

— Constipation, much flatus and piles. *F. Gsw.*

No stool for two days; then about eleven a. m., not hard but consisting of crumbs enveloped in some reddish brown slime; second day. *R.*

In the evening, stool, first knotty, lastly softer; 3d day. *R.*

Ten, a. m., diarrhœic stool sixth day. *R.*

In the intestines distended blood-vessels. *Rabbit. Gmelin.*  
155. Rectum empty, contracted. *Rabbit. Gmelin.*

On pressing to stool increased pain in the sacrum and thigh. 219, 220, 221, 243.

After the stool an urging in the rectum with somewhat of burning, lasting some time; thereupon stronger retraction of the rectum; sixth day. *R.*

Itching in the rectum after stool. *R.*

Itching in the anus lasting a few minutes. *N. Gsw.*

#### **Urine, Male Genitals:**

The kidneys colored blue-black throughout. *Dog. Hausen.*

— Walls of the bladder bluish. *Dog. 2. Hausen.*

— In the urine passed twenty-four hours after the termination of these experiments no trace of Tellurium could be discovered. *Hausen.*

— Urine acid, smelt decidedly of Tellurium. *Dog. Hausen.*

— Urine acid, diminished quantity (nineteenth day, seventeen and a half ounces, twentieth day twenty-two and a half ounces, specific gravity 10.30; gives almost one-twelfth solid constituents, then almost one-half urea). In one hundred parts, 42.94 urea, 0.114 uric acid, 27.71 incombustible salts, 28. organic substances; these four, therefore, were proportioned to each other almost as 3, .1, 2, 2. The coloring constituents were altogether preponderating. In the eighth week the urine was normal. *Metcalf.*

160. Passed much urine. *Dog. Gmelin.*

Frequent urging to urinate and very unpleasant sensation if she did not soon yield to it. *P.*

The urine clear, highly colored, passed easily and without pains. *N. Gsw.*

On passing water slight burning at the orifice of the urethra near the end. *N. Gsw.*

A glueish little lump had come during the night out of the urethra, so that the penis became adherent to the shirt; on awaking at night, after the ninth dose of Tellurium. *N. N. C. Hg.*

Sexual instinct and power for one week much more lively and vigorous; then, for several weeks, altogether without desire. *C. Hg.*

165. Erections the whole night, in one wholly unaccustomed to them. *R.*

In the afternoon, prickly itching at the scrotum, worse on the right side, later internally on the left thigh high up, then on the right side of the abdomen, then on the left, and finally between the buttocks. *P.*

Itching pimples on the perineum. 314.

— Small itching herpes on the perineum; later action. *N. Gsw.*

#### **Flanks and Groins:**

A ring-worm, like that on the forehead (70) appears with intolerable itching, on the left side of the abdomen, between the last ribs and the crista ilii. *Metcalf.*

Pain in the left flank from the crista ilii inwards. *R.*

— Dull pain on each side of the abdomen more downwards and over the pubis. *N. Gsw.*

170. Pain in the left groin from tighter clothing. 130.

#### **Pelvis and Female Organs:**

Evening, pain and sensibility of the region of the kidneys, which after a while extends to the lower part of the abdomen, with a pressing downward as from a weight; increased the whole night; she had night mare, and in the morning the pain was still worse and combined with great sensibility; the right side especially was effected, but the pain was worst of all in the sacrum, where it continued until the next day with a tormenting pain in the hypogastrium. *F. Gsw.*

Throbbing in the upper part of the pelvis, on the right side after going to bed. *P.*

In the pelvis, on the right side, pain. 259.

Dull pain, low in the pelvis, on the left side. *P.*

Frequent sticking pains out of the middle of the pelvis, horizontally toward the left side now and then; the whole second day and a part of the third and fourth days. *P.*

175. In the uterine region on the left side and horizontally across through the groin toward the hip violent stitches or cuttings. *P.*

The menses appear one day too early, and in the afternoon. *P.*

Menses three days too early, the second and following days less than common. *P.*

**Breath:**

The breath even after a minute acquired an unpleasant garlic-like odor like that of the Telluric Ethyle described by Wohler; after eleven grains of Tellurite of potash. With others the breath got a weak Tellurium odor after eight grains Tellurous acid; became stronger already after one minute. *Dog. 1, 2, Hausen.*

— While Wohler was busy with his experiments on Telluric Ethyle, his breath and even the perspiration had for several weeks an odor of garlic.

