

# Canadian Journal of Homeopathy.

*"Plus apud nos vera ratio valet, quam vulgi opinio."*

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## ON THE SPECIFIC TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

[From the days of Hippocrates down to the present time, physicians of the allopathic school have occasionally struck upon the principles enunciated by Hahnemann, but, as if frightened with the discovery, never have taken the time or pains to assure themselves if the principle be true.

The subjoined article we take from the *Northern Lancet*, an Allopathic Medical paper, published at Montreal; and, from the unkind cuts which the editor of that paper occasionally gives, we judge he does not "believe in homeopathy," but is willing to advocate the principles of the Hahnemann school when they come from a legitimate source.

We are almost inclined to think the article was written by a homeopathist, and published by the editor in ignorance of the fact, for it is precisely the doctrine we teach, and we not frequently find great discoveries in the *Materia Medica* going the rounds of the allopathic journals as something new and valuable, when it had been used for years with the best success by homeopathists. If "a knowledge of the specific physiological action of medicinal substances is the only true guide in their therapeutic application, and the basis of the specific healing art," why not avail yourselves of the extensive physiological provings of Hah-

nemann and others, as the basis of your application of drugs, in the cure of disease.

In Hahnemann's *Materia Medica* is found more real knowledge of the power of drugs and their relation to disease than in all other *materia medicae* ever written. There is no truer aphorism than this—"That every medicine has a tendency to operate on some particular organ or tissue in preference to all others;" and allopathists, of learning and experience, know this well, but neglect to profit by so valuable a physiological fact, and continue to torture humanity with cathartics, emetics, antiphlogistics, blisters, &c., that have no physiological relation to the recuperative powers of the human organism. An allopath will find himself quite put to the test to discover that relation which should exist between discovered facts in physiology and their heroic practices above-mentioned. Nowhere will physiology instruct us to infer that drawing the life blood, vesicating or cauterizing the surface, and drenching the bowels with powerful cathartics, are necessary to restore the healthy action to diseased organs, nor will common reason bear us out in creating artificial diseases in healthy organs to attract the existing disease from its lodgment, under the insane idea that a change of situation brings the patient near to health.