the clothes, black vomitings becoming more frequent and of a deeper hue, then the end of these fearful sufferings, and finally, death!

TREATMENT.

As the yellow fever presented three progressive periods, distinctly marked, we generally employed, during the first, *Aconite*, *Puls.*, *Bell.*, *Nux vom.;* during the second, *Nux vom.*, *Nitr. ac.*, and *Merc. sol.;* during the third, *Arsenic*, *Nitr. argent.*, *Digit.*, *Ergotine*, *Phos. acid;* and where there were black dejections, *Veratrum* was a very successful remedy.

STATISTICS.

The number of patients attacked with Yellow Fever and treated in the Dispensary of the Rue de Quitanda, 61 alone, by myself and Dr. Azambuja, Cesario and Silva Pinto, homœopathic physicians of Rio Janiero, from the 25th of February to the end of April, 1851, was 3,256.

Patients who died a few hours after the first visit.....	56
" " " after forty-eight hours' treatment.....	32
" " " between the first and ninth day.....	139
Number of deaths.....	227
Number of those who were cured.....	3,029
Total	3,256

According to these figures, the mortality among those treated homœopathically has not exceeded seven per cent., and we are sure that it would not have exceeded five per cent. if the patients at the onset of the disease had not had recourse to allœopathic remedies, which occasioned us such heavy losses." * * *

From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

Some of our friends complain of our long articles and of their being continued from number to number. Such readers we would recommend to turn aside from these observations by Hartmann, as

they will probably be continued through several Nos. and occupy considerable space in each, though the original articles will be abridged and condensed as much as possible. We are confident that most of our readers will consider an introduction to the social circle of Hahnemann and his early students as well worth a little trouble.

"For the future historian of the rise and progress of the homœopathic doctrine, this my labor will not be quite in vain, since it will acquaint him with many personal details not to be found elsewhere: and these facts detailed, exerted an undoubted influence upon the advancement and extension of Homœopathy, which, under other circumstances, might easily have acquired quite another form. If it is not always possible to ignore or even to palliate the errors which men commit, yet have I ever pursued this plan, to touch lightly upon these faults, or to give them no consideration at all, except where they have important bearing upon the course of the history.

However far it may be from my intention to write an autobiography, it is yet impossible to avoid saying a few words of myself, in order to gain the point from which I intended to begin, and from which the thread of my history is to be drawn out."

In the year 1810, Hartmann, then a feeble youth of fourteen, went to the Lyceum at Chemnitz with a view of studying Theology; so poor that he had to teach the children of the weavers to procure the means of subsistence. He had made the acquaintance of Hornburg who also intended to study Theology, but after six months' study he resolved to turn his attention to medicine, and Hartmann, already predisposed to this course, was easily led to follow his example. Hornburg's success in curing many reputed incurable cases before he had even graduated, excited Hartmann's ambition, and inspired him with the greatest admiration of Hornburg, whom he considered one of the most brilliant men of the day, since he acquired in so short a time that for which others need years of study. At eighteen Hartmann repaired to the University at Leipsic, where he says—

"Hornburg was again my room-mate; after three months' residence there, he introduced me to the acquaintance of Hahnemann, and sought admission for me into the narrow circle of the friends of this great man. Whoever has seen Hahnemann, has personally

made his acquaintance and has heard him speak, were it but once, with lofty enthusiasm and transporting eloquence, of his important discovery in the domain of practical medicine, will surely think it by no means strange, that a tyro in medicine should reverence this man as a saint, and should inwardly resolve to devote his whole life without reserve to him and his doctrine. I am confident that every one who knew Hahnemann at that time agrees with me, or surely does not blame my apparently extravagant praise of this venerable man, endowed by nature with such a lofty intellect, if I set him by the side of the greatest intellects in the profession in our time, and even declare him to be the greatest of them all, since no physician has commenced such a gigantic work and one so likely to endure the test of time, nor brought it to such a pitch of perfection that it may not only be compared with former medical systems, but is in many respects quite superior to them. This is readily admitted now, but even then, when I made Hahnemann's acquaintance, his fame was wide spread, and he performed cures which bordered on the incredible, and which established his reputation more and more permanently. This was especially the case with those frequently recurring diseases from the undue use of medicines, the cure of which was the more easy to him, as he always made it a rule in his inquiry into the physiological effects of drugs, to learn with accuracy the antidote of each one. He could not but perform successful cures since it was evident to him that his doses, so small when compared with the usual massive compounds, could effect nothing unless the diseased organism, so bunglingly overdosed, was left to itself for awhile, so that the conservative powers of nature might, in some degree, at least, overcome the too powerful effects of the drugs; in this manner the pure image of the disease was more sharply defined, and he was enabled to select his remedies more exactly. But since many patients subjected to such an inefficient treatment, would be disposed to lose confidence in him and his skill, while he remained merely an observer, and refrained from active treatment, he felt constrained to indulge in deception of his patients; a deception alike beneficial to himself and to them. The deception consisted in this, that he prescribed the diet with the greatest care and gave the patients *ut aliquid accepisse putet*—unmedicated sugar of milk or pulverized oyster shells. During this apparently inactive treatment,

the sufferings of the patients often underwent such a favorable change that they no longer entertained the slightest doubt regarding the efficacy of the little doses, and hence yielded themselves with implicit confidence to the founder of Homœopathy, which confidence no one surely had ever any reason to regret. That such cures are now becoming more rare, arises from the much more simple regimen of allœopathists and their greatly reduced doses which have been unconsciously forced upon them by the continual progress of Hahnemann.

* * * * * * *

Hornburg did not make use of very many homœopathic remedies, but these few he knew so accurately, and by their frequent employment, was so perfectly familiar with the precise sphere of their action, that he effected far more with them, than others did with a greater number of remedies whose effects were less exactly known. Among the so-called antipsoric remedies, he used none but Sulphur, Calcarea, Silicea, Nitric Acid, and a few others. But his practical talent was remarkable, and very few were so gifted by good dame Nature in this respect: he required but few questions to recognize the disease with unerring perception, and to select with remarkable tact the most appropriate remedy. For him the duties of his profession seemed but a diversion, yet no one who saw him at the bedside of a patient, could fail to acknowledge the earnestness with which he devoted himself to his art, or to love and esteem him for this devotion. With an acuteness peculiar to himself, he would often find a symptom, apparently the most insignificant, to be the most characteristic, and seldom erred; he would also pronounce the most venturesome prognoses, and exactly describe drug aggravations in their commencement and progress, of which I was often witness, and about which I had many a dispute with him in hopes of repressing this over confidence; in this, however, I never succeeded, as he always opposed to me the instances of his success, and regarded the few unsuccessful instances as exceptions to the rule! This same talent he required other Homœopathists to possess, and blamed them as indolent, because they had it not in the same degree, while it never occurred to him that in this respect he had an advantage over others. As a man, no one could help loving and esteeming Hornburg, and especially as a friend, for he was kind, sympathizing,

obliging, frank—always ready with counsel or aid, and it was only after many bitter experiences, and the denial of his real worth, together with the opposition by which he was beset—the constantly recurring intrigues, and the insinuations which were whispered about, that he became in his last days tinged with suspicion against all men and even against his best friends.

This was the man who by his example as well as by his introducing me to Hahnemann, had such an influence upon my whole life. I might possibly without him have given myself to the practice of medicine, but it is very doubtful whether I should ever have embraced Homœopathy, which in those days only served as a butt for the jokes of the younger students. I might quite as easily have degenerated into a mere partisan if I had followed Hahnemann's advice—to study nothing but his system which had a firm and substantial basis, while in the old system nothing was reliable—a suggestion which he made to all his pupils and which in many respects has been the occasion of great mischief, and has proved unfortunate to many of his adherents. I observed the surprise expressed by Hahnemann's countenance when I asked him in return, whether it would answer well merely to be examined in Homœopathy alone. The many evasions with which he used to avoid answering this question, quite convinced me of the danger and impracticability of his advice, and the matter was never again mentioned during the course of my studies with him; indeed he seemed purposely to avoid alluding to it in the presence of the other young men, many of whom were studying with him at the same time, as if he perceived how untenable was his position. He took pleasure in conversing with me upon the sciences, and was always most enthusiastic when upon the subject of Materia Medica and Therapeutics: I always took especial pains to add fuel to the fire, partly because his fiery zeal was entertaining, and partly because I acquired thereby such a knowledge of Homœopathy, and for many truly practical observations upon Homœopathy, I am indebted to these explosions. It was, moreover, peculiarly interesting to see Hahnemann, a small, thick set man, constrained in his gait and bearing, with a bald head, and a high, beautifully-formed forehead, as the blood at such times crowded up to his head, the veins became turgid, the brow was flushed, his brilliant eyes sparkled, and he was obliged to take off

his little cap to admit the cool air to his heated head. It was usually only scientific subjects, and among these, his new doctrine especially, which could excite him to such a degree as this, and could inspire him with the eloquence of an apostle. And was he not then truly an apostle in his art? He felt that he was, and his great work stood forth so persuasively before his soul that he could not but have felt that he had accomplished what thousands before him had failed to do, and thousands upon thousands after him should never equal.

At such times, he forgot the material world about him, and nought but the glorious ideas to which he had given birth passed before his inner vision. It was an elevating sight for his pupils, thus to see the master in their midst: at such times, every one partook of his enthusiasm, and resolved that, in spite of every persecution, of which we had already experienced enough, they would faithfully persevere, and that they would aid with all their powers in the great work, for which Hahnemann himself offered the best opportunities, since he requested every one who was free from disease to engage in the proving of drugs. Unlearned, as we yet were, in medicine, and still more unlearned in the proper method of proving drugs, there was nothing left for him but to teach us first, and to instruct us minutely in the course we were to pursue, in every respect: this he did, in a few words, but in the clearest and most perceptible manner, as follows:

'The human body, when it has attained a developement nearly complete, is the least exposed to sickness from transient influence or from the deprivation of its accustomed food, because the powers of life existing in their integrity, overpower any injurious effects from such causes before they can make any progress: hence,' said he, 'in case of young persons, a long preparatory course is not necessary before the proving of a drug; a resolute determination alone is requisite to avoid everything which may tend to disturb the process.' During such a proving, he absolutely forbade coffee, tea, wine, brandy, and all other heating drinks, as well as spices, such as pepper, ginger, &c., also strongly salted foods and acids. At that time, the drinking of beer had not been carried to that excess to which it is at the present day, hence, during our provings, he did not forbid us the use of the light white and brown Leipsic beer. He cautioned us against close and continued application to study or reading nov-

els, as well as against many games which exercised, not merely the imagination, but which required continued thought, such as hazard, cards, chess, or billiards, by which observation was disturbed and rendered untrustworthy. He was far, however, from considering idleness as necessary, but advised moderate labor only, agreeable conversation with walking in the open air, temperance in eating and drinking, early rising; for a bed he recommended a mattress with light covering.

