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MONTREAL Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. V. No. 5.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1900.

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Montreal Homœopathic Record

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy at Washington has been postponed until June 19th to 24th. A splendid program has been arranged and a very large attendance is expected. The functions in connection with the dedication of the \$75,000 monument to Samuel Hahnemann promise to be of great interest. Any Canadians attending will be accorded a proper welcome. Visitors will be able to gain the benefit of reduced railroad rates. Further information will be gladly given by Dr. H.M. Patton or Dr. Griffith.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

The new maternity wing will be opened early in June.

The removal of the nurses to their new home will give a ward on the private flat where patients can be accommodated at \$1.00 per day. This ward will need to be properly furnished.

The hospital is doing a good work. Its usefulness could be greatly increased if more funds were available.

Dr. Spencer, of Sherbrooke, who is one of the consulting physicians to the hospital, has established a very fine practice in that beautiful city.

Cork matting is needed for the upper hall; also rubber trends for the steps.

The grass plot in front of the hospital has been receiving some attention. The flower boxes need refilling. Who will rejoice the lady superintendent by this donation?

At least \$100 worth of new instruments are needed for the operating room.

The out-door department should not be forgotten by friends of the hospital. Physicians are in attendance daily from 12 till 1 o'clock.

Twice during the past month Miss Kent, our lady superintendent, very kindly gave up her room to accommodate patients when all the private wards were occupied.

Do not forget that it will take money to furnish the new maternity wards.

The graduate nurses have been kept busy.

The private wards have been crowded during the past month.

A large number of the old school physicians are sending patients to the hospital, where they are privileged to attend them personally.

Some very pleasant and favorable reports have been heard regarding our nurses.

The work of renovating and preparing the nurses' new home and maternity wards is being carried forward rapidly.

Dr. A. J. Weirick has successfully passed the board of examiners and expects to locate in Montreal in the autumn. He has very acceptably occupied the position of house physician for the past year.

The pathological and bacteriological department of the hospital would be grateful to some kind friend for the donation of a new microscope.

DONATIONS IN APRIL.

Mrs. S. Baylis, 1 bottle malted milk, 1 bottle lithia tablets, 1 bottle syrup of phosphates, 1½ dozen oyster patties for the nurses.

Mrs. J. A. Sheffield, 1 year Ladies' Home Journal, 1 year Outlook Magazine, assorted canned goods for hospital.

Miss McEwan, books and magazines.

From a friend, 4 doz. hot cross buns.

Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, 2 rugs for the Mackenzie Room, Easter flowers for the Hospital.

Mr. Fred. Holland, Easter lil'cs for Hospital.

Chas. C. Holland, Easter lilies for Hospital.

From a Sunday school scholar, cut flowers for patients.

Mrs. John T. Hagar, 6 jars of fruit.

Mrs. Gaunt, 3 dozen bitter oranges, 2 dozen sweet oranges, 1 dozen lemons.

Mrs. Dr. Morgan, 9 jars of fruit.

Woman's Auxiliary, 2 dozen table napkins for nurses' table.

Miss Warner, odd dishes, lunch cloths and table napkins.

Mrs. Osborne Trocpe, old linen.

J. V. Calcutt, \$1 on goods purchased.

CASH DONATIONS IN APRIL.

The Lady Superintendent of the Montreal Homœopathic Hospital gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions and donations for the month of April:—

Mrs. S. H. C. Miner.....	\$25 00
J. Langhoff	5 00
A. H. Thomson.....	10 00

\$40 00 . a year.

DEEP BREATHING.

"Enough cannot be said of full, deep breathing. It is no hobby or wild notion, but if you would prove its benefits, practice it daily, and you will increase the circulation, purify the blood, and send it rich and hot to warm the feet, make ruby lips and plant roses on the cheeks. It will aid your digestion and give you a clean, sweet breath, promote sleep, quiet the nervous system, strengthen the throat and vocal organs, and increase the chest capacity. It will also cure your asthma, catarrh and bronchitis, and prevent lung trouble."—Chicago Clinic.

"I may yet adduce a memorable historic fact. Also Napoleon I. was psoric and, indeed, psoric in Hahnemann's sense of the word. He had, in Toulon, suffered with veritable itch. Dr. Baumann, one of our best authors, tells us in his carefully compiled and valuable work on 'The Old and the New Methods of Cure.'

