

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | |

MONTREAL Homœopathic Record

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HOMŒOPATHY AND OF THE MONTREAL
HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Vol. V. No. 7.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1900.

25cts. A YEAR.

Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

By the Woman's Auxiliary of the Montreal
Homœopathic Hospital.

Communications relating to business and subscrip-
tions to be sent to the Business Manager, care Sterling
Publishing Co., 37 St. Gabriel St.

Manuscripts, news items, etc., should be addressed
to the Editor Record, care Sterling Publishing Co.,
37 St. Gabriel St.

THE WASHINGTON MEETING.

The meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, this year, at Washington, D.C., marked an era in the history of Homœopathy in America.

The magnificent monument to Hahnemann costing \$80,000, placed in one of the most beautiful of the public spaces of Washington, the Scott Circle, was unveiled in the presence of President McKinley and the opening oration was delivered by the Attorney-General of the United States. The ground itself and the pedestal with foundations, were the gift of the United States. Such honor to a medical man bears witness to the wonderful spread and national influence of Homœopathy. The scene was impressive, the living mass of people, the inspiring music of the National Marine Band, the splendid orations, combined to make an impression, never to be forgotten. For the time, we, who were Canadians and contributors to the monument, became practically United States citizens.

In the evening, the members of the Institute were honored by a State Reception at the White House, identical in its decoration, music and dress with the State Receptions. We were told that this

was one of the only two given to civilian bodies during President McKinley's term of office. The scene was certainly one of dazzling brilliancy.

On June 19th, in the National Theatre, the institute was formally opened. The address of welcome coming from the Hon. Henry McFarland, President of the State Commissioners of the District of Columbia. This name brings up a curious fact, namely, that owing to the predominance of the negro element, the franchise was taken away from the District of Columbia and a body of three Commissioners, appointed by the Government, placed as its government. The evening's programme was a brilliant one, perhaps the masterpiece being the clever and witty address of the retiring President, the unique genius, Dr. Chas. E. Walton.

In the report of the unveiling of the monument, mention must be made of the stately "Ode to Hahnemann" delivered by Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth of New York, the Nestor of Homœopathic surgery. We trust to see him, as well as a cut of the monument, in the Record.

The memorial services for the Institute's dead of the past year was especially notable in the memorial oration delivered by the philosopher, Dr. E. H. Pratt of Chicago. The record was a sad one, numbering several world-famed names in its lists. The Institute has many thousands enrolled, hence its "Evenings to the Year's Dead." Perhaps the most interesting to the readers of the Record was the meeting of June 21st, when, it will go down in the history of the Institute, the Montreal Contingent nearly succeeded in stampeding the meeting in favor of Montreal for 1901. The idea came at the meeting, and a few words to Ex-President Bailey started the ball rolling, with a result that almost took our breath away, for in our wildest dream, we never thought that Montreal

would be seriously considered. The enthusiasm was uproarious, and speaker after speaker thundered on the outrage of taking the meeting from Niagara Falls and the west, and giving it to a "Foreign City." It required a counted vote to decide the matter, Niagara Falls finally winning by a close vote. We accomplished a good deal this trip to Washington, and Montreal (we cannot say Canada, Toronto was not represented) was never so prominent in the eyes of Homœopathic America. A grateful tribute to Canada was the naming of Dr. A. R. Griffith as Chairman of the Bureau of Obstetrics, one of the highest honors the Institute bestows, and one worthily earned by the energetic and clever Montreal representative.

It would cost \$1200 to entertain the Institute in Montreal, and it lies with the friends of Homœopathy to say whether or not they would like this, the oldest and in some respects the most important medical body on the continent, to meet here in 1902. Backed by such assurance, we feel certain that a second presentation of Montreal's attractions would not be unfruitful. From the opposition speakers we learned the interesting fact that Montreal was 24 hours away from Niagara Falls.

If worked up in time Montreal will get the Institute in 1902. When we mention that there were 1500 delegates, each spending from \$15 to \$20 per day, the financial advantage to our city is manifest.

Meeting, affiliated with the Institute, are the large number of specialists connected with the Surgical, Gynecologic, Laryngological, Ophthalmological and Otolgological Societies, making in all about 2000 men. It would certainly open the eyes of our "Friends the Enemy."