The medicines which were to be proved he gave us himself, the vegetable in the form of essence or tincture—the others in the first or second trituration. He never concealed from us the names of the drugs which were to be proved, and his wish that we should in future prepare all the remedies whose effects we had, while students, conscientiously tried, fully convinced us that in this respect he had never deceived us. Since he, for the most part, had previously proved the drugs upon himself and his family, he was already sufficiently acquainted with their strength and properties, to prescribe for each prover according to his individuality, the number of drops or grains with which he might commence, without experiencing any injurious effects. The dose to be taken was mixed with a great quantity of water that it might come in contact with a greater surface than would be possible with the undiluted drug: it was taken early in the morning, fasting, and nothing was eaten for an hour. If no effect was experienced in three or four hours, a few drops more were to be taken: the dose might even be doubled, and the reckoning of time was to begin from the last dose: the same was the case where the drug was to be taken for the third time. If upon the third repetition no change was remarked, Hahnemann concluded that the organism was not susceptible to this agent, and did not require the prover to make any further experiments with it, but after several days gave him another drug to prove. In order to note down every symptom which presented itself, he required each one to carry a tablet and lead pencil with him, which had this advantage, that we could describe with precision the sensation (pain) which we experienced at the time, while this precision might be lost if these sensations were noted down at some subsequent period. Every symptom which presented itself must be given in its connection, even though the most heterogeneous symptoms were thus coupled together: but our directions were still more

precise—after each symptom we must specify, in brackets, the time of its occurrence, which time was to be reckoned from the last dose. It was only when one or two days had passed without the occurrence of any symptoms that Hahnemann supposed the action of the drug to be exhausted; he then allowed the system a time to rest before another proving was undertaken. He never took the symptoms which we gave him for true and faithful, but always reviewed them once with us, to be sure that we had used just the right expressions and signs, and had said neither too much nor too little. At first it often happened that there were errors enough, but these became fewer upon every proving, and finally there were none at all, especially in case of those provers who realized the importance of the matter, and who entered upon the provings with right good earnest, in which number I would always reckon myself: hence, to this day, I place great reliance upon my own symptoms. There is one thing more to be observed about these provings: they are not so easily made as they may seem to be, for peculiar care is requisite rightly to apprehend symptoms which do not make themselves so very prominent, for these are frequently the most important, the most peculiar and the most characteristic, of much greater significance than those which occur with violence. The former are most frequently elicited by the smaller and more delicate doses, while the latter owe their origin to the larger. It has thus appeared to me at least, and this is my humble judgment based upon my own observation. Another fact which I gathered from personal experience, is this: that I could seldom reckon upon obtaining any symptoms after the second or third stronger dose, if the first remained entirely without effect; if, on the contrary, after the first dose symptoms presented themselves, though but feebly, I could then with confidence rely upon finding other and more characteristic symptoms developed every hour. Often after taking a second and stronger dose, I hoped to find the symptoms more distinctly marked, yet I was disappointed nearly every time; and I often found, to my great regret, that after such a repetition there was an entire cessation of all symptoms.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

(*Continued from page* 165.)

Physiology, in those days, was far from having attained the position which it now occupies, and of pathological anatomy there was hardly a mention: hence, it cannot appear strange that the symptoms which were then collected, were expressed as simply as they were perceived, without connecting them with any theoretical conjectures, which has, in our day, though unjustly, been used almost as a reproach: we must remember, though, that Hahnemann expected to establish his system only by the perfect overthrow of the old system, as a part of which, the names of diseases were to be considered: hence, the necessity of attempting to dispense with these names in the description of drug symptoms. But there is another charge which cannot be so easily refuted: that the description of the symptoms is often very unintelligible, even where Hahnemann, with a very little trouble, might have greatly improved them when he reviewed them with us. For instance, it would have been easy to have indicated a pain occurring in the interior of the organism, not merely by specifying and describing its corresponding external location, but also by naming the internal organs corresponding to this part: he might have specified more distinctly a rheumatic or gouty pain in the hips, the thighs, the arm or forearm, by naming the muscles in which it occurred: he might have described more exactly, eruptive diseases in all their metamorphoses, with their accompanying febrile symptoms, from their commencement to the complete restoration of the integrity of the skin. These are reflections which, it is true, I did not make when a member of the Provers-Union; but as I began quite early enough to treat patients in accordance with this system, so I experienced, quite too soon, the deficiency of the drug symptoms, and even more deeply, upon taking charge of each new patient: by avoiding this indefiniteness in subsequent provings, we should have derived infinite advantage from the new formation of Physiology, Chemistry, the external physical exploration of disease, Pathological Anatomy, and Microscopical investigations, which might have saved us the trouble of re-proving

many drugs. However, so it happened, and hence all talk about it is useless.

Our old Provers-Union consisted of Stapf, Gross, Hornburg, Franz, Wislicenus, Teuthorn, Herrmann, Rückert, Langhammer, and myself. Five of these are already deceased; Teuthorn and Hermann never entered into the matter very fully, and soon after were forgotten, at least as far as I could learn, for, notwithstanding all my inquiries, I never heard their names mentioned again as Homœopathists: of these, then, there is nothing more to be said. But my recollections of the others, part of whom are living—part dead, are most agreeable, for our intercourse with each other was intimate, and, indeed, our clinging together was almost compulsory, since all our other fellow students avoided usalmost as they would the plague.

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Stapf was no longer living in Leipsic, but only came occasionally from Naumburg, where he was settled. The benevolence beaming from his eyes readily won for him the hearts of all; a more intimate acquaintance with him soon showed that, in every respect, he was far in advance of us in knowledge, although he had not long been honored with the title of Doctor, and the regard was awarded him, unasked for, which was due to his extensive scientific acquirements and his natural talents as a physician. His conversation was instructive in more respects than one, and he seemed hardly conscious of his superiority over others, while he was all the more esteemed on account of this very modesty. But, as desirous as all were of obtaining information from him, and ready as he was to gratify those seeking it, yet it was not in the power of one, possessed of such a temperament as his, to adhere to any one thing for a great length of time—to this trait his remarkably quick and accurate powers of perception might have contributed. This *perpetuum mobile* formed a part of his character which never offended, for even this very mercurial nature allowed nothing to escape it which could furnish anything of interest, and the very lightness with which a subject was touched excited the more acute powers of thought and thus produced a more lasting impression. The most serious scientific subjects were spoken of with jokes and laughter, and many a merry and mirthful expression was interwoven with his discourse without at all diminishing its instructiveness. But enough of Stapf, with

whom I did not become personally acquainted, till some years later, when I found the above description, which I received from Hornburg, to be quite truthful. I owe much to him, but I think that he would consider himself but little indebted to me, should I, during his lifetime, proceed to describe him as I have just commenced: since the time here spoken of, he has become personally known to many Homœopathists: many know him well, as the editor of the *Archives*, and to them it will be no task to complete what I might yet have said to his praise.

Gross, too, was a friend most valued by us all, and my intimacy with him continued till his premature death. However unassuming and modest he was, it was not easy for one, full of the joy and buoyancy of youth, to associate himself with a man naturally so serious that he seemed almost cold and but little communicative; and it was only after a long intercourse with him, that I at least learned that Gross could not only be a cheerful but a truly sympathizing friend. Although at the University a year before myself, yet he was but a little before me in making Hahnemann's acquaintance. When I first saw him at Hahnemann's house, I took him for a patient who wished to submit himself to homœopathic treatment, since his whole outer man, his yellowish grey complexion, his bloated countenance, his backwardness in conversation, were all expressive of a diseased condition. As he left the room, however, before I did, I learned from Hahnemann, that Gross had engaged in Homœopathy with zeal, and that he bade fair to be one of his best pupils: he earnestly recommended me to seek his intimacy, and I never had occasion to regret having followed his advice. It was necessary, entirely, to disregard his exterior, for by this he gained the affections of none, and consider only the inner man, the very kernel itself, for there one would soon find his warm and benevolent disposition, and then it was impossible ever to separate from him, unless one's own quarrelsome or perverse disposition, or distrust of his affection, led to a rupture. Time has shown that Hahnemann justly considered him one of his best pupils, for Gross was, in truth, during the whole course of his practice, the most zealous Homœopathist possible: he never swerved from the course pointed out, and earnestly contended for the cardinal points of the Master's doctrine, and even where he was of a different opinion, he subjected his views

to those of Hahnemann. This devotion to Hahnemann he practised for a long time, till the many sad hours which he experienced from the frequent and bitter reproaches of his younger, but differently thinking colleagues, led him to change his mind and determined him to use the same frankness, in expressing his divergent opinions, that Hahnemann had used in declaring his views. This lead into discussions which were extremely unpleasant, and he ever after leaned upon two stools, since he could never quite agree with either party: yet, he did not suffer himself to be misled, but ever remained a most zealous Homœopathist, and did all in his power to favor the advancement of this new system of cure. Notwithstanding his sickly appearance, Gross never suffered from any disease while I knew him, hence, Hahnemann did not hesitate to accept him as a member of the Provers-Union: he even hoped that Gross would derive advantage from the provings, and hence, (if it were possible, even for him to determine this *a priori*,) he selected those remedies which he hoped would effect the inner and apparently suffering organs of Gross, and produce consequent external manifestations. Gross was the most skillful prover of us all, and the symptoms observed by him have a great practical value. Indeed, I place them, with those of Franz and Stapf, on an equality with Hahnemann's.

