

MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOMŒOPATHY AND OF THE MONTREAL
HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

VOL. IX. No. 11.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1904.

25 cts. A YEAR.

Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

By the Montreal Homœopathic Hospital.

Communications relating to business and subscriptions to be sent to the Business Manager, care Sterling Publishing Co., 42 Lorne Avenue.

Manuscripts, news items, etc., should be addressed to A. D. PATTON, M.D., Editor Record, 58 Crescent Street.

WHAT IS HOMEOPATHY?

Homeopathy may therefore be defined as the science of therapeutics based on nature's law for healing. It is the science of the selection of a remedy that causes, in the healthy, effects similar to those for which it is employed in disease. The methodical testing of drugs on the healthy was first done by Hahnemann; he saw at once the fallacy of obtaining a knowledge of drug action by testing upon animals, knowing that the effects of medicines vary according to the animal experimented upon. Thus it is known that rabbits will eat *Belladonna* leaves, pigs will eat of *Nuxvomica* freely, hogs and horses will eat *Aconite*, all of which substances are poisonous to man. We know, too, that drugs affect different animals differently, thus *Ipecac* is an emetic to man and dogs, but not the ox. Hence the necessity of testing drugs on the healthy human body to determine their rightful actions. This testing must be done singly, for to obtain the pure action of a drug it must be admin-

istered singly and alone, unmixed with any other substance. If tested singly surely it must be given singly. If given singly there is not the necessity for so large a dose, and this has led to the small doses of the system, for it is reasonable to suppose and experience verifies the supposition that a single drug acts better when uninterfered with by any other substance, and so polypnarmacy is no part of Homeopathy. Again, it has been found that the dose repetition is not needed so frequently. Therefore to recapitulate the fundamental features of Homeopathy we say:

First. Disease is manifested by its symptoms—and the symptoms—or, by what we term the totality of the symptoms of a given case.

Second. Knowledge of drug action must be obtained by experimentation upon the healthy human body, and this has been largely done for us by the early workers in the school.

Third. The curative relation between these two sets of phenomena is by virtue of the "law of similars" or *similia similibus cureatur*.

Fourth. The selected remedy should be administered singly, uncombined with any other; hence the doctrine of the single remedy.

Fifth. It should be given in the smallest doses that will cure; hence the minimum dose.

Sixth. As enough is sufficient the dose should not be unnecessarily repeated.