPIDS.

Read before the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society.

In this time of unsettled judgment and tendency to wander into by-ways of empiricism, the question naturally arises, Is there a law of cure?

The distinctiveness of Homœopathy consists in its therapeutic law of similars. The Allopathists include this and all other methods orthodox and heterodox, as they affirm.

If I understand correctly the signs of the times, there is great danger of our distinctiveness being lost in a general eclecticism. There are many claiming to be disciples of HAHNEMANN who are not of the faith; these hold to the law of cure as their common

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ing to the method of HAHNEMANN" will be thankful for any little information which may set him right about the Master, we quote from an Allopathic contemporary—the *Medical Press and Circular*, 1866, vol. i., p. 467—the following remarkable instances of "senility" and "rigidity of mind in old age":—

"Dr. Forbes Winslow, in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, mentions the following, among other instances, of the retention of mental vigour at advanced years. Lord Eldon died at the age of 86. He remained in full enjoyment of his wonderful intellect until shortly before his death. Lord Kenyon lived to the age of 70. His powers of mind continued up to the last moment unimpaired. Lord Stowell lived to the age of 90. His mind was vigorous to the last. Lord Mansfield died at the advanced age of 89 [HAHNEMANN'S age at death], in full and unclouded vigour of intellect. A few days before this illustrious judge passed into eternity, he heard his niece asking a gentleman who was present as to the meaning of the word *psephismata*, which occurred in Burke's celebrated work on the French Revolution. The answer was that it was a misprint for *sophismata*. 'No,' exclaimed Lord Mansfield, '*psephismata* is right.' He then, without the slightest difficulty, quoted from memory a passage from Demosthenes in illustration of the fact. Dr. Johnson died at 75. His last work, the *Lines of the English Poets*, was written only three years before his death. Chaucer lived to the age of 72, with an intellect in full and brilliant activity. Sir E. Coke died at 82. The last few days of his life were spent in revising his numerous works, preparatory to their publication. Sir Isaac Newton published the third edition of his *Principia*, with a new preface, at the age of 83. The great Locke died at 73, showing no decay of intellect. He was actively engaged in literary composition up to a few days of his death. Cherubini continued brilliant in conversation at the age of 80. Grosse composed a Te Deum at 78. Cornelle, at the age of 70, exhibited no failure of intellect. Waller composed, when he was past 80, a beautiful poem, entitled, 'A Presege of the Ruin of the Turkish Empire.' Titian continued to exercise his marvellous genius as an artist up to the age of 96, when suddenly he died of the plague at Venice.

Benjamin West painted his celebrated 'Death on the Pale Horse,' said to have been his best work, at the age of 79. At the age of 83, Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, studied and mastered critically Dr. Wilkins' 'Coptic Testament.' Handel made his last public appearance at the advanced age of 75. Lord Lyndhurst, who has not long passed away, has adorned every debate with the most profound wisdom and judicial eloquence, that has never been surpassed. That noble lord, on the night he entered upon his 90th year, addressed their lordships in a speech that rivetted their attention, for more than half an hour, with the most perfect clearness."

What will the senility-mongers say to all this ?

THE DYNAMIZATION OF MEDICINES.

By THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.

(Continued from Vol. III., page 18.)

"IT IS THE GENUINE HAHNEMANNIAN SPIRIT, TOTALLY TO DISREGARD ALL THEORIES, EVEN THOSE OF OUR OWN FABRICATION, WHEN THEY ARE IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESULTS OF PURE EXPERIENCE. All theories and hypotheses have no positive weight whatever, only so far as they lead to new experiments, and afford a better survey of the results of those already made."—C. HENNING.

DR. SWAN'S HIGH POTENCIES.

SOMEWHERE after my last paper on this subject had gone to press I found myself engaged in a considerable epistolary correspondence with Dr. Dyce BROWN, one of the editors of *The Monthly Homoeopathic Review*. The subject which then engaged our respective pens was the centesimality or non-centesimality of the potencies of our co-editor, Dr. Samuel SWAN, of New York. As I have no other object to serve but the simple investigation of truth, and as my desire is that the profession may be able to judge as to who is who, and what is what, in reference to this difficult subject, I determined at once to put the matter into professional hands, hands which have been trained to deal with figures. The gentleman I engaged to make the investigation is a far-advanced student

in mathematics, algebra, and the higher branches of arithmetic; he has already taken honours at the University of Cambridge (King's College), and he is going in for the wranglership. I have pledged him that should his views or figures be questioned, no one shall be allowed to enter the lists against him who is not in every way his equal, as regards education and professional acquirements.

Before I give you my Actuary's statement, permit me to remind you of my object in commencing the investigation of the subject of dynamization, with reference to the so-called high-potencies. In my first paper (vol. i., page 53), I informed my readers that "the primary object of my CENTESIMAL FLUXION POTENTIZER was to place all our potencies on the same scale of ATTENUATION and NOTATION—without *ceil* or *doubt*—the high on the same scale as the low, namely, the CENTESIMAL or HAHNEMANNIAN scale." In other words, the dynamization is to proceed on the ground of attenuating ninety-nine drops upon one drop of the previous potency, which is the method of HAHNEMANN.

In order to ascertain this, of a given method, it will never do to say, that because such potencies act, therefore they are centesimal, as little can their centesimality be found by the aid of microscopes and spectroscopes with cells of so many inches, feet, yards, or miles long. There is but one way of settling the difficulty—reduce it to figures, which cannot err. This is HAHNEMANN'S method.

If every physician was to adopt an "arbitrary" method of his own, and, at the same time, attach to it the symbols of the Master, making it appear that the notation and attenuation were the same as his, we should soon be in a pretty mess, as we shall see when we reduce Dr. Swan's "arbitrary" method to figures. If there is one thing more necessary than another in dynamization, it is that we should found the system on a solid and substantial basis; that basis, then, must be a physical one, and the method of measurement must be numerical, however spiritual the results may be. Unless all methods of dynamization can stand this test, they must necessarily go to the wall, and the sooner the better.