Franz, at the time I made his acquaintance, was Hahnemann's assistant. He was a man of great intellect, but for many years was grievously oppressed by bodily sufferings which, at length, brought him to an early grave. He went to the University a year before I did, to study Theology; he came to Leipsic out of health, and after taking medicine for years, without any considerable progress towards the restoration of his health, which he had lost in consequence of a badly treated eruption, he came to the determination to take no more, and it is probable that, if he had carried out this purpose with his usual firmness, he would not have been introduced by a friendly medical student to the acquaintance of Hahnemann and his new doctrine. He resolved, however, to consult Hahnemann, and was not only cured, but found that Hahnemann's conversation upon medicine, and especially his clear and forcible exposition of his simple method of cure, had awakened in him quite other desires than those with which he had taken leave of his parents: he changed his purpose, became physician, then Hahnemann's Secre-

tary, and, indeed, his very right hand man. Assuredly, but few would have shown such perseverance as he did. As is well known, Hahnemann, at that time, no longer visited patients: those who wished to consult him came to his house, and where this was not possible, they sent some friend or a reporter: hence, Hahnemann had no further need of an assistant, and Franz would have been of no use to him had he not engaged in artistical and merely mechanical labors. He was a good botanist, at least he knew all the officinal plants accurately and their peculiar localities: he had spared no pains to make himself exactly acquainted with the peculiar soil of every species of plants: when he knew this, he gave himself no rest till he had traced the plant, accurately, through all its known conditions and relations. When it was once in Hahnemann's collection, then no time was lost in preparing it, fast as possible, for medicinal use: both then labored with diligence—no one was ashamed to perform the humblest labor, and the chemical laboratory was a sanctum, from which we were as difficult to drive as a fox from his burrow; but, together with these artistic labors, there was a two-fold mechanical labor, for which no one envied Franz, indeed, I would have preferred the most laborious out-door employment: in the first place was the arranging of the symptoms of the drug in accordance with Hahnemann's previously directed scheme, which must be done nearly every day, lest the new material constantly coming in from the prover should accumulate on his hands; secondly, the frequent copying of each particular symptom, so as to arrange them alphabetically in their various locations. This was Franz's almost daily labor, and he never wearied, but engaged in it every day with new zeal, so that, by his increasing amiability, he might gain Hahnemann's esteem and confidence, and that of his family. From what I have just said, it may almost seem that Franz was a mere machine. By no means. A man of such fine intellect might well give himself up to mechanical labor, from love and esteem for such an extraordinary teacher, but so to mistake his position as to consider him fit for nothing else, would argue but little acquaintance with his character and inner being. On the contrary, he was one of the most efficient in his labors for Homœopathy, and after his previous complaints were removed, he engaged in the proving of drugs with the utmost devotion to this important

duty, and enriched the homœopathic Materia Medica, not only at that time, but also subsequently, when he was engaged alone in the study of certain remedies, the scrupulous proving of which he undertook with great care and precision, and with no trifling self-denial. Hahnemann's MateriaMedica and the *Archives* bear abundant testimony to his meritorious labors.

Wislicenus, who is still living at Eisenach, also belonged to this Provers-Union. His retiring disposition, his quiet, friendly nature, united me to him all the more closely, as I found it in harmony with my own cheerful yet timid disposition, and because we almost always attended the same lectures, which increased our intimacy and allowed us to pursue our private studies together. We also engaged with each other in the proving of drugs, and endeavored to aid each other in selecting the most suitable expressions for the sensations which we experienced, and we informed each other of the changes which occurred in our external appearance, in our dispositions, and upon the surface of our bodies. Often have we been grieved and distressed by some drug symptoms observed upon ourselves which frequently made it necessary, at the next proving, to take a weaker dose, as Hahnemann had previously directed us, because he always doubted, regarding symptoms which disquieted us, whether they were the effect of the drug or of some particular disease.

Rückert, who also has been gathered to his fathers, was an original man, but, at the same time, unsteady in everything he undertook, wavering, with no perseverance, yet, at the same time, full of knowledge: he rather skimmed over the surface of the sciences, and never attained any profound knowledge of them because he more easily overcame the difficulties which the entrance upon any science presents, than the slighter ones which he met in his further progress: we must add to this, the fluctuation which prevailed through his whole life, and which he might, earlier in life, have lost, perhaps, under the guidance of a more serious and steadfast nature, and we have an understanding of his extensive but superficial knowledge. But, notwithstanding all this inconstancy, one could not but love him for his captivating manner, his sparkling wit, his courteousness, &c. On the other hand, it was difficult to gain his friendship, since he was ever distrustful of others, from which dis-

trust he never could free himself, even when he was fully convinced of its unreasonableness. He was a kind of necromancer; he interested himself much in supernatural things and could sit by the hour together, staring at a speck and quite forgetting everything about him: hence he preferred to be alone and hired a summer-house to which he might resort for solitude: here I have often seen him—for my windows were directly opposite to his residence, and I often worked at night—walking backwards and forwards, in summer and winter, by day and by night, with huge strides: frequently he delivered philosophic discourses from his window to the cats, who paid their respects to him in his garden. Rückert was quick at seizing anything, but the ties of order and regularity sat heavily upon him: he soon flagged in his good resolutions, and carelessly threw away what he had just undertaken to seek some new plaything. It was thus with his drug provings: the Materia Medica Pura has but little to thank him for, and the symptoms which are marked "Rückert" were not reported by him, but by a namesake, of whom my recollections are but indistinct.

A few words must be said about *Langhammer*, who also died a few years ago. If it were not that it would leave a vacancy, I should most prefer to be silent here: but the frequent mention of his name in the Materia Medica imposes upon me the duty of noticing him. He was a little, infirm man, and this suffering condition of his body might readily have imparted itself to his mind. Ten years older than myself, his stunted power of mind could not be accounted for except from his neglect of the necessary activity, from want of vigor, from entertaining useless thoughts and notions, and from inclination to his dearly loved *far niente*—all of which he never could overcome while in the University—to which his straitened pecuniary circumstances materially contributed. * * * At heart he was a good man but timid, irresolute, and distrustful, and all the more from realizing his intellectual weakness.

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The most of his symptoms are quite worthless since, for want of proper powers of appreciation and a clear and intelligible manner of expressing himself, it was necessary for Hahnemann to repeat the most suitable expressions from which he might choose.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

upon the sumac or manzanilla, might not be able, perhaps, to accommodate itself at all to the mallows.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

(*Continued from page* 189.)

In the year 1820, an event occurred of the greatest importance for Homœopathia, the arrival of the Austrian Field Marshal von Schwarzenberg, who came to Leipsic to be treated homœopathically, under the very eyes of Hahnemann himself. Dr. Marenzeller, of Prague, a military surgeon, who was even then no longer young, but who is still living, and who had given some attention to Homœopathia, was the cause of Schwarzenberg's determination. Schwarzenberg would doubtless have been much pleased, if Hahnemann had come to him, but the reformer felt himself under no obligation to do this, so there was nothing left for the Marshal but to repair to Leipsic in person, in a condition, as regarded bodily strength, far different from that in which he entered Leipsic, as conqueror, six years before, in the full vigor of health. It was a great triumph for Hahnemann to see such an illustrious personage subject himself to his recently discovered method of treatment; but quite as great was the jealousy which our adversaries, especially the physicians of the old school, manifested in many ways, against Hahnemann and his new doctrine. The constant watch, or rather, spying of his patients, and still more, of his students, was practised after this with much more rigor, and the extreme malignity with which it was done, excited the indignation even of those who were devoted to the old school. It was no scientific strife, but the furious cry of enraged fanaticism. A quiet spectator must have compared their senseless doings to the tarantula dance. All joined in an absolute war of extermination, and they were not ashamed to use the most reprehensible weapons. It was a time of the greatest depression

and persecution of Homœopathy and its adherents that has been seen for many a year. It was easy to foresee that Hahnemann's doctrine would prove a thorn in the flesh to physicians of the old school, since it threatened grievously to compromise their pecuniary interests, for, though, as yet in its infancy, it had already shown itself superior to the old system in many incurable diseases. Consequently, this doctrine was not to be met by mere calumny; at least, its overthrow could not be thus effected. It was necessary to hit upon some other expedient, and this they found in accusations against the Homœopathists, for dispensing their own medicines, which was, in Hahnemann's opinion, an indispensable requisite of the new doctrine. They thought, too, that when the source of supplies was cut off, the method of treatment must also be overthrown. It so happened, then, that the apothecaries, instigated by the physicians, presented a memorial to the council, wherein they complained that their rights were prejudiced by Dr. Hahnemann's dispensing his own medicines, at the same time naming those young physicians (mostly students), who also dispensed the medicines which had been prescribed.

The medical treatment of Prince von Schwarzenberg put an end to these quarrels, as the Saxon government, out of regard to the exalted patient, checked these unjust persecutions by an exercise of its sovereign authority. But to ensure the destruction of Hahnemann, and since no time was to be lost, Hahnemann's pupils living at Leipsic, the most of whom were, as yet, without the *jus practicandi*, were watched with the greatest rigor, so that they might be attacked, should they attempt the treatment of the sick, with a double accusation, that of illegally practising, and of dispensing their own medicines—though all medical students were in the habit of treating patients, a course which was pursued with great energy by Dr. Clarus, then Professor of Clinical Medicine, although, in later years, he allowed himself to be called in consultation by allopathic quacks. Dr. Clarus seems not to have acted quite impartially in this transaction, and though he then received the hearty thanks and congratulations of his colleagues for the efficient aid which he rendered them in their opposition to Homœopathy, yet his course was not calculated to present him to future generations as worthy of commendation. It was by his instigation, also, that

in the year 1821, the homœopathic medicines were taken from the residence of Hornburg and Franz, on the part of the Court of the University and the first actuary, and by the aid of two beadles, and were burned in St. Paul's churchyard,—a transaction which would hardly have found an excuse in the Dark Ages. He it was, again, who, at the head of thirteen Leipsic physicians, openly came out against Hahnemann in the Leipsic *Journal* of 1821, combining with them to demonstrate, though with inconclusive reasoning, that the then prevalent purple rash, called *rother Hund*, was nothing else than scarlet fever, and that it should be treated accordingly, &c. To avoid repetition, I will merely refer to the 14th and 15th No. of Vol. 26 of this Journal, where a full account of this transaction will be found under the title "*Aus Hahnemann's Leben.*"

But to return to the disease of Prince von Schwarzenberg, which produced changes in other of the external relations of Homœopathy. Of the character of the Prince's disease, I was never exactly informed: but this much was to be gathered from what I heard, that the extreme hardships to which the Prince had been exposed during his many campaigns, and the violent mental excitement to which he had been subjected at that time, for which he sought to restore his strength by artificial means—that these and other causes laid the foundation for his complaint, which chiefly affected the cerebral nerves, and frequently induced a congestive state of the brain, from which, considering his constitution and his constant and extreme indulgence in spirituous drinks, apoplexy might readily be anticipated. Indeed, this disease had already announced its approach by repeated lesser attacks of paralysis, stupefaction and lethargy, which justified apprehension that organic changes were being developed in the brain and were becoming more extensive. The Prince resided upon an estate without the city, called Milchinsel: when Hahnemann visited him, he always met the Prince's body physician, the Royal and Imperial Counsellor, Staff Surgeon, Dr. von Sax, and the Royal and Imperial Regimental Surgeon, Dr. Marenzeller. The two latter did not find in Hahnemann, who allowed nothing to interrupt the arrangement of his time, such a sociable person as they would have wished, for the sake of their own improvement in the knowledge of Homœopathy: on this account they became the more intimate with his pupils, and paid particular regard

to Hornburg, whose great practical talent made him prominent above all others: the conversations were chiefly of a scientific nature, and turned mostly upon Homœopathy, while the foreign physicians very frequently made contributions from the rich treasures of the experience of many years, which were, for us tyros, of great interest.