"While Napoleon was being treated by Dr. Marguot on the island of Elba for a dangerous pityriasis (a kind of herpes), and the Emperor was restored to health, he allowed the physician to acquaint him with the spirit and the excellence of the new method of healing, and he declared that this discovery bestowed more benefits on mankind than any discovery since the invention of printing.

"That he was not able to execute his firm determination 'to cause Homœopathy to be taught in all the medical schools within his states' is much to be deplored, though it is on the other hand easily explicable, when we consider how many things were occupying his titanic brain. Elba was also too quickly followed by—St. Helena!"—Leipziger Pop. Zeitscher, fur Hom.

HOSPITAL WANTS.

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SAD COMMENTARY.

By A. M. CUSHING, M.D., SPRINGFIELD,
MASS.

That the nineteenth century should pass away and leave the dominant school of medicine, the one that claims that all there is of science and skill belongs to it, possessing but one remedy for malarial diseases, and that by many people considered worse than useless, is a sad commentary. Yet it is a sadder commentary that some of those who claim to be homœopathists, and therefore are expected to know something of the beneficial actions of homœopathic remedies, should follow in that school's ignorant and dangerous wake.

ONE WAY.

We often hear it said that homœopaths have to give Quinine for malaria. Recently I learned of a case where a young homœopath was treating a returned soldier for malaria, and gave him so much Quinine that dissatisfaction ensued and an allopathic physician was engaged. The young doctor not only lost his patient and family, but Homœopathy was greatly injured.

A BETTER WAY.

A man aged forty was having frequent chills, and the symptoms seemed to call for Belladonna. I gave the 200 every two hours for one day and he had no more chills.

This brought me the case of a lady, aged thirty-five, who had for many months been occasionally afflicted with chills. When I was called she had for several weeks had a severe shake every other day about 11 a.m., beginning in hands and feet. The alternate day she had severe headache. I gave her Natrum mur., 200, every two hours that day. The next day when it was time for the chill she went to bed, but had no chill, and has had none since.

A man, aged thirty, had a bad chill every afternoon, fever in evening, sweat all night. During chill violent thirst, but at no other time. I had no Ignatia, but the 3rd and 1,000. I gave the last, a dose every two hours through the day, and he did not have another shiver.

A returned Cuban soldier, aged twenty-one, had three fevers and spinal meningitis—and Quinine. When I saw him he had for six weeks a severe chill every

other day, each one coming just four hours earlier (every 44 hours); they lasted two hours and were so violent that he would shake the bed and become delirious. During chill violent thirst for cold water; he would drink a pailful during chill; but little thirst during fever or sweat. After chill great exhaustion for several hours. His father and mother thought he must die. The chills began in his back, so I gave Capsicum, 30, with slight relief; but four days later, as he seemed no better, I gave Ignatia, 1m., for one day, then sugar of milk. Two days later I lost my patient. He had had no chill, was feeling fine, and said he guessed he would go out skating.—Medical Century, October.

HEROIC DOSES.

Those who believe in "pushing" medicine, getting "constitutional effects" and doing the "heroic" act generally, are prayerfully exhorted to read the following:

"H. Moulton, M.D., Fort Smith, Ark. (Ophthalmic Record), recites the case of a boy three years old, totally blind from the use of quinine for malaria. He had been given ten grains of bi-sulphate of quinine on the 4th and 5th of the month and twenty grains on the 6th, 7th and 8th. On the 9th the dose was ten grains. On the 10th the child was found to be blind. Ten grains were given on the 10th and 11th. In all, 110 grains were given—ninety grains before the discovery of the blindness, and twenty grains afterward. He did not recognize even the brightest lights thrown upon the eye. The pupils were dilated and immobile. The optic nerves were white and the blood vessels appeared as mere threads. Strychnia and Fowler's solution of arsenic were given with improvement, first noticed nearly twelve weeks after the blindness appeared, but enabling the child to see a pencil or other like objects on the floor six weeks later. The optic discs were still pale with the blood vessels dilated to one-half their normal size. The fields of vision were still supposed to be contracted."—Modern Medical Science.

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A CAUSE OF FAILURE.