Having said this much, Mr. Frank Septimus Hughes, for that is my Actuary's name, shall speak for himself:—

HAHNEMANN'S METHOD OF ATTENUATION.

According to this method we start with 100 drops, of which 99 are water, and one is tincture. This solution is of the *first attenuation*.

We then throw away all but one drop, adding 99 drops of water, and the solution is said to be of the *second attenuation*.

We then throw away 99 drops of the solution, and replacing them with 99 drops of water, we obtain a solution of the *third attenuation*.

We repeat the above process *indefinitely*.

The strength of the tincture be unity, it is evident that the strength

100	= 100	= 100	= 100
99	= 99	= 99	= 99
98	= 98	= 98	= 98
97	= 97	= 97	= 97
96	= 96	= 96	= 96
95	= 95	= 95	= 95
94	= 94	= 94	= 94
93	= 93	= 93	= 93
92	= 92	= 92	= 92
91	= 91	= 91	= 91
90	= 90	= 90	= 90
89	= 89	= 89	= 89
88	= 88	= 88	= 88
87	= 87	= 87	= 87
86	= 86	= 86	= 86
85	= 85	= 85	= 85
84	= 84	= 84	= 84
83	= 83	= 83	= 83
82	= 82	= 82	= 82
81	= 81	= 81	= 81
80	= 80	= 80	= 80
79	= 79	= 79	= 79
78	= 78	= 78	= 78
77	= 77	= 77	= 77
76	= 76	= 76	= 76
75	= 75	= 75	= 75
74	= 74	= 74	= 74
73	= 73	= 73	= 73
72	= 72	= 72	= 72
71	= 71	= 71	= 71
70	= 70	= 70	= 70
69	= 69	= 69	= 69
68	= 68	= 68	= 68
67	= 67	= 67	= 67
66	= 66	= 66	= 66
65	= 65	= 65	= 65
64	= 64	= 64	= 64
63	= 63	= 63	= 63
62	= 62	= 62	= 62
61	= 61	= 61	= 61
60	= 60	= 60	= 60
59	= 59	= 59	= 59
58	= 58	= 58	= 58
57	= 57	= 57	= 57
56	= 56	= 56	= 56
55	= 55	= 55	= 55
54	= 54	= 54	= 54
53	= 53	= 53	= 53
52	= 52	= 52	= 52
51	= 51	= 51	= 51
50	= 50	= 50	= 50
49	= 49	= 49	= 49
48	= 48	= 48	= 48
47	= 47	= 47	= 47
46	= 46	= 46	= 46
45	= 45	= 45	= 45
44	= 44	= 44	= 44
43	= 43	= 43	= 43
42	= 42	= 42	= 42
41	= 41	= 41	= 41
40	= 40	= 40	= 40
39	= 39	= 39	= 39
38	= 38	= 38	= 38
37	= 37	= 37	= 37
36	= 36	= 36	= 36
35	= 35	= 35	= 35
34	= 34	= 34	= 34
33	= 33	= 33	= 33
32	= 32	= 32	= 32
31	= 31	= 31	= 31
30	= 30	= 30	= 30
29	= 29	= 29	= 29
28	= 28	= 28	= 28
27	= 27	= 27	= 27
26	= 26	= 26	= 26
25	= 25	= 25	= 25
24	= 24	= 24	= 24
23	= 23	= 23	= 23
22	= 22	= 22	= 22
21	= 21	= 21	= 21
20	= 20	= 20	= 20
19	= 19	= 19	= 19
18	= 18	= 18	= 18
17	= 17	= 17	= 17
16	= 16	= 16	= 16
15	= 15	= 15	= 15
14	= 14	= 14	= 14
13	= 13	= 13	= 13
12	= 12	= 12	= 12
11	= 11	= 11	= 11
10	= 10	= 10	= 10
9	= 9	= 9	= 9
8	= 8	= 8	= 8
7	= 7	= 7	= 7
6	= 6	= 6	= 6
5	= 5	= 5	= 5
4	= 4	= 4	= 4
3	= 3	= 3	= 3
2	= 2	= 2	= 2
1	= 1	= 1	= 1

METHOD COMPARED WITH DR. SWAN'S. HAHNEMANN.

First attenuation	= 0.088,885
Second	= 0.0,222,228
Fifth	= 0.0,065,842
Tenth	= 0.000,086,706
Hundredth	= 0 (19 ciphers) 12,295
Thousandth	= 0 (178 ") 4,062

Swan.

We thus see that HAHNEMANN'S first attenuation is nearly four times

less attenuate than Dr. Swan's. But Dr. Swan's fifth attenuation is six million times less attenuate than HAHNEMANN'S; in fact, Dr. Swan's fifth attenuation is more than six times less attenuate than HAHNEMANN'S second. In the high-attenuations, Dr. Swan's are immeasurably less attenuate than those of HAHNEMANN. To give an approximate idea of the relative strengths, HAHNEMANN'S 89th attenuation is the same as Dr. Swan's 1 M.

Dr. SWAN'S METHOD.

According to this method we start with 800 drops, of which 1 is tincture and 399 water. This solution is the *first attenuation*.

We then throw away 100 drops, replacing them by 100 drops of water, the solution being then the *second attenuation*.

This process is repeated indefinitely. It is then evident, if the strength of the tincture be unity, that the

Strength of the First attenuation	=	$\frac{1}{800}$	$\frac{1}{800}$
" Second "	=	$\frac{1}{300}$	$\frac{1}{300}$
" Third "	=	$\frac{1}{200}$	$\frac{1}{200}$
" Fourth "	=	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
" Fifth "	=	$\frac{1}{50}$	$\frac{1}{50}$
" Sixth "	=	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\frac{1}{25}$
" Seventh "	=	$\frac{1}{12.5}$	$\frac{1}{12.5}$
And generally,			
" Nth "	=	$(\frac{2}{3})^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{800}$	$(\frac{2}{3})^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{800}$

The determination of these attenuations is more complex than in those of HAHNEMANN.

