

poisons." As his Reverend admirer is entitled to every credit, it will be conceded, that a person submitting for years to privations such as Hahnemann is represented to have submitted to, and daily suffering such *extreme pain*, would be the last one from whom a rigidly correct notation of the action of remedial substances, either as observed in their operation on himself or others, would be expected. The enlightened psychologist will admit that a more powerful combination of circumstances could not be desired, to produce a condition of the mind, not only morbidly sensitive to many changes momentarily occurring in the peripheral extremities of the nerves distributed in the different parts of the body, but which are not usually taken cognizance of by the mind, from the slight impression which, under ordinary circumstances, they make on the brain when transmitted to that organ; but also, to create many new and distinct sensations in various parts, through the influence of an intensely excited imagination, directing and controlling the volitional powers of the mind.

But, do Homœopaths invariably treat disease according to the fundamental law of their system? We shall endeavor to elicit an answer to this question from their own writings.

Three practical works at present very popular among the followers of Hahnemann, are the "Therapeutic Pocket Book for Homœopathic Physicians," by Dr. C. Von Bonninghausen; "Jahr's new Manual of Homœopathic Practice," and "Dunsford on Homœopathic Remedies." In the preface to the former work, the author states, that "our late master pronounced it excellent and eminently practical," and "the object of the Pocket Book is to aid the memory of the practitioner at the sick bed in the selection of the remedies; and to serve the student of the *Materia Medica Pura*, as a guide by which he is enabled to find his way, &c."

We shall now proceed to examine how far this "excellent and eminently practical work agrees with what Curie is pleased to term "that fixed principle—that immoveable basis of homœopathic art," viz: *Similia Similibus Curantur*, and thus ascertain what claims it professes to be considered as an "aid to the practitioner" and "a guide to the student."

There are, we opine, certain antipodal conditions of the system produced by disease,—certain states, in which the merest novice in medical matters would say a different kind of remedy was indicated. There are certain conditions of secreting glands and secreting surfaces as evidenced by the increase, or diminution amounting to complete arrest of their secretion, diametrically opposed to each other. In the former, Hunger and Want of Appetite—Thirst and Want of Thirst—Sleeplessness and Sleepiness, may, we think, be fairly included. As examples of the latter, we shall cite Perspiration and Want of Perspiration—Increase of Saliva, and Diminution of Saliva—copious Secretion of Urine and scanty Secretion of Urine. Now, these are divisions taken from the much approved "pocket book," and the following statement of the number of *identical remedies* recommended by this great authority for *opposite symptoms*, will serve to convey a just appreciation of the regard he entertains for "*Similia similibus curantur*," in the treatment of Disease.

The number of medicaments recommended by Bonninghausen, as represented on page 474 of his work, is 125. Of the 125 remedies, he recommends for

Hunger,	99	Want of Hunger,	115
Sleeplessness,	115	Sleepiness,	123
Thirst,	99	Want of Thirst,	86
Increase of Saliva,		117	
Decrease of Saliva,		111	
Perspiration,		119	
Want of Perspiration,		92	
Urine too copious,		100	
Urine too scanty,		91	