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once a day, at other times more frequently. Continue Opium.

March 6th. Rather worse. Frequent paroxysms of choking. Bowel loose. Cham."

8th. Was quite severely affected yesterday, to-day had another severe convulsion. Samb." was given.

9th. Has had a number of suffocative attacks. Prescribed solution of Chlorine. As we have no standard by which to indicate the precise strength of the Chlorine solution, I can only state that the diluted solution given had a very faint smell. Directed about 20 drops to be given at a dose, three or four times a day, or more frequently if he had severe suffocative attacks.

10th. Paroxysms not so severe nor so frequent. Continue Chlorine.

11th. No paroxysms since. Appears brighter. Continued Chlorine.

13th. No paroxysms until this morning, when he had several slight ones. Gave him solution of Chlorine prepared fresh.

15th. Several very slight paroxysms since. Continued Chlorine.

19th. Paroxysms daily, but not severe. Continued Chlorine.

23d. Slight paroxysms daily, but is much better as regards general health. Chlorine was continued.

29th. Improving. Continued Chlorine.

April 3d. Worse since 1st inst. Rather severe and frequent turns of choking with blueness of face. The Chlorine solution has stood since 29th, prepared it fresh.

12th. No better. Has several paroxysms of choking each day. Prescribed opium: solution every 3 hours.

The paroxysms ceased a few days after, and have not returned. Although the Chlorine seemed in some measure to lose its effect at the very last of the case, still it was very decided when first given and for nearly a month afterwards. The occurrence of a second convulsion and the alarming

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severity and frequency of the choking paroxysms discouraged me.

These symptoms were promptly relieved. The paroxysms which we recorded as occurring daily, were quite slight and would scarcely have been noticed were it not for the frequent occurrence of the severe ones.

The only other case in which I have used Chlorine, was of true membranous croup, accompanied by some degree of stridulous respiration. Other remedies had been used but with only slight effect, the Chlorine when given stopped the stridulous respiration in a few hours, nor did it return during the progress of the case, which though finally successful was tedious. The Chlorine served only to relieve the portion of the disease which was of a spasmodic nature, no effect was produced by it on the dry wheezing respiration.

I shall probably report this case more in full at another time. I merely allude to it to illustrate the action of Chlorine.

HOMOEOPATHIC NOTATION,

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

"Qui bene distinguit, bene curat."

Homoeopathy, under difficulties, is quietly but surely attaining the dignity of a science built upon exact observations and correct deductions. With the multiplication of the observations made, increases the want of registration. This want is already felt and appreciated in relation to our Materia Medica Pura, and we have already valuable contributions to meet it, by manuals, repertories, repositories, &c. But the observations also greatly multiply in posology, regarding the preparation and administration of homoeopathic remedies.

Hahnemann invented an entirely new and complete system of potentizing the drugs, which, before him, were administered in a crude state only. He lived to see other preparations after his system tried by his followers, and being careful to

ensure exactness of observation and experiment as the foundation of posology, he advised all physicians to make use of his thirtieth potency only, which contained, as he believed, all requisites of a remedium.

This advice, sound as it was, could not prevent the fresh and vigorous sons of Hippocrates from trying and examining many modes of potentization, and on various plans; and we have at the present day a great many more different preparations of homoeopathic remedies, than at the outset.

All of these preparations, which are properly called potencies, were before unknown to the world and are still unknown to the other schools of medicine, especially to the allopathic school, which by a bold anachronism is called the *old* school. They still adhere to their coarse doses of crude matter, to mere dietetic treatment, to the celebrated methodus expectativa or to a dangerous nihilism.

Homoeopathy alone, after having won the law of similitude as the principle of cure, created potencies out of crude matter, refined the drug into subtle doses, developed the medical properties of matter, making them assimilable and thus specifically curative; it thus taught, practically, how to cure with the least possible dose, unconsciously but surely applying the general law of the least quantity of action (*minimis maxima*), which was discovered and mathematically established by Maupertuis.

This movement is one of constant progression. For already thousands of physicians are at work extending their observations in all directions.