"I will now give in one sentence why physicians fail to secure a grip, and why they are not able to retain a grip; and mark well the words. It is just this: they are not truly interested and they are not willing to invest money in their profession. To prove this statement I will take up in order what Emerson would style the externals of man, and then the internals. The first of the externals is the general appearance of a physician as regards his being neatly dressed, and, above all, clean. I once asked a lady of another town why she did not employ a certain physician of her home, whom I knew to be mentally superior to every other one in the place. She replied: "I cannot stand his black finger-nails." That settled the question. A medical man is supposed to be an antiseptic gentleman at all times, with faultless linen and everything else to correspond. The next external that I regard as exceedingly important is his offices. If a young physician were to ask what advice I would give to aid him on entering a town, I would say, have the finest offices your means will permit, and go on improving and freshening them up occasionally with a new picture and very often with a modern book, bearing in mind that there is nothing furnishes a house or office like books and pictures."—Sydney Davis, Lycoming Med. Society, Medical Council.

HINTS.

"The multiplication table as taught one hundred years ago is out of date today, amid all our modern improvements." What an absurd statement!

Quite as good, however, as the contention that the "Homœopathy of Hahnemann" is out of date. Aconite, as he left it in *Materia Medica Pura*, is like

the old-fashioned multiplication table, true.

When you improve on the truth, men who know, smile.

Do you own a set of Hahnemann's writings?

And can a man sit in judgment on that of which he is uninformed?

Happy is the man who goeth to the fountain head, for he escapeth the muddy water.

"Pupils very much dilated; the light dazzles him, causing pain in the eyes; on bringing the light nearer the eyes, the pupils contract, indeed, but they rapidly dilate on removing it."—Manganum.

"Great short-sightedness for many days."—Manganum.

"Contraction, nausea and warmth, mounting up the œsophagus, from the middle of the abdomen to the chest."—Manganum.

Sour burning, like heartburn, rising from the stomach almost to the mouth in the evening.—Manganum.

Total adipsia, and too little desire for drink for many days.—Manganum.

Sensation of repletion and satiety, but the food tasted all right and it diminished the sensation of satiety. Neither hunger nor appetite, he loathed the food though he relished it.—Manganum. CHRONIC DISEASES.

"It is a mistake to suppose because milk is a liquid food it is at the same time a drink which is capable of satisfying the thirst of infants. Although milk appeases hunger, it makes thirst more intense after it has remained some time in the stomach and digestion of it has begun. It is thirst which causes healthy, breast-nourished infants to cry for long periods of time in many instances. The child would be benefited in a great many ways if allowed an occasional drink of water."—Medical Classics.

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AFFECTIONS OF THE EARS AND FACE.

BY DR. PRETCH.

EARACHE.

Chamomilla: Lancinating pains; dryness of the ears.

Mercurius: Shooting pains extending to the teeth and cheeks; discharge of wax.

Pulsatilla: Discharge of matter from the ears.

Spigelia, if the left ear is principally affected.

Dose—Give the medicine in solution, one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EARS.

Pain of the most violent kinds in the ears, more or less fever, and sometimes delirium.

Give Aconite and Belladonna in alteration, one teaspoonful of the solution every two hours.

RUNNING FROM THE EARS

Frequently follows inflammation of the ears, or after scarlet fever or when eruptions are suppressed.

Pulsatilla, Mercurius, Hepar sulph., Sulphur, Calcarea carb. may be tried, one dose once or twice a day.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE

Is sometimes a salutary effect of nature, relieving headache, giddiness, etc.

Arnica, one drop in one gill of water, a teaspoonful every quarter of an hour.

Belladonna, if there are symptoms of congestion to the brain, flushing of the face, fulness of the vessels of the head.

Rhus tox., if the bleeding comes on in consequence of physical exertion.

Dose—Give a teaspoonful of the solution every quarter of an hour.

If the bleeding returns often, give Sulphur, one dose every evening.

FACE-ACHE (NEURALGIA)

Is an affection of the nerves of the face, usually of a acute lancinating character, often commencing at the ear or under the eye.

Aconite: Redness and heat of the face; great restlessness and irritation.

Belladonna, when the pain is most violent under the eye; darting pains in the cheek-bones and jaws.

Arsenicum, when there is prostration of strength; the pains are made worse by the least contact and relieved by warm applications.

China, in periodical attacks, aggravated by the slightest touch.—Homœopathic Envoy.

AGAIN THE REGULARS.

The Medical World ("regular") has been publishing a lot of papers lately on the medical treatment of pneumonia. In the March number a homœopath, Dr. W. E. Alumbaugh, Watsonville, Cal., takes up the question (for the World is very liberal) and opens in the following vigorous manner:

"In the February World there are ten different treatments for pneumonia given, each differing from the others as much as any one of them differs from homœopathic treatment, and yet they are all regular (!) scientific (!) rational (!) treatments. I wish some scientist would enlighten me in regard to what an irregular or irrational treatment would be. I shall not refer to any one of these writers by name, but those who have read these ten articles will know to which I refer."

