

no longer regard our homœopathic law as a mere speculation, but as the evidence of a more enlightened and progressive era in medical science. Allopathy, in all its varied forms, confesses its inability to produce any equally positive or accurate rule of practice; it can teach but the prolegomena of our own true doctrines. The principles of pure Homœopathy are implicitly relied on, and faithfully taught in our school; and every means of scientific research and learning will be proffered the student as collateral aid."

The faculty is composed of: Dr. C. Hering, Professor of Institutes and Practice; Dr. A. Lippe, Professor of Materia Medica; Dr. H. N. Guernsey, Professor of Obstetrics; Dr. C. G. Raue, Professor of Special Pathology and Diagnostics; Dr. G. R. Starkey, Professor of Surgery; Dr. P. Wilson, Professor of Anatomy; Dr. C. Heerman, Professor of Physiology. The chair of chemistry had not been filled when the announcement was published.

The regular course of lectures will begin on the second Monday in October. We learn that a spring and summer course will be given for female students. We hail this latter announcement as the harbinger of future success to this institution, the first to establish a course of lectures exclusively for women. The Cleveland college did, for several years, admit ladies to their regular course, but, we believe does not now.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—The second annual announcement of this college gives us the assurance, with such men as Drs. Ward, Ellis, Andrews and Dunham, in the faculty, and Drs. Bayard, Bowers, Hallock, Ball, Marcy, Ward, Warner, Joslin, in the advisory council, that the teachings will be in accordance with the homœopathic law.

We congratulate the members of our school on the dawning of a new era in the science of medicine. We presume there are not many of us who would not willingly substitute educated women for those who, on account of ignorance of our system, are constantly interfering with our prescriptions and patients, and who, in our absence, are prone to suggest this or that little thing "that can do no harm."

On the other hand, we have met amateurs, with their cases and books who practice among friends, and meet with greater success than the regular old school physicians. We can only wish that such as these might at least receive those advantages that are afforded to many of the other sex who fail to appreciate them. The number of women who are determined to get a medical education is increasing, and it behooves us to see to it that they get the best.

In the augmentation and improvement of our materia medica, there is great need of woman's assistance, and a corps of able, intelligent, enthusiastic female provers would render us most efficient aid. We therefore wish the undertaking success, and ask in its behalf the assistance of everyone who desires the advancement of our system of cure.

The faculty is announced as follows: Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children; I. M. Ward, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; John Ellis, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; J. R. Andrews, M. D., Professor of Surgery; Mrs. Sarah M. Ellis, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Jas. Hyatt, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Mrs. Huldah Allen, M. D., Professor of Physiology; C. Dunham, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

THE
AMERICAN
HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW.

Vol. V. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1864. No. 3.

NEW TERMS IN HOMŒOPATHICS*

BY B. FINCKE, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Sunt certi denique fines.

HORATIUS.

As a new science is progressing, it perfects itself, not only in the matter and object of which it is treating, but also in the manner, in which the phenomena and facts have to be expressed. Thus, new terms are formed, according to grammatical rules, from old material of languages, which henceforth facilitate the working mechanism of science, and thereby introduce the science itself into the family of the other sciences, and make it accessible, in a certain degree, to everybody, by mere reference to the dictionary.

If we propose to discuss this subject for a moment with regard to our own science, Homœopathy, we do not pretend to urge upon the profession the immediate acceptance of the terms which we deem appropriate in our own case, but we would earnestly recommend the consideration of this matter, as representing a most necessary link in the chain of homœopathic progress.

Starting from the word *Homœopathy*, which means the art

* Read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Cayuga, N. Y., June, 1864.

and science of curing the sick with remedies producing similar symptoms upon the healthy, we would first propose the general term

Homœopathics, answering the conception of *physics*, mathematics, mechanics, statics, dynamics, etc., in these sciences, as the science of *Homœopathy*.

From this would follow the new term of

Homœopathicity, as the property of being homœopathic;
Homœopathize, to render homœopathic;

Homœopathization, 1. The act and process of rendering homœopathic; 2. Medicating in a similar manner; 3. Medicating homœopathically.

