

thing very estimable, of which such physicians are in possession, and of which their less fortunate neighbors are sadly deficient. True, the public are very far from being informed in what this Hahnemannism consists, or in what is this purity of which they are in possession, but certain platitudes are indulged in which are supposed to convey a great deal of intelligence in very obscure and incomprehensible language."

In order to show the nonsense of this cuckoo cry of orthodoxy, which is usually raised, like other senseless noises, in order to make the passer-by look at the person who raised the clamor, let us show what some of Hahnemann's principles were, and what his universal practice.

Then please inform us who, either in this country or in Europe, either from deceit or ignorance, can call himself a Hahnemannian homeopath.

1st. Hahnemann never gave but a single remedy at a time, and never repeated it until the first dose had exhausted its action. What, then, of those whose invariable custom it is to *alternate two or three medicines*, giving them at intervals of two or three hours, when Hahnemann says the action of such drugs extends from 48 hours to 40 days. This whole practice of attending remedies is contrary to everything taught or practised by him."

To this statement I shall reply by mentioning a number of instances in which Hahnemann advised the administration of remedies in alternation. I shall not quote the precise words of Hahnemann, partly because that would be a needless waste of space, and partly because, though I am well acquainted with the facts, yet I have not all the original volumes by me.

In the war-typhus of 1814,\* Hahnemann administered *Bryonia alba* and *rhus toxicodendron* in alternation with remarkable success. In epidemic purpura miliaris,† he counsels the alternation of *aconitum napellus* and *coffea cruda*; and Franz Hartmann, one of Hahnemann's favorite pupils, repeats the advice:‡—"The specific remedy for purple rash is aconite, which should be repeated every two, four, or six hours, according as the disease is more or less violent. For the excessive pains and the whining mood, a dose of *coffea cruda* is sometimes required. In some cases *coffea cruda* and aconite require to be given in alternation.

Hahnemann states|| that he cured some epidemics of intermittent fever with *arnica*, alternated with *ippecacuanha*, *cina* alternated with *capsicum*, aconite alternated with *ippecacuanha*, and we all know that he strongly advised the alternation of *cuprum* and *veratrum* in Asiatic cholera.

Furthermore, in the treatment of group, Hahnemann recommends the alternation of aconite, *spongia*, and *hepar sulphuris*.

The article proceeds:—"2nd. Hahnemann invariably gave his remedies at the thirtieth attenuation, and directed others to do so. No living practitioner pretends to anything of the kind now."

Here I shall simply state Hahnemann's opinions and practice.

For several years after the discovery of the law of *similia similibus* by Hahnemann, he did not entertain the idea of altering the dose or the manner of its administration, for in all his pathetic appeals to his colleagues, we merely find that our illustrious chief implores and entreats them to prove medicinal agents on

\* Lesser Writings.

† Ibid.

‡ Acute Diseases, vol. ii. || Chronic Diseases.