The disease of the Prince at first assumed, under Hahnemann's treatment, a very favorable character, which had never been the case under any previous treatment, and it was clearly seen what homœopathic remedies could accomplish, even where a disease was far advanced; however, as regarded the permanence of the improvement, in this case there could be but little hopes, since the Prince could not deny himself his usual and copious libations: his disease suddenly assumed a more acute form—no subsequent improvement was observed, and the illustrious patient died, apoplectic, on the 15th of Oct., 1820, after nearly a half year's residence in Leipsic. What a jubilee for the craft! A post-mortem examination was held under the direction of Counsellor Clarus, who also furnished an account of the examination to Hufeland's *Journal*, Vol. 51, Part 4, (see also No. 14, Vol. 26, of this Journal), to which he did not fail to add his own individual opinion about Homœopathy, as if it were of any particular importance to learn the opinion of any one physician upon this new doctrine: he thought, however, that this would be the first blow towards the complete overthrow of the system! His sanguine hopes have, however, proved deceitful to this very day!

Although Hahnemann well knew that he was derided and ridiculed on all sides, and this became far more striking after the decease of Schwarzenberg, yet he was so thoroughly conscious of his superiority, and intellectual pre-eminence, that he utterly disregarded the contempt of the multitude, and in the proud consciousness of his worth he accompanied the remains of the Prince to Leipsic, on foot.

After the death of the Prince, the enmity against Homœopathy broke out afresh and with redoubled violence. The greater part of our opponents began to realize that it would be a difficult undertaking to suppress this new doctrine by authoritative declarations and ministerial decrees, and that the upward soaring of the mind could not be arrested, nor could knowledge based upon experience be dis-

puted away, by sophistry. Thus much these gentlemen understood, and this consideration brought them into a complete intellectual bankruptcy, in which they perplexed themselves a long time, and all to no purpose, to hit upon some expedient for accomplishing their end. The pupils of Hahnemann, at that time, were the most exposed, since they had not as yet obtained the *licentiam practicandi*, hence were subject to a penalty as unqualified practitioners, and, indeed, to a criminal prosecution, even for treating those cases where no physician, not even Counsellor Clarus himself, could fail to acknowledge his inability to cure. A prosecution of this kind befell Dr. Franz—long since deceased—in case of a lady who suffered from Phthisis florida (Consumption). As all patients of this description ever hope to gain their health by change of physicians, so did this one: she had felt passably well under Franz's treatment, but this did not satisfy her; she wanted more; she wanted to be cured—a very reasonable desire, which she hoped to realize by subjecting herself to the treatment of Counsellor Clarus. The Counsellor came, and a bitter accusation of his predecessor ensued: he was reproached with many sins of omission to which the death of the lady was attributed, though she was previously doomed to a certain death: in addition to this, a second and third accusation were brought to bear upon him: he had practised, being as yet unqualified, and more than that, had dispensed his own medicines. This was surely enough to put the unlucky Franz out of the way of doing mischief, if not forever, at least for a long time, and so it happened: he committed the affair to an experienced lawyer and betook himself for a time, to his parents at Plauen, where he was compelled to stay half a year on account of this prosecution. Although nothing material could be urged against him, yet he was condemned to pay the costs which had accumulated beyond all reason, and Leipsic was lost to him as a field for medical practice.

My career was interrupted in a similar manner. I had long before announced myself to the then Dean of the Medical Faculty, Counsellor Rosen-müller, Professor of Anatomy, as foreign candidate for a higher degree. To my great misfortune, this celebrated man soon after died. I did not suppose a second announcement to be necessary, as I thought that the duties of the Dean were all laid down and exactly performed, and that connected with them was an

accurate report of all events pertaining to the Medical Faculty. Although it was clearly my interest to inquire whether my wish had been made known to the new Dean, yet I did not fully realize the importance of having this obstacle removed, as I found myself engaged in a practice by no means unprofitable, and with youthful presumption and carelessness, did not even suppose that an obstacle could be laid in my way. But with all the caution which I exercised in my practice, the then second surgeon at Jacob's Hospital, Dr. Kohlrusch, (a man who occupied the place merely on account of his skill as an operator, but devoid of any further scientific education), discovered that I attended one of his patients, and lost no time in forwarding to the President of the Faculty a packet of my powders, and to accuse me before this court, so bitterly opposed to all homœopathists. The latter did not allow the affair to rest a long time: I was summoned before Clarus, overwhelmed with reproaches, and threatened with the severest punishment if I dared to practise again before the Counsellor ordered my examination. I confess, I found myself in an unpleasant position: I should have been glad if my examination had been held the next day, for I had studied diligently and felt confident of my readiness: however, I must wait till this gentleman was pleased to call for me, and in the mean time I could earn nothing. My situation was soon decided by the Secretary of the Faculty, who was friendly to me: he dissuaded me from being examined at Leipsic, as I should fail, in spite of all my knowledge, and then my hope of being examined at Dresden would be frustrated. The prospect was not very flattering: on the one hand my youthful presumption urged me to brave the danger: on the other, my better judgment assured me that I, a single person, could by no means withstand the malicious power arrayed against me, that I should exert my strength to no purpose, and that a certain overthrow awaited me. Affairs being in such a situation, no other resource seemed left to me than to seek another University.

Before proceeding further, I will detail a little more at length, an occurrence of this year, which seems to me worthy of notice. As I have before said, a Society of Leipsic physicians took the field against Hahnemann, and endeavored to demonstrate to the laical public, that the then prevailing epidemic was nothing else than scarlet fever. This essay was circulated in manuscript amongst the

most prominent physicians of Leipsic, and their signatures to it were requested: it was sent to our recently deceased friend, Müller, who had already begun to acquaint himself with Homœopathy, and who, for this purpose, had borrowed the Organon of me a few days before: after perusing the Organon, although he found it to contain many untenable propositions, yet the fundamental maxim, "*similia similibus curantur*," and the consequences deduced therefrom, with the directions for its use in practical life, seemed to him so worthy of consideration and experiment, that he was utterly averse to an *a priori* condemnation of this new doctrine, and hence, he dissented from the treatise and not only refused to sign it, but warned the others against its publication. As usually happens, his well-intended counsel was not followed; on the contrary, he made many enemies: this, however, did not prevent his publishing his experience in the treatment of this disease, in the Leipsic *Daily Journal*, of that year, soon after the appearance of the former ill-boding essay, under the title "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." In this treatise he extolled *Aconite nap.*, which Hahnemann had recommended against the purple rash, and acknowledged his obligations to the discoverer, and at the same time, detailed the manner in which he used the remedy in this disease, as well as the success which followed, (see No. 15, Vol. 26, of this Journal).

In the meantime, the persecutions against Hahnemann were continued by the apothecaries of Leipsic, without remission, and no one knows how far the matter might have been carried, had not a more friendly fortune stretched out its hand to Hahnemann, and delivered him from those needless vexations which rendered his residence in Leipsic so unpleasant, though it had once been agreeable and dear to him as the field where he had first practised his art, undisturbed and with striking success. Nor can it seem surprising that he should feel hurt by the hostile opposition and the impediments which were thrown in the way of the development of his system, to which, simple as it was, and founded upon true and faithful observations of Nature, he had already devoted a quarter of a century of his life, and for which he had denied himself all social pleasures, that he might bring it to a higher perfection. Under such circumstances the invitation of His Highness, Duke Frederic of Anhalt-Cœthen, could not but be desirable, calling him, as it did, to be the

Duke's body-physician at Cœthen, where everything had already been granted him, which he considered necessary to his new doctrine, and inseparable from it: in a word, Cœthen was offered to him and his system, as a free city, a favor never previously granted by any crowned head. With joy he accepted the invitation, and left Leipsic early in 1821, never to return there again to reside. Many of his old pupils accompanied him a long way upon the road: I was not with them, having left Leipsic, as previously mentioned. I must add, however, that Hahnemann took two of his pupils to Coethen, with whom I was not personally acquainted—though I became so afterwards—Drs. Haynel and Mossdorf: the latter afterwards became his son-in-law, but was subsequently separated from him: the cause I never learned. Haynel, on the contrary, led the life of a true Nomade—was at Berlin at the first invasion of the Cholera, then in Merseburg for the purpose of assisting Dr. Rummel, where I saw him again: finally he visited me in 1830, in Leipsic, where he provided himself with a large stock of homœopathic medicines with the intention of going to North America: since which time I have not heard from him.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the British Journal of Homœopathy.

TRIAL AND CONFESSIONS OF PROFESSORS SYME, CHRISTISON AND SIMPSON.

I. *Correspondence between Professor Christison and Dr. George E. Stewart, on Homœopathy.* Edin.: James Hogg, 4, Nicholson-street; James Brown, 34, South Castle-street.

II. *The Memorial of James Syme, Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery, unto the Honourable Patrons of the University of Edinburgh.*

III. *Speech at the Medico-Chirurgical Society relative to Homœopathy: with Notes on the peculiar theological opinions of some disciples of Hahnemann; &c. By James Y. Simpson, M. D., &c.* Edin.: Sutherland and Knox.

* He is still living and probably resides in New York.—*Rummel.*

From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

(*Continued from page* 210.)

On the 1st of January, 1821, I left Leipsic for reasons already mentioned, in order to enter upon my course (cursus) in Berlin, and to become a citizen of Prussia. I supposed the law of 1817 and 1818 still in force, according to which candidates could present their applications to the ministry by the end of April. I therefore was in no particular haste to do this, but studied diligently in order to pass my examination with éclat. Early in January I was very much surprised one morning by the arrival of Dr. Stapf, from Naumburg, who came for the same purpose, having been commissioned by the Prussian Minister of War to examine the so-called Egyptian Ophthalmia, prevailing among the Prussian troops upon the Rhine, and see what could be done with homœopathic remedies to check its progress. Thus commissioned, he came to Berlin to receive further instructions. He improved this opportunity to find me and to propose that I should accompany him, which proposition I would have gladly accepted, as it would have been without expense, had it not been that it would have disarranged my plans in coming to Berlin for a whole year. It was therefore necessary entirely to refuse the friendly offer, however painful it might be, and my refusal was quite as painful to Stapf, since he had no assistance but that of a novice in Homœopathy—a Russian not yet proficient—Peterson, I think, was his name.