There is a term, introduced into the English language and commonly used, *Homœopathist*, which is defined by Webster and others, a believer in Homœopathy. This word is well formed, and is designed to express what in Germany is called a "Homœopath." But neither of these expressions does exactly convey the meaning of a regular homœopathic physician, supplied with a diploma by a faculty, and practising under license of the government. Since we now have homœopathic colleges which, after due courses of lectures and attendance in hospitals, and after examinations, confer the degree of M. D. by law, and since no physician is licensed, at least in our State, except being duly qualified by the parchment, or by being a member of the legally organized homœopathic medical societies, the necessity arises, of separating a mere believer in Homœopathy, who is not necessarily a physician, from the regularly educated professional physician and scholar; and we, therefore, would propose the term

Homœopathician as designating, 1. A homœopathic physician; 2. A professional licensed physician, practising homœopathically, according to the art and science of Homœopathy.

This term, in a grammatical point, would recommend itself on account of its parallelism with words already in use, for instance physician, mathematician, theologian, logician, electrician and others, and is constructed upon the grammatical

rule laid down in Murray's English Grammar, York, 1808, p. 182: "Substantives which end in *ian* are those that signify profession, as physician, musician.

Homœopathist, then, would acquire a more distinct meaning, as being, 1. A believer in Homœopathy; 2. One who occupies himself with Homœopathy without making it his profession; 3. A homœopathic layman.

If we go on, and find in all sciences and in all nature the same laws which govern Homœopathy, we rise to the higher conception of

Homœology, as the doctrine of the similitude of things, quantities and actions, (similitude being a better form than similarity, and now more generally accepted in the profession); and

Homœomatics would be the science of the similitude of quantities, things and actions. From these we would have *homœological*, belonging to the doctrine of the similitude of quantities, things and actions, and *homœomathical*, belonging to the science of the similitude of quantities, things and actions.

Homœodynamics would be the science of similar forces, motions and actions.

Homœosis, 1. Universal Assimilation; 2. The principle of the mutual conversion of physical forces of matter into one another; 3. The equalization of bodies according to the ratio of their assimilability. From this we have *Homœotic*, belonging to homœosis.

Homœousian, a word which has already been used by theologians, would be, in our sense: being of similar nature or essence.

Homœonomic, being under condition of similar laws.

Homœoplasia, similitude of configuration.

Homœoplasticity, property of similar configuration.

Homœoschematism, 1. Property of being formed on a similar plan; 2. Signatura rerum.

Homœomorphic, being of similar form.

Homœopathema, similar affection or disease.

Homœopathology, 1. Homœopathic doctrine of disease; 2. Doctrine of the mutual action of the probative and curative process; 3. Doctrine of Homœopathy.

Homœopathogeny, 1. Production of similar disease; 2. Probation.

Homœopathoktony, 1. Killing of similar disease; 2. Cure.

Homœoma, 1. Homœomatic equation; 2. Result of the homœopathic treatment and cure in its perfection; 3. The product of Homœosis.

Homœogenesis, 1. Origin of similars out of similars; 2. Reproduction by similitude; 3. Development from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous; 4. The production of an organism in all its respects like its parent (Draper).

Homœomerism, property of compounds containing similar elements in similar ratio to exhibit similar qualities.

Homœomeria, introduced by Anaxagoras, would designate, 1. The similitude of the single parts to the whole; 2. The original elements of organisms forming similar parts of organisms.

Homœotachic, similar in velocity.

Homœorhythmic, similar in measure of time.

Homœorhopic, similitude of momentum of the remedial force.

Homœotropism, 1. Property of acquiring similar properties by an infinitesimal change; 2. The similitude of the specific direction of the several remedies or drug matters, compared with the equally specific direction of the several hypothetical nosopoeses or disease matters.

Homœoleptomeria, fineness and infinitesimality of similar parts.

Homœogeneity, 1. Similitude of constitution; 2. Similitude of kind; 3. Law of nature by which things the most dissimilar must in certain respects be similar.

It is remarkable that many of these words derived from the Greek, and many others relative to it, had been in use in classical Greece, showing that the countrymen of Hippocrates had made more progress in Homœomatics, than the later ages.

