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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

Vol. V. No. 6.

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1900.

25cts. A YEAR.

Montreal Homœopathic Record

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GRADUATION AND OPENING DAY.

THREE NEW NURSES GRADUATED.

MATERNITY WARDS OPENED.

Thursday, June 7th, was a gala day at the Hospital. Three nurses were graduated, and the new house containing the maternity wards and Nurses' Home was declared open.

The meeting was held in the Governor's Room and was attended by a goodly number of friends interested in the hospital. Mr. S. Bell, President of the Hospital, presided, and called upon his Lordship Bishop Bond to open the meeting with prayer.

Mr. Bell then briefly reviewed the work of the Phillips Training School which, inaugurated in 1894, had done excellent work in supplying nurses for hospital work as well as for private nursing. The school graduated in 1896 its first two nurses, Misses Egan and Adams; in 1897 three were graduated, in '98 one; in '99 eight, and this year three, making in all 17. Of these one died, one is married, two are out of the city and ten are successfully

practicing their profession here with credit to themselves and honor to their school. The three new graduates remain in the hospital for a short time to complete their full term of service. Mr. Bell also briefly referred to the interest taken by the Woman's Auxiliary in the affairs of the hospital and their splendid work now undertaken to equip and maintain the new Maternity Wards, Nurses' Home and laundry.

Dr. Griffith, Medical Supt., and Miss Kent, Lady Supt., read their annual reports touching the work of the past year.

The graduating nurses having repeated the covenant pledging their faithful adherence to the training of the Phillips School were presented with their diplomas by Mrs. G. D. Phillips. They were Miss Goring, Miss Martin and Miss Ellacott.

Impressive and eloquent addresses were made by Bishop Bond, Rev. Mr. Barnes, Rev. Mr. McWilliams and Mr. F. E. Grafton.

An inspection of the new Maternity disclosed three handsome rooms daintily furnished and thoroughly equipped by the following ladies: Mrs. James Baylis and Miss Mary Baylis, Mrs. J. T. Hagar and Mrs. R. L. Gaunt. The entire ground floor of the house is to be devoted to the nurses for dormitories, dressing and sitting rooms.

While kind friends have done much in the way of contributing to the furnishing of the new house, much more is needed. Tables, chairs and rugs for the sitting-rooms, ten cots for the nurses, with bedding and linen; trays and dishes for the patients, a gas stove for the ward kitchen, water filter, mangle for laundry, flat irons and usual laundry supplies, in addition to window and door screens, are still wanted.

Any one desiring to assist in any way

may learn all particulars by applying to Mrs. J. T. Hagar, President of the Auxiliary, 376 Mountain st., or Miss Moodie, its secretary, 150 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS FOR MAY.

Misses Dow \$30 00
Miss Moodie, 3 cream pitchers, 3 sugar bowls for private flat, 6 pineapples.

Mrs. A. R. Griffith, 1 large can of maple syrup.

Miss Warner, 5 linen sheets.

A kind friend, per Mr. O'Connor and Mr. S. Baylis, 1 garden hose with attachments, 1 set garden tools.

W.C.T.U., Flower Mission, Flowers for patients.

HINTS.

Pain, stiffness and rigidity experienced on first moving, but decreases with action, is an indication for Rhus tox.

Child whimpers, cries at any little annoyance, copious tears, Pulsatilla.

Child screams out sharply in its sleep, Apis.

Child constantly moans, Helleborus.

Child tries to hit those who handle it, Stramonium.

Delirium, child's limbs jerk, Hyosey-anus.

Has frequent spells of screaming without apparent cause, Calcarea.

Listless, apathetic, wants nothing, does nothing, Phosphoric acid.

Sweating head, Silicea; sweating, cool head, Calcarea; dry, hot head, Sulphur.

Aconite has cured cases of pain across small of back preventing deep inspiration.

Feeling as though the skin of the forehead were tightly drawn back, has been relieved by Baptisia.