Liebig and Wohler's *Annals*, 1853, Vol. LXXXVI, pages 208 to 215.

— Fechner *Centralblatt.*, 1853, No. 37, page 723.

— Already within a few minutes the breath assumed the peculiar garlic-like odor, which was at once perceptible to all who spoke with him. *Roeder.*

— The Telluric odor of the breath manifested itself already in the first minutes after the first dose of Tellurite of potash, and was so strong and so offensive to others that he was obliged to keep out of society; it was still perceptible even seven weeks later. *Hausen.* He had during one week taken 0.34 grammes, i. e., about four grains of Tellurate of potash.

**Chest:**

Moderate sensation of suffocation above in the throat. *N. Gsw.*

Hoarseness early after rising. *R.*

180. Hoarseness with fluent coryza. 57, 58.

Chest oppressed with hoarseness in the morning; the sixteenth day. *R.*

. In the region of the larynx a sensation between roughness and pressure gradually passing over into a tickling and exciting a cough. *O. T.*

. Cough toward morning; becoming loose after several days. *C. Hg.*

Short cough with fluent coryza. 57.

185. When coughing and laughing increased pain in the sacrum. 219, 220.

Pain in the clavicle. *N. Gsw.*

The whole day pain in front in the middle of the chest, sometimes extending through to the back and between the shoulders; therewith headache above the eyes. *P.*

Pain in the middle of the sternum. *N. Gsw.*

Pressure in the middle of the chest under the sternum with coryza. 37.

190. Dull pain in the left chest, just above the last rib. *N. Gsw.*

Drawing cutting pain on the left nipple and around it, and extending to the scapula. *O. T.*

Sticking pains on the left side above the fifth rib, lasting from five to ten minutes. *O. T.*

Stitching in the chest more on the left side. *O. T.*

Pain in the left chest, with sensation of weakness in the stomach. 108.

Pain in the chest below the ribs. 259.

195. (A few red spots on the lungs.) Rabbit. *Gmelin.*

Eruption at the nipples. 312.

(*To be continued.*)

## CLINICAL CASE.

BY AD. FELLGER, M. D., PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. R. 27 years old, came on the 30th of January 1865, to my office, with a gonorrhœa which he had had for some time. The running was milk-like and profuse. There was not the least pain either by urination or without, or any inclination to pass urine more than usual. Mr. R. had a gonorrhœa several years before, which he said was cured allopathically. I gave one dose of Copaiva (five drops Copaiva balsam to one hundred drops of Alcohol). Eight days after, to his great satisfaction, he told me he was entirely well, there was not the least running from the urethra to be observed. But alas, about a week after he appeared again with a strong discharge of the cryptæ sebaccæ of the corona glandis and a small condyloma on the fraenum præputiæ; from the urethra itself there was no discharge. I then gave Thuja<sup>200</sup>, one dose. From week to week this condyloma enlarged and on the corona glandis there appeared five other condylomata which grew rapidly larger. As I considered the enlargement of the condylomata a homœopathic aggravation, I waited patiently five weeks for the action of Thuja. But all this time the condylomata did not diminish but grew larger and larger; the condyloma at the fraenum was now an inch long. As the patient had no kind of pain nor the least discharge from the urethra, he seemed not uneasy about it; the only complaint he now made was that he had frequent pollutions, which induced me to give Acid. Nitr.<sup>200</sup>, one dose. After eight days all the condylomata at the corona glandis had disappeared entirely, and the long condyloma on the fraenum was reduced to half its size; and eight days after this, there was nothing more visible, and even with the lens not one spot could be detected. The pollution as well as the discharge from the cryptæ sebaccæ, had also entirely disappeared. Thus Nitric acid is the remedy for condylomata with pollutions.

## CLINICAL CASES AND OBSERVATIONS ON HIGH POTENCIES.

*Fifth Series concluded (from page 190.)*

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

"It is the destiny of Homœopathy not only to effect a glorious revolution in the art of healing, but to lead to new views of the constitution of matter.

—JOSLIN. Princ.

15. It may occur to look for an explanation of the homœotic process by some higher law.

Some of our homœopathic systematists have introduced *Magnetism* (Altschul) and *Electricity* (Goullon) as a cosmological basis for the homœopathic quality of our remedies. The high character of Science which we all claim for Homœopathy, advises us to be very cautious, and never too willing to adopt a bold, however ingenious, speculation, when there are not yet facts enough to justify it.

