

relieve, gives, or does something which may endanger her patient's life. Now, in the crude form, and large doses in which medicines are administered in the allopathic school, such a danger is made possible, and may it not under such circumstances as stated above, be extremely probable. Most right thinking people will not be slow to see the gravity of the situation when viewed from this point of view.

Now right here in just such a case, calling for immediate aid, is where Homœopathy scores another and valuable point and where its application would go a long way toward making the Victorian Order of Nurses a complete success, under all circumstances and among any surroundings. In addition to the general training received in other hospitals, the nurse graduated from a Homœopathic training school has the benefit of a course of lectures in the more common and largely used drugs, which fits her for just such emergencies, and would enable her not only to alleviate suffering, but undoubtedly save lives by the timely administration of the indicated remedy; in the Homœopathic preparation of which the dangers arising from the administration of too large or poisonous doses in the crude form has been entirely removed. How often do we find, under the Homœopathic mode of administering drugs, mothers who have carried whole families, of all ages, through severe sicknesses of all kinds, successfully, and that too without the aid of a physician at any stage. Now if this can be done by those who have had no preparation at all in this line, how much more successfully it could be carried out by those who have had the benefit of training in this direction. A word before closing about the portability of these remedies, and which is so necessary in long journeys such as new countries offer. A hundred of these remedies all ready prepared for use, with no danger attached to their administration to even the youngest or most feeble, can be carried in a small sized hand-bag, and on reaching the patient no time is lost in preparing the nauseous and dangerous mixtures that are so often used. The Victorian Order of Nurses deserves the assistance of all who can contribute in any way, and its usefulness can be greatly enhanced by its nurses receiving a training in Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

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CONVULSIONS IN CHILDREN.

THEIR INDICATIONS AND TREATMENT.

Convulsions in children come from a great variety of causes. Parents and friends are startled and greatly alarmed at the sudden twitching and the violent contortions of the afflicted child.

The cause of a convulsion is many times very obscure. Usually preceding symptoms will point to the offending disease. For worms the child will give a history of restless nights, sudden startings, picking at nose, etc. There is mechanical obstruction somewhere in the intestinal tract, and the child is thrown into a profound convulsion by what is known as a reflex irritation. Very similar symptoms will precede an attack caused by improper, or over, feeding, with the additional symptoms of gastric catarrh. Here a good dose of castor oil, with an enema of warm water, will give prompt relief without injuring the action of the homœopathic remedy. In some highly nervous children teething will produce convulsions, although this cause is not as frequent as many people imagine. Sometimes acute diseases like pneumonia, measles, scarlet fever, chicken-pox, meningitis and erysipelas are ushered in by convulsions. During the recent epidemic of la grippe in this city a large number of children were seriously affected, and in many cases the disease commenced with a convulsion. Such of these cases as came under homœopathic treatment, all terminated favorably. A frequent cause for convulsions in the male child is a phimosis with adhesions. Parents are prone to neglect a child in this respect, when proper attention and care the first year might save a great deal of after trouble.

The treatment of convulsions will necessarily depend somewhat upon their cause. When an attack comes suddenly there is usually great excitement, and friends and relatives hurriedly seek to do something. If ever coolness is required it is just at this moment. The child is not likely to die. One mother put her child in a pan of water and then placed the pan over a hot fire. Result—recovery from the convulsion but a badly burned baby. Another eager friend poured boiling hot water into the pan of water in which another little patient had been placed severely scalding its feet. No good will follow immersing the child—clothes and all—into a bath of hot water. Carefully and quickly loosen and remove all the clothing. If then