Heart beats too quickly while lying on the back, Arsenicum.

A feeling of great coldness about the heart, Natrum mur.

Constipation, yet with a feeling of fermentation and bloating, Lycopodium.

Neuralgia, relieved by going in the open air, Sabina.

Numbness of limbs, Cocculus.

The smell of food sickens patient, even though hungry before, Colchicum.

Stiffness from strain or overlifting, Rhus tox.

Periodical sick headache, every few weeks, Platina.—Homœo. Envoy.

PULSATILLA.

By WALTER SANDS MILLS, M.D.

Assistant Visiting Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital; Instructor in Medicine, Metropolitan Hospital Polyclinic, New York City.

DIARRHŒA.

I have chosen Pulsatilla as one of my favorite remedies on account of its action on the intestinal tract. My attention was first drawn to Pulsatilla in diarrhœa by the following personal experience:—In the summer of 1890, during a spell of very hot weather, I was taken ill with an acute attack of diarrhœa; the stools were frequent, watery, and the trouble had continued for nearly two days despite the numerous drugs taken. I was on duty at the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital at the time, and each member of the hospital and dispensary staff suggested a different remedy. Finally, as a last resort, I got down my Böenninghausen, and worked out Pulsatilla as the indicated remedy. Two doses of the first centesimal dilution stopped the discharges; the next movement did not come until twenty-four hours later, and was normal in every way.

Since then I have often prescribed Pulsatilla for diarrhœa. An analysis of all the cases of which I have record shows that Pulsatilla is indicated in acute catarrhal diarrhœa, with frequent watery stools, perhaps containing mucus, and of any color. Pain may be absent; or there may be pain, probably caused by flatus, generally distributed over the abdomen. This pain is often relieved by pressure. So much faith have I in this drug, that whenever a patient comes to me complaining of a looseness of the bowels, I give Pulsatilla as a routine remedy. The result is so certain and so prompt, that I have come to regard it almost as a specific. I have given it many times where there have been frequent urgent stools for hours, perhaps for two or three days. After one or two doses of Pulsatilla the frequency of the movement has ceased, the stools have become formed and the patient has been dismissed cured. I have found the drug of equal value whether the diarrhœa occurred during the course of another disease or existed as an idiopathic disease.

tilla is the formation of styes. Given every hour for a few hours, it tends to stop the development of that condition—it is a specific. The books say that it is especially indicated in styes of the lower lids.

ENURESIS.

Pulsatilla has served me in several cases of enuresis, where the trouble seemed to be the result of a catarrhal condition of the bladder. Cold seemed to be the cause. Cowperthwaite says it is specially good for the enuresis of little girls; I have found it just as sure in its action on boys.

ANEMIA.

Pulsatilla, third centesimal trituration, one one-grain tablet every four hours, for a considerable length of time, has given me more satisfaction in anaemia than any other remedy. While at Albuquerque, New Mexico, I had two such under my care for several months. One girl was seventeen, the other fourteen. Both were large and well developed for their years. The mucous membranes showed a poverty of blood, and each presented numerous other symptoms pointing to anaemia. Both had been under old school treatment, and had taken large quantities without benefit. Under Pulsatilla, they steadily improved.

RÉSUMÉ.

A résumé of what has been written above shows Pulsatilla to be pre-eminently a remedy for catarrhal conditions with profuse discharges. Many of my patients were of a nervous temperament, and easily depressed. Sex, age and disposition seemed to have no special significance. I have found Pulsatilla, when otherwise indicated to be as curative in men as in "mild and tearful" women; I have found its action to be as beneficent in dark as in light complexioned persons. I have noted no special time of aggravation or amelioration. The potency that I have used most often is the third centesimal; and other potencies used have ranged from the tincture to the sixth.

Pulsatilla is one of the most frequently used of homœopathic remedies. All old school works on *Materia Medica* gave it a place, but I have yet to see it mentioned in old school works on practice. Hare, in his big "System of Practical Therapeutics," makes one mention of Pul-

satilla. He recommends it in drop doses of the tincture for otitis media. I have never used it in ear troubles.