The nature and relation of Electricity and Magnetism will be better understood, when the idea of Potentiation shall have thoroughly taken hold of the scientific mind. This idea is like a powerful telescope, apt to dissolve the nebulae of the so-called Imponderabilia, which even Liebig already styles "Potencies."

The facts and observations at our disposal, as yet, are hardly decisive enough, to warrant us in assuming that the quality of homœopathic substances individually, is *proprie* magnetic or electric, or that our healing process is a magnetic or electric process, properly speaking.

But, whether or not the substances themselves, still their action, in relation to substances of the organism, may exhibit something like polarity; and *Polarity of Action* might indeed be taken for a property common and essential to all mutual action and all homœotic manifestations.

There is a general signification of the term *Polarity*, here applicable, by which it is used to designate opposite or *dissimilar* properties or powers, simultaneously developed by a *common* cause in opposite or *contrasted* parts. And in this sense polarity is a phenomenon observed not only in magnet, light and electricity, but also in Homœosis which embraces them all. Not that the matter concerned in the mutual action is itself polar, but the polarity appears to be in its motion and action with one another, that is, in its mutual action.

With such a conception of *Polarity of Action*, as being the property of all mutual action, it would seem, that in the homœopathic healing process the action of the remedy is polar to the action of the disease, and *vice versa*, and that the convertibility of pathopoesis and hygiopoesis would have its analogy in the *Exchange of the Poles*.

16. Inasmuch as, by the preparation and effects of Homœopathic High-potencies, it is proved beyond controversy, that, by variously comminuting,

attenuating, fining and refining crude drug-matter, growing "fine by degrees and beautifully less," certain properties of matter are not only kept and preserved, but also propagated, reproduced and improved, which are not perceived in the state of crudity; and that by the administration of so subtiliated substances certain matter of the organism is unerringly affected; we may safely concede, that by potentiation the remedies are rendered molecular, and molecular motion and molecular life, as Von Grauvogl has it, set free, which was latent and unperceived in the crude state of the drug substance and represents *molecular forces* (*Anamorphosis, Metagenesis*).

And we may also infer, that, as assimilation is a molecular process, so the proper condition of a homœopathic remedy for being curative, is *Molecularity*, and potentiating is a process of *Molecularization*.

If we herein do not adopt Goullon's phraseology of *atoms* and *atomization*, we only give up his nomenclature, because it would imply absolute simplicity and indivisibility of the constituents and thus exclude the very idea of motion and composition, which belongs to molecules and is indispensable for any theory of potentiation and for Goullon's own.

17. Inasmuch as our own experience, conformably with that of Hahnemann, Aegidi, Burckhardt, and others, places it beyond doubt, that Homœopathic High-potencies exert their action unmarred, and undisturbed, for a long time, as well as immediately after their preparation, and as soon as they are brought into proper contiguity with the organism; we have again evidence of the identity of the curative action of these potencies with the action of chemical affinity, because a very peculiarity of the latter is known to be, that it is capable of either waiting or acting at once, (Faraday.)

18. Lehmann says, "from the inorganic chemistry it is known, that the ablation or apposition of a single atom may determine such entire difference of properties in a single composed body; shall it, then, still appear to us so very strange, when in the organic composition, where, on the whole, atoms use to group variously with such facility (isomeric), such changes are produced by a plus or minus of one atom?"

This relates to Isomerism. Chemical science knows also Homomerism, Metamerism and Polymerism.

But homœopathic experience would lead directly to an investigation of *homœomeric* bodies, and of *Homœomerism*, and it might for such purpose prove of interest to refer to the Anaxagorean Homœomeria.

And, in as far as Allotropism is acknowledged to be another similar property of matter, also pointing to the facility of acquiring new properties by a mere infinitesimal change; the greater strictness of homœopathic observation would induce us to judge, that in the action of homœopathic drug-matter, as well as in that of disease-matter, a certain *Homœotropism* is perceptible, and that such, in fact, constitutes one of their properties.

