PREFACE.

I forbear writing a criticism of the existing systems and modes of preparation of remedial agents. Physicians imagine, although in vain, that they can judge of the remedial virtues of medicinal agents by their color, taste, and smell; they suppose they can extract those virtues by distillation or sublimation, in the shape of phlegma, ethereal oils, pungent acids and oils, volatile salts; or, from the caput mortuum, they imagine they can extract alkalis and earths almost by the same processes; or, agreeably to the modern method, they dissolve the soluble parts of those substances in different liquids, inspissate the extracts, or add many kinds of reagents, for the purpose of extracting resin, gum, gluten, starch, wax, and albumen, salts and earths, acids and alkaloids, or converting the substances into gases. We know that, in spite of all these violent transformations, the medicinal substances never showed the remedial virtues which each of them possesses; the material extracts did not embody the curative power which the respective medicinal substances are capable of exercising in every special case of disease; as that power cannot be presented in a tangible form, but can only be recognized by its effects in the living organism.

The day of the true knowledge of remedies, and a true system of therapeutics, will dawn when physicians shall abandon the ridiculous method of mixing together large portions of medicinal substances whose remedial virtues are only known speculatively, or by vague praises, which is in fact not to know them at all; and when they shall no longer use such mixtures for the cure of diseases without having even mi-
nately inquired into their respective symptoms. In our common treatises on pathology, diseases are arbitrarily named and described; and, by treating them with the compound fabrics* of common doctors, in accordance with their mere names and vaguely described general forms, the physician never knows which of the remedial agents was either hurtful or beneficial; nor has he an opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the curative power of each single remedy.

The day of the true knowledge of remedies, and a true system of therapeutics, will dawn when physicians shall abandon the systems and opinions which have heretofore swayed the minds of the profession; when they shall act upon the principle that every single medicinal substance is capable of curing a case of disease, the symptoms of which shall be exactly analogous to those which the medicinal substance is capable of producing upon a healthy organism.

Among the symptoms which have been furnished to me by other physicians, and which will be mentioned together with my own, there are some which have been observed upon

* As long as physicians are not convinced of the absurdity of their methods, they may continue sending their compound prescriptions to the pharmacy. They need not, for that purpose, know the correct and complete nature of every ingredient; and even if they did, that knowledge would be of no avail on account of the collective action of those ingredients being necessarily different from the individual action of each.

This method is what they call treating a disease; and they will continue this kind of treatment until the spirit of reform shall excite in their hearts a desire of curing disease. A cure, however, can only be accomplished by single remedies.

The genuine action of every medicinal substance may be ascertained by experiments. Experience alone can tell us whether a remedial agent has a specific curative power in a given case of disease.

What conscientious man would be willing to assail the tottering life of the patient with remedies which are capable of exercising a prejudicial and even destructive effect, without having a minute knowledge of their inherent virtues? No carpenter works with tools which he is not acquainted with; he has a correct knowledge of every tool, and knows exactly when and where he ought to employ it, in order to accomplish his work with certainty and precision. And, nevertheless, this man works only in wood, and is a mere carpenter!
sick persons. However, inasmuch as these persons were chronic patients, and their morbid symptoms had been well ascertained, care has been taken, at any rate by Greding, to distinguish these standing symptoms from the symptoms produced by the medicine. Symptoms discovered upon such patients are, therefore, not without some value, and may, at any rate, serve to confirm analogous or the same symptoms when found upon healthy persons.

In those experiments which have been made by me and my disciples, every care has been taken to secure the true and full action of the medicines. Our trials have been made upon persons enjoying perfect health, and living in contentment and comparative ease.

When an extraordinary circumstance of any kind, fright, chagrin, fear, external injuries, the excessive enjoyment of any one pleasure, or some great, important event, supervened during the trial, then no symptom has been recorded after such an event, in order to prevent spurious symptoms being noted as genuine.

When that circumstance was of no importance, and could not be supposed to interfere with the action of the medicine, then the symptoms have been placed in brackets, for the purpose of informing the reader that they could not be considered decisively genuine.

As regards the duration of action which I have noted after every medicine chosen for trial, I may here observe, that I arrived at the possibility of determining it, by a great number of experiments upon healthy persons; this duration will, therefore, either be longer or shorter in proportion as the disease is more or less acute or chronic; if the medicine is given in too large doses, or is not homœopathic to the disease, then the duration which I have pointed out cannot be considered normal. In both these last cases the duration is considerably less; for the medicine is expelled, and its remedial virtue destroyed, by subsequent evacuations, bleeding from the nose, hemorrhage, catarrh, flow of urine, diarrhoea, vomiting, sweat. The living organism resorts to similar modes of evacuation in regard to the miasm of contagious diseases, which is weakened and
Partially expelled by vomiting, diarrhoea, hemorrhages, catarrh, convulsions, ptyalism, sweat, and similar processes, by which the organism tries to free itself from the poison. This explains the reason why the ordinary practice should not have succeeded in discovering either the true nature, or the duration of the effects of tartar emetic or jalap; all these substances are given in such large doses, that the organism is induced to react against them, and to expel them in the shortest possible period. Only when this reaction does not take place, and the remedies remain in the system, as it is expressed in common language, the true action of the medicinal substance takes place, and often manifests itself by important and long-continuing symptoms, which, however, have been seldom correctly observed and noted.