Let V_n denote the strength of the nth potency,

Then $\log V_n = \frac{n-1}{n-1} (\log 2 - \log 8) - \log 8 - 2$
 $= \frac{n-1}{n-1} (-8,010,800 - 4,771,218) - 4,771,218 - 2$
 $= \frac{n-1}{n-1} (-12,782,018) - 4,771,218 - 2$
 $= -12,782,018 + \frac{12,782,018}{n-1} - 4,771,218 - 2$
 $\log V_1 = -12,782,018 + \frac{12,782,018}{1} - 4,771,218 - 2 = -17,558,228$
 $\log V_2 = -12,782,018 + \frac{12,782,018}{2} - 4,771,218 - 2 = -15,165,528$
 $\log V_3 = -12,782,018 + \frac{12,782,018}{3} - 4,771,218 - 2 = -13,788,828$
 $\log V_4 = -12,782,018 + \frac{12,782,018}{4} - 4,771,218 - 2 = -12,966,128$
 $\log V_5 = -12,782,018 + \frac{12,782,018}{5} - 4,771,218 - 2 = -12,415,178$

And therefore $V_n = 10^{\log V_n}$

$\log V_{10} = -12,415,178 + 5,228,787 = -7,186,391$
 $\therefore V_{10} = 10^{-7,186,391} = 10^{-7,186,391}$
 $\log V_{100} = -12,415,178 + 5,228,787 = -7,186,391$
 $\therefore V_{100} = 10^{-7,186,391}$
 $\log V_{1000} = -12,415,178 + 5,228,787 = -7,186,391$
 $\therefore V_{1000} = 10^{-7,186,391}$

$\log V_{1,0000} = 179.6,076,700$
 $\therefore V_{1,0000} = 10^{179.6,076,700} = 10^{179,607,670}$
 Again
 $\log V_{1,00000} = 1,764.7,859,700$
 $\therefore V_{1,00000} = 10^{1,764,785,970} = 10^{1,764,785,970}$
 $\log V_{1,000000} = 17,612.5,689,700$
 $\therefore V_{1,000000} = 10^{17,612,568,970} = 10^{17,612,568,970}$
 $\log V_{1,0000000} = 176,096.9,989,700$
 $\therefore V_{1,0000000} = 10^{176,096,989,700} = 10^{176,096,989,700}$

REVISION OF TABLE (ON PAGE 899, VOL. II.)

"Dr. SWAN'S RULE FOR POTENTIZING."

Supposing Dr. Swan to proceed according to his usual method, he will get for 1 M attenuation as in the table.

But, if the strength of the drop of medicine be unity, his 1 M potency will be equal to

$(\frac{2}{3})^{800} \cdot \frac{1}{800} = (\frac{2}{3})^{1,000} \cdot \frac{1}{200} = 0.178 \text{ ciphers } 4,052 = (89)$

N.B.—The numbers in brackets and underlined, such as (89), represent the corresponding Hahnemannian attenuation.—F. S. H.

Now taking the table—

- (1) $\frac{1}{10}$ drop of strength $(\frac{2}{3})^{1,000} \cdot \frac{1}{200}$ makes a strength
- (2) $\frac{1}{100}$ drop of strength $(\frac{2}{3})^{2,000} \cdot \frac{1}{2,000}$ makes a strength
- (3) $\frac{1}{1000}$ drop of strength $(\frac{2}{3})^{3,000} \cdot \frac{1}{2,000}$ makes a strength
- (4) $\frac{1}{10000}$ drop of strength $(\frac{2}{3})^{4,000} \cdot \frac{1}{2,000}$ makes a strength
- (5) $\frac{1}{100000}$ drop of strength $(\frac{2}{3})^{5,000} \cdot \frac{1}{10^4}$ makes a strength
- (6) $\frac{1}{1000000}$ drop of strength $(\frac{2}{3})^{6,000} \cdot \frac{1}{10^5}$ makes a strength

- (6) $\frac{1}{10}$ drop of strength $\left(\frac{2}{8}\right)^{10,000} \frac{1}{10^2} = \cdot 0$ (885 ciphers) 1,748 = (448)
- (7) $\frac{1}{10}$ drop of strength $\left(\frac{2}{8}\right)^{10,000} \frac{1}{10^2}$ makes a strength
- (8) $\frac{1}{10}$ drop of strength $\left(\frac{2}{8}\right)^{10,000} \frac{1}{10^2}$ makes a strength
- (9) $\frac{1}{5}$ drop of strength $\left(\frac{2}{8}\right)^{10,000} \frac{1}{10^2} = \cdot 0$ (1,082 ciphers) 14 = (381)
- (10) $\frac{1}{2}$ drop of strength $\left(\frac{2}{8}\right)^{10,000} \frac{1}{10^2}$ makes a strength
- (11) $\frac{1}{8}$ drop of strength $\left(\frac{2}{8}\right)^{10,000} \frac{1}{10^2} = \cdot 0$ (1,416 ciphers) 9,802 = (709)
- (12) $\frac{1}{2}$ drop of strength $\left(\frac{2}{8}\right)^{10,000} \frac{1}{10^2}$ makes a strength

Writing the table as in THE OCEANON, page 899, vol. II, supposing the numbers to represent Hahnemannian attenuations, we have—
 3½ revolutions, or 338½ cubic inches of water, with one drop of tincture, make the 89th.

7½ drop of the 89th makes the 178th attenuation.	178th	266th	"
1	178th	265th	"
1	"	854th	"
1	"	443rd	"
1	"	443rd	"
1	"	531st	"
1	"	620th	"
1	"	709th	"
1	"	796th	"
1	"	885th	"

These results are only very approximately correct, the difference not amounting to more than one potency on either side. Thus, instead of 885, we might have 886, or 884 as a nearer approximation.

DR. SWAN'S RULE FOR POTENTIZING REDUCED TO HAHNEMANNIAN EXACTNESS.