The peculiar nature of this meeting made the social element predominate, and between Musicals, Receptions, Excursions to Mt. Vernon, Glen Echo, Cabin John and the sights of the Capital, the bodies of us were fairly tired out. Yet with all these things, the scientific aspect in the sectional meetings and discussions well repaid the trip.

H. M. PATTON.

Chandra Pal, a Hindoo, after visiting Chicago, said he was glad he was not a Christian. Whether this is a reflection on Chicago, or a compliment, is a question for debating societies.

SOME DEFINITIONS EMPHASIZED

To the Editor of The Record:

SIR,—The following is the *authorized definition* of a Homœopathic Physician of the American Institute of Homœopathy: "A Homœopathic Physician is one who adds to his knowledge of Medicine a special knowledge of Homœopathic Therapeutics. All that pertains to the great field of medical learning is his, by tradition, by inheritance, by right."

I would suggest that this definition should be published in the "Record" during the space of, say, one year, that they who run may read.

Were this definition more widely known there would be less misunderstanding.

I would also point out that at the 1899 meeting of the American Institute, it was resolved

"That the American Institute of Homœopathy reaffirms the Rule of Practice upon which Homœopathy is based, in substance and form as delivered by Hahnemann himself, namely, *Similia Similibus Curentur*, and that this form be employed in all official papers of the Institute.

"Resolved, that a general adoption of this rendering is earnestly recommended."

Similia Similibus Curantur is usually translated, though inaccurately,—likes are cured by likes—a dogmatic and unscientific assertion.

Similia Similibus Curentur translated signifies, Let likes be treated by likes, a phrase which merely advises a certain rule of practice.

As Dr. Hughes has said: "In the present state of our knowledge I think it wise to state our principles as a rule of Art rather than as a law of Science."

I am,

Yours very truly,

EDGAR A. GRAFTON, M.D.

6 Phillips Place, Montreal, July 1, 1900.

Prof. Blufal says: Discard the old and dirty poultice, a remnant of somber ages. Absorbent cotton gauze, soaked in hot water and covered with protective, is clean, will remain warm just as long, is more easily prepared, and more pleasant to the patient.—Jour. Surg.

HOMŒOPATHY IN DENTAL PRACTICE.

BY E. BUMGARDNER, M.D.

(From *Health*, London, May 14.)

One of the principles that is pretty thoroughly established and recognized among homœopaths is this: A general disease must not be ignored and aggravated by treatment of one of its local expressions. Too little attention has been given to the relation between local and systemic disease. Every disease must have a beginning, and that beginning must be at some particular point. The whole body cannot be diseased before it has come in contact with some deleterious influence, and, as a rule, the first injury is done at the point of contact, and the earliest symptoms appear there. A pathological process, however, will not be confined for any length of time to a local part. Unless it be of the most trifling nature, starting from the point of initial lesion, it will be communicated by anatomical and functional continuity to the entire body.

A distinction should be made between a pathological process and an abnormal local condition. The latter may or may not be the result of a former disease. Conditions may exist which cannot be regarded as normal, although they are not the result of perverted vital force; other abnormal conditions may exist without producing any derangement of the vital force. Much of the work of the dentist is for the improvement of these conditions, and has no direct relation to therapeutics.

THE DENTIST

may insert a perfect filling in a tooth without considering anything except the mechanical and artistic questions involved in the operation, but teeth may be patched and re-patched times without number without any effect being produced upon the tendency they have to decay. We are coming to recognize more and more the fact that perverted vital force is responsible for the liability of teeth to decay. Local conditions should be considered chiefly as only predisposing causes of decay. A systemic disturbance which is acting as an exciting cause of tooth decay should be dealt with by the use of the indicated internal remedy, just as any other general disease. Theoretically, there

is a period in the development of every disease during which remedies may properly be applied locally. It is not always for the therapeutic effect that the specialist makes local use of a drug; the chemical or physiological effect may be desired. When a remedy is to be used locally for its therapeutic effect, it should be selected on account of its homœopathic indication for the local condition, but when a malady is in possession of the whole organism, "every external treatment of a local symptom, whose aim is to extinguish it on the surface of the body without curing the internal miasmatic disease, is not only useless but injurious."

