

# Homœopathic Record

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## Homœopathic Record

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ed to Dr. Arthur D. Patton, care of Hospital.

### SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.

The following, concluding portion of a newspaper article on the founder of homœopathy, gives in a concise form, an admirable account of the work of the man who has done more towards the advancement of medical knowledge and science, than any other, since the days of Hippocrates. A greater tribute to the thoroughness and accuracy of his work he founded would be hard to imagine. Wherever intelligence and progress thrive, is found homœopathy at its best, as the system which appeals to reasoning men and women as well as to the non-reasoning child. This first centennial of homœopathy closes with a brilliant record of successful achievement, and ere the second centenary rolls around, the followers of Hahnemann will have completed the conversion of the peoples of the world to belief in and practice of the only rational system of medicine.

"Hahnemann not only demolished the irrational and destructive systems which then and therefore prevailed, but also created an entirely new science of materia medica by instituting provings of drugs on the healthy human organism. This method has received the sanction of scientific men of all shades of opinion. Dissatisfied with

the recorded effects of medicinal substances as not sufficiently accurate, he began to ascertain on his own person the effects of various drugs, well knowing the dangers to his health and life by so doing. Later he gathered about him others willing to make a similar sacrifice. Some idea of the colossal task he accomplished can be formed when it is known that his work on materia medica include original provings of ninety different medicines. "When," he writes, "we have to do with an art whose end is the saving of human life, any neglect to make ourselves thoroughly masters of it becomes a crime."

Of his industry we may form some opinion from the fact that he wrote upward of seventy original treatises on chemistry and medicine and translated from the English, French, Italian and Latin twenty-four works on chemistry, medicine, agriculture and general literature, besides attending to a large practice, of which he kept a careful record. He was a good botanist, was acquainted with astronomy, meteorology and geography and was withal a superior classical scholar. He died in Paris on July 2, 1843, in his eighty-ninth year, and was buried in the cemetery Père la Chaise.

Such is, in brief, the life of the man, whose work has marked an important era in the history of medicine, and whose name will descend to posterity as the founder of a school of medicine with more adherents, a greater number of assailants, more extensive literature, a greater influence on the art of healing, than any which has preceded it. — *Chicago Chronicle.*