

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

MONTREAL

# Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. II. No. 8.

MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1897.

25cts. A YEAR.

## Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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

All matters of business and subscriptions to be sent to C. S. De Witt, care of Montreal Homœopathic Hospital, 44 McGill College Avenue.

All manuscripts, news items, etc., should be addressed to Dr. Arthur D. Patton, care of Hospital.

### THE ONTARIO PRECEDENT MATCHED.

In the June number of the RECORD we referred to the resolution of the Medical Association of Ontario condemnatory of the Order of Victorian Nurses, and expressing the opinion of that august body that such an organization would be "dangerous" to the life of the people of Canada. It would appear, however, from a recent experience in Missouri, that the Ontario doctors of the regular school enjoy no monopoly of the "guileless assumption" which enables them to deal in an off-hand manner with the opinions of those who are not in accord with them. *The Homœopathic Envoiy*, of Lancaster, Pa., thus tells the Missouri story:

"Out in Missouri the Governor appointed a homœopathic superintendent to the Fulton Asylum for the Insane. This appointment seems quite just to fair-minded citizens, inasmuch as there are asylums for the insane in the State where those who want their insane treated allopathically can be accommodated, and it is surely only fair that those who prefer homœopathic treatment for their afflicted should have that right without interference on the part of others who think differently. But the allopathic doctors cannot see it in this light, and the way they view Governor

Stephens' very just action can be seen in the 'resolutions' adopted by their central body at a meeting at Sedalia. They 'resolve' that the Governor's power is 'doubtful' and his use of it 'indiscreet;' that they (the allopaths) stand for 'true and genuine science,' while the homœopaths represent 'the infatuation of factional science and the hallucination of unscientific imagery;' that by this act the Governor has 'forfeited the respect of all lovers of science and humanity, as well as the impartial citizenship of the State,' and more of similar tenor. Now, we hold, this is not conceit, as may appear at first glance, but an innocent and confiding belief, based on their corner-stone, 'authority' that they, the allopaths, alone are in medical light and all else is in outer darkness. To be sure, all advancement of medicine has originated without the allopathic fold, or been fought within it with great ferocity, but this makes no difference to them, and indeed it may be doubted if they realize the fact so patent to all the rest of the world."

"The resolution then goes on to impeach the Governor's 'mental condition,' which is characteristic of the allopaths and quite logical with their premises, that none are sane in matters medical save themselves."

"It is an amusing set of resolutions, but a little sad, too, when we realize that a spirit so antagonistic to liberty of conscience and progress is at large. (It is also a very dangerous spirit to entrust with any exclusive power.)"

"As a postscriptum, the following 'fruits' of the two systems may not be malapropos.

### INSANITY.

#### ALLOPATHIC.

Harrisburg, Pa.,	Asylum,	437	p.c. of recoveries.
Norristown	"	5.85	"
Danville,	"	4.96	"
Dixmont,	"	5.84	"

#### HOMŒOPATHIC.

Middletown, N.Y.,	Asylum,	15.10	"
Westborough, Mas.,	"	12.79	"
Iona, Mich.,	"	12.00	"

During the same period the percentage of deaths was reversed at the above asylums, *i.e.*, those under homœopathic treatment averaged 4.24 per cent. and those under allopathic treatment 7.14 per cent."

After reading the above sweeping denunciation of everything not in accord with the way of thinking of the Missouri doctors, their Ontario brethren would be justified in considering themselves an excessively modest set of fellows."

#### PECULIARITIES OF THE X RAYS.

Dr. Andrew Wilson in his Science Jottings in the February, 1897, number of the *Illustrated London News* gives a pleasing suggestion of the possibilities for further usefulness which may perhaps be yet found in the recently discovered power of the Roentgen Rays. The doctor says: "That there is more in the X-Rays than at first sight appears is evinced by the accounts we are receiving of certain peculiar effects these rays exert on the human skin. In one case a patient lost his hair after exposure to the influence of the Rontgen rays, and now we hear of cases in which skin-inflammation has been produced by them. The symptoms described by a medical man who had subjected himself for scientific purposes to the new photography were of fairly severe character. These incidents appear to prove that the rays are of singularly powerful nature, and that some useful application or other of the at present undesirable effects may not be at all an unlikely discovery. It would indeed prove interesting if, in addition to their diagnostic powers, a curative action of the rays was noted."