3½ revolutions, or 338½ cubic inches of water, with 1 drop of tincture, make the 1 M potency (89).

1 drop of	1 M (89) makes the	10 M (178) potency.
1	10 M (178)	80 M (265)
1	10 M (178)	50 M (265)
1	50 M (265)	C M (854)
1	C M (854)	D M (448)
1	C M (854)	M M (448)
1	M M (448)	10 M M (581)
1	10 M M (581)	50 M M (620)
1	50 M M (620)	C M M (709)
1	C M M (709)	D M M (796)
1	D M M (796)	M M M (885)

As stated by Dr. Swan's own words:—"As these are the rules for all my high potencies, the estimate of their value is easily made."

Where does this egregious error take its root, and whence has it sprung? In the first place, there is a goodly sprinkling of physicians who have got an idea that high-attenuations are everything, and that the selection of the remedy is altogether secondary—a grosser mistake was never made. The *similimum* will always do good, and will frequently cure, mostly in a single dose, from the mother tincture upwards—Dr. Pearson and his sympathisers to the contrary notwithstanding. If one-half the time spent in studying Pathology, Practice of Physic, Institutes of Medicine, Chemistry, and the *Physical Diagnosis of the Disease*, were spent in acquiring a more deeply-rooted knowledge of the Materia Medica and its characteristic or guiding symptoms, and how to use our Repertories in invariably finding and prescribing, not that which is like one or more of the symptoms, but that which is *most like the totality of the symptoms*, including more especially the mental, moral, and subjective symptoms, peculiarly expressive of the

deranged vitality and its cause—the disease—and the only thing which ought always to be prescribed for—if, I repeat, one-half the time mispent in dead-house pathology, etc., were so spent, we should hear less of this mania for "high-potencies," and, as a happy result, we should hear less of physicians in their anxiety to gratify a demand which they themselves have largely created, trying to discover *quicker* methods of arriving at the "M M M," and end in supplying the *eight hundred and eighty-fifth instead, and themselves as ignorant of the deception as the child unborn.* It is the old, old story—"The more haste the less speed."

It is of no use mincing matters; the sooner the delusion is dispelled the better. I mean the delusion that failure is equivalent to too low a potency. Sometimes it is so, but the rule is, failure means that the selection made is not the true *simillimum*. If there is any truth in the law of similars, this is true. Instead of *always* flying from a higher to a higher attenuation, time is frequently lost, the rule being, that if the 80th or any beyond has totally failed to relieve in three or more doses, there is a strong probability, in acute disease especially, that the selection is below par, and a fresh selection, and not a higher attenuation, is advisable.

As I do not wish to be misunderstood, I must remark that I have lost none of my faith in high-attenuations. I am prepared to go as high as can be reached, if relief or cure follows more certainly, and it accords with my experience that the higher we go, the better knowledge must we possess of our *Materia Medica*, and of its application in disease according to the law of correspondence. High-dynamization can never take the place of the immense labour and research sometimes required in the selection of the remedy in cases of chronic disease, nor even in some acute affections.

Next to the rage for "high-potencies," as if "attenuation was everything" and the selection of the remedy nothing, or only secondary, I have said there naturally arose a desire to gratify the taste for the article. If you don't succeed with the C M, go in for the M M, and if the M M won't do, try the M M M, and if that fails, have a go at the "2 M Quad," and that is bound to do

something. The "2 M Quad." is the TWO THOUSAND QUADRILIONTH, arrived at by the same method as the M M M. Dr. J. H. Jackson, of Des Moines, Iowa, is "confident" that Dr. Swan's potencies "are as represented." A case of misplaced confidence, if ever there was one. (*Vide ORGANON*, vol. i., page 491.) Dr. Jackson was one of the many whose taste for high-attenuations was gratified, and he will remember that we questioned the possibility of such an attenuation as the "2 M Quad" ever being arrived at on this side of Time. We question it still, and more so than ever. In order to gratify the rage for high, higher, highest potencies, quicker methods of attenuating had to be devised. The fluxion process was too slow, vastly quick as it seemed to be compared with the slower process by hand. The hydraulic power of the main drives ~~was~~ ^{came} out of a glass holding only one hundred minims; we ~~increased~~ ^{increased} the weight of the extra two hundred minims—the superimposed weight of the extra two hundred minims will steady the process and let us go a-head at a greater speed—and as "attenuation is everything," the two hundred extra minims are so much the ~~more~~ ^{more}; so long as one hundred minims enter the glass and one hundred minims make their exit, the attenuation is all that can be desired. Whatever the dynamic or spiritual attenuation may be, the physical and numerical are conspicuous by their all but total absence. In HAHNEMANN'S process, the physical and numerical ~~occupy~~ ^{occupy} space with the dynamic and spiritual, and this is equally true of the processes or methods of dynamization of Berricke, and my own, Dr. Swan's and Fincke's methods and Jenichen's* being the only exceptions known to me—and no one knows better than Dr. Swan the endless arguments we have had on the subject, until, in an unlucky moment, he got the better of me, by showing that because the potencies acted well and regularly, and because one hundred minims entered and one hundred made their exit at the same time, they must be centesimal. Lastly, he again got the better of me as regards taking "the fraction of a drop of a previous potency and potentizing upon that." I never adopted the plan, but I thought it feasible, until Mr. F. S. Hughes showed me its utter rotteness. If Dr. Swan desires to

* Jenichen's attenuations are more likely under than over-rated.—T. S. S.

obtain the 10 M by attenuating upon the $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a drop of the 1 M (supposing that he has the 1 M), instead of taking this fraction of a drop with the first, the 1,001st attenuation only, he must take it with every one of the thousand attenuations he is running through his glass. He would then, and not till then, have the 10 M of HAHNEMANN. As it is, Mr. Hughes has clearly shown that instead of the 10 M he has only got the 178th cent. There is no fear of Dr. Swan, or any of us, taking the fraction of a drop a thousand times by way of expediting the process. If ever we had an example of "the more haste the less speed" before us, we have it now with a vengeance.