19. Inasmuch as self-preservation, propagation, reproduction and improvement of its kind are an undoubted criterion of organic life, it may be inferred, that Homœopathic High-potencies, like the constituent and integrant parts of the organism, are organic and organized matter, living micro-organisms, each with an individual existence, which, comparable to Milton's spirits,

\* \* \* "that live throughout,  
Vital in every part, not as frail man,  
Cannot but by annihilation die."

20. And inasmuch as no terminus of annihilation of homœopathic remedies by potentiation has been reached as yet, our High-potencies are new testimony for the *imperishability of matter*, which was successfully sustained by Moleschott, and has since become the basis of research in natural science. "Matter, however subtiliated, is matter still" (Boyle), and "Material substances can neither be created nor destroyed, and the distinctive qualities which appertain to them, remain forever unchanged," (Draper).

This is the great truth, so beautifully illustrated by Dr. Du Bois Reymond in his celebrated Preface, that it bears repeating. "A particle of iron is and remains assuredly one and the same thing, no matter whether it is propelled into space in a meteoric stone, whether it thunders along upon the railway in the wheel of a locomotive, or whether it pulsates through the temples of a poet in a blood-cell; in the latter case, as little as in the mechanism of the human hand, was anything added to the properties of this particle nor was anything removed from it; those properties are from eternity, they are inalienable, intransferable.

Truly, a Homœopathic High-potency, in the language of Pope,

"Lives through all life, extends through all extent,  
Spreads undivided, operates unspent."

21. It is an object of further investigation, how much of this preservative and reproductive organization of the drug, and of the medical properties, in the potentiation process, is to be attributed to the mode of *preparation*, (trituration, dilution, contact, succussion, etc.) and how much of it to the *vehicle*, (sugar of milk, alcohol, water, etc.).

Probably the vehicle serves as the medium, *menstruum*, or means, for keeping the remedial matter in the state of fineness required, and thus for facilitating its assimilation when required. At all events, here again is Homœosis observable, this time as mutual action between drug and vehicle.

22. It is likewise a matter of further inquiry, how much of the effects of Homœopathic High-potencies is to be attributed to the *velocity* of the assimilating process in space and time. For the purpose of an instantaneous and perfect cure, *ceteris paribus*, the *momentum* of the remedial force must be similar to that of the pathopoeisis or morbidic force, that is, it must be *homœorrhopic*; the facility of assimilation standing as the measure of the susceptibility of the organism, which is found and elicited by individual examination in each given case.

The velocity and intensity of the hygiopoeisis or curative force, are mutually governed by the action of the organism as well as by that of the drug, and the curative action must therefore be *homœotactic* and *homœorythmic*.

And by comparing this action with the known velocities of circulation, light, electricity, in nerves, and in other bodies, we might possibly get at an approximate estimate, and infer, whether the effect of the remedy is in the given case conducted through the circulation, or the nerves, or how?

In any case, however, the least *momentum* possible, because sufficient to cause

a change, is certain to be all that is necessary, to overcome the opposed force of the pathopoesis and to neutralize the same, as is always done by the mutual action of a cure or hygiopoesis.

23. Inasmuch as, by the established effects of Homœopathic High-potencies, it is certain, that the substance of the drug, after refining or potentiating, is more pointed and more specific in its medical action, than the crude substance, or, in Jahr's words, that High-potencies present the peculiar characteristics of the remedy; it may be assumed, that they exist, and act, under the dominion of the great *Law of Development* first pointed out by Goethe, and, as Draper remarks, somewhat obscurely enunciated by Von Bæhr in the following words: "The heterogeneous arises from the homogeneous by a gradual process of change," by which is meant, that in the process of development the stages are not from forms degraded from a higher type.

This gradual change is clearly homœotic, and depending upon Leibnitz's *Law of Continuity*.

And inasmuch as Development, to continue with Draper, is a Differentiation of a higher order or a compound Differentiation, and by Differentiation is meant an increase involving modification of fabric and the assumption of new properties (symptoms); there seems to be no objection to the idea, that the processes of Potentiation, and also that of Healing through High-potencies, are processes of *Differentiation and Development*.

24. And if, agreeably to Draper's further observation, the great result of every Development is Heterogenesis, and Homogenesis, only apparent as the conditions bringing on Differentiation approach Similitude; we adopt and apply this here, with the modification however, that in strictness and reality, it is not exactly Homogenesis, but *Homœogenesis*, which becomes apparent. Nothing can express this better than the spiral whose curves are true asymptotes, ever tending to approach each other, but never meeting. (Rentsch.)