The term *Assimilation*, from its hitherto mere grammatical and physiological senses, would, by its application to the

homœomatic doctrine, acquire a more extensive meaning: 1. The act and process of converting something similar and contrary into its own kind; 2. The process by which bodies, when they act upon one another in opposite direction, equalize their resistances by means of their infinitesimal constitution and of the Least Plus, and by which they become as similar as they can be without losing their identity; 4. The product of assimilation. From that we have *assimilable*, capable of being assimilated, and *assimilative*, capable of assimilating.

Furthermore, we need a distinct understanding about the term *potency* and its derivatives.

Potency, 1. Something producing an effect; 2. The result of an infinite number of infinitesimal processes of mutual actions, amenable to observation and experience; 3. The infinitesimal thing which, *ceteris paribus*, effects that which is called exertion of force; 4. A homœopathic remedy prepared by comminuting and refining a substance by means of a vehicle to such a degree that it is rendered assimilable by the organism. From this we derive

Potentiate, as 1. The act and process of rendering something capable of acting upon another; 2. The act and process of preparing a homœopathic remedy by comminuting and refining a substance, by means of a vehicle to such a degree that it is rendered assimilable by the organism.

There has come into use a hybrid derivation which is an abomination to etymologists, *potentize* and *potentization*. "Hybridism," says Mr. Latham in his celebrated work, *The English Language*, London, 1841, p. 347, "is a term derived from hybrid-a, a mongrel, a Latin word of Greek extraction."

"The terminations -ize (as in criticize), -ism (as in criticism), -ic (as in comic)—these, among many others, are Greek terminations. To add these to words of other than of Greek origin, is to be guilty of hybridism." And p. 348: "We are not at liberty to argue from the analogy of expressions like *witticism* and *tobacconist* (hybrid words in common use), in favor of fresh terms of the same sort."

"The etymological view of every word of foreign origin is, not that it is put together in England, but that it is brought whole from the language to which it is vernacular. Now, no derived word can be brought whole from a language unless in that language all its parts exist." And page 349: "In derived words all the parts must belong to one and the same language. Such is the rule against hybridism" From this it appears that mongrelism is as bad in grammar as it is in Homœopathy.

Now, *potentize* and *potentization* are mongrels, the root being taken from the Latin and the termination from the Greek. Therefore, these terms ought to be avoided on account of their hybridism.

High potency is, 1. Something of infinitesimal quantity, which is capable of acting, or acts upon others of finite quantity, so as to prove its own existence, reality and identity; 2. A homœopathic remedy prepared by comminuting and refining a substance, by means of a vehicle, to a higher degree than the thirtieth centesimal potency.

Dilution potency. A potency which is obtained by comminuting and refining a substance, by means of dilution with an indifferent fluid vehicle (such as water or alcohol), either after trituration with or without a vehicle (such as sugar of milk), or without it, thus rendering it susceptible and assimilable by the organism.

High dilution potency. A high potency, obtained by potentiating a dilution potency higher than the thirtieth centesimal potency.

Contact potency. A potency obtained by bringing one or more globules of a given potency into dry contact with a quantity of unmedicated globules contained in a vial.

High contact potency. A high potency obtained by making a contact potency from a given potency, higher than the thirtieth centesimal.

Comminution. 1. The act and process of reducing a substance to fine particles; 2. The comminuted substance.

Trituration. 1. The act and process of comminuting a sub-

stance, with or without an indifferent vehicle, in a mortar or upon a plate, by means of rotatory or linear friction with a pestle, the triturated substance.

Dilution. 1. The act and process of communicating the properties of a soluble substance to a fluid; 2. The diluted substance.

Solution. 1. The act and process of combining a soluble substance with a fluid vehicle, so that they cannot be discriminated afterwards from one another by sight; 2. The solved substance.

Specificum. 1. The required potency or force to effect a distinct, given action; 2. Unfailing remedy for a distinct, given group of symptoms; 3. The homœopathic remedy proper.

Specific. Distinct, distinguishing a thing from any other.

Specificist. A believer in specifics.

To these terms might be added the following:

Medium, as 1. That part between two things which is equally distant from either; 2. That part into which all parts of a thing enter, being in perfect proportion to one another; 3. That part of a thing from which all other parts are equally distant; 4. Means of changing the given state of the organism into its contrast; 5. Vehicle.