There are other conditions of disease that might suggest the use of Pulsatilla, were this meant to be an exhaustive paper, but the above covers my personal observations, and therefore the scope of this article. — Condensed from *North American Journal of Homœopathy*.

LAYING UP TROUBLE.

The action of the coal-tar products in specific infectious fevers is to prevent compound elimination of the toxins formed within the system. This condition lasts as long as the drug is taken, and when withdrawn the urine and feces become hyper-toxic, showing that the organs of elimination are again active. The interference with excretion caused by such antipyretic as Acetanalid, Antipyrine, etc., should condemn their use even when the accompanying pain is severe.

In plastic peritonitis the use of Opium in any form is contra-indicated. By keeping the bowels at rest it favors the extensive organization of fibrinous adhesions, defeats elimination and leads to retention of poisonous products of inflammation and lures the physician into a sense of false security. In contrast the salines, administered early, put the bowels in moderate peristaltic action, prevent the formation of bands and adhesions, the intestinal tract is drained of the products of inflammation, the inflamed surfaces are relieved of engorgement by depletion of the intestinal vessels, the pulse and temperature improve and the toxemia is lessened.—*Medical Era*.

Practically all the advertised "quick cures," and "tablets," of various sorts for the public are made from these coal-tar products, and those who habitually use them are laying up future physical trouble.—*Homœopathic Envoy*.

HOSPITAL WANTS.

Ten yards white oil cloth to cover ward tables.

One bolt of dotted muslin for sash curtains.

Rubber treads for the stairs.

Cork matting for the upper hall.

Three dozen new teaspoons for flats.

Ten yds. rubber sheeting for ward beds.

HOMŒOPATHY AS RELATED TO PEDOLOGY.

BY CHARLES MOHR, M.D.

Notwithstanding the fact that many infants and children are reared, escaping great dangers during the developmental period of life by proper feeding and hygienic measures, no little credit is due to Homœopathy in their treatment. Fortunately for the growing infant and child, many a parent has given homœopathic treatment, when medicines were needed, because the medicines are "so easy to take," even though the parent when sick prefers large doses on antipathic or allopathic principles. The lives of children that have thus been saved is beyond computing, for of late years it has been recognized even by old school authorities on pædiatrics that the drugging of children is pernicious, and so laymen who would give medicine have used homœopathic pellets, and well-versed allopathic doctors have almost entirely depended on dietetics in their treatment of sick children.

Any unprejudiced person who will carefully study the history of Homœopathy, and compare the many carefully-compiled statistics of the relative value of the two schools of practice—allopathic and homœopathic—must be convinced of the superiority of the homœopathic method. Take into consideration briefly Scarletina, with which Belledonna is inseparably connected. What homœopathist since Hahnemann's day has not found the drug curative and prophylactic in suitable cases?

Osler gives the mortality-rate in scarlet fever in hospitals and among the poorer classes as ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. in mild epidemics to 20 or 30 per cent. in severe epidemics. What homœopathist has ever met with so great a mortality in hospitals or private practice? In nearly all large cities scarlet fever, as a rule

readily diagnosed, must be reported under the contagious diseases regulations, and therefore credence may be placed in the figures given by health boards. Take the statistics of the years 1892-'5 in nineteen of the principal cities of the United States, East and West, compiled under the supervision of Dr. David A. Strickler, of Denver, and we find that out of 27,512 cases of scarlet fever reported by old school physicians the deaths numbered 2,378, while out of 4,603 cases reported by homœopaths the deaths numbered but 229. Expressed in percentages, the allopathic mortality was 8.99, the homœopathic mortality 5. Dr. George B. Peck, of Providence, R.I., has shown that out of 1,271 cases of epidemic scarlatina, the allopaths lost 127 or 9.99 per cent., while the homœopaths treated 209 cases, losing 7, or 4.39 per cent. At the same time measles prevailed, of which the allopaths treated 286 cases with 51 deaths, or 17.83 per cent., and the homœopaths treated 106 with only 2 deaths, or 1.88 per cent. Measles is usually considered a mild disease—a mistaken notion by the way—but why is it that the allopaths lost seventeen cases to every one the homœopaths lost? Does not this alone show that there is danger in allopathic drugging? and conversely, does it not show the beneficence of homœopathic prescribing?—Am. Inst. Trans., 1899.