Dr. Swan's errors, then, lie in using a glass holding more than one hundred minims, and calculating centesimal; and, second, by attenuating upon a fraction of a drop of the first potency of every thousand, instead of by taking the same fraction of each of the one thousand potencies—two very grave errors, which I do not think he will ever repeat. (See Note before going to Press, page 193).

There is one very important point which calls for explanation on my part. How is it that, before making this somewhat unexpected discovery in regard to Dr. Swan's attenuations, I pronounced them "second to none?" Dr. Berridge, Dr. J. H. Jackson, and many other careful and competent observers have said the same of them, judging them chiefly by their action at the bedside of their patients. How is this to be reconciled with Mr. Hughes' calculations regarding the non-centesimality of Dr. Swan's attenuations?

NOTES BY Drs. BERENGER AND SKINNER.

I think it right to say, that it is evident from Dr. Swan's published statements, as well as from his private letters to me, that he has from time to time varied his method of attenuation, each plan being considered by him to effect the same result. His earliest plan was not to potentize on a portion of a drop with a view to attenuate more rapidly, but simply to allow a continuous stream to flow into the potentizing vial. Thus, according to his letter of January 21st, 1875, it took him a week to prepare his Sulph. 10 M M. I have always stated, both

when writing to my friend Dr. Swan himself, and also when applied to by physicians for his potencies, that he made two mistakes—(1) reckoning a potency for every 100 drops while he used a vial holding more than 100; and (2) considering that to potentize on a fraction, instead of a whole, drop, could make any appreciable difference; nevertheless, I have always maintained, and do so now, that his potencies were genuine high attenuations, though not so high as he imagined. It will be seen from Dr. Skinner's paper that his earliest potencies must be much higher than those made on his later plans, and it is these early potencies which I have almost entirely used.—E. W. BERENGER. [As I got my highest potencies (M M's) of Dr. Swan in the form of *gargles* from Dr. Berridge, the above note may help to explain how I came to accept them as "second to none!" and let me add, that I have since learned from Dr. Swan that many of his potencies were grafted on Dunham's 200ths, which were all hand-made and truly centesimal—making confusion worse confounded.—DRO. S.]

How ever much we, as individuals, may approve of these attenuations, it must be patent to all, and to Dr. Swan in particular, that unless Dr. Swan, and every other factor of high attenuations, can give the profession satisfactory proof that the dynamic or spiritual attenuation of their potencies corresponds with the physical and numerical, such potencies cannot be recognised or quoted in THE ORGANON as centesimal, and the only way for Dr. Swan to act is to cancel all his past potencies and begin a fresh series, banishing from his thoughts "fractions of a drop of the previous attenuation" by way of expediting the process of dynamization.

NOTE BEFORE GOING TO PRESS.

On the eve of going to press, I have received a copy of the *North American Journal*, containing an admirable paper on this subject from the pen of Dr. Deschere, of New York. I am glad to see that he has condescended to figures at last. I recognise in the paper a great deal of truth mixed with a modicum of error, all of

which truth I saw, after writing my present paper, and before receiving the *North American Journal*. Dr. Deschere is perfectly right in asserting that 3,000 minims, passed through my tube, will never give the 30th centesimal of HAHNEMANN, as little will it give it if passed through Fincke's or Swan's tubes. This I discovered when too late to alter the type of my present paper. Mr. Hughes having finally disposed of Dr. Swan's potencies, I thought proper to examine Fincke's principle of fluxion, by means of figures, and without stating it authoritatively, the conclusion I have come to is: Fincke's C M is little more than HAHNEMANN'S 11th cent.

As the subject of fluxion-potencies, especially on Fincke's principle, will be treated of in my next paper, I say no more.

As my readers may think the frequent and rapid change in my opinions strange, I have only to inform them that these papers have in them nothing final, the object of them being the fearless investigation of the truth, and that I consider myself entitled to change my opinion with every fresh light that I receive. In reference to Dr. Deschere's apology, I accept it, and I am glad to find that we are both inspired with the same love of truth and honesty.

I have just received a letter from my Actuary, Mr. Hughes, dated Cambridge, 4th March, in which he states—after receiving from me a clearer idea of the fluxion process, separate from Dr. Swan's peculiarities—"Is it not probable that Swan's potencies are even less attenuate than we allowed them to be?" It is most probable that they are, because when I described the process to Mr. Hughes, I was then labouring under the hallucination that Fincke's fluxion process and potencies were centesimal. The actual or approximate attenuation of Swan and Fincke's potencies will be revealed in the July number, in Mr. Hughes' best style.

OUR CLINIC.

[NOTA BENE.—Being now convinced that ATTENUATION is the *sine qua non* of dynamization, and that the attenuation must be founded and carried throughout on a physical and numerical basis, in future we shall decline to quote as *centesimal* any potencies which cannot stand the physical and numerical test. In consequence, we shall feel obliged if our correspondents will always give us, not only the exact degree of attenuation used, but the name also of the maker, and necessarily for publication, but in order that we may be able to refer as to the centesimality. When we are doubtful of the attenuation, but certain that it is above 30, we shall quote it "30"—more we cannot, will not, say. However excellent and true, Fincke's and Swan's medicines may be—as we do not doubt their true centesimality—until a new and strictly centesimal system is given of them, they necessarily come under this category. We will only state that secret and patented processes—*new*—will simply be ignored.

Notation being perfectly simple, we trust that all will agree in their manuscripts, namely, numerals are used below the figures, signifying one thousand; C M, one hundred thousand; D M, one hundred thousand; M M, one thousand thousand, or millions, and so on.

For this determination we refer our readers and correspondents to Dr. Skinner's article in this number, on "THE DYNAMIZATION OF MEDICINES."—EDITOR.]

CONCERNING THE METHOD OF CURE, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

By H. I. OSTROM, M.D.,
NEW YORK.