Remedium. 1. Restitution of the medium; 2. Means of cure; 3. Curative substance; 4. Homœopathic potency.

Intermedium. The Least Plus mediating all things and actions, large and small.

Least Plus. The infinitesimal quantity necessary to effect a change.

Infinitesimal. Less than any assignable quantity.

Infinite. More than any assignable quantity.

We do not want just now to reject these terms, infinite and infinitesimal for their contradiction in itself, because they are accepted universally for what their definition means to express in an illogical way. Being mere negatives, they have a mere psychological existence as imperfect notions, but nevertheless they actually stand for something real and positive, be it ever so small or large.

Force. The resultant of a series of equalizations of actions, and reactions, or of mutual actions of bodies, mediated by the Least Plus.

Dynamis. Force, power, potency, that which produces motion.

Dynamics. Science of motion, as considered by its cause, the force.

Mechanics. Science of motion, as considered by its effects, the action.

Thing. An aggregate of infinitesimal particles and actions.

Medics. Science of medicine, corresponding to the similar terms, mechanics, dynamics, optics, acoustics, etc.

Pathema. 1. Affection; 2. Disease; 3. Effect of pathopoesis.

Pathopoesis. The act and process, state and substance of producing disease in general.

Pathoktony. The act, process, state and substance killing disease.

Pathopœia. The art and science of applying the potencies upon the organism in the healthy state, and thereby converting health into disease.

Pathognosis. The knowledge of disease by scientifically comparing and contrasting, and carefully and cautiously grouping the different symptoms of the different remedies, according to the traits which they have similar and in common.

Pathognomony. Science and art of discerning the characteristics of groups of symptoms.

Pathic. Morbid.

Pathogeny. Production of disease.

Pathogenesis. Origin of disease.

Pathology. Doctrine of disease.

Diagnosis. Examination of the given case in all its details, considering the morbid symptoms of the organism, in its present state, as well as the aetiological symptoms of previous health, habit and disease, and including the physical method of inspection, palpation, pressure, succussion, percus-

sion, auscultation, mensuration, chemical and microscopical analysis and the like, and deriving therefrom the individuality of the given case.

Endeicis. Indication.

Hygiãsis. Getting healthy.

Hygiopoesis. The process, act, state, and substance of, making the sick healthy.

Hygiopœia. The art and science of applying the potencies upon the organism in its diseased state, and thereby converting disease into health.

Nosãsis. Getting sick.

Nosopoesis. The act, process, state, and substance of, making the healthy sick in particular. This term might be more properly used for distinct substances producing distinct morbid symptoms, whilst Pathopoesis might be used, conveniently, more in the general way, signifying the making sick generally.

Pharmacopœia. The art and science of potentiating the drugs, or preparing the medicines for application upon the organism, so as to render them susceptible and assimilable by the same.

Anamnesis. The investigation of the causes of disease with regard to the previous state of the organism.

Actiology. The doctrine of the causes of disease with regard to the previous state of the organism.

Probation. The act, process, state and result of proving drugs upon the healthy or sick organism, with the object of investigating their medicinal properties.

Probative. Belonging to probation.

Sanation. 1. Spontaneous cure; 2. Convalescence.

Sanative. Belonging to sanation.

Similitude. 1. Equality of form with difference of quantity; 2. The property of quantities, things and actions, to be proportionate to one another, more or less; 3. The accordance of that by which the quantities, things and actions, are discriminated by the understanding, by means of a third (thing, etc.), e. g. a measure (of. Von Wolf).

The term similitude is preferable to similarity, in scientific language, being the Latin "similitas" and the German "Similität," and is getting into more common use now.

Equality. 1. Perfect similitude in quality and quantity, being the highest degree of similitude; 2. The property of quantities, things and actions, to be so similar that the one may be taken for the other; 3. The property of quantities, things and actions, to be so similar that they only differ by their identity.

Equivalence. Equality in quantity with difference in form.

Identity. The property of quantities, things and actions, to be they themselves and nothing else.

Equation. The proposition and formula of the equality of two quantities.