Dentists, as well as other specialists, are too liable to consider only the local condition with which they have to deal.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INTERNAL REMEDIES,

and especially of homœopathic remedies, for the relief and cure of dental troubles is a subject that has never been well developed, and such a paper as this must necessarily be incomplete. I have been requested to make this paper as practical as possible, and I shall give my experience with a few remedies rather than theories upon many.

The first, and what has always appeared to me to be the most remarkable result obtained in my experience by the use of a homœopathic remedy, was the cure of what would be called a pathological condition of the mucous glands of the mouth. Besides the three principal glands which secrete saliva, there are minute mucous glands situated along the borders of the gums at the necks of the teeth. In a state of health these mucous glands secrete a clear, colorless, and slightly acid fluid which bathes the necks and crowns of the teeth, dissolving and washing away the minute particles of food that may lodge between the teeth.

WE OFTEN FIND CASES

in which the secretions are viscid, excoriating and corrosive. It seems to dissolve the enamel just below the margin of the gums, and we have produced here the most sensitive cavities with which we ever have to deal. Cavities appear in a few weeks. If the dentist does nothing but fill the cavities, the teeth requ

almost constant attention. The case mentioned was that of a young lady who had been advised to have her teeth extracted. At the rate at which they were going, they would soon have been useless. I could not promise her that any permanent good would result from filling the cavities unless the cause of the decay could be stopped; but a few doses of *Creosotum* 12x seemed to render the mouth perfectly healthy. The teeth were filled and the decay had not recurred after several years, during which time I had opportunity of examining the mouth frequently.

Dentists recognize two kinds of tooth-ache. One caused by a cavity approaching a pulp which retains its vitality, but becomes irritated and inflamed by thermal changes, and by the pressure of foreign substances in the cavity. The other class, which represents a later stage in the decay of the teeth, begins as the pulp loses its vitality. The decomposition of the pulp produces poisons which are forced through the apical foramen, resulting in inflammation of the peridental membrane which causes the tooth to feel longer than the other, and unless drainage be secured for the poisons will produce an abscess with great swelling and pain. Of course, the irritating cause should be removed as soon as possible.

IF THE PAIN IS CAUSED

by pressure, the pressure should be relieved. Pain caused by the shock of thermal changes will have its causes removed by the insertion of a non-conductor in the cavity. After the pulp has lost its vitality, the canal should be opened, cleansed, and filled, that no opportunity will be present for poisons to get through the apical foramen. But the proper remedy will be a great aid in securing the patient's comfort in any stage of the trouble. Neuralgia caused by

exposure to cold will often be relieved by *Aconite*. In the early stages of inflammation of the pulp, when complaint is made of throbbing and sharp pain in a tooth from thermal changes, *Belladonna* will give speedy relief. If the inflammation has been of longer duration, so that the pulp is losing its vitality and producing a sore feeling at the root of the tooth, *Mercurius* will usually be found useful. For a later stage, when there is evidence of the formation of an abscess, *Silicea* is indicated. The last two remedies mentioned should be used while there is still hope of averting the abscess. If the trouble has progressed too far, instead of attempting to retard suppuration the better way is to give *Hepar sulphur* and hasten suppuration.

PULSATILLA AND CHAMOMILLA

need only be mentioned to call up in the mind of any homœopath pictures of cases in which they may be used for the dental troubles of children. The use of *Calcarea phos.* or *Calcarea carb.* will usually give relief in cases of retarded dentition. The timely use of the proper remedy will usually make it unnecessary for lancing the gums, either of teething children or of adults who have neglected a tooth until an abscess is imminent.

The whole system may be summed up by saying that an intelligent use of homœopathic remedies will not only prevent many surgical operations, but will make the result more permanent when the case has progressed until the operation is unavoidable.

The best laxative is an orange eaten in the morning sometime before breakfast.

For sore and inflamed gums, *Mercurius*.
For "Sore mouth," *Bears*.

ABBHEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

A pleasant effervescent aperient, taking the place of nauseating mineral water.
Recognized and prescribed by eminent members of the profession in Great Britain and Europe and Canada.

AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST, WINDPIPE AND RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

BY DR. PRETCH.

ASTHMA.