- The administration of a medicine for the cure of disease is productive of two results:
- I. Symptoms are verified, or,
 - II. Symptoms are developed.

never be any Blending of the Schools. The Old School gradually accepts our principles, and by the grace of the Lord, and under His immutable laws, will finally find itself accepting, one after another, the principles governing the healing-art first presented to the world by the immortal HAHNEMANN. And, then, after there has been a gradual surrender, there will remain "outside" of the other School, the School now represented by a Hughes, a Paine, a Dake, and their followers, who despise submission to any laws, and haughtily claim "freedom of medical opinion and action," and the liberty to do exactly what, in their individual judgment, seems to them best for the sick, availing themselves of every resource which the wit of men has devised; that School will be called "The Eclectic School;" and there can never be any blending of a healing-art, governed by immutable principles, laws, and rules, with a school governed by the wit of man, irrespective of any principles, laws, or rules. We now leave Hughes and Co. with Richardson, in the sanctuary of the *London Lancet*, pleading yet for recognition and for "The Blending of the Schools." We hope never to hear from them again as men claiming to belong to the Homoeopathic ranks. In taking leave of these learned "physicians and surgeons," we assure them that we are fully persuaded that they committed *fatal errors*, not only in advocating and pleading for "The Blending of the Schools," but also in their attempted argument. It is a *fatal error* to believe or to proclaim that Homoeopathy is dead, or that the School has been wafted into ethereal nothingness; it is a *fatal error* to assert that Eclecticism and Homoeopathy underwent a blending process, by which the former obtained the ascendancy; it is also a *fatal error* to proclaim that the company of the Eclectic School is wanted by any body of regular, consistent, and honest healers.

THE DYNAMIZATION OF MEDICINES.

BY THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.

(Continued from Vol. III, page 194.)

"IT IS THE GENUINE HAHNEMANNIAN SPIRIT, TOTALLY TO DISREGARD ALL THEORIES, EVEN THOSE OF OUR OWN FABRICATION, WHEN THEY ARE IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESULTS OF PURE EXPERIENCE. All theories and hypotheses have no positive weight whatever, only so far as they lead to new experiments, and afford a better survey of the results of those already made."—C. HERRING.

In my last paper on this subject I promised that I should give in this number "The actual or approximate attenuation of Swan and Fincke's potencies." On second thoughts, I do not consider it necessary to say more about Dr. Swan's "HIGH ATTENUATIONS." If the profession cannot take their exact measure by the light already afforded them, anything more that I might say will not enlighten them. In this paper I shall limit my remarks to the "Fuxion-Process" of Dr. Fincke, and his Notation.

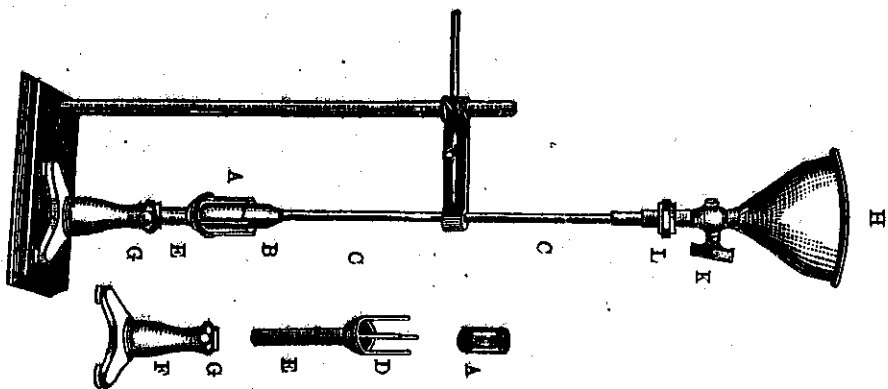
I. *The Fuxion-Process.* By the *Fuxion-Process* is meant the constant or continuous flow of water through a vessel holding a fixed quantity. The flow may be kept up by a tube above the level of the vessel and its contents, or by a tube introduced to the bottom of the vessel. Dr. Fincke, I believe, has used both methods. The amount of attenuation is measured by the quantity of water which passes through the attenuating glass, or by the time required for a certain fixed quantity of water to pass or be delivered, the pressure being always the same. The water may be delivered from a cistern at any convenient height, or from the main—a cistern is preferable, as the pressure is much more steady—steadiness being a *sine qua non* when the amount of time is taken as the equivalent of the amount of attenuation going on.

The two essentials of this process are a tube of metal or glass, and a cup or glass in which the process of attenuation is carried on by means of *Continuous-Fluxion*. I use the term *Continuous* in opposition to *Interrupted-Fluxion*; such as holds in Berriek's, Deschere's and my own apparatus. The tube may be of almost any

calibre, but a quarter of an inch of white-metal tube is as wide as need be—delivering 100,000 minims from the main in about forty seconds—not far from ten-and-a-half pints. The glass and process, generally, will be best understood by reference to

DR. SKINNER'S FLUXION-ATTENUATOR—ON THE PRINCIPLE OF
DR. FINCKE.

Having made it out, to my own satisfaction, that attenuation is everything in dynamisation, and that succession has nothing whatever to do with it—and being perfectly satisfied that the power or potency lies chiefly in the law of correspondence itself,



aided by a process, *attenuation*, which better adapts all drugs to that, the only law of cure—I determined to have an apparatus, which I have called a Fluxion-Attenuator, and I have succeeded in making one which is simplicity itself; as regards correctness, unsurpassable; and so far as speed of manufacture is concerned, it is as fast as need be.