Under Homœopathic treatment the death rate from diphtheria has never been as high as the lowest rate claimed for the serum treatment. But this fact is steadily ignored by the medical gentlemen who claim to be "regular."

Subscribe to the Record, and send it to your friends, only 25 cents a year.

#### VARICELLA—VARIOLA.

##### THEIR SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT.

The outbreak of small-pox in Montreal gives special prominence to that disease and to its ally, chicken-pox, which at times closely resembles the more dangerous disease. The two are so intimately related that a severe case of chicken-pox is often mistaken for small-pox.

Chicken-pox is essentially a disease of childhood, and seldom gives any cause for alarm. It spreads by contagion, and epidemics are of annual occurrence. The child has a slight fever, and on the second day an eruption appears. This comes out irregularly and in successive crops. Small rose-red papules are first noticed. These quickly develop into vesicles, which vary from a dozen or two to a hundred or more in number. The eruption is found principally on the back and in the hair. The face is seldom affected. There is not much fever except in isolated cases, when the temperature may reach 104° or more with a profuse eruption and severe symptoms. These rare cases are the ones mistaken for small-pox. The course of chicken-pox seldom exceeds eight or ten days. Complete and early recovery is the rule. Very little medicine is required. Rhus tox is the best general remedy, and should be given as soon as possible. Merc. Sol. 6x may be needed if any suppuration takes place. Attention should be paid to the diet. Give simple, plain food. Milk is to be preferred. The child must be taken from school and kept away from other children as a matter of protection to the public.

Variola, or small-pox, is a disease dreaded by people of all nations. It is highly infectious and attacks children and adults with equal severity. The average period of incubation in small-pox is twelve days. Sometimes, however, the disease will not appear after exposure, until the fifteenth day. During this period the child usually shows no symptoms of the disease. There is generally an abrupt invasion. A chilliness or distinct rigor is followed by high fever, headache, vomiting, great prostration and severe pain in the back and loins. About the third day the rash appears in the form of red spots, first on the face and quickly extending to the scalp and neck. It next invades the trunk, extremities and palms of hands and soles of feet. The eruption comes

like small hard pimples, feeling like shot in the skin. The fever subsides when the eruption is complete. The spots fill with water forming vesicles. By the fifth or sixth day of the rash this fluid becomes yellowish and the pustules are formed. They are depressed in the centre and are surrounded by a circular inflamed ring. The eyelids, face and hands are swollen. A peculiar disagreeable odor now emanates from the patient. A secondary fever occurs about the eighth or ninth day of the eruption when the pustules begin to discharge their contents. A high fever during this stage is of grave significance. About the twelfth day the pustules begin to dry up, the inflammation and swelling of the skin subsides, and a general improvement takes place in all symptoms. The crusts formed over the pustules drop off in four or five days. Purplish spots remain six or eight weeks or indelible scars appear which are the well-known pock marks. In children inflammation of the mouth, throat, nose or eyes are the most frequent complications. When the pustules run together it indicates a confluent type of the disease, and is very dangerous. Fatal chest symptoms are likely to arise. Infancy is an unfavorable period. The disease is seldom fatal to children between seven and fourteen years of age. Over half the deaths occur between the seventh and eleventh day of the eruption.

Vaccination is the great preventative of this fatal disease. While much has been said against the custom, the fact is evident that small-pox has been under control since the introduction of vaccination. And the only correct theory by which vaccination can be explained is by the law of similars—a truly Homoeopathic principle.