The invitation had turned my head a little, and I went about, half dreaming, till a few days later, after mature reflection and examination, I fully resolved to accept it, and I was the more induced

which thus induce this new formation, experience no change. For example. Platina-sponge, when introduced into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, causes the combination of these two gases with increase of temperature, while the platina undergoes no change; the contact of silver, decomposes the binoxide of hydrogen, while the silver is not in the least affected; the presence of sulphuric acid changes starch into sugar; after the experiment, the same quantity of sulphuric acid is found, unaffected, as before. Yeast transforms sugar into alcohol without being changed itself. M. Berzelius considers these phenomena as being due to a peculiar force which he compares with the assimilating property of animals, which consists in changing the food, taken from the vegetable kingdom, into chyle, blood, flesh, &c.; he denominates this force, *Catalytic*.

to this resolution from having learned in the meantime that the application for permission to make a state examination could only be handed in early in November of each year. Stapf had already departed, so this, my resolution, came too late, and I found myself deceived in my other expectations; yet to leave nothing untried, I presented my application in the latter part of January, in reply to which I received, early in February, a refusal for that year. Immediately upon its reception, I packed up and returned to my parents at Delitzsch only to bury my father six days, and my mother six weeks, after my arrival at home; an afflictive event in every view of the case, since I found myself thus suddenly thrust out upon the world entirely alone, and was moreover, thrown back quite a half year by the necessary arrangement of the little estate left by my parents. Yet I could not but rejoice that I had been led to refuse the journey with Stapf, and consider it was the hand of Providence, which thus gave to me alone, of three living brothers, the privilege of being with my excellent parents in their last hours and of closing their eyes. It is unfortunate when an obstacle of any kind is allowed to hinder the studies of a young man; if some excitement from another direction does not remove the obstacle, he is but too apt to sink into a gloomy *far niente* (do nothing), which readily degenerates into idleness, an error from which I should not have been kept had I not found myself irresistibly urged on by the solemn warning: labor, if thou wouldst ensure thy future success. I had a few patients to treat, and being a single man they brought me in a sufficient income, but my position in Prussia was then too precarious, since I had no right to practice, and it was only through the kindness and indulgence of the circuit physician of the place that no notice was taken of me. After I had settled the most pressing affairs, I repaired to Stapf, at Naumburg, to advise with him relative to my further course. Many places were brought to my notice and refused again, as various hindrances offered which could not be removed. After a long and fruitless search, Stapf found a market town near to Neustadt, on the Oder, (I forget the name) the Justice of which was very friendly to him, and to whom he earnestly recommended me. From the Justice I learned that the Medical Examining Board of this little place did not look with a favorable eye upon any stranger who came thither to favor it with his medical

knowledge, and that hence it rarely happened that any one succeeded in an examination. My affairs in this place were therefore soon settled, and I retraced my steps as quickly as possible to Naumburg, and soon resolved to pass my examination in Dresden, and to settle in Zschopau, in the Saxon Harz Mountains, which had been represented to me as a friendly place and in need of a physician.

[After having passed his examination, Hartmann settled in Zschopau, but after five years' residence there he was obliged to leave for Leipsic, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants of the place.]

There were certain occurrences worthy of note at Zschopau, which I cannot pass over in silence, since they had some influence upon my progress in the sciences; here also I first obtained correct information regarding the life and doings of Hahnemann's son Frederic, who created quite a sensation in Wolkenstein and the country thereabout, by his cures. Having graduated at Leipsic, he purchased the drug store at that place, and could thus dispense his own medicines without hindrance. His great powers of intellect, which even his adversaries acknowledged, and his peculiar manners, gained for him the esteem and patronage of the public, but were very far from ensuring the kind regards of his near and remote colleagues, who ever looked upon the increase of his practice with an evil eye, and upon the constant diminution of their receipts, which were already sadly reduced, with a mournful countenance. Both Zschopau and its environs brought him a large revenue, and the houses in which he opened an office once or twice a week, and to which he came tearing down the high mountains in an open four-horse wagon, were thronged with patients. But his colleagues, who differed with him in opinion, were not content with merely looking at him with an evil eye; they joined their forces to make a general attack, to which the Royal Sanitary Commission of Saxony readily lent a helping hand, and presented the accusation, to which, properly speaking, no rejoinder was necessary, since the younger Hahnemann was a graduate of the country and proprietor of an apothecary's establishment: hence no accusation for dispensing his own drugs could rightly be brought against him. However, the right of the stronger prevailed. Hahnemann was summoned to answer for himself, which, on grounds already stated, he was not willing to do; preferring to put himself at once beyond the reach of this vexatious and unjust prosecution, he left wife, chil-

dren and country and removed to another part of the world, where he has not been heard from for many years.

Frederic Hahnemann's course showed me, negatively, what course I should mark out for myself, in this little city of the mountains, in order to be on good terms with both parties, the profession and the laity. Had not my method of treatment been suspected in the first few weeks of my practice, and very soon recognised as Hahnemannian, I should not have found it necessary to conceal it, or in various ways to hide my true sentiments, so that I might not be taken for a Homœopath, at least, in the beginning of my career, as this would have been attended with many unpleasant circumstances. My remarkable cures soon gained for me a great reputation, but, from this poor manufacturing country, little profit. Afterwards I made no secret of my method of cure, and I remained undisturbed during all my residence at Zschopau.

It was soon after settling at this place, that Stapf, Gross and Müller commenced to publish the Archives, whose numbers soon found their way to my hands. I was deeply interested in this Journal and excited by a desire to become capable of contributing to its pages; it excited me powerfully, not only to renewed diligence in my practice, but to increased efforts for literary acquirements. However, the matter went no further than a good intention, since my courage failed me and my time was so much taken up by my overwhelming daily labors, that in the evening, when half dead, I had little energy for any labor. Thus my early desires would probably have never amounted to anything more than earnest desires, nor ever have been realized, had I not soon after received from my friend Stapf a kind letter containing a request that I should enter into their association and take part in their labors. My first effort was the communication of a case treated by me, which, however, gave me little satisfaction, as it seemed to me that, considering the condition of Homœopathy, others could obtain little advantage from it. I felt deeply that there must be some other, some better way to aid beginners at their entrance into Homœopathy, for it seemed to me that these few isolated cases afforded but little aid to them. However, a beginning is ever beset with difficulty, and a beginning must be made, though it might appear imperfect in its first rudiments. This idea was present with me by day and by night, and yet I could

never satisfy myself with any plan till a happy circumstance dispelled my irresolution. I had been frequently consulted by letter by a Fellow of the College of Health of Dresden, in reference to a patient, and the homœopathic treatment pursued proved successful; the favorable result had encouraged a young physician in Dresden and excited him to make a trial of Homœopathy: at the same time he made the acquaintance of Dr. Trinks, who had previously become somewhat acquainted with Homœopathy, and they both wished to confer with me upon Homœopathy in person, since our epistolary communications in which we had previously engaged, proved unsatisfactory and took too much time. These communications passed mostly between a mutual friend, through whom we also agreed to meet at Freiberg, to which I was all the more willing, as it enabled me to make a visit to a patient—a noble lady—which I could no longer defer. There it was that Trinks, Wolff and I met in the year 1824, and after a friendly supper, became so absorbed in discussing Homœopathy, and especially the Materia Medica, that the breaking day surprised us in our conference, and nature was constrained to consider our sleep for this night as accomplished. This was the occasion upon which my idea assumed a form, which ever after possessed me more fully, but which was not realized and brought to a full accomplishment till after the lapse of some years, partly from the want of sufficiently ample experience, and partly from the necessity of my engaging in an extensive course of study. It was Wolff who, provided with the four volumes of Hahnemann's Materia Medica, so closely plied me with questions about the effect of remedies in various diseases, distinguished by their collective names, that, for the first time, their effects assumed a distinct form, and I learned rightly to appreciate the single symptoms, since I formed, in my own mind, an exact connection for each separate disease characterized by a general name, and thus learned to comprehend with more precision and promptitude the general character of each particular drug. Hence I am to this day under great obligations both to Wolff and Trinks, since I am indebted to them for marking out the way for the future Homœopathic Therapeutics, to the study of which I devoted my leisure moments for years.

Some time after this meeting, I received a visit during the summer from Dr. Moritz Müller, from Leipsic, whose acquaintance I

then made for the first time. He communicated to me everything referring to Homœopathy in the most concise manner, since his stay at Zschopau was very brief. He said that a new project was entertained by many Homœopaths, which was first broached by Hartlaub, Sen., and with which Wolff and Trinks had expressed themselves as much pleased. It was a plan to form a society of corresponding physicians, who should, from time to time, communicate their practical experience, as well as anything else referring to Homœopathy to the Secretary of the Society, (Dr. Hartlaub, Sen.,) who should then print them in numbers at the expense of the contributors, amongst whom the numbers were to be distributed. From what has already been said, it was evident that Homœopathy had entered upon its first transition stage, through which, aroused from its infancy, it must necessarily pass, since it already presented indications of a more active life, which should be directed to a more rapid development and more extensive acquisition, amongst which, in particular, the cultivation of the collateral branches was to be reckoned. Time has demonstrated the justice of this view, since from that period Homœopathy advanced with the strides of a giant, both at home and abroad. The Society of Corresponding Physicians existed but three years, as might well have been expected, for the well instructed gave their experience for the general good, and the shallow ones were silent; both paid the small expense out of their own pockets—thus the latter were the gainers.

In November, 1826, I left Zschopau and went to Leipsic, where I began a new career again. During the first years of my residence there, I had to struggle with many difficulties, for the throng of patients to the physicians with which Leipsic was already abundantly supplied, was not very great, and I had plenty of leisure, which I devoted to the preparation of my first work, "Upon the use of Homœopathy in diseases, in accordance with Homœopathic Principles," and other Essays which appeared in the Archives. The critics were in those days lenient and forbearing towards works of this character, for they appeared none too often, and hence they always met a friendly welcome in the domain of Homœopathy, that other capable minds might be encouraged and spurred up publicly to unfold the powers of their minds. Some, and indeed many, would now hardly be worth printing, but then we learned something from

every article, since everything was new to us, even those things which at this day have become notorious. On this account we owe the critics thanks for the consideration with which they treated these efforts, never destroying but always encouraging new attempts, which thus brought a rich harvest to Homœopathy, which we certainly could not have expected, had the unsparing critics of the present time held sway. Hence I cannot assert that my little work had any particular merit, but of this much I am certain, that the delight with which I heard it praised, excited me with increased diligence to engage incessantly in literary labors, which, with my constantly extending practice, left me little rest.