And here, and in this sense of Differentiation and Development with assumption of new properties, we understand, corroborate, and justify Hahnemann's often misrepresented theory that the medical characteristic of Potentiation consists in the "*Kraftentwicklung*" or "Dynamization," i. e. development of force.

25. Besides quantity, quality and relation, also the modality and form, or the *morphological condition* of the drug-matter, as well as of the constituent and integrant parts of the organism, concerned in the mutual action of the curative process, and also perhaps the morphological condition of the hypothetical disease-matter, or pathopoesis, present further important elements for analyzing the nature of the matter which is in mutual action in the healing process.

Microscopical observation in this regard, has not yet given us sufficiently many of certain and positive facts, because the fineness of the object is so extreme, that it still escapes perception by the instruments now in use; and the effects of our Potencies, as perceived in the organism, are still the only means of observing them. This morphological condition, therefore, deserves further attention. Stereoscopic observations would help much.

Thus much, however, upon comparing the said effects in the given case, might be safely assumed, that, in form, the motions and functions proper to the remedial matter, are similar to those of the pathopoeitic matter, and that, in form,

the constituent and integrant organs or elements, and their motions and functions, as concerned in the mutual action of healing or diseasing, respectively, are similar to the substance, motions and functions of the remedial and morbid matter, respectively, that is, that they all are *homœomorphic*.

Equally plausible it is, that all these matters are in a similar condition of fineness, and proportionate in form to each other, so as to admit of Susception and Assimilation, that is, that they are *homœoleptomeric*.

26. Inasmuch as *Homœomorphism* presents a legitimate scientific point of view of our subject, legitimate inferences may be drawn from it. Among such might be one in regard to those strange and interesting indications for discovering peculiar remedial properties in organic and inorganic substances by their certain peculiar form and appearance, which from old are known as *Signatura Rerum*.

Superstition is connected with this subject, as it used to be with Astrology and Alchemy before the scientific development of Astronomy and Chemistry; but the subject never fairly died, and Helbig and recently Von Grauvogl bestowed their attention upon it.

Now, it would not be unnatural nor supernatural, to think, that, because every thing and every organ consists of a certain system of motions and functions peculiar to it and unique of its own and adapted to the intent for which it is existing and formed, the regularity and object of such functions and motions causes and conditions, by the plasticity of nature, a certain configuration and form in the thing or organ, which appears to the eye and acts visibly. The organic form is always a result of the operation of the substance.

And if it could be made out, as may be done by the conception of *Homœoplasticity of Nature*, that such functions and motions, and the inferred configuration of the parts, constituting the thing or organ, are homœomorphic; then similitude of configuration, *Homœoplasia* and *Homœoschematism*, would be an expression and conception of what is commonly called *Signatura Rerum*, and it would explain how really such *Signatura*, as the effect of the homœoplastic force of nature, might serve as an indication of certain medical properties, and that they, if correct, can only be homœopathical, and that they can only be correct, as such, if homœopathical.

27. Since there are in reality no two things identical and no two diseases identical, there can be in strictness no isopathic remedy, and *Isopathy* is impossible by nature and by logic.

The substances which are improperly called isopathic, are products of the organism in certain diseased conditions; and whilst there is no question as to their efficacy, *in praxi*, there is no doubt, that, when curative, they are *homœopathic* remedies. Such substances represent, incorporate, and typify in their formation, the whole complex of the disease from which they result and which is their pathogenesis. Upon this positive ground they may be properly applied against similar diseases and formations; but it will always have to be done with certain precautions, as for instance, that the isopathic substance, to be used, be taken from individuals presenting the disease or pathema in a most simple and uncomplicated form, and that it be subjected to the process of Potentiation.

When regular homœopathic provings of those so-called isopathic substances shall have been consummated, *lege artis*, as has been done already with Hydrophobine, Psorine, etc., by Hering, Stapf, Gross, Coxe, and others, then we shall have most valuable additions to the *Materia Medica Pura*, and probably arrive at a fuller scientific explanation of their medical action.

28. Whether the remedial and the pathopoetic matter in mutual action, might be also similar in respect to the parts constituting either, is another question offering itself for speculation.

Generally speaking, the observed similitude of both the drug and the disease-matter, in form, quantity, quality, properties, and effects, seems to allow an inference, that both might also be composed and constituted of similar parts, that is, *homœomeric*.