Difference. 1. The property of two contrasted quantities, things or actions, to be disproportioned to one another, more or less; 2. The property of two quantities, things or actions, according to which one is larger than the other. 3. The result of comparison of two unequal or dissimilar quantities. 4. The result of change from one thing to another.

Differentia. The attribute which distinguishes a given species from any other species of the same genus (Mill).

From this we have our

Characteristic as the specific difference, by which we recognize the individuality of a given case.

For, what in natural history and logic is species, in Homœopathy is individuality; and what there is genus, here is the similitude in groups of symptoms. Now then, the differentia in logic being the characteristic in Homœopathy—the logical characteristic being in fact the homœopathic differentia—must be added to the connotation of the similitude in the groups of symptoms, to complete the connotation of the individuality of the given case (Cf. Mills' Logic, p. 87).

Differentiation. 1. Finding differences; 2. Method of finding the differentials of a variable quantity for all possible cases; 3. Assumption of a variation of organic structure with new functions during development (Draper); 4. In-

crease involving modification of fabric with assumption of new functions (Draper); 5. A continued change of matter from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, with corresponding new forms and properties under condition of certain laws; 6. Scientific arrangement of the pathic, pathogenetic and pathopoetic symptoms of the organism, and of the remedies, according to the various degrees of similitude and difference so as to bring out the individual character of the group of pathic symptoms of the organism (the pathogenetic picture or portrait), and that of the group of pathic symptoms of the remedies (the nosopoetic picture or portrait), in the given case.

Development. 1. A continued change from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, with multiplicity of form and function; 2. A compound differentiation (Draper); 3. A differentiation of a higher order (Draper).

Ratio. The measure of two things, quantities or actions, with regard to their similitude and difference.

Proportion. The equality of two ratios.

Proportionality. 1. The property of quantities, things or actions to be in proportion; 2. The relation of quantities, things or actions, in general, inasmuch as they are parts of the universe, and in particular inasmuch as they are opposed to each other by nature or by experiment; 3. The accordance of the relation in which the parts of a whole are to one another and to the whole (Zeising).

Mutuality. 1. Equality and contrariety of action and reaction; 2. The property of the relation of two things or actions, according to which one is to another as the latter to the former.

Mutual action. 1. Action and reaction; 2. Action and passion; 3. Common resistance of two quantities, things or actions to each other.

Contrariety. The property of two quantities, things or actions, to be in opposite direction according to the straight line of their centres.

Homœopathic Contrarium. A drug opposed and contrary

to disease, when that is the given state of the organism, and equally opposed and contrary to health, when that is the given state of the organism.

Polarity. A property of quantities, things or actions, by which opposite and dissimilar properties and powers are developed simultaneously, by a common cause, in opposite and contrasted parts.

Conversion. Mutuality of relation and correlation.

Susceptibility. The property of being capable of assimilation.

Potential. Capable of acting.

Potentiality. 1. Possibility, not actuality; 2. The state of a thing with regard to its capability of action and reaction, representing a variable value depending upon its own constitution, and upon its relation to other things; 3. The amount of action and reaction of which the organism is capable (*Leistungsfähigkeit*).

Affinity. 1. Mutual relation of opposition between two different bodies and particles of different nature to one another; 2. The propensity of natural selection, by which the minutest particles of different kinds of matter unite and combine with each other exclusively or in preference to any other connexion—by some called the attraction of dissimilar matter at insensible distances, or molecular attraction; 3. Relationship.

Micrologia. Science of the minute things.

Microdosis. 1. The fine dose; 2. Doctrine of the fine doses.

Metaphysics. Science of the comprehensibility of physics.

Metachemics. Science of the comprehensibility of chemics.

Chemics. Science of chemistry.

Chemistry. The investigation of the phenomena of composition and decomposition, which result from the molecular and specific mutual action of different substances, natural and artificial (Comte).

Physics. Science of natural philosophy.

Natural philosophy. The investigation of the relation of masses to one another (Draper).

Metagenesis. Development of properties by potentiation.

We close this sketch, which is more designed to awake an interest in the proposed subject, than to give a perfect exposition of our views, with another suggestion in regard to the rendering of our *Materia Medica* into good English, in such a manner that it would be the correct and exact representative of the genuine original, where it is given in a foreign tongue.