The first two years offered nothing of interest as far as Homœopathy was concerned, although they were memorable to me from having made the acquaintance of many of the elder homœopathic physicians, among whom I may mention Rummel and Schweikert. The former took complete possession of me by his "Lights and Shadows of Homœopathy," after reading which it was my great desire to make his acquaintance.

With the latter I became acquainted at a consultation and esteemed him as a learned man, but I never felt myself drawn towards him, and the future gave me manifold proofs that he often interfered, in an unfriendly manner, with my affairs; in a word, we never seemed to be at the same pole, which was not altogether his fault, but partly mine, to which my timid retiring within myself before a determined and imposing bearing undoubtedly contributed. At the same time he was not always forbearing towards the frailties of others, and often lordly, despotic and even intriguing, which will be apparent in the course of this narrative.

At this same time two men were living whose premature death was a sad loss to Homœopathy, for both were gifted men, and their works testify that their powers of mind were such as the Creator entrusts to but few. I refer to Dr. Caspari and Dr. Hartlaub, Sen., concerning whom I can give no information except as regards their scientific character, for of their lives I knew but little. Dr. Caspari was the son of a very estimable country pastor residing at Zschortau, near Delitzsch, whose strictly religious character seems to have been inherited by his son, in whom it might have produced an over excitement, (though in this I may be mistaken), which rendered him

not quite accessible by every one; I must, at least, infer from his general deportment that he was possessed of an insufferable haughtiness, which seemed to be based upon a fancy that he was exalted above all others. I cheerfully acknowledge, however, that I might have seen more than really existed, and perhaps this false observation is to be attributed to my snail-house nature, the cause of which might have been found in my limited pecuniary means; but thus far my judgment was perfectly correct, that Caspari labored under an intellectual over excitement, which manifested itself in eccentricities during his last sickness, and was, in fact, the occasion of his death. Caspari accomplished much at a time when Homœopathy needed perfecting in every direction: it matters not whether he was incited to undertake his many labors spontaneously, or upon the suggestion of others, it is enough that he always comprehended his subject justly and enriched the science by its development. Thus he felt deeply, with all Homœopaths then living, that the rapid spread of the new system among the people must depend upon the degree in which it enlisted the sympathy of the public. Fully possessed with this conviction, he undertook the preparation of his work upon Homœopathic Domestic Medicine, in which he accomplished his purpose in a manner which leaves nothing more to be desired. Since this time many complaints have been uttered by younger Homœopaths concerning the uselessness of these popular works, though the most of these fault-finders must acknowledge that they owe their conversion to the earnest eloquence of laymen persuaded of the truths of Homœopathy; indeed even *Griesselich* himself found the impressive words of the Baron von *Lotzbeck*, in Laar, a highly educated man, not entirely inefficacious.

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Thus Caspari, by the preparation of his Dispensatory, occasioned the publication of the present Homœopathic Pharmacopœia. And who knows whether by his proving of *Carbo vegetabilis* he might not have excited Hahnemann to undertake the proving of both the charcoals. I am not quite positive as regards this last fact, but remember that Hahnemann was at one time quite angry at Caspari, and cannot tell whether it was because he was always displeased with those who anticipated him. From all that has been said it is evident enough that Caspari was a man of intellect and great attainments, and would have rendered Homœopathy many an essential service.

Of the life of Hartlaub, Sen., though I was more intimate with him, I can say still less: his brother is yet living, a true friend and advocate of Homœopathy, who can easily supply the deficiency of my narrative. He was Caspari's most intimate friend, and I have learned from his own lips that their conversation turned chiefly upon Homœopathy and the manner of advancing its interests. My opinion cannot be taken as decisive, since I was little acquainted with Caspari, yet it seemed to me that Hartlaub was a still more capable man than Caspari, at least his works bear a more decided impress of originality, and manifested more of that power of production, which seemed wanting, or at least doubtful, in the works of Caspari. However, both men were to be highly prized, since they were both deeply sensible that the powers of mind with which they were endowed conferred upon them obligations to do all in their power. In the year 1829, Hartlaub left Leipsic in consequence of an invitation from Counsellor Mühlenbein to take up his residence at Brunswick, and assist the Counsellor in his extensive practice, to which he could no longer attend, on account of the infirmities of advancing years. I cannot think that he was very happy in his new residence, at least the contrary was currently reported, and one might readily suppose that such would have been the case from Mühlenbein's imperious temper, which was often manifested with great rudeness. He died, if I mistake not, of a nervous fever—many years before Mühlenbein—much too soon for science, which deeply deplored its loss.

After the death of these two men there was a marked pause in the advancement of Homœopathy, and an increased degree of vitality was highly desirable, even if its retarded progress did not give reason to fear an absolute retrogression. However, as late as the commencement of the year 1828 there were no indications denoting whence this new life should come, which was to reanimate the listless masses: it came at length from a quarter whence it was least expected, and with a result highly satisfactory. The advantage thus gained is even now gratefully recognised by many, though some regard it with indifference. It was Dr. Haubold, a recent convert to Homœopathy, and one who was constrained, by his own experience, to acknowledge the falsity of the operation made by many of our allœopathic colleagues, that it was an easy matter to acquire the homœopathic method of treatment; it was Dr. Haubold, I say, to

whom the inquiry suggested itself, whether it would not be of advantage to Homœopathists to assemble occasionally, in order to consult together regarding this new doctrine, and to submit important interests connected therewith, difficult cases and diseases, &c., to each others' judgment. The proposal seemed to me a good one, though Haubold himself surely will not deny that his own interest suggested it to his mind, since Hornburg and Franz particularly, whom he wished invited besides me, had already acquired great skill in the practice of Homœopathy. But be that as it may, the object was a good one, and though it might have been undertaken to serve a selfish purpose, yet we all felt in the course of time that the meetings were attended with no little profit even to us elder Homœopathists. But as it always happens with such enterprises, there were many to look kindly upon it, whom it was, nevertheless, difficult to get together; thus our first meeting, in the commencement of the year 1829, consisted of the four already mentioned, who came together upon a formal invitation from Haubold. We were not long, however, in convincing ourselves that we were mutually profited by these meetings; after that, no formal invitations were necessary, but we found ourselves—I think it was every fortnight—at the appointed day and hour, now with this, now with that one, for the purpose of living a few hours for science. Thus we went quietly on till July, when the late Dr. Müller received intelligence of our meetings, and wished to take part in them, in which we all most cheerfully acquiesced and received him by acclamation. At this time we held our meetings every month, but as Hahnemann's Doctors' Jubilee was to be celebrated on the 10th of the next month, a special meeting was appointed a few days before that date, at which many matters of importance were proposed and agreed upon for the coming festivity. The events of this festive day are already so well known through Stapf's Archives, that they need not be detailed here, but the remembrance of those events substantiates the assertion already made, that the previous year prepared the way for important changes in Homœopathy, since at this meeting the suggestion advanced by our friend, Dr. Franz, since deceased, was accepted and matured, to establish a great and general union, which should meet every year, on the 10th day of August, and consult upon the interests of Homœopathy, and the best manner of advancing these in-

terests at home and abroad. This thought could not certainly have been discussed with much interest, had not we Leipsic physicians already learned how profitable such meetings were. The Union still exists under the name of the Central Union, and its meetings would be larger than they have recently been, were it not that their usefulness has been questioned in several quarters. I am ready to acknowledge that the written essays which are there presented may not always be as useful as their various authors intended; it is also true that we soon after find the same essays in the homœopathic journals, and on this account many avoid the expense of a journey to the place of meeting, which is often distant; but the assertion that oral discussions upon the points of Homœopathy which are not yet sufficiently settled, would be much more advantageous, is not so very evident, for in these discussions only those would take part who are gifted with fluency of speech, while others, quite as learned perhaps, and able to render good service with their pen, but not favored with these shining talents, are compelled to withhold their views. At such meetings there should be one or more secretaries, who should report the proceedings carefully, and superintend their publication. But there are other objects to be gained by these meetings which are highly desirable and afford great pleasure—it is the forming a personal acquaintance with advocates of the same faith and actuated by the same spirit. This is an advantage which I have always highly prized, and men whom I have already known by their literary works, either become invested with a new interest, or are more estranged from me, since the personal bearing but too often carries the imprint of truth or falsehood, and by the aid of this I have often been able to deduce the sterling qualities or the deception, the boasting, the eccentricities, &c., from the printed essays, and from mature experience I have but seldom erred. The advantage is great, and I have secretly made an apology and reparation to many whose writings filled me with distrust, when their personal bearing and a better acquaintance with them, and their frank, open straightforward and honorable views, firmly convinced me of their worth, which, without a personal acquaintance, I could never have been brought to acknowledge.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung.

MY EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A CONTRIBUTION TO ITS EARLIER HISTORY, BY HARTMANN.

(*Continued from page* 210.)

On the 1st of January, 1821, I left Leipsic for reasons already mentioned, in order to enter upon my course (cursus) in Berlin, and to become a citizen of Prussia. I supposed the law of 1817 and 1818 still in force, according to which candidates could present their applications to the ministry by the end of April. I therefore was in no particular haste to do this, but studied diligently in order to pass my examination with éclat. Early in January I was very much surprised one morning by the arrival of Dr. Stapf, from Naumburg, who came for the same purpose, having been commissioned by the Prussian Minister of War to examine the so-called Egyptian Ophthalmia, prevailing among the Prussian troops upon the Rhine, and see what could be done with homœopathic remedies to check its progress. Thus commissioned, he came to Berlin to receive further instructions. He improved this opportunity to find me and to propose that I should accompany him, which proposition I would have gladly accepted, as it would have been without expense, had it not been that it would have disarranged my plans in coming to Berlin for a whole year. It was therefore necessary entirely to refuse the friendly offer, however painful it might be, and my refusal was quite as painful to Stapf, since he had no assistance but that of a novice in Homœopathy—a Russian not yet proficient—Peterson, I think, was his name.