And even the Anaxagorean conception of Homœomeria would confirm this in a measure, because, if everything consists of similar parts compared with itself, those things which are similar to each other, must also have a similitude of their constituent parts as compared with each other.

But this question pertains to the department of chemical science which will decide it, when it shall at length avail itself of the homœopathic facts and when, taking a homœopathic view of matter, and giving to Potentiation its due credit, it shall be able to develop its higher branches into *Metachemics*.

29. From the preceding *spicilegia*, it would seem, that the substances which we know to be homœopathic remedies or Potencies, as conceived in their mutual action with the organism, are homœodynamic and homœopathic, homœopathogenetic and homœopathoktonic, homœotropic, homœomeric, homœorrhopic, homœotachic and homœorhythmic, homœomorphic and homœoleptomeric, homœoplastic and homœoschematic, and *homœomatic* withal.

All these several properties and effects, taken together, seem to warrant the further conclusion, that they are all under a similar government, and under the condition of similar laws, that is *homœonomic*.

30. The remaining question, of their essence, might consistently be answered by drawing a final conclusion from property, form and effect, to essence, nature and origin, which would be, that, compared with one another, they are *homœousian*.

Perhaps, for a conclusive determination of this question, further accumulation of facts may be wanted. But Schneider's hypothesis, that the *Homoia* are the remedies and the causes of disease, is very acceptable, being consistent with all the facts which are at our command, and comporting with the doctrine of Hippocrates and Hahnemann.

And, with Newton's caution about the use of the word "force,"\* it might be safely said, that the *Homoia* are the forces which operate in and upon organ-

\* Philosophiæ naturalis Principia mathematica Coloniae Allobrogum, 1760, 4o, Tom 1, p. 11. " . . . , Mathematicus duntaxat est hic conceptus. Nam virium causas et sedes Physicas jam non expendo . . . Unde caveat lector, ne per hujusmodi voces cogitet se speciem vel modum actionis causamve aut rationem Physicam alicui definire, vel centris, quae sunt puncta Mathematica, vires vere et Physice tribuere; si forte aut contra trahere, aut vires centrorum esse dixerit."

ism and remedy, representing the effects of disease and medicine upon the healthy. The *tertium comparationis* is the pathema or the manner in which the organism is affected by either.

32. Hahnemann, and his greatest disciples, always stoutly maintained the hylozoic opinion, that everything in nature lives. The same belief is shared by the highest minds of every age, and among its adherents are Heraclitus, Anaxagoras, Aristoteles, Leibnitz, Forster, Goethe, Herbart, Ritter, Du Bois Reymond, Draper, Moleschott, Fechner, and a host of eminent scientists of our age.

The same opinion gains new confirmation and support by the nature, properties and efficaciousness of our High-potencies. They, in their preparation and mutual action with the organism, prove again, what Draper states, that "there is no essential difference between the process of organic and inorganic life, and the line of demarcation which natural history so far, vainly attempted to define with correctness between organic and inorganic world, is merely arbitrary; either of them is reducible to motion and governed by the same laws."

33. Thus the proposed disquisition of our subject leads to the final question of the *ultimate constitution of matter* adverted to in Joslin's prognosticon at the head of this article.

And, indeed, it would be entirely proper to inquire, what service the study of Homœopathic High-potencies might do in that direction.

Researches of that kind legitimately belong to Metaphysics. Newton's warning: "O! physicians, beware of Metaphysics!" was correct in his time. What, then, was called Metaphysics; was it in name only, *quasi lucus a non lucendo*, whilst he himself was, in fact, the greatest metaphysician, because the greatest natural philosopher, of his age.

But Metaphysics must not be understood to be mere mental philosophy and transcendentalism, but, according to Herbart's conception of it, as that branch of philosophy, the province of which is to explain experience by philosophical concept, and which therefore, proceeds from, and finally rests on experience, and reality. Metaphysics, says Herbart, must support Natural Philosophy and Psychology, and thereby show its accordance with itself; it must stick to facts the most certain, whilst experiments and observations multiply *in infinitum*, and experience only must be its ground and foundation, and no dwelling in castles of air will do instead of it.