The Attenuating glass A holds about 190 minims, and is the sealed extremity of a German-glass test-tube $\frac{1}{8}$ th or 1 inch in diameter out over, and about an inch and a half over all. A mould of the interior of this glass is taken, and from this mould another, similar, is made of wood, turned upon a lathe. This latter is reduced by $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch everywhere, and is longer than the interior of the glass. This latter mould is cast in gun-metal, and turned on a lathe. I call it the nozzle of my Attenuator (*vide B of diagram*). This accurately corresponding nozzle serves two purposes. It enables one to adjust the apparatus to a nicety; and second, if the sides C C of German silver and the nozzle B are truly perpendicular, and the sides of the Attenuating glass A are parallel to the sides of B, and the lower extremity of B is $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch from the bottom of the glass A,—the channel-space for the water being everywhere the same,—the whole force of the main may be turned on, and the attenuation may be rapid or slow without the fear of sending the water flying to the roof and all over the room. The simplest way of adjusting the instrument is to put one drop of tincture into a vial in its cradle D, add to it 99 or 100 minims of water, and place it below the extremity of B, which it should easily pass under when the telescopic limb E is at its lowest elevation, resting on tripod and central pillar F, the set-screw G being free. Now raise the glass in its cradle until B displaces the contents to the level of the top of the glass A, i.e., to the point of overflowing; fix it there by turning set-screw G. You then start with exactly 100 minims in the glass. Stop it when you please, and as slowly or as rapidly as you please, you will find 100 minims in the glass. H is a copper funnel, carefully and well tinned inside. K is a stop-cock rarely required, but useful for experiments. L is an ordinary gas union-joint, to enable the funnel to be removed and the tube C C to be attached to the top on the main.

of judgment on the part of Dr. Fincke, in which many of us have taken a part. Because Dr. Deschere has failed to "correctly" estimate the amount of attenuation by the Fluxion-process of Dr. Fincke; because, even my astute Actuary, Mr. Hughes, Dr. Berridge, and others, failed to find out how many out of 100 drops were likely to pass out at the top *unmixed* with the 100 drops passing in at the bottom of the glass, it does not follow that the exact amount of attenuation by Fincke's process is unattainable, as I have settled the question myself. Drs. Fincke and Swan made a "fatal error" when they believed, that because they used for each potency the same quantity of water which is used in making a Hahnemannian attenuation, therefore the amount of attenuation must be centesimal. Hitherto it has been extremely difficult, if not impossible, clearly, and without cavil or doubt, to disprove this plausible, this feasible position of Drs. Fincke and Swan. I have tried to solve the question in many ways; at last, at the instigation of Mr. Hughes and Dr. Berridge, "I put my brains in steep" and determined to institute some physical or chemical experiment which would give us a quantitative result, and place the matter beyond all doubt. My cogitations resulted in THE SUGAR TEST. I purchased of Messrs. TOWNSON & MERCER, of London, one of their small copper ovens, for evaporating fluids at the temperature of boiling water (212° Fahr.). I made a sand-bath to fit the oven. I accurately adjusted my chemical scales, steel-gilt, and which turn with the thirtieth of a grain. I made the acquaintance of the sugar-bowl, selected some choice crystals, and with the supplemental aid of my "FLUXION-ATTENUATOR," I was fully equipped.

I. *Experiment.* I cleaned my glass A (page 320), dried it in the oven, allowed it to cool completely, and it weighed, grains 89
 I ground the white loaf-sugar, dried it on white paper in the oven, allowed it to cool completely, and weighed out ... 10
 Together they weighed grains 99

Having previously marked with a file the exact point on the glass A where the surface of 100 minims came to, I poured in water up to that point. By gentle and continuous agitation, without

stirring, or shaking, or touching the solution, I soon had the sugar thoroughly dissolved. I then placed the glass with the 100 minim solution of 10 grains of sugar in the cradle D of my "ATTENUATOR." I raised the glass in its cradle until B (the nozzle of tube C C) displaced the surface of the solution to the point of overflowing the glass A, and I fixed said position with set screw G. The funnel H being removed, I poured 100 measured minims down the tube C C, and on removing the glass A, the surface of the fluid was at the point marked by the file. The glass A was then put into the sand-bath in the oven, and evaporated to dryness. When cool, the glass was weighed with its dried contents, and it weighed exactly—grains 94. Showing clearly a loss by attenuation of five grains, or one-half.

Having cleaned, dried, and weighed another similar glass and sugar, and having satisfied myself that the first attenuation of Dr. Fincke's Fluxion-Process was *unesimal* and not centesimal, it was suggested to me by my friend, Mr. Hughes, that, "although the first attenuation was clearly unesimal, it might be disputed that the third and all beyond were so."

II. *Experiment.* 29th April, 1880 (3rd attenuation of Fincke).
 Weight of glass, dried. grains 84
 Weight of sugar, dried " 16
 Combined weights grains 100
 After experiment, as minutely described in *Experiment I.*—300 minims being used instead of 100—
 weight of glass and sugar, dried in the oven and cool grains 86
 Deduct weight of glass " 84
 Amount of sugar left after the third 100 minims had passed through a solution of 16 grains . grains 2

On submitting these two experiments to my Actuary, Mr. Hughes, the following is his reply:—
 "St. John's College, Cambridge, 2nd May, 1880.
 "My Dear Sir,—Your further experiments are perfectly satisfactory

to me, and I think no one will now have any grounds for questioning the amount of attenuation by the Fluxion-Process of Dr. Fincke. You have proved that the attenuation is *one-half*, and I send you a table of approximate values:—

	HAHNEMANN.	
1st	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{(10)^2}$
2nd	$\frac{1}{(100)^2}$	$\frac{1}{10^4}$
3rd	$\frac{1}{(100)^3}$	$\frac{1}{(10)^6}$
1,000,000th	$\frac{1}{(100)^{1,000,000}}$	$\frac{1}{(10)^{2,000,000}}$

Let (*n*) denote HAHNEMANN'S *n*th potency. I give the nearest of HAHNEMANN'S.