The treatment of small-pox must be prompt and careful. Good ventilation with plenty of fresh air is necessary. The body must be sponged and sheets and linen frequently changed. As the eruption ripens into pustules and before they break, the skin may be sponged with rose water and glycerine equal parts, and then dusted with a powder containing one part of the first trituration of tartar emetic to eight parts of violet powder. This will prevent pitting. The child's hands should be muffled. Sponging with a solution of carbolic acid or Condy's fluid may be necessary for excessive irritation of the skin. Complete isolation of course is necessary. The diet should consist largely of milk

and soda water, gruel, raspberry vinegar, toast water, barley water, etc. Ant. tart. is the most suitable remedy as a rule. Other remedies are Apis, Merc. Sol. Camphor, Sulphur or Arsenicum, according to the indications.

A. R. GRIFFITH, M.D.

#### THE NURSE'S GREAT DANGER.

People who are not aware of the conditions do not realize the continual risk incurred by doctors and nurses in hospitals, in the operating room and when dressing sores. In spite of the most stringent precautions, sterilized instruments, antiseptic washes, etc., slight cases of blood poisoning are not uncommon, and the appearance of a nurse with a bandaged hand excites comparatively little remark. The first signs of danger are so quickly detected and treated that there are few fatal cases. A nurse whose infected finger had been lanced to the bone and scraped said cheerfully: "I ought to be thankful that I shall not lose the nail. Miss Sawbones is in a far worse state. Her whole arm is inflamed, and she has lost a thumb nail. She went to bed apparently well, but awoke in an hour or two with shooting pains in her hand and arm. However, she's doing well now and will be all right soon."—*New York Tribune*.

#### THE VALUE OF THE MARROW-BONE.

A grateful mother has just told of the almost miraculous cure of her grown-up son by the very simple means advised by an eminent physician. It was a case of debility and emaciation that nothing could seem to reach until the physician in question prescribed a remedy that he has found remarkably efficacious in treating weak invalids and delicate children. This was nothing more than the eating of an unlimited amount of marrow. Every day a large quantity of the bones containing marrow was ordered from meat markets. The only preparation necessary was to warm the marrow sufficiently to enable it to be easily spread on bread; then with the addition of a little salt to render it more palatable, it was ready to do its work of nutrition. Under this treatment the person mentioned gained during the first two weeks ten pounds of flesh and strength in proportion, and afterward continued to gain steadily until health and strength were quite restored.

## INVALID COOKERY.

Compiled from tested recipes by Mrs. H. P. T. in  
*Hospital Tidings.*

## WHITE WINE WHEY, NO. 1.

$\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gill sherry wine, 1 teaspoonful of sugar. Put in a saucepan the milk and sugar, and the instant it boils pour in the wine; when the milk curdles, strain it. Give it to the patient hot.

## WHITE WINE WHEY, NO. 2.

$\frac{1}{2}$  pint sherry wine. Yolks of 2 eggs. 1 teaspoonful sugar. Put the wine on to boil; beat the yolks and sugar together; as soon as the wine boils, pour in the eggs, and when it curdles, strain it.

## OATMEAL GRUEL.

$\frac{1}{2}$  pint milk. 1 small tablespoonful oatmeal. Small pinch of salt.  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful-sugar. Piece of butter size of a nutmeg. In a basin put the oatmeal and mix it with a little cold milk, then add it to the milk in a saucepan, stir it till it boils, then let it boil for five minutes, at the last minute add the butter, sugar and salt, then strain it.

## PORRIDGE.

1 pint of water. 3 tablespoonfuls oatmeal. When it boils, add salt and let it boil slowly for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

## RESTORATIVE JELLY.

1 oz. pure Russian isinglass.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. gum arabic (pounded). 2 oz. sugar.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint best port wine.  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. cloves.  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful lemon juice. Put in a pitcher the isinglass, gum arabic, sugar, lemon juice, cloves and port wine; cover with brown paper and let it soak one hour; then place the pitcher into a kettle of boiling hot water and stir until the isinglass is melted, then let the water in the kettle boil violently for a few minutes. Strain the jelly on a flat dish and when cold cut in squares.

