

**Medical Problems.** Cases in practice supposed. (B. W. James, H. M., April, 1873, p. 433.)

**Homœopathy Misapplied and Molecular Motion.** An answer to papers concerning the original paper. (P. Dudley, H. M., Jan., 1873, p. 249.)

**Introductory Lecture,** of Dr. X. Ypsilon, on entering the chair of homœopathy in the University, Strassburg, in the year \* \* \* \* (C. Hering, J. Pr., 1873, p. 292.)

**Grauvogl and his Would-be Judges.** (N. E. M. G., May, 1873, p. 201; and letter from Hering, Aug., 1873, p. 373.)

**A Layman's Opinion of Grauvogl.** (N. E. M. G., Aug., 1872, p. 273.)

**A Layman's Reply to Dr. Hering.** (N. E. M. G., July, 1873, p. 297.)

## Posology.

Persons of a *sensible* temperament, who are especially subject to hysteria, hypochondria, melancholy, spinal irritation, genuine neuralgia, require as a rule *low dilutions* or even *tinctures*. Some kinds of headache, stomachache, dizziness, etc., which do not yield to high potencies, are speedily cured by the mother tincture of *Nuxvom.*, *Ruta*, *Mezer.*, *Ignat.* and others, in water, more or less often repeated. Intermitting neuralgias are cured only when after a well selected remedy *Chin. sulph.*, 1st trit., every two or three hours is administered.

*Irritable, nervous* people, in whom we frequently meet rheumatic spinal affections, especially of the upper part of the spine. Epilepsy and chorea are best suited by high potencies.

The *arterial* or *muscular* (the so-called choleric) temperament requires middle potencies, from 6th to 9th, or 12th to 15th trit., in not frequent repetition. To this class belong sthenic inflammation, the first inflammatory stage of typhus, the bilious fevers. The nervous stage of typhus requires repeated doses of low attenuations.

Chronic diseases of the muscles and fibrous tissues, as rheumatism and gout, also hemorrhoids, gravel, yield but to the 12th potency.

The *phlegmatic temperament* with its corresponding diseases which may be formed vegetative, such as cysts of all kinds, obesity, hypodrops, hypertrophies and the like, requires the continued use of

low potencies until a favorable change takes place, when they must be allowed a long time to unfold their actions.

*Parasitic skin diseases* require beside the internal use of low dilutions sometimes also their external applications. (Goullon, Sr., J. Pr., 1873, p. 20.)

**The Dose.** If the *right remedy* be given either in large or in smaller, or even in infinitesimal doses, a cure will result in many cases. But the *wrong remedy* given in any or in every possible dose, will cure in no case. Every actual cure is made by the potential homœopathic remedy. The law of similars gives the physician a plain and practical rule for selecting the right medicine for every case. Cures are not made by reckoning up all the symptoms, but by ascertaining the most characteristic and important in each case, *in order that the remedy possessing these symptoms in equal prominence may be selected.* This requires judgment, we must determine the dose by the *dynamic condition* and *susceptibility* of the patient. "*The first attenuations generally answer the best for maladies whose progress is rapid* (acute disorders), *while the last accord with those whose progress is tedious.*" Use the *third* of vegetable remedies, the *fourth* and *sixth* of mineral and animal poisons, for recent affections; the 12th, 30th, 2<sup>o</sup> or higher for chronic cases. Use low attenuations or crude drugs for poisoning cases. Sometimes the poison operation is chemically neutralized, or the antidote destroys the poison even in the circulation; or antidotes act physiologically stimulating the system to expel the poison or bear it effect. Or the antidote acts homœopathically as in case of *Camphor* vs. *Strychnine*; *Bellad.* vs. *Opium*; *Chloral* vs. *Strychnine*; electricity vs. prussic acid. There must be some proportion between the quantity of the antidote and that of the poison, the antidote lessening in quantity as the patient is further and further removed from the immediate poisonous action both in poisoning from disease and from other agents. In exanthema use the lower preparations at first, but for the after-psoric results use higher potencies. The more malignant cases of scarlatina and diphtheria are analogous to cases of accidental poisoning, and should be treated by substantial doses (3d or 4th attenuations), unless occurring in very delicate constitutions. Self-limiting disorders run a definite course and naturally end, with good care, in health, but in the other diseases mentioned, the natural course is different; miasmatic, diphtheritic, or syphilitic poison continues for a long time in the system. In glanders and cattle plague, diseases maintained by living germs of special virus,

and contagious, use substantial doses, for the medicine acts by following and destroying the poison even in the circulation.