The invitation had turned my head a little, and I went about, half dreaming, till a few days later, after mature reflection and examination, I fully resolved to accept it, and I was the more induced

which thus induce this new formation, experience no change. For example. Platina-sponge, when introduced into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, causes the combination of these two gases with increase of temperature, while the platina undergoes no change; the contact of silver, decomposes the binoxide of hydrogen, while the silver is not in the least affected; the presence of sulphuric acid changes starch into sugar; after the experiment, the same quantity of sulphuric acid is found, unaffected, as before. Yeast transforms sugar into alcohol without being changed itself. M. Berzelius considers these phenomena as being due to a peculiar force which he compares with the assimilating property of animals, which consists in changing the food, taken from the vegetable kingdom, into chyle, blood, flesh, &c.; he denominates this force, *Catalytic.*

to this resolution from having learned in the meantime that the application for permission to make a state examination could only be handed in early in November of each year. Stapf had already departed, so this, my resolution, came too late, and I found myself deceived in my other expectations; yet to leave nothing untried, I presented my application in the latter part of January, in reply to which I received, early in February, a refusal for that year. Immediately upon its reception, I packed up and returned to my parents at Delitzsch only to bury my father six days, and my mother six weeks, after my arrival at home; an afflictive event in every view of the case, since I found myself thus suddenly thrust out upon the world entirely alone, and was moreover, thrown back quite a half year by the necessary arrangement of the little estate left by my parents. Yet I could not but rejoice that I had been led to refuse the journey with Stapf, and consider it was the hand of Providence, which thus gave to me alone, of three living brothers, the privilege of being with my excellent parents in their last hours and of closing their eyes. It is unfortunate when an obstacle of any kind is allowed to hinder the studies of a young man; if some excitement from another direction does not remove the obstacle, he is but too apt to sink into a gloomy *far niente* (do nothing), which readily degenerates into idleness, an error from which I should not have been kept had I not found myself irresistibly urged on by the solemn warning: labor, if thou wouldst ensure thy future success. I had a few patients to treat, and being a single man they brought me in a sufficient income, but my position in Prussia was then too precarious, since I had no right to practice, and it was only through the kindness and indulgence of the circuit physician of the place that no notice was taken of me. After I had settled the most pressing affairs, I repaired to Stapf, at Naumburg, to advise with him relative to my further course. Many places were brought to my notice and refused again, as various hindrances offered which could not be removed. After a long and fruitless search, Stapf found a market town near to Neustadt, on the Oder, (I forget the name) the Justice of which was very friendly to him, and to whom he earnestly recommended me. From the Justice I learned that the Medical Examining Board of this little place did not look with a favorable eye upon any stranger who came thither to favor it with his medical

something more definite than Hahnemann had already given in relation to the treatment of Cholera, that dreaded scourge, which had already reared its head, and was approaching the frontier of Germany with giant's strides. The expectations of many, as I had it from their own mouths, seem, in this respect, to have been disappointed, for there was but a short treatise presented by Dr. Schröter, of Lemberg, and that not a very satisfactory one, since it furnished no data by which we could be guided in analogous cases, on which account, Hahnemann's directions were still the best, although these were given in conformity with symptoms reported, and not from autopsical examinations. Time subsequently taught us all, that it is difficult to lay down an entirely certain course of homœopathic treatment for this disease, and that this difficulty must have been much greater in 1831, as Homœopathy then suffered much from the want of well established therapeutic rules. Had not our expectations been raised so high, especially as regards this disease, I am satisfied that this meeting at Naumburg would have been one of the most useful to Homœopathy that was ever held; it thus appeared to me, my office as secretary, which was forced upon me *nolens volens*, making it necessary for me carefully to note the whole course of the proceedings. As I found myself very much exhausted after the close of the deliberations, I did not remain a moment, but repaired to my lodgings to rest half an hour, and thence to the table, where I found reports, concerning one of the members, passing from one to another, which were far from creditable, and which I doubted from their very extravagance. Singularly enough, I was signalized as the originator of the false report, and at the next meeting of the Leipsic Local Union, I was called upon by a member, almost by name, and without any inquiry, to make an apology, which I, in full consciousness of my innocence, naturally enough refused to do, but in consequence of which I have been constantly exposed, to this very day, to the odious insinuations of the aggrieved party. Although I felt badly treated in being exposed to the suspicions of every one, while no one troubled himself to ask me a single question about the merits of the case, yet it affected me far less than another unpleasant affair which also took place in this same year. It was not till several years later that my deceased friend Gross gave the clue to the whole affair. The first Volume of my Therapeia

appeared during the year, and I sent Hahnemann a copy without delay, for which he, in October 1831, sent me a letter, acknowledging the favor in friendly though not approving terms, since I had, contrary to his views, endeavored to base a system of Therapeutics in accordance with the collective names of diseases. This was followed by a treatise in the Archives upon Belladonna, in the second part of which I had given my opinion upon the source of Chronic Diseases without the aid of latent Psora. This latter article excited the wrath of the old gentleman to the greatest degree, although I had expressed myself with extreme discretion, as any one may convince himself. However, I knew nothing about it till Rummel's birth-day, in April, 1832, when several of our colleagues met at Merseburg to celebrate the occasion; we were conversing in various apartments in groups, and I was repeatedly surprised, when I went from one room into another, that the conversation was abruptly broken off, and the gentlemen seemed embarrassed to know how to treat me. I could not imagine the occasion of such conduct, and I was more annoyed, as I had anticipated that this would have been a right happy day, many of which did not fall to my share at that period of my life. I was still more grieved by the envious and even unfriendly remarks of Dr. Franz, upon the establishment of the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, of which he had heard from Dr. Rummel; the specimen No. was to appear in a few days, an arrangement having been already completed with Baumgartner, the publisher. Well, I had looked for a day of quiet and enjoyment, and found one of the greatest distress, for, as was natural, I was afraid of being misunderstood, while no one thought it necessary to enlighten me as regarded the reason of such treatment; and in the next place, there were many who manifested their envy and displeaure because I had entered upon a successful undertaking at the instance of Baumgartner, and for the benefit of Homœopathy. As already mentioned, my friend Gross let me into the secret after the lapse of several years, and I confess that the conclusion of the matter made me laugh heartily, as I saw in what perplexity Stapf and Gross must have been to steer safely through these intricate affairs so as not to offend the master or give me pain. Hahnemann had sent to the Archives for publication, a sort of criticism upon my article upon Belladonna, and also upon my Therapeia, which was

severely written, without giving good reasons therefor, and which Stapf, with various and well sought excuses, returned unpublished. The demand which Hahnemann then made upon Gross, as the associate editor of the Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung, was truly remarkable, being, that he should insert this so-called criticism in his columns; this he was naturally enough but little disposed to do, since Gross—and that with right good reason—feared that I might append notes to the criticism, which I should undoubtedly have done, since, though I professed all due veneration for the Æsculapius of his day, yet I must acknowledge that I possess no such lamb's nature as to return compliments for personal wrongs and defamation of my character. Though I was then eighteen years younger than I am now, yet I had the same views concerning freedom in science, and the same disgust for an overbearing and arbitrary treatment of sound and well formed opinions, and who knows to what scandal it might have led, if the criticism had been published, and I must have got the worst of it, although everything went off to my satisfaction, as the reverence for the great man was then truly unlimited, and every one was condemned who ventured to utter an unpleasant word against him, with whatever justice.

On the 10th day of August, 1832, the members of the Society formed upon Hahnemann's Jubilee, met at Leipsic, Dr. Schweikert, of Grimma, presiding. At this time the association underwent some change and Dr. Müller labored days and weeks previous to the meeting to give it a constitutional basis, and had drawn up a code of regulations for it, which was to be presented, on the evening previous to the meeting, to those present, and accepted or rejected: at this time also the name Central Union was added, which name it still bears.

The meeting on the evening of the 10th of August was very large, consisting of 59 persons, among whom were many laymen. After the President, Dr. Schweikert, Sen., had read a concise account of the present condition of Homœopathy, there followed a number of scientific essays, treatises and letters, which, collectively, bore encouraging testimony to the advancement which our new and simple doctrine was ever making. I omit further notice of this meeting here, as otherwise I should only repeat what is already well known, having been detailed with the greatest minuteness in the Archives and Allgemeine Homœopathische Zeitung. In this brief

history nothing can be of special interest to me but that which came under my observation or formed part of my experience: hence to remain true to my purpose as expressed in the caption, I must pass over whatever has not come under my immediate observation

I dwell more upon the 10th of August 1832, because at this time a resolution was adopted which had a powerful, but not a desirable influence upon Homœopathy and many of its adherents, spreading hatred, strife and discord, embittering the lives of many and destroying the friendly confidence, the cheerful hope and expectations which inspired courage and excited to the greatest self-sacrifices. The proposition originated with Dr. Schweikert, Sen., to found a Hospital with the scanty funds then in hand, trusting to the great readiness of the profession and laity to make a considerable contribution every year for the establishment and successful operation of the Hospital. It was the first of its kind in the world, hence the enthusiasm for its realization was extraordinary. Dr. Schweikert especially, set forth in eloquent language the advantages which were to accrue to Homœopathy from its establishment. Hahnemann's own desire had probably considerable to do with exciting this enthusiasm in the speaker for the speedy accomplishment of this great undertaking, as well as the certainty that the post of chief physician to the Hospital would be bestowed upon him. Yet there were at the same time discreet ones enough who opposed the undertaking vigorously because they looked upon it as premature; they were however out-voted and thus the matter was declared to be settled, and from that day forward active exertions were made for its progress, it being decided that it should be not merely a Hospital but a Medical School. How easily was the word spoken; how easily were the obstacles which threatened the success of the enterprise overthrown with words; how easily was it all arranged and given out that this and that one should have the part of instructor therein; and yet, how difficult was the situation of the matter then, and to some extent how difficult does it still continue to be. How easy was it, after the experience which had already been attained, for sanguine hope to look for still greater things; yet at the same time, while so little was established, some further warrant for these high expectations was needed. The result showed that the more prudent ones were in the right, and yet these very ones must devote themselves to the execution of the plan, since

this new Institution was to be located in Leipsic, and a nonresident physician could not consent to undertake its management, although as already said, Schweikert, Sen., in the first enthusiasm of the moment, had offered encouragement that he would take charge of the Hospital without remuneration. The exterior arrangements went on with the greatest rapidity, owing to the extraordinary activity of the late Dr. Müller and to his eloquent pen, at which Hahnemann himself was so highly pleased that he wrote Müller two letters full of commendation, in September, 1832. Everything up to this point went on well, and under such happy auspices, a favorable issue seemed certain. The affair however soon assumed another aspect: Schweikert, who had declared himself ready to assume the post of director, and who had repeated to Moritz Müller Hahnemann's wish that he, Schweikert, might be chosen director, which he pretended to have received from Hahnemann's own lips; Schweikert, I say, on the 13th day of October, suddenly abandoned the post; nine months later however, he assumed it with a salary of four hundred thalers, and even induced Hahnemann to accord him twice as much, while Hahnemann on the 3d day of November of the same year published in the Leipsic Journal the following injurious article:

"A Word to the Half Homœopathists of Leipsic.