Symptoms: Shortness of breathing, occurring in paroxysms and attended with a sensation of suffocating constriction of the chest; cough, and wheezing respiration.

Arsenicum for difficult breathing, oppression of the chest and great debility, cold sweats.

Ipecac for paroxysms of suffocation, feeling of constriction and rattling of mucus in the chest.

Nux vom. for oppression, especially in the lower part of the chest; short cough, indigestion.

Dose: Every four hours.

ASTHMA OF MILLAR—(SPASMODIC)

Is distinguished from croup by coming on suddenly (the child frequently waking up with it), by the transient character of the attack and by the absence of fever.

Chamom. Shortness of breathing, agitation and crying, distention of the stomach.

Ipecac. Danger of suffocation with bluish face.

Dose: A teaspoonful of the medicine dissolved in water every 1 or 2 hours.

COLD IN THE HEAD.

Nux vom. for headache, obstruction of the nostrils, feeling of the head being stuffed, aching in the limbs.

Arsen. if the discharge is thin, watery and acrid, nausea and prostration of strength.

Mercurius viv. for frequent sneezing, discharge of mucus from the nose, soreness of nose and upper lip; aggravation of symptoms in a warm room.

Pulsat. for loss of taste and smell, secretion yellowish, greenish, thick or offensive; suitable to persons of a mild disposition.

Chamom. for the colds of children, especially when they are peevish and irritable.

Give a dose dry two or three times a day, or in solution every two or three hours, according to circumstances.

INFLUENZA

Commences with shivering pains in the limbs, headache followed by obstruction of the nose, frequent sneezing, discharge from the nostrils, sore throat, hoarseness, cough, loss of appetite, great debility, etc.

Arsen. Great weakness, cough, nausea, fluent and acrid discharge from the nose.

Mercurius viv. Sore throat, fluent discharge from the nose, dry cough, swelled glands.

Aconite may be given in the beginning, if there is much fever.

Dose: A teaspoonful of the watery solution every two or three hours.—
Homœo. Envoy.

The hospital management are very grateful to Doctor Laura Muller and Doctor E. M. Morgan for their kind gift of wire window screens for all of the basement windows of the Hospital. The freedom from the visitations of flies and rats which these screens furnish is highly appreciated by the inmates. The tearing out of the inside of a house in the neighborhood had driven out a colony of rats which were glad to get the refuge of so good a place as our hospital, and were not above entering by the open basement windows.

Miss Eva Allerton, Superintendent of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, has been asked to deliver the lectures on "Hospital Construction, Sanitation and Ventilation." Her appointment is approved by the Dean of the College, and the committee of Hospital Superintendents to whom the selection was intrusted. This compliment and honor, paid to Miss Allerton, is very pleasing, not only to the Rochester people, but to homœopaths generally everywhere.

As part of its curriculum, Teacher's College, an adjunct of Columbia University, New York, has established a course of "Hospital Economics."

Colic of Children.—A towel dipped in boiling water, quickly wrung out, folded to a corresponding size, laid on the abdomen and covered with a dry towel, acts like magic. (From "Frauenartz, No. 6, 1899.)

GOOD-BY HOG STOMACH.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall. Time was when to doubt pepsin was horrible heresy, but now—why, listen to this by Dr. Frelhing in Kansas City Medical Index:

"Pepsin can only change albumen into peptone when there is free muriatic acid. This is a physiological fact which has been definitely determined for some time. Now in cases where there is a deficiency of pepsin there is also certainly a deficiency of muriatic acid.

"According to our position concerning the use of acid, we shall never be able to produce a free unbound acid in such a stomach by giving it through the mouth. Therefore, pepsin, given per os, cannot act at all. It will either be absorbed by the stomach, or, which is more likely carried into the intestines. Guided by these facts, all our great stomach specialists have discarded the use of pepsin entirely, or nearly so. They only expect a suggestive result by giving it to intelligent patients who have heard of pepsin and its digestive powers, and look for a good result.

"When one considers these, as I may safely term them, positive and definite facts and think of the great number of large bottles containing essence of pepsin found in every drug store, he will be overcome with a feeling of pity for the poor people who have to swallow all this costly stuff. Neither the patient nor the physician will be benefited by it, but the manufacturer and the druggist are the ones who reap the reward."