HOMŒOPATHY IN INSANITY.

Dr. Selden H. Talcott, chief of the great State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, N.Y., in a paper in the Transactions of Am. Inst. of Hom., 1899, has the following to say concerning importance of the unfortunates receiving the benefits of homœopathic medication:

"For more than one hundred years the discoveries of Hahnemann in mental medicine have been exemplified with

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gratifying success. Whoever has studied the teachings of Hahnemann and read his provings knows that the mental symptoms produced by each drug come first in the category. They were placed there because the immortal master of medicine recognized their surpassing value as indications for the treatment of all manner of diseases. Where homœopathic medication has been carefully and persistently applied in the treatment of the insane the results have been successful beyond those of any other method that has yet been employed. The experiment of homœopathic medication of the insane in state hospitals has been tried in half a dozen of these United States and, considering the results attained, it is marvelous to me that every State does not provide means for furnishing homœopathic medication to those of the insane whose friends wish that form of treatment. This provision should be for rich and poor without limitation. When the true scope of the ideal hospital for the insane is fully disclosed and understood, then the masses will insist upon the application of that most successful medical method, namely, the use of Homœopathy in curing those afflicted with mental disorder."

Legislatures are, as a rule, friendly to Homœopathy, and if the people ask for this beneficent treatment in public hospitals for the insane it will be granted. It is a great misfortune to the afflicted to be refused homœopathic treatment.—*Homœopathic Envoy.*

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

BY DR. PRETSCH.

SORE THROAT OR QUINSY.

Soreness and redness at the back of the mouth and throat, especially about the tonsils, which are generally inflamed and enlarged; swallowing is painful, with shooting pains extending to the ear. Frequently the glands of the face and neck, as well as the external surface of the throat, are swelled. In the more severe cases ulcerations in the throat and small abscesses sometimes succeed the inflammatory stage.

Treatment—Begin with Aconite in solution, a teaspoonful every two hours, if the fever should run very high; afterwards give Belladonna or Mercurius, a dose every four hours.

Hepar sulph. calc. if small abscesses or ulcerations with shooting pains in the

throat, or else hoarseness of voice, ensue, or if a profuse perspiration should break out on the skin.

Dose—Same as for Belladonna.

DIPHTHERIA.

This dreadful disease is more or less painful in its nature. It attacks principally the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose, tonsils throat, larynx and bronchial tubes. It is closely allied to croup, not only in its stages of incubation, maturity and decline, but in the nature, appearance and structure of the morbid product as well as in its mode of killing. In addition to its peculiarity of forming false membranes, it gives rise to a stench of a very offensive nature, which having once been encountered cannot easily be forgotten. The membrane of diphtheria is plastic and fibrinous, appearing first in one spot, but extending rapidly over the adjacent parts, the surfaces underneath being ulcerated, highly vascular and offensive.

Treatment.—Internal remedies: Aconite may be given with great advantage in the premonitory stage of the disease to check the fever and local inflammation; or, Bryonia if the fever should assume the typhoid form.

Belladonna, when there is fever, delirium, thick yellowish-white coating of the tongue and mouth, inflammation of the tonsils, velum pendulum, palati and uvula, difficulty and pain on swallowing and spasmodic constriction of the throat; Apis mellif. may be given for nearly the same symptoms, if Belladonna should not have the desired effect.

Mercurius viv. for filthy fetor from the mouth with pain and swelling of the salivary glands, dry, hard and cracked condition of the tongue, discharge of fetid mucus from the nose.