## ARROWROOT PUDDING.

1 desertspoonful arrowroot.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint milk. 1 teaspoonful sugar. Put the milk in a saucepan to boil; then in a bowl put the arrowroot and sugar, make it smooth with a little cold milk; the instant the milk boils pour it over the arrowroot and stir constantly.

For the pudding, take: 2 eggs. 1 teaspoonful sugar.  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. butter. Separate the yolks and whites, whip the whites to a stiff froth; add to the arrowroot the yolks and sugar and mix well together, then add the whites carefully. Grease

well the pudding dish with butter, put in the mixture and bake in a hot oven for five minutes.

## BEEF STEAK.

Cut Porter house steak, 1 inch thick, put it on a board and beat it with a rolling pin; broil from 7 to 10 minutes, put it on a hot plate, sprinkle with pepper and salt and a little butter.

Mutton (Chops from the loin, same way; cook quickly for 5 or 7 minutes.

## MULLED JELLY.

Beat 1 tablespoonful of red or black currant jelly with the white of one egg and a little sugar, pour over this a small cupful of boiling water.

## PAP OF BOILED FLOUR.

Take two teacupfuls of flour, pack and tie closely in a cloth, boil eight hours, when cold take off cloth, cut small enough portion of outside rind to grate the inside (which is whiter). This is done that it may be kept fresh for use several days. Grate enough to mix in a little cold milk the consistency of starch, stir this in boiling milk, when done sweeten to taste. This is an excellent food for babies and children with diarrhoea, and was recommended by Dr. Guernsey, Sr., years ago, and much appreciated by a patient.

## PELLETS.

Dr. Laura Muller, is visiting in Boston.

The October sale will be due in two months.

Dr. McHarrie, is taking what is usually referred to as a "rest" at Little Metis.

Gratifying progress with articles for the October housekeeper's sale are reported.

Dr. H. M. Patton, has returned from his vacation as "brown as a berry" and is again in charge at the Hospital.

The fewness of the patients in Hospital is a gratifying indication of the improved condition of the health of those who practise the Homœopathic treatment.

Schüssler says that *Natrum mur.*, 6th dilution, rubbed on insect bites at once allays the pain. Whether it will is a question almost any one can settle for himself.

"Sunburne" is the name of a distillation of flowers that is very useful in these dog-days for allaying the pain and smart of sunburn. To be had at the various homœopathic pharmacies.

## DONATIONS DURING JULY.

Bottle of lime juice, Dr. McHarrie; one dozen new laid eggs, and one dozen cooking eggs, Mrs. Robertson; ice cream and cake for nurses, Mrs. McEwen; wrapper and bottle of strawberry syrup, no name; two jars marmalade, Mrs. Nolan; bag of rice, Mr. D. W. Ross; nails and pair bedroom slippers, Miss Marie Robertson; raspberries for nurses' tea, melons, oil cloth and tin boxes for storeroom, two fancy salt and pepper sets, Mrs. W. E. Phillips; flowers from Mrs. Sheffield, Gardners' and Florists' Club, W.C.T.U. Central Flower Mission, Y.W.C.T.U., Westmount; old linen, Miss Marie Robertson.

## HOSPITAL WANTS.

Old linen, vials, palm leaf fans.

## SENSITIVENESS IN THE SICK ROOM.

Sick people don't like to be stared at. They are sensitive, morbidly so. Looking as if you were surprised at the change sickness has wrought is annoying, and worse than that, it is disheartening; and they imagine their case to be worse than it is.

Therefore, don't stare at a sick person.

And, don't stand at the back or the head of the bed, to make him turn his eyes around to see you.

George Macdonald don't believe in standing before a sick person; he makes his vicar in "A Seaboard Parish" say that he always sits by the bedside, "for the patient feels more at rest than if you stand up tall before him."