"Where do these ten doctors get their ten treatments of pneumonia? Do they learn them in 'regular' colleges? Do they get them from their own experiences? If so, what becomes of the poor patients while they are experimenting? Homœopaths do not experiment on the sick. They try their remedies on the healthy to see what symptoms and conditions they will produce. Then when we give them to the sick we know whether the symptoms are caused by medicine or whether they are a part of the disease, or indicate conditions of disease. Of course all who practice under the name, or rather behind the name of Homœopathy, do not do this, for there are a great many homœopaths (?) who practice Homœopathy (!) with the law of similars left out. These I do not count.—Envoy.

"Well," said Bill Yuss, "I've taken a powder for my headache, a pellet for my liver, and a capsule for my gouty foot. Now what puzzles me is how do the things know the right place to go to after they get inside?"

Dr. L. E. Case, in Southern California Practitioner, calls attention to the importance of keeping the mouths of infants and children clean. He says: "Perhaps no part of the body is so often neglected as the mouth; especially is this noticeable in the case of children. A mother who will religiously bathe her child and keep its body sweet and clean will often fail to cleanse its mouth. A new-born infant should have its mouth washed after each feeding; a soft cloth wet in a weak solution of boracic acid should be used for this purpose. If this were always done we would rarely find a case of infantile sore mouth."

"After the teeth come and the mouth is large enough, a small, soft brush should be used; the teeth and mouth should be thoroughly cleansed at least twice daily."

"In illness where sordes and mucus accumulate rapidly, and where the tongue and lips are parched and stiff, attention is needed every hour; the mouth should be kept moist and the same treatment carried out through the night as during the day. Boracic acid solution, listerine, lemon juice, glycerine and distilled water are all refreshing, and soften the tissues; where the lips are chapped or fissures appear, a lubricant of cold cream or sterilized vaseline should be applied. Where the gums are spongy or soft and bleed readily, a few drops of tincture of myrrh added to pure water will help to harden them. Small squares of old linen or soft gauze should be used instead of a brush where one is ill or weak. These should be immediately burned after use."

"Every part of the mouth should be cleansed; behind the wisdom teeth, the roof of the mouth and under the tongue; lemon juice and water will remove the fur from a thickly coated tongue."

"Where the teeth are sensitive the water used should be slightly warm."

Probably pure water would be the best cleansing agent for continuous use in washing the mouth. —Homœopathic Envoy.

DIPHThERINUM.

In the second edition of his Notes and Characteristics, just published, the author, Dr. H. C. Allen, after giving the indications for Diphtherinum (which he subheads "homœopathic antitoxin") adds the following:

"The remedy is prepared, like all nosodes and animal poisons, according to the Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, and like all homœopathic remedies entirely safe when given to the sick.

"Like all nosodes it is practically worthless in potencies below the 30th; its curative value also increases with increase of potency from the 200th to the m. and c.m. It should not be repeated too frequently. It will cure in every case that crude antitoxin will, and is not only easy to administer, but safe and entirely free from dangerous sequellæ. Besides it is homœopathic.

"The author has used it for twenty-five years as a prophylactic and has never known a second case of diphtheria to occur in a family after it had been administered. The profession is asked to put it to the test and publish the failures to the world."—Homœopathic Recorder.

Here is Dr. Walton's definition of a homœopathic physician—and it is, perhaps, as good as Dr. Porter's: "A homœopathic physician is a composite of all that is good in Homœopathy, and all that is good in any practice of medicine."

If he can't cure you send for the priest. —Homœopathic Recorder.

Quoth Aldrich: "Chicago's death rate has greatly increased lately; how about antitoxin?" Well, don't cher know, but for antitoxin it might have been so much worse! That argument is as impregnable as a Boer trench to a front attack.

The doctor who told her it was "only a black and blue spot" was not in it with the other who diagnosed it as "a severe case of ecchymosis."

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WHAT OTHERS THINK AND SAY

If we could know what others say
 About the things we do ;
 If little birds could come each day
 And tell us all, the glad and gay
 Would take a dismal view !
 The man who smiles would smile no more
 The maid who laughs would sigh,
 The mind that soars would cease to soar,
 And Hope that now knocks at the door
 Would always hurry by !
 Thank God we may not always know
 What others say or think,
 For had He planned to have it so
 The world would be a slough of woe
 Where all but hate would sink !

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