Now every homoeopathic physician, administering his own or somebody else's remedies, is necessarily in the habit of denoting them in some way or other for his own purposes, excepting, to be just, the editor of the *Allgemeine Homoeopathische Zeitung* of Leipzig, who purposely omits the number of potencies administered whenever they are high potencies.

Thus every practitioner applies some individual notation, either in his journal, or on his corks and labels, or in his

publications, and the result is a motley variegated mass of different notations, which generally have very little in common, but leave the reader in doubt as to which remedy or preparation was administered. Dr. B. F. Joslin, in *The American Homoeopathic Review*, very properly stigmatises the want of exactness in this department of our science.

Under these circumstances it is obvious, how desirable, useful, valuable and even necessary, it is to have some certain uniform notation, and hence I propose to discuss the question, how such a notation can be established for homoeopathic posology.

Every science works out its own methods and among them its own notation, as a means of concentrating and making available the observations accumulated by experiment and correct deductions.

In the same manner, posology has to work out its own method and notation, and the basis for this, as well as its subject is furnished by the facts which Homoeopathy has observed for half a century.

Let us now consider what has already been accomplished in this direction.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HOMOEOPATHIC NOTATION.

HABNEMANN denoted the drugs he employed, in the beginning, by their popular, and afterwards, by their scientific names, writing them out. In the course of time, these names came to be abbreviated more or less uniformly, and thus they are in common use at the present day, *e. g.*, Acon., Bell., Ferr. m., Nux v., Op., Rhus t., Zinc. m., &c.

For the designation of his first three triturations or dilutions, and the succeeding dilutions, including the fourth one by alcohol and water mixed in equal parts, Hahnemann adopted Roman and Arabic cyphers, noting as follows:—

The First trituration or dilution	•	= 1 <sup>st</sup> I.
Second	•	= 100 <sup>th</sup> I.
Third	•	= 10,000 <sup>th</sup> I.



dies, which in order to distinguish them from trituration, and dilution potencies, might be called *Contact Potencies*, received no special notation by their author.

MULLER, of Liegnitz, contends that he operated with the remaining drop, taking alcohol as a vehicle, four years before Korsakoff's operation was published, but he gave no distinct notation for these potencies.

HERING potentized upon the remaining drop in the primeval forests of America some years before Korsakoff, in Russia, hit upon the same happy expedient. His scale, however, was 2 : 100, when he used water, because in his vital, containing one hundred drops of water, two drops were left after emptying it. For smaller vials he took the scale of 1 : 50. He also proposed to prepare serial potencies in the ratio of 1 : 1, 1 : 10, 1 : 50, 1 : 1000 and this was in a measure taken up afterwards by many Homoeopaths, as Jemichen, Roth, Streitz, and the so-called specific school, who adopted the decimal scale which was since discarded by Hering himself. Some of Hering's remedies were shaken by a saw-mill for many hours.

Hering's notation is like that of Hahnemann's. Yet he marked the number of high potencies by Arabic cyphers and added the sign °° to designate a large dose.

Hering also invented another preparation, that of impregnating strips of letter-paper with the tincture selected, and drying them in the shade. A pocket case, so arranged, containing all the usual remedies, in about one hundred doses each, did not weigh more than about 3 ss. There is no peculiar notation for such preparation.

And to Hering we are also indebted for a movement, made as early as 1835, to introduce a uniform notation, in his *Correspondenz Blatt*.

BENNINGHAUSEN is the author of Lehmann's High Potencies 200, which he now always uses in one or two globules of the size of 200 to Gr. i. His denotation consists of a cypher indicating the successive number of doses where more than one is prescribed; then the name of the drug in the usual

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1. It should be correct, and exactly represent facts and things, without theoretical speculation or prejudices.  
2. It should be clear and distinct, not liable to mistake by employing signs already in use, having a different meaning in other sciences.

3. It should be convenient and short, as simple as the nature of the case will admit, and plainly signify what it means.  
4. It should be comprehensive and perfectible, covering the observation already made and adapting itself to such as may be made hereafter.

5. It should have every part of the description in its appropriate place, so that each part can be distinctly read and understood separately.

6. It should have no different signs for one and the same thing.

7. It should introduce such signs as are already acknowledged in other sciences, with the same meaning as they have there.