The vomiting which is consequent upon two or three grains of tartar emetic, or twenty grains of ipecacuanha; the purging which is induced by thirty grains of jalap, and the sweat excited by a decoction of a handful of juniper-berries, are much less the genuine effects of these substances than an endeavor, on the part of the organism, to annihilate, in the shortest possible period, the specific effects of those medicinal substances.

The reason why the homoeopathic doses have such an uncommonly powerful effect, is this: that the organism is not obliged to expel them in the same sudden and violent manner as the large doses prescribed by allopathic physicians. And even those small doses, if they are not strictly homoeopathic, invite nature to artificial evacuations, which shorten the action of the remedy.

In my Organon of the healing art, I teach the principle that diseases can only be cured by remedies which produce analogous symptoms upon the healthy organism, and I moreover assert and prove, that every system of therapeutics, in order to become a safe guide in the treatment of disease, ought to exclude all empty assertions and conjectures, as regards the supposed virtues of medicines, and ought to furnish a correct description of the symptoms by which remedial agents manifest their action upon the healthy organism. Any one who
admits the truth of these positions, will gladly seize the means which I here offer him, of relieving the affections of mankind in a speedy, durable, and much more certain manner.

This is not the place to show how the selection of a remedy, whose symptoms are analogous to the symptoms of a given case of disease, should be made. This may be studied in the Organon, which also contains the necessary directions in regard to the mode in which the homœopathic doses should be exhibited.

To exercise its full curative action, a homœopathic dose may be chosen of the highest degree of potency.

The symptoms of those remedies which have been studied with more care, have been arranged in a certain order. This facilitates the finding of the desired symptom. Among similar symptoms of different remedies, some ought to have been pointed out as parallel passages. My time did not permit me to attend to this.

The symptoms have been arranged in the following order:

Vertigo,
Obnubilation,
Defects of the Mind,
Defects of the Memory,
Headache, internal, external,
Forehead, Hair,
Face,
Eyes and Sight,
Ears, Hearing, (articulation of the jaw,)
Nose, Smell,
Lips,
Chin,
Lower Jaw, (glands of the lower jaw,)
Teeth,
Tongue, (defects of speech,)
Saliva,
Throat,
Pharynx, æsophagus,
Taste,
Eructations, heart-burn, hiccough,
NAUSEA, vomiting,
Desire of eating and drinking,* hunger,
Pit of the Stomach, stomach,
Abdomen, Epigastrium, Region of the Liver, Hypochondriac Region,
Hypogastrium,
Lumbar Region,†
Uterus,
Abdominal Ring,
Rectum, Anus, Perineum,
Stool,
Urine, Bladder, Urethra,
Genital Organs,
Sexual Instinct,
Generative Faculty, Effusion of Semen,
Menses, Leucorrhœa,
Sneezing, Cold, Catarrh, Hoarseness,
Cough,
Breath,
Chest,
Motion of the Heart,
Region of the Small of the Back, Lumbar Vertebrae,
Back,
Scapulæ,
Nape of the Neck,
Neck,‡
Shoulders,
Arms, Hands,
Hips, Pelvis,
Nates,
Thighs, Legs, Feet.

* Thirst is sometimes mentioned after hiccough; sometimes it will be found under the head of fever.
† This has sometimes been annexed to the symptoms of the back and the lumbar vertebrae.
‡ The symptoms of the neck are sometimes mentioned after those of the lower jaw.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

* Coethen, January, 1830.

* That kind of palpitation of the heart which is not attended with anxiety, will be found mentioned among the affections of the chest.
† Those kinds of uneasiness and tremor, which are simply bodily, and do not affect the mind, will be generally found recorded among the symptoms of the extremities, and the general affections of the body.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

WM. RADDEE, No. 322 Broadway, New-York, General Agent for the Central Homeopathic Pharmacy at Leipsic, for the United States, respectfully informs the Homœopathic Physicians and the friends of the system, that he has always on hand a good assortment of HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, in complete sets or by single vials, in Tinctures, Dilutions, and Triturations; also Pocket Cases of Medicines; Physicians’ and Family Medicine Chests, to Laurie’s Domestic (59 remedies), Epp’s (54 remedies), Hering’s (46 remedies). Small pocket cases at $3, with Family Guide and 27 remedies. Cases containing 415 vials, with Mother Tinctures and Triturations, for Physicians; cases with 176 vials of tinctures and Triturations to Jahr’s Manual, in 2 vols. Pocket cases with 60 vials of Tinctures and Triturations. Cases from 200–400 vials with low and high dilutions of medicated pellets; cases from 50–80 vials of low and high dilutions, etc., etc. Refined Sugar of Milk, pure Globules, etc.; as well as Books, Pamphlets, and Standard Works on the System, in the English, French, and German languages.