I have heard for a long time, and with displeasure, that some in Leipsic who pretend to be Homœopathists allow their patients to choose whether they shall be treated homœopathically or allœopathically, whether it is that they are not as yet thoroughly grounded in the true spirit of the new doctrine, or, that they lack due benevolence to their species, or that, contrary to their better convictions, they scruple not to dishonor their profession for the sake of sordid gain. Let them not require that I should recognise them as my true disciples.

It is remarkable, and a striking indication of the power of improvement of the new system, that in no place where this system has even moderately flourished are there such homœopathic-allœopathic mongrels to be found—it grieves me to say it—as in Leipsic which has hitherto been so dear to me.

Blood letting, the application of leeches and Spanish flies, the use of fontanels and setons, mustard plasters and medicated bags—frictions with salves and aromatic spirits, emetics, purgatives, various

sorts of warm baths, destructive doses of Calomel and Quinine, Opium and Musk—these, and other quackeries, in connection with the use of homœopathic remedies, are sufficient to identify these Crypto-Homœopathists seeking to gain public favor, as a lion is known by its claws; LET SUCH BE AVOIDED, FOR THEY REGARD NEITHER THE WELFARE OF THE PATIENT NOR THE HONOR OF THE PROFESSION, THE NAME OF WHICH THEY USURP FOR THE PURPOSE OF GAIN.

They rear their heads in the cradle of homœopathic doctrine, as they delight to call Leipsic: in the cradle of the homœopathic doctrine, where its founder was first recognised as a teacher: depart from me, ye vile medical CHANGELINGS.

Either be honorable, as Allœopathists of the old fraternity ignorant as yet of anything better, or as pure Homœopathists, for the welfare of our suffering brotherhood of mankind. BUT SO LONG AS YE WEAR YOUR DOUBLE MASKS, SO LONG SHALL YE BE THE MOST CONTEMPTIBLE HYBRIDS OF ALL WHO STYLE THEMSELVES PHYSICIANS, AND THE MOST PERNICIOUS.

Once more, and for the last time, I exhort you to quit this DISINGENUOUS course, and set a better example, and one worthy of imitation to those abroad.

But he who from this day forward, hesitates to follow this faithful advice, to prove himself, in word and deed, a Homœopathist, let him never come again to Cöethen, while I behold the light of day, for he may look for no friendly reception.

But if ye will continue in this DECEITFUL and DISHONORABLE course, do ye alone bear the DISGRACE.

Now when an institution is about to be founded for the fair and practical demonstration of the unsurpassable efficacy of the simple, true, pure homœopathic practice upon the sick, before the eyes of the whole world, now the matter becomes infinitely more serious. Hence I consider it my duty to raise my voice aloud, lest these SCANDALOUS abuses should impart, in this prospective College and Hospital, a disreputable character to the system.

Hence I most solemnly protest against the employment of such a REPROBATE bastard Homœopathist, whether as a teacher or a medical attendant. Let no one of this description enter upon tho sacred offices of our divine art in this Hospital: no one of this description.

Should then false doctrines be taught under the honorable name of Homœopathy, or should the patients be treated otherwise than purely homœopathically, (with any imitation of allœopathic practices) I solemnly declare to you that I will raise my voice to its utmost, and will, by means of the public press, warn a world already weary of deceit, against such treachery and SHAMEFUL degeneracy, which deserves to be BRANDED and avoided.

To-day my paternal voice sounds, through this Journal, within the precincts of Leipsic, hoping for your improvement.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

Cöethen, Oct. 23, 1832.

The Leipsic Local Union replied to this article by the following EXPLANATION, in the Leipsic Journal, under date November 8th:

"The Leipsic Local Union of homœopathic physicians, declares, in reference to an article contained in the Leipsic Daily Journal of Nov. 3d, that it recognises no absolute authority in science. However much all the members of this Local Union prize Homœopathy, yet this must ever remain without dispute, that every scientific physician must, in the practice of the healing art, be guided entirely by his own convictions. Science, as the offspring of untrammeled reason, can never be established by personal anathemas."

It was very evident that Hahnemann, after sending the letter to Müller, and before writing his ill-boding article, had been prejudiced by evil insinuations against the Leipsic physicians, while he entirely lost sight of the old saying, *audiatur et altera pars.* It was also evident that ill will and envy had a share in the matter, for the Directors of the new Hospital had already come to a final decision that the attendance in the Institution should be gratuitous, in which case it might readily be supposed that the burden would fall upon the Leipsic physicians, but which privilege the non-resident physicians envied. Could Hahnemann otherwise, after mature reflection, have come to the conclusion that the little advance made was, as yet, insufficient to form a Hospital, upon which the whole world looked with attentive eyes, and could he, on this ground, have written that article in order to absolve his doctrine in advance, of any blame of failure, by throwing the burden upon those who remained true to its principles, though he had labored to persuade himself that they really were not so. But, omitting discussions, I will merely add that

Hahnemann, by this unfortunate, abusive document, rung the knell of the Hospital, as yet not opened; for who, after the declaration of such injurious suspicions on the part of the master, could have any confidence in the men who had the arrangement of the institution? Nevertheless, the confidence of the public at home was evident enough, and though many observed our little institution, and passed their opinions upon it and upon those at the head of affairs, yet no one who regards truth can say any thing to the injury of these latter, or of their homœopathic treatment, although *Attomyr* has attempted it in his letters upon Homœopathy, of which we shall take occasion to speak hereafter.

From the foregoing our readers must not conclude that there was nothing of truth in Hahnemann's reproaches against the Leipsic Homœopathists. In what respect then was Hahnemann in the right? To err is human: even in Hahnemann himself weaknesses were to be met with, as the history of Homœopathy, from which he is inseparable, fully and often enough demonstrates. Why should he not be deceived too in his judgment of men whose innermost individuality he knew but superficially and from hearsay? And he was, in truth, deceived, and hence did wrong to give loose rein, as he did, to his passions in their first ebullition, by which certain brawlers, anxious publicly to demonstrate their toadyism, arrogated to themselves the right of casting reproach and ignominy upon these men whom Hahnemann had abused. But what right could Hahnemann have to injure irreproachable men, deserving of no rebuke, or to stigmatise them as hybrids, half Homœopathists, and the like? The state of affairs was in brief as follows: Many Leipsic Homœopathists, (among whom I may be reckoned, since I have always been the defender of these men, on account of my disgust at anything like despotism in science; I was never myself an Allœopathist, and have only occasionally practised allœopathically, where it was necessary to ward off reproach from Homœopathy) many Leipsic Homœopathists, I say, were previously esteemed Allœopathists, who, after hearing of the homœopathic treatment, made themselves familiar with it, because they found it more useful in many cases in practice than the old system, and they endeavored gradually to bring the families in which they practised, to the same way of thinking, and in many cases succeeded. But Hahnemann desired

that they should practise nothing but Homœopathy, and should entirely cast loose from the old system; but this their convictions could not warrant their doing, since Homœopathy, yet in its infancy, did not offer them the certainty in all cases of disease which they required, before they could renounce all former experience. Hahnemann regarded the matter in a totally different light: he thought it necessary, in order to create a new system, entirely to divest himself of all previous experience. Scientifically educated men, on the contrary, would have had some scruples, as I think, at receiving implicitly Hahnemann's system, which so totally departed from all previous systems, since Hahnemann was not, as yet, in their eyes, unexceptionable authority: these men had not just left the schools, but were men who had already gained an approved reputation in the allœopathic ranks, and who could lay claim to rich experience in their practice; they were not such as have just passed the ordeal of an examination for the Doctorate, and who then deem themselves qualified to speak of the value of any system of treatment without having ever proved any thoroughly at the sick bed. Hahnemann surely required too much when he insisted that he should set aside the free and impartial judgments of such men, by an authoritative declaration. In what then lies my peculiar culpability if I as a man, who thinks for myself on such important matters, effecting as they do the very lives of men, advance step by step feeling my way along, rejecting every authority, and guided only by my own judgment? and is one acting thus, so deserving of punishment that he should be exposed to contempt in the public prints? Heaven forbid, even, though all, even the former enthusiastic brawlers, should declare that was not the occasion of Hahnemann's Pastoral letter, since he allowed every one their choice, and permitted every one to heal his patients according to a system of his own, only he would not endure it that such sceptics should be placed as teachers over this new founded Hospital, of which he was naturally considered the originator.

Whoever has carefully read the foregoing, will have seen that no one of those attacked had attempted to force himself into the direction of the Hospital before the publication of this Bull; on the contrary, they were all, as well as the other members of the Central Union, who had the charge of the matter, unanimous in the choice of Dr. Schweikert, Sen., to occupy the post, and no one doubted,

who knew his great enthusiasm for the new doctrine, and his intimate knowledge with medical science, that he would accept the situation. But unexpectedly to all, in November, he desired time to consider the matter, and after some weeks, notwithstanding every representation to the contrary, he declined the situation altogether, probably induced by the fear that in consequence of the change in the affairs of the institution, he might readily compromise himself.

FINIS.

After what has already been said regarding the continuance of the Journal, it may appear superfluous to add a word, and nothing more seems necessary than to *stop*. But we cannot thus take leave of our friends who have sustained us in our four years' labor,—their kindness deserves at least an acknowledgement, nor can we thus abruptly turn our back upon labors, which, however unsuccessful, were undertaken with alacrity, have been borne with cheerfulness, and will be relinquished with regret. Justice to both requires a brief statement of the causes which led both to the establishment and the relinquishment of the Journal.

The publication of the North-Western Journal of Homœopathia was undertaken four years ago, to supply a want which was felt by the Editor in his daily visits to the sick. Nnone of the adherents of the system, with the most rare exceptions, had any considerable knowledge of its principles, and were alike unable to comprehend or defend them : this being the case, the patients and other attendants were not in a situation intelligently to fall in with the course of treatment suggested by the physician, while much time was lost every day in explaining what might as well have been learned from books. It was a natural supposition that other physicians met with the same difficulties, and that both physicians and patients would welcome a journal whose aim was to throw light upon these subjects.

Another object was had in view. In his studies of Homœopathia, the Editor, while possessed only of such homœopathic works as had been rendered into English, found himself checked in whatever di-