DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOMEOPATHY AND OF THE MONTREAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

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## MODERN HOMEOPATHY.

ITS HISTORY, DEFINITION AND PRACTICE.

## HISTORY.

In its present form Homeopathy oxcs much to that greatest of the clinical chserving of his age, Samuel (Hahnomar. The outh many years of sevele hard hip he investigated and studied the dual a tion of drugs, until in Hufeland's Journal in 1796, he was able to give to the world a Theory of The apen ics which his own clinical experience convinced him to be the true and rational method of curing diseased conditions. The writings of Hahneman form the foundation from which has risen, with amazing rapidity, the modern system of therapeuti's known as Homeopathy, Hahreman was the founder of Homopathy, but the Homeepathy of to-day is a vastly greater, grander and more complete system than the Homeopathy set forth in his writings. At the present day Homecpathic practitioners exist in every part of the civilized world. Some of its best original work comes from Russia, France, Spain, India and Brazil. At present the Lomcopathic journals of this continent rival in number, scientific information, original work and circulation, those of the Dominant or so-called "Regular" S hool. greater mi nomer than this word "regular" cannot be imagined, for no two "Regular" text-books, no two "Regular" men agree on the treatment of a given case; while for a diseased condition presenting imilar symptoms, the Homeopathic physician, no matter where found, if he knows his work, prescribes the same drugs. Homeopathy is the re-ular system. In the United States, a good proportion of the state hospita's and asyluma are under Homeopathic treatment. In New York city the second largest hospital maintained by the civic authorities is the Metropolitan, a Hemcopathic institution whose total accommodation will rea h 1,300 beds. The aralogue of Hom op-thic books runs into the thou ands, and every week new book of great scientific value issue from the Homeopathic publishing houses.

## DEFINITION OF HOMEOPATHY.

1. The matria medica of Homeopathy consists of he complete record, physiological, pa hol geal and symp omatic of the action of crugs upon the heathy organism.

2. If a disea ed con ition (not resulting from the ill-effects of drugs), presents similar symptoms to any drug, so proved, that drug in the minimum effective dose will remove that diseased condition.

3. (Not) "Let the Same be cured by the Same."

(But) "Let Likes be cured by Likes.

THEORY OF DRUG ACTION.

We do not know all drugs; we cannot read all pathological symptoms. When we are perfect in the e, Homeopathy will cure invariably and people will only die from old

age of accident.

All drugs so far effectively proved have the actions: 1. Primary or Physiological. 2. Secondary or Curative. Calomel in large doses produces marked symptoms, mainly on the garto-intestinal tract. Take two of these, cramp and diarrhora. The effect of the dose continues four to 6 hours. Then, as the drug is leaving the system by the books and kidneys, and only a small quantity remains, mark the opposite result. The diarrhora ives place to obtinate constipation, the colic to the calm of an omate.

If this result were only the stunning result of the powerful drug causing muscular exhaustion, this muscular exhaustion vould pars a ay in a few hours, as in the case of other muscles. This result, however, lasts for days, and our clinical experience convinces us that this secondary effect is a true Secondary Action coming from the minimum effective dose. We have time and time again stonned a diarrhoea like to that of mercury (but from chill), with small doses of mercurius, when large doses of tincture of opium in the hands of a Dominant School physician had failed.

## QUESTION OF DOSE

The object is to find the largest amount of the drug that will obtain the Secondary Arrion and avoid the Primary. This has been learned by experience. An illustration will be clearest. A man comes to us presenting