"And what triumphs has bacteriology achieved in stemming the tide of human disease on these empirical lines? Pasteur's antirabic vaccination is, I believe—and others with me—a delusion. Koch's tuberculin cure for phthisis has long

since been labeled as worse than worthless. As a test even for bovine tuberculosis tuberculin possesses only a secondary and not a specific value. The much-vaunted antitoxin cure for diphtheria does not command the universal approval of even the physicians of the metropolitan fever hospitals. Just because tetanic antitoxin serum has failed when used subcutaneously, medical men have felt justified in deliberately trephining patients and injecting it into the brain substance, and one medical man has had the courage to confess, after making a post-mortem examination of his patient, that such treatment can no longer be justified. The serums used for the treatment of other diseases—such as pneumococic serum, the serum used for puerperal fever (the serum which was so much vaunted as another great discovery), Sanarelli's serum for the cure of yellow fever—are all of them allowed to slip into the lap of forgetfulness."—From Address of George Wilson, M.A., M.D., LL.D., at Annual Meeting of British Medical Association.

An old writer says: "When men lived in houses of reed, they had constitutions of oak; when they lived in houses of oak, they had constitutions of reeds." This is a very picturesque description of the injury which may come to us from fine houses too closely sealed to keep out the fresh air, and too heavily curtained preventing the entrance of sunshine, which is almost or quite as important as air. But it is not at all necessary to have our fine houses unhealthful, and it only requires intelligence and thoughtfulness to render a house of oak as promotent of health as a cabin. Fresh air will come into a well-ventilated oaken house as well as through the open cracks in a house of reeds, and sunlight through a window in a palace as well as a hovel.—Health.

The Pittsburg, Penn., Homœopathic Hospital has an endowment of \$101,000.

JOS. QUINN & CO.,

Prompt Delivery **PURE ICE**

All Ice Cut Above Victoria Bridge.

OFFICE: 104 WILLIAM ST.

TELEPHONE MAIN 952.

I shall never forget Dr. Lilienthal, who had a great experience in both allopathic and homœopathic treatment, and who always said that the closer he adhered to the homœopathic treatment the better he was satisfied, and his patients received more benefit from it than from any other form of treatment. I am of the opinion that the homœopathic law is right. You cannot make a right of a wrong, so there can be no compromise. Similia will cure more pain than any anodyne, and more promptly. Similia is a greater law than many of us realize.—J. C. Fahnestock, M.D., Piqua, O., in A. I. H. Trans., 1899.

PHELPS & BINNS,
Fish and Oysters.
GAME AND POULTRY,
 56 Victoria Square, Montreal.
 TELEPHONES—MAIN 417 and 418.

THE AUER LIGHT ::
:: FOR THE HOME
 GREAT ECONOMY, GREAT LIGHT.
 1682 Notre Dame Street.
 Telephone Main 1773.

GEO. S. KIMBER,
 2466 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL
 BELL TELEPHONE, Uptown 1287.
HOUSE DECORATING
A SPECIALTY.
 WALL PAPER OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

J. A. BAZIN, D.D.S.,
 Dentist and Oral Surgeon,
2248 St. Catherine Street,
 Opposite Victoria Street, Montreal.

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.
LAURA MULLER, M.D.
 199 STANLEY STREET.
 Telephone 1183 Up.

EDWARD M. MORGAN, M.D.C.M.
 247 GREENE AVE
 Telephone 205 Mount.

HUGH MATHEWSON PATTON, B.A., M.D., C.M.
 992 SHERBROOKE STREET.
 Telephone 1077 Up.

DR. A. R. GRIFFITH,
 Office, Tooke's Building, 2 to 4 p.m.
 Residence, 763 Wellington St., { 8 to 10 a.m.
 { 7 to 8 p.m.
 Telephone: Uptown, 1147 Up.
 Residence, Main 2865.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

Sent to us are like children with a careful nurse, handled gently and conscientiously

[LAUNDRY DEPT.]

The Montreal Toilet Supply Co., Ltd.
 Telephone 1807 Main. 589 Dorchester St., Montreal

J. W. HUGHES, Antiseptic Plumber

Heating, Ventilating, Tests and Reports.

No. 2 St. Antoine St.

Telephone 548 Main