	FINCKE.	
1st	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{(70)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)$
2nd	$\frac{1}{200}$	$\frac{1}{2(70)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)$
5th	$\frac{1}{1,600}$	$\frac{1}{8(70)^2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
10th	$\frac{1}{2^{\circ}(100)}$	$\frac{1}{4(70)^2} = \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$
100th	$\frac{1}{(2)^{\circ \circ}(100)}$	$\frac{1}{4(70)^{22}} = \left(\frac{16}{1}\right)$
1,000th	$\frac{1}{2^{\circ \circ \circ}(100)}$	$\frac{1}{4(70)^{203}} = \left(\frac{151}{1}\right)$
10,000th	$\frac{1}{2^{\circ \circ \circ \circ}(100)}$	$\frac{1}{4(70)^{2,012}} = \left(\frac{1,506}{1}\right)$
100,000th	$\frac{1}{2^{\circ \circ \circ \circ \circ}(100)}$	$\frac{1}{4(70)^{20,102}} = \left(\frac{15,058}{1}\right)$
1,000,000th	$\frac{1}{2^{\circ \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ}(100)}$	$\frac{1}{4(70)^{201,010}} = \left(\frac{150,590}{1}\right)$

Thus, Fincke's MM = HAHNEMANN'S 150M approximately.

(Signed) FRANK S. HUGHES.

Now, if it is true that Fincke's MM is only equal to HAHNEMANN'S 150M, it is quite evident to me that Fincke's Fluxion-Process is still perfectly available, and far superior to any other

known process of attenuation; and why? Because (1) *We now know the exact quantitative attenuation of the process*; (2) HAHNEMANN'S 150M (which is Fincke's old MM), can be made, and has been made by myself *many* of time, in 11 h. 6' 40", by the Fluxion-Process of Fincke. Therefore it follows, by the simple rule-of-three, that as 150M : MM :: 11h. 6' 40" : 74h. 4' 27" = 84. 2h. 47m., the time required to make HAHNEMANN'S MM by my "Fluxion-Attenuator," on the principle of Dr. Fincke, the quantity of water required being 8,666 gallons, 6 pints, 8 ounces, and 236 minims; whereas, by HAHNEMANN'S method only 1,802 gallons, 18 ounces, and 106 minims are required. Therefore, Fincke's Fluxion-method of Attenuation requires, instead of the same quantity, 7,864 gallons, 5 pints, 15 ounces, and 820 minims ~~more~~ HAHNEMANN'S; or, in other words, Fincke must use six and two-thirds more water for each potency than he has hitherto been in the custom of using, or 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ minims for each potency, instead of 99 $\frac{2}{3}$ minims or drops. (Interrupted-Fluxion requires 14 days.)

I am now in a position to understand how Dr. Carleton Smith, of Philadelphia, to whom I had sent some of my CM (F.C.) attenuations, wrote me:—"I have faithfully tested the CM potencies, and am only too happy to announce that they are far superior, for sharpness and promptness of action, to any potencies I have ever used. In my judgment, Fincke's are not to be compared with them at all." (*Vide* ORANON, vol. ii., p. 395.) I questioned Dr. Smith's opinion at the time—and I really thought or suspected that he might at one time have been in such close proximity to "the Blarney Stone" as to have "kissed it;" but I do not now believe it, as I hope to be forgiven! *The difference in the amount of ATTENUATION*, I have no doubt, is sufficient to account for the "superior sharpness and promptness of action." As apologies are the fashion, I trust that Dr. Carleton Smith will be generous and charitable enough to accept of mine.

In conclusion—although I have now on the stocks a most perfect "Centesimal Fluxion-Attenuator," one which measures every hundred minims before it enters the glass, one which registers every emptying of the glass up to one million attenuations, one

which can be set to any potency and can be left without a watch-man, and yet will stop at the exact potency required, if previously set—in spite of this most desirable instrument, which I have had the pleasure of showing to my professional brethren in and around Liverpool, and to Dr. Berridge, of London, in particular, I have no hesitation in pinning my faith to the "Fusion-Process" of Dr. Fincke, as the most simple, the most certain, the most practical, and the process or method of all others the most *expeditions and correct*, of arriving at a true Attenuation, be it centesimal or not; remembering—always, that the amount of attenuation by the fusion-process of Fincke is unesimal and never centesimal;—allowance for which, as on page 927, must always be made. As many may have a difficulty in understanding what I mean by the term unesimal, coined I suspect by Dr. Deschere; I mean by *unesimal attenuation*, very much what the physiologist means by "Fissiparous generation," dividing in two; each drop of the previous attenuation is attenuated to one-half by every drop added.

In the October number, if I have time, I hope to be able to throw still further light upon this most interesting subject, *the very root and blossom of all our observations in the Art of Healing*; and I shall be delighted to hear from any physician who differs from me in reason, so that I may have an opportunity of filing with him for my own and for the benefit of himself and others.

(To be continued.)

OUR CLINIC.

CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE—CURED.

(Continued from page 58, Vol. II.)

By THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.

Case of Hydrops Amnii, with Anencephalous Fœtus and Death of Fœtus in Successive Pregnancies.—Continuation of.

This sequel of this very remarkable case has proved so extraordinary and interesting, that I offer no apology for continuing the history.

On 28th December, 1879, I was consulted by my patient, as she felt certain that she was some months pregnant. She was last poorly on the first week of July, and quickened in the first week in November, consequently the time of her reconcomentment would be the second week in April. She was very irritable two months after conception, and she now felt herself inconveniently large, the abdomen enlarging more rapidly than it ought, and raising her fears as to a return of the dropsical condition.

She was suffering from emuresis, only at night, and a constant craving or longing for red-sandstone; the same longing as she has *always had, but worse when pregnant*. Lastly, she suffered severely from *Angina Pectoris* at almost any time, but always worse in church. The angina was a sudden and violent spasm or pain of a spasmodic character behind the sternum, *in a line with the heart, and passing through to the spine*. As I dreaded most the fœtidal tendency, and as there was nocturnal emuresis, I gave one dose of *Syphilitinum CM* (F.C.), and asked her to return in a week. I then found that the angina had much increased, and the emuresis was unaltered.

The medicine corresponding best to the angina was unquestionably *Dioscorea Villosa*, so it was given in attenuation 500 (F.C.) 30th December, 1879. She called to say that the medicine had acted like a charm, affording almost instantaneous relief. The angina had only once occurred in church, and a powder placed on the tongue stopped it at once, and it never again returned (May, 1880).