Now, it must be owned, that we know nothing positively of the nature of health, disease, and remedy, and that their properties and existence are only inferred from the effects they produce in the organism. Equally so we know nothing positively of the nature of things and forces generally, and their properties and existence are only inferred from the effects they produce. Hence, as Astronomy, by judging from their *apparent* positions, and motions, finds the *true* position and motion of the celestial bodies, so Metaphysics has to find the real nature and essence of things and forces from the properties and effects of things and forces, as they appear to us by correct observation.

Among these, the phenomena of Attraction and Repulsion as a general property of matter, and the *Origin of Matter by Contraries*, are problems, to which

our Homœosis, or the mutual action of contrary similars, is referable. Its reality, and the solution of the seeming contradiction, that contraries co-operate, and by doing so produce thirds similar to them and to one another, becomes practically and scientifically explainable by the conception of *Infinitiesimality of all Action*.

But this is not the place to enter, to any extent, into such metaphysical disquisitions, and a historical reminiscence must suffice.

34. The general principle of the Origin of all Matter by Contraries was in early times conceived by Pythagoras, Heraclitus and Anaxagoras.

The latter, moreover, distinctly taught *Similitude*, as a pivotal point for the constitution of matter, and also *Infinitiesimality* of matter, mind, and motion. And he states especially the origin of the *affections upon the organism* to be by *contraries*, laying down as the reason for it: "the simile is impassible from the simile."

This is a remarkable rectification of the common belief, that "*simile simili gaudet*," and, together with Hippocrates' nice observation, that "the most contraries are not always the most contraries," it affords a fine philosophical argument for our idea of Homœopathicity, and medical action generally, according to which "*similia similibus curantur*."

Singular, indeed, it seems, that Anaxagoras, the friend and teacher of Pericles, Euripides and Democritus, and who died, when Hippocrates was 32 years old, and to whom belongs the merit of anatomical research prior to Aristoteles, and of whom are preserved a few most interesting views on Biology and Cosmology, and whose life, in excitement, persecution and martyrdom, and in other respects, presents a parallel with that of Hahnemann;—singular it is, that this early Greek philosopher should have foreshadowed, as it were, the molecular theory of our own age, and the homœopathic principle, and the Affinity of Opposition, the elemental importance of Similitude and Contrariety, and the Laws of Motion, and the Infinitesimality and micrological nature of all motion and all things, and almost the Law of the Least Quantity of Action, in short, the very elements and principles of our own Homœopathic Science, which are no more nor less than the principles of all Natural Science.

But here we take leave of the subject, resting with confidence in our hope, that Herbart's prophecy will yet be fulfilled: "Much will Europe learn from North America when Philosophy shall come to blossom there."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOLDEN WEDDING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The many visitors of the Homœopathic Hospital at Leipsig during the years from 1839 to 1842 may not have forgotten the steward who was at the establishment during that time, nor his pleasant friendly little wife. This couple enjoyed the rare felicity of a Golden Wedding, and this celebration grew into one of those happy festivals which seem possible only among Germans.

Old Mr. Gottlob Lebrecht Knabe did not come to America as a political

refugee nor as an adventurer. He belonged to the great majority who come here simply to rid themselves from the many petty tyrannies of the old country. He was educated for the ministry, but, after three years labor as pastor of a society, his health failed and he was obliged to resign his office, and going to Dresden placed himself under the care of Dr. Wolf and was cured by him. Since that time he has remained in constant communication with homœopathic physicians. He then accepted from Dr. Noack the position of overseer at the Homœopathic Hospital, and when that establishment was given up he was employed in a literary way by Schumann, even after he had accepted the duties of steward at the hospital at Zwickau in which institute he had occasion to study the "other side of the question." As soon as he had saved a sufficient sum to defray his expenses he came to America with his wife, and on the first of January, 1851, began his duties in the house of Dr. C. Hering, in Philadelphia where he has now, since fourteen years, been employed in helping to complete a new edition of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*. During our late political campaign when the whole future welfare of the nation was at stake with the most praiseworthy activity he employed all his leisure hours in the cause of right.

His many political friends insisted that the jubilee wedding should be more publicly celebrated and not exclusively among Homœopaths.

The 6th of April, the anniversary of the wedding day of this worthy pair, had the good fortune to come this year in the midst of our week of rejoicing when the fall of Richmond decided the world-renowned contest, and each day brought fresh news of victory.

