

## HOSPITAL GIVING.

Dr. Herman Fischer, of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, recently deceased, bequeathed to the Central Society of German Homœopaths in Leipzig fifty thousand marks to the Homœopathic Hospital in Leipzig for the endowment of beds founded by him, ten thousand marks to the pension fund of the Central Society, and ten thousand marks to aid students of medicine from Würtemberg who desired to embrace homœopathy. Not for many years has homœopathy received such a legacy in Germany as this.

\* \* \* \*

In England a gift of five thousand pounds sterling (\$24,300) has been made by Mr. Henry Tate, of Streatham, to the Hahnemann Hospital of Liverpool. Mr. J. Temple, a patron of the institution, gave an additional five hundred pounds (\$2,430) and pledged himself to start every additional one thousand pounds with a gift of fifty pounds (\$243) just to set the ball rolling. This is the kind of liberality that makes hospitals grow to become really beneficent institutions. Would that there were more hospital-giving people.

\* \* \* \*

Such cheering intelligence, even though it comes from abroad, is greatly encouraging to the devoted band of workers in Montreal who are making many sacrifices in the promulgation of the beneficent principles of homœopathy. The admirably equipped hospital which has been established, and its endowment fund begun, all through the voluntary contributions of friends, speaks eloquently of the efforts put forth and the results accomplished in a movement only just four years old. The Montreal Homœopathic Hospital has now got into a position where its influence for good may be immensely increased by a little addition to its capital. Whose will be the next name to be engrossed on its roll of honor?

---

More than 155,000 children under one year of age die annually in Paris, the greater number of them owing to neglect on the part of their mothers. The proportion of illegitimate births, which at the beginning of the century was 4 or 5 per cent. of all births, is now nearly 9 per cent. for France, and 28 per cent. for Paris. Among the children of Paris wet-nursed the average mortality is 77 per cent.

## MENINGITIS.

This is a disease that frequently strikes in a fatal manner with appalling swiftness. Before the parents realize the illness of the child the little patient has succumbed. At other times a long period of ill-health and indisposition is followed by a sharp, sudden attack with death. Meningitis can very properly be divided into tubercular and non-tubercular varieties. Non-tubercular meningitis follows a traumatism or pneumonia, small-pox, typhoid fever, scarlatina, gout, erysipelas, whooping cough, measles, or from extension of inflammation of the ear or operation on the eye. Simple meningitis is likely to begin abruptly with chills. High fever is immediate with or without convulsions. Violent delirium is usual, although it may be very mild. The pulse is quickened. Respiration is not usually disturbed, but may be irregular and jerky, slow and labored. Headache is a constant symptom. Tenderness of the scalp is marked. There is extreme aversion to light and noise. The pupils are at first contracted, but as the disease progresses they become irregular, one pupil becoming contracted and the other dilated. Rolling up of the eyes, oscillations of the globes, and strabismus are frequently present. Nervous symptoms are marked. Twitching of the muscles, picking at the bedclothes, sudden startings. Occasionally the patient emits short, sharp, piercing cries—once heard will never be forgotten. Vomiting of a projectile nature is usually present. The bowels are constipated as a rule, and the abdomen is retracted or boat-shaped. These active symptoms subside after a period varying from two days to two weeks. In fatal cases coma and general collapse follow. The pupils become dilated, the pulse weak and the skin cold and clammy. Death speedily ensues.

All of the described symptoms are not present in every case. The tubercular type is likely to develop slowly, and to be preceded by a history of irritability, restlessness and flushes of fever. If the inflammation is at the base of the brain the vomiting will be very persistent. Convulsions are often a distressing accompaniment of both forms of meningitis.

The treatment is necessarily unsatisfactory, and often void of favorable results. The application of ice to the head seldom does any good, and is rarely called for. The patient must be kept quiet—in a cool, cheerful room. The