*Carbol. ac.* destroys germinal vitality. In small quantities it saves in the same manner, that in large quantities it destroys life. We acquire our knowledge of drug action on the human system by *empiricism* and *pathogenesis*. Hahnemann should have distinguished carefully primary from secondary symptoms. The manifestation of the law of *action and reaction* in pathogenesis and its therapeutic verification, establishes a scientific basis for homœopathy. The secondary symptoms, reactive against the primary, belong to all drugs, but are more readily distinguished in those whose first operation is purely tonic or stimulating, and in which "a double order of symptoms is produced antipathic to one another." *Opium* and *Ignat.* are thus endorsed, their influence lasting but a few days. The repeated use of this class of drugs produces disastrous and permanent results. Into every consideration of *dose* must enter three elements. First. Nature of disorder to be treated. Second. Nature of medicines. Third. Nature of the patient. All remedies furnish secondary and primary symptoms, but in electricity, *Ignat.*, *Opium* and *Quinine*, the two classes are easiest distinguished. Electricity in minute quantities acts as a gentle tonic to each internal organ to which applied; in larger quantities it powerfully and violently stimulates each organ to which applied *in the line of their functional action*; this is its *primary*, pathogenetic operation, *i. e.*, muscular spasm. Introduced in stronger currents the consequent debility of the affected parts shows its *secondary* action. Its *ultimate* results, however reached, show a total loss of organic functional power, *i. e.*, muscular paralysis. The primary and secondary symptoms produced by this remarkable agent are thus seen to be exactly opposite to each other, the ultimate results being but an extreme development of its secondary action. It is capable of removing disorders corresponding to both its primary and secondary action, thus finely proving the homœopathic law. Small galvanic currents will soothe and remove spasms caused by those more intense, and will remedy the reactive incapacity resulting from the influence of powerful batteries by *reversing the current*.

The action of *Ignat.* is similar to the electric. The suddenness with which secondary, opposite symptoms succeed the primary, is due to the rapid extension of its influence from one nervous system to the other. The study of the different sympathetic and

spinal nervous systems in relation to disease, especially to psora, is important; so two remedies may be alternated, the one affecting the spinal nervous, the other the sympathetic system.

The development in modern physiology, of two distinct nervous systems, both corresponding and antagonistic to each other, in the human body, cannot but exercise a powerful influence upon our views of pathology; and yet the homœopathic law proves itself here.

This statement of the *dual nature* of the nervous apparatus considered as a whole, and in which normal vitality results from the *average equilibrium* of the two balancing systems which compose this whole, becomes the key to the great therapeutical puzzle of the single remedy, or of two in alternation.

Equal cures result from the single remedy or from alternation. The single remedy may influence both nervous systems in a complicated disease; of the two in alternation, each one influences a separate nervous system.

The primary action of *Opium* is stimulation of the cerebral ganglia, especially those controlling respiration and circulation. The immediate effect of moderate doses is a delightful sense of bodily comfort, etc., while secondarily comes drowsiness, coldness of limbs, constipation, etc., showing capillary paralysis. The ultimate symptoms are much graver and as full of pain as the primary condition is free from it. *Quinine* is stimulant or sedative as the dose is large or small, its pathogenetic action is intense and short, its therapeutic operation more persistent. While small doses cure chronic, large doses are needed for acute agues. In these malignant acute chills give doses approximating those which would cause such chills in health; the cure under such otherwise poisonous doses proves the exact homœopathicity of those doses to the case in hand.

In conclusion: First. The various relations of the different sympathetic and cerebro-spinal nervous systems to pathogenesis, and to therapeutics, as yet imperfectly understood, offer to the physician a most important field for study; a study held in abeyance, hitherto, by our ignorance of the reciprocal action and reaction of these two systems in the state of health, and rendered more difficult by the ultimate connection of these systems with each other, alike in health and in disease.