Hepar sulph., calc. or Spongia are especially indicated when the disease extends down to the larynx.

Arsenicum or China may be given when the patient becomes very weak and the disease assumes a malignant type, viz.: sudden sinking of vital energies, general collapse, pale sunken countenance, anguish, tremor, cold, clammy sweat; bloated, puffed face; brown, dry, cracked lips; sordes about the teeth; bloody saliva, constant thirst; fetid stench from the mouth and a discharge of fetid matter from the nose.

Rhus tox. for similar symptoms, and where the blood shows a tendency to de-

composition, bleeding from the mouth and nose.

Dose:—The more rapid the course of the disease the oftener the medicines must be given. It is best to give them dissolved in one gill of water, a teaspoonful every one, two, or four hours.

External remedies.—For external application a strong solution of salt in water applied by means of a piece of flannel wet with it or embrocations on the neck with salted bacon have been found very beneficial.

As a wash for the mouth, to destroy the false membrane as far as possible, a solution of one part of Hydrochloric acid in twelve parts of water, or, what is still better, in twelve parts of a solution of rennet, has been very much recommended. This wash is applied by means of a moderate sized camel's-hair brush, care being taken not to allow any of it to escape into the larynx.—Homœopathic Envoy.

WHAT JENNER SAID

ABOUT COWPOX.

This is what Jenner has to say on the subject of "cowpox," on which vaccination is based. It is worth reading, for although the world at large has an almost religious belief in vaccination Jenner's writings are practically sealed books:

"There is a disease to which the horse from his state of domestication, is frequently subject. The farriers and veterinaries have called it grease. It is an inflammation and swelling of the heel, accompanied at its commencement with cracks or fissures, from which issues a fluid, possessing properties of a peculiar kind. This fluid seems capable of generating a disease in the human body (after it has undergone the modification I shall presently speak of) which bears so strong a resemblance to smallpox that I think it highly probable it may be the source of that disease.

"In this dairy country a great number of cows are kept, and the office of milk-

ing is performed indiscriminately by men and maid servants. One of the farmers having been appointed to apply dressing to the heel of a horse affected with the malady I have mentioned (grease), and not paying due attention to cleanliness, incautiously bears his part in milking the cows with some part of the infectious matter adhering to his fingers; where this is the case, it frequently happens that the disease is communicated to the cows, and from the cows to the dairy maids, which spreads through the farm until most of the cattle and domestics feel its unpleasant consequences.

"This disease has obtained the name of cowpox. Thus the disease makes its way from the horse (as I conceive) to the nipple of the cow and from the cow to the human subject. Morbid matter of various kinds when absorbed into the system may produce effects in some degree similar. But what renders the cowpox virus so extremely singular is that a person who has been thus affected is forever after secure from the infection, neither exposure to variolous effluvia nor the insertion of the matter into the skin producing the distemper."

In Homœopathy this peculiar substance is known under the name of Malandrinum, and in the 30th potency will far more effectually protect against small-pox than the crude form of vaccination. Furthermore, a few dozes of it taken before vaccination protects the body and prevents the poison from "taking." This is a point worth knowing, and Malandrinum a remedy worth owning.—Homœopathic Envoy.

HOMŒOPATHY IN TOOTHACHE.

Some of the best friends Homœopathy has ever had have been won over to the school because some physician has cured them of a raging toothache. Women when pregnant are particularly liable to toothache, the old saying being that every child costs a tooth. There is no remedy which equals *Nux moschata* in

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these conditions. It is indicated when toothache comes on from taking cold, in damp, cold weather or from the night air, and for pains that are aggravated if air, particularly cold, damp air, is drawn into the mouth. The tooth feels as if wrenched, and warm water and warm applications relieve the pains."—Med. Visitor.

Yes, John, you are right; the redeeming feature of false teeth is that when they begin to chatter you can take them out.

When an idea escapes one it is as hard to catch again as a hen in the garden.

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