So far, the most valuable contributions to the *Materia Medica* have been furnished in the German language. This language is peculiarly rich in the expressions of feeling, sensation and intellect, as the observed symptoms abundantly show. There are, in fact, many words which so far have not been rendered in English with the original sense, because no such words in the English language are in use. But if we are rightly informed, these expressions could be more easily acquired from the old Anglo-Saxon tongue, the common mother of the present English and German.

Now it is self-evident how important it is to agree about those grammatical terms in the *Materia Medica*, in order to convey the exact original meaning. Therefore, as a preliminary to the great undertaking, to bring out a great original work, containing all the original provings with diaries in their original tongues, and translated carefully and cautiously into English, we would suggest the discussion of those terms in our journals and meetings, publicly and privately, in order to arrive at a perfect understanding and at the truth of the matter.

WHO IS A HOMŒOPATHICIAN? *

BY ALFRED C. POPE, M. R. C. S., YORK, ENG.

In the July number of the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* (London), I see an article from the pen of Dr. Lippe, of Philadelphia, reprinted, at the request of Mr. David Wilson, from the AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC REVIEW. To the question therein addressed to me regarding some observations I published in the English journal under the title "Who is a Homœopathist?" I now propose to reply.

In the course of his critique, Dr. Lippe frequently writes of "Mr. Pope and his friends;" a description which seems to imply that I have officiously thrust myself forward to express, not only for myself but on behalf of others, views for which I alone can be held responsible. This I most certainly have not done. At the same time I have good reason to believe, from intercourse with homœopathic practitioners since that paper was published, that I am by no means singular in the opinions I entertain.

With this personal explanation given, I will proceed to the consideration of Dr. Lippe's queries.

By the phrase "aggravation of the disease;" I do mean "aggravation of the symptoms," or to be plainer, the increase in intensity of the expressions of disease, of those altered sensations by which we, in a great measure, judge of the nature of disease. I do not see how the symptoms could be rendered more perceptible if the morbid process giving rise to them was not itself increased or aggravated. It was, I have always understood, the fact of the symptoms becoming aggravated, in some cases, after a large dose—such an one, for example, as would be needed to carry out an antipathic theory—of a homœopathically selected remedy; together with circumstances regarding the dispensing monopoly of

* We have substituted the term *Homœopathician* for "Homœopathist," as it was in the author's manuscript. For reasons given in a previous number, we shall hereafter adopt this term as being the correct one. [Eds

the German apothecaries, that led Hahnemann to employ extremely infinitesimal doses. So far as my experience has gone, aggravations rarely occur either with the first, second or third dilutions. Dr. Cockburn, of Glasgow, says, "that he has seen sharp aggravations follow unmedicated globules." This is assuredly the unchecked progress of disease. I can readily believe that such aggravations frequently follow the higher and highest dilutions.

In the next paragraph Dr. Lippe misquotes an extract I made from Dr. Constantine Hering's preface to the American edition of the *Organon*. Dr. H. writes of the "practical rule 'of the master.'" Dr. L. makes this "practical rules" a widely different affair. Hering here obviously alludes to the law "Similia similibus curentur;" and to that law only. To the practical rules of the chronic diseases he makes no reference.

In disputing the accuracy of my statement that "Homœopathy consists simply and solely in prescribing for disease such remedies, and such remedies only, as produce similiar disease in a healthy person," Dr. L. makes what appears to me a very puerile play upon words. He asks "has (sic) Aconite, Bryonia or Phosphorus ever produced pneumonia." I reply, Aconite produces an aconite disease; Bryonia, a bryonia disease; Phosphorus, a phosphorus disease; and, further, that these diseases resemble, among others, certain forms of pneumonia, that they are therefore homœopathic to them, and consequently curative of them.

Dr. Lippe next takes exception to the proposition that the "dynamization theory may be true or false and Homœopathy remain unaffected,"—most unquestionably such is the case. The truth of Homœopathy does not depend upon the provings of *Carbo vegetabilis* being correct or otherwise. How the symptoms alleged to have been produced by this medicine were obtained, I am not aware, never having read the original experiments, but I do know, *ex usu in morbis*, that some of the symptoms, at any rate, said to have occurred from persons taking it in some form or other are correct. I