Second. A thorough knowledge of the distinctive primary, secondary and ultimate effects of drugs and dynamic influences can

be obtained only by observing their action on one nervous system and reaction upon the other.

Third. So far as we are able to judge at present, it appears that in a class of drugs or dynamic influences which are primarily stimulating and brief in their immediate action, the smallest doses are homœopathic to conditions corresponding to their primary symptoms; while larger doses are homœopathic to and curative of disorders corresponding to their secondary and ultimate effects. (J. H. P. Frost, H. M., April and May, 1873, p. 393, and p. 449.)

**Studies from the Materia Medica Pura.** Large dosing follows naturally from the generic homœopathy. What is wanting in skill is attempted to be made up by the force, and if the key doesn't fit the lock we force the wards. All our generalizers are strong dosers, and all our specializers small dosers, and the issue of the battle between the doses rests mainly on that of generic and specific homœopathy. It is sufficient, at present to say, that curative symptoms are only valuable as a guide where they are high up in the ordo symptomatum, or of cause and effect; say, for instance, a local inflammation. But even then, the case should be specialized. It is from a neglect of this, that the new American remedies so often leave us in the lurch. (T. Hayle, M. H. R., v. 17, p. 70.)

## Climatology.

A lengthy and very interesting paper on the isothermals of the lake region, by Prof. Winchell, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will be found in *Medical Investigator*, v. 10, p. 454. The paper discusses the influence of the lakes on the regions adjacent, both in summer and winter, and is accompanied by two maps, one giving the isothermals of the lake region for July, the other those for January.

A paper discussing the health view of lake Michigan, also accompanied by a map, is given in the same number by Dr. H. P. Gatchell. (M. I., v. 10, p. 467.)

**The Climate of New England.** (G. H. Oehme, N. E. M. G., Jan., 1872, p. 2.)

**Climate** and hygienic character of the Bahama Islands, by J. W. Hunt. (Trans. N. Y. H. S., 1872, p. 340.)

**Hawaiian Islands.** Climate, diseases, native and foreign, treat-

ment, etc. (C. F. Nichols, N. E. M. G., Feb., 1873, p. 62; April, 1873, p. 149.)

**Climatology of Colorado.** Supposed to be useful for chronic diseases, except advanced phthisis and organic heart disease. Sky clear, air pure, dry, rarified. (M. Mayer-Marix, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

**Colorado Climate for Invalids.** *Asthma.* In asthma the cure is rather negative, due to absence of irritating and inciting causes, the patients especially of humid asthma are perfectly relieved as long as they reside in Colorado.

*Consumptives* who come here before the disease has been too long unchecked, almost certainly recover, while others who could elsewhere exist only in constant suffering, are here enabled to pass the remainder of their life in comparative comfort, frequently regaining a considerable degree of vigor.

*Dyspeptics* also recover their lost powers of assimilation, and by proper care become robust and competent at table.

*Bronchitis and Throat Affections.* The subjects of these become sound and well.

First. Altitude. Colorado is in fact the summit of the continent; its different localities present a great variety of elevations, ranging from 4,000 feet in the valley of the Arkansas to 10,000 feet in the mountain parks, above sea level.

Second. *Climate* varies with altitude as well as the topography. In the southern portion, in some of the sheltered valleys, the mercury ranges in midsummer above 100° at times, while at the same time in some of the mountain heights, one would be comfortable clad in furs.

Colorado is divided into north and south by a spur of the mountains extending out into the plains. The southern slope of this "divide" extending from its crest to the Arkansas (eighty miles), has a much warmer climate than the more northern portion.

As a whole, Colorado enjoys the most equable and desirable climate of any portion of the western hemisphere. The winters are mild, comparatively little snow falling, except on the mountain ranges; its summers are remarkably cool and bracing. There is about a month of each season during which in the valley-country the mercury at mid-day ranges as high as at New Orleans, yet there are not half a dozen nights in the year, when a pair of blankets to sleep under are in any degree uncomfortable.

Third. *Alimentation.* Bread is of uniformly better quality than