MEANS FOR NOTATION.

The means by which any notation is to be effected are words, names, and abbreviations of the same; letters in different languages and types; figures or cyphers, Arabic and Roman; signs, marks and symbols.

All these different means are to be used and grouped, so as to give a clear designation for each particular kind of things or observations.

REQUIREMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC NOTATION.

Now applying these general requirements and principles and means to homoeopathic Posology and Therapeutics especially, we find what is needed for homoeopathic notation in particular, by keeping in view its object, which is the exact description of the homoeopathic remedy administered.

Homoeopathic Notation embraces four distinct subjects, which might be called the *Elements of Notation*, namely, *Quality*, *Operation*, *Quantity* and *Modality*.

*Quality* relates to the substance of the remedy selected, as it comes from the physical world—the *Drug*.

*Operation* relates to the preparation of the drug, by which

but they are best applied, homoeopathically, in very small doses of the mother preparation, that is in the first or second dilution or trituration.

The contradiction, then, is not real, but only apparent, that the action of some remedies is lessened by their comminution while that of others is developed by the same process; it is a difference founded in the individual nature of each.

The potentization of indifferent substances, such as gold, silica, lime and others, not only does not contradict the known laws of nature, but rather harmonizes directly with the development of glass and resin electricity, or, to express it in another form, it corresponds with the transmutation of glass or resin into etherized glass, or resin atoms, by friction of their surfaces. For one of these two kinds of electricities lies in a modified state in each body, as its peculiar force more or less bound and undeveloped.

It is self-evident that this medicinal force, after and during its development, must be prepared in non-conductors of electricity; hence we select sugar of milk and alcohol, glass and porcelain for its preparation; glass and paper are used for the preservation of homoeopathic medicines for a length of time.

### CHLORINE IN SPASMUS GLOTTIDIS.

BY R. F. JOSLIN, JR., M. D., NEW YORK.

Having recently seen very decidedly beneficial effects from the use of chlorine in spasmodic affections of the air passages, as recommended by Dr. Carroll Dunham in the present volume of the *Review*, page 18, I have thought it desirable to report the same.

The first case in which I used it, was very similar to the one reported by Dr. Dunham; a form of disease by no means common, viz.:—true *spasmodic* croup or spasm of the glottis. The patient was a boy, aged fourteen months, whose health

manner; then a fraction representing the quantity of globules and the potency,—the numerator being one or more degree signs for the globules, and the denominator being the number of the potency. It is to be supposed that his globules are given in Sacch. lac. Gr. ii. to iii. as by Hahnemann. His mark for blank powders is the same as Hahnemann's with the successive dose number before them in Arabic cyphers. The direction is described in full at the end. Thus a prescription of Boeninghansen reads as follows:—1. & 3. Phos. ac.  $\frac{1}{2000}$ , 2. Bell.  $\frac{1}{2000}$ , 4. S. one powder to be taken every twenty-four hours.

STRATZ, long before the name of High Potency made its appearance, prepared the 60. & 120. potency, no doubt centes-  
cyphers without particulars.

Gross pretended to be the father of the *Jenichen* High Potencies which exhibit very high numbers from 200 upwards to 40,000. Hering, however, states that his minimal scale was taken up by Jenichen independently of Gross, who afterwards disavowed his own pretension.

There is a discrepancy in relation to the actual process by which *Jenichen* effected his potentization. Gross states, that Jenichen did it with alcohol, without using a single drop of water. Rentsch, on the other hand, the literary and pharmaceutical executor of Jenichen, states that he used alcohol of 70 — 80° F., to the potencies 200 — 800; to the potencies of Phosphor. as far as 1600; to Sepia as far as 1600; to Arsen. and Sulph. as far as 2000, but to the higher potencies however, from 800 upwards, he used water out of the "Landsee" of Schwerin, which is like crystal.

In regard to the scale, Hering states, that Jenichen was led by Hering's proposed scale of 1 : 1000, to adopt the ratio of a very small quantity of drug to a large quantity of vehicle, reconciling the difference by powerful succussion, and that with his later remedies he allowed the medicinal fluid to evaporate, and potentized upon the residuum. This statement coincides with Rentsch's exposition delivered at the