The side of order, of lawful right and progress was triumphant. At last the purse-proud haters of the working class had been humiliated, and the democrats or friends of southern secession, still smarted with the burning shame of their disgrace; they therefore took no part in the festivities although the victorious party would have avoided all that would embitter them.

On Thursday evening, April 6th, were assembled in the "*Arbeiter Halle*," more than one-hundred-and-thirty persons to witness the ceremony on this occasion, which was performed by Mr. Miller, a former pastor from——who is now one of the main stays of the liberty party among the Germans. At the conclusion of the marriage service the company, headed by Mr. and Mrs. Knabe, their son, his wife and five grand-children, marched into the spacious supper-room and were seated at tables circling three sides of the hall, the middle being occupied by the *Saenger bund*, and their talented leader, well remembered by many in Leipzig—Carl Gaertner of Stralsund.

The president, George Schaeffer from the Rhine, said a few words applicable to the occasion to which the history of the day lent so bright a framing. Our great Schiller in his "*Song of the Bell*," unfolds before us life with all its pleasures and sorrows and at last, as the greatest of all blessings, he says,

"Joy to us may it betoken,  
Peace, the first sound by it spoken."

The sorrows and joys of half a century have been unfolded to our bride and room, and now as the crowning blessing to their festivities, come the glad

tidings of peace to our beloved country. He then proposed as the first toast, "The bride and groom; and peace throughout the land."

Dr. Hering then rose and said, "Our aged friend has been during the half of his long life a faithful workman in the vineyard of Homœopathy. Only those who are well versed in the profession, can have an idea of the laborious and difficult tasks there to be performed. Thousands in Europe as well as here, take the books which they use daily and which enable them to compare quickly, the symptoms of the sick with those of the medicines, without thinking of the many laborious hours which they have cost, but the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, in acknowledgement of these valuable services, rendered in so unpretending a way, and by right of the power invested in them by the State of Pennsylvania, present to Mr. Gottlob Lebrecht Knabe, of Saxony, an honorary diploma which I now present in the name of the Faculty. My toast is, *Doctor Gottlob Lebrecht Knabe.*"

The groom in his expression of thanks made mention of all Dr. Hering's children, and particularly of the youngest who was born amidst the raging of party conflicts and the clashing of arms, and therefore was named, Siegfried, which means, peace through victory.

Thus the merriment continued until, in accordance with an old German custom, the aged pair led off the grandfather and grandmother dance, after which some of the company withdrew, leaving the floor to the young people, who continued dancing some hours longer. *Vivat sequens!*

DR. HORACE M. PAINE, Recording Secretary of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, has removed his residence from Clinton, Oneida County, to 104 State Street, Albany, N. Y. A homœopathic physician wishing to engage in country practice, will find Clinton a very desirable place of residence, on account of its delightful situation, its seminary and schools, cultivated and refined society, and the well established confidence in the homœopathic system on the part of a considerable portion of its most influential and intelligent citizens. Communications in reference to this subject should be directed to the above address.

DR. HENRY D. PAINE, formerly of Albany, has removed to 16 West 14th Street, New York.

DELAY.—The April and May Numbers of the REVIEW have been delayed, and the June Number will be delayed, in their issue, because of the absence of Dr. HENRY M. SMITH, the managing editor, and more particularly because of the confusion incident to the removal of the Publication Office and Press from 484 Broadway to 105 Fourth Avenue.

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## REMARKS ON SCABIES.

BY CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D., NEW YORK.

Dr. Copeland says that the ancients comprehended under the names "psora" and "scabies," besides *itch*, properly so-called, eczema, prurigo, lichen, and ethyma; and modern medical writers, up to the year 1834, have given nearly the same extent of application to the name Itch and its synonyms in the various languages of modern Europe. Thus, for example, we find Hahnemann including under the name "itch," "*tenia capitis*, and all eruptions which become moist on being scratched" (eczema, therefore, and impetigo) as instances of cutaneous affections originating in what he calls a "psoric miasm."

It was not until the year 1834 that the presence of an insect in the vesicles of a certain cutaneous eruption was generally acknowledged. This fact became forthwith the basis of a new subdivision of vesicular eruptions by which the name "itch" or "scabies," was restricted to that form which was characterized by the presence of the "*acarus scabiei*" or "itch-insect" in the vesicles. Itch, then, in this severe and restricted use of the name, is a disease our generally accepted knowledge of which dates from the year 1834. What is found respecting itch in medical works ante-