And, don't whisper in the room, don't talk in a low voice, don't follow the doctor or a caller out into the next room. The invalid will be absolutely certain that you are discussing him.

And, don't wear garments that rustle, or of rough cloth to come in contact with the soft hands made tender by sickness; and don't wear squeaking shoes or thick-soled shoes.

"We appreciated your slippers last

night," said a tired-out man to a young lady who had been watching with his sick wife; "but oh! what a noise Miss B's heavy, squeaking boots made!"

This Miss B., who was helping as nurse, had been back and forth through the sick room all night, and up and down the uncarpeted stairs, and by the door where the wearied man was vainly trying to get an hour's sleep.

The lady in a dress had brought with her, and I put on, a pair of noiseless felt slippers with felt soles—"slippers of silence," somebody called them.

## THE TONGUE.

The perfectly healthy tongue is clean, moist, lies loosely in the mouth, is round at the edge and has no prominent papillae. The tongue may be furred from local causes, or from sympathy with the stomach, intestines or liver. The dry tongue occurs most frequently in fevers, and indicates a nervous prostration or depression. A white tongue is diagnostic simply of the feverish condition, with perhaps a sour stomach. When it is moist and yellowish brown it shows disordered digestion. Dry and brown indicates a low state of the system, possibly typhoid. When the tongue is dry and red and smooth, look out for inflammation, gastric or intestinal. When the papillae on the tongue are raised and very red we call it a strawberry tongue and that means scarlet fever. Sharp pointed red tongue will hint of brain irritation or inflammation, and a yellow coated tongue indicates liver derangement. When so much can be gained from an examination of the tongue how important it is that the youngest child should be taught to put its tongue out so that it can be visible to the uttermost point in the throat.—*N.Y. State Med. Reporter.*

**Purchasers should mention the Homœopathic Record to encourage our generous advertisers.**

**"RADNOR"**

Dr. J. R. Kippax, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, writes: "Radnor Water is an agreeable and exceedingly pure table water, and surpasses the leading German Waters in therapeutic value."

## CHINESE PHYSICIANS.

One of the Chinese servants of the American consul at Amoy fell sick with a severe attack of rheumatism. He bore the pain bravely for three days, refusing all "foreign devil medicine," and on the fourth sent for a native physician. The latter duly arrived and began preparations for treatment of the malady, which he announced to be due to the presence of a "darting snake" in the sufferer's body. Incense sticks were lighted and placed just outside the door and also in the room. A pack of fire-crackers were set off, and a talismanic paper pasted to the wall. This was done to drive away evil spirits and attract good ones. Next the doctor wrote a lot of characters on a thick piece of paper with a vermilion pencil, and set fire to it. It burned into a black ash, which was broken into a cup of water and drunk by the patient. A great bowl of herb tea was made, of which a cup an hour was the allotted dose. The son of Aesculapius next bared the body of the sufferer and drove deep into it, at nine points, a long needle moistened with such skill in avoiding large blood vessels that the hemorrhage was insignificant. He then covered each acupuncture with a brownish paste, and this in turn with a piece of dark paper. He then collected his fee, 50 cents, and left. The patient soon fell asleep, and the next day was better. He kept in his bunk two more days, laughing, chatting, smoking cigarettes, and once or twice using the opium pipe, and then reported as being well. He left the paste and paper in place until they fell off. The skin was smooth and the scar hardly perceptible. He took his recovery as a matter of course, his only comment being that the darting snake was thoroughly dead.

## THE VALUE OF SALT.

Severe pains in the bowels and stomach are often speedily relieved by the application of a bag of hot salt. A weak solution of salt and water is recommended by good physicians as a remedy for imperfect digestion, and for a cold in the head it is a complete cure snuffed up from the hollow of the hand. We have known severe chronic cases of catarrh entirely cured by persistent use of this simple remedy every night and morning for several months, when the best efforts of the best physicians failed to do any good. It should be used milk-warm. A good handful of rock salt added to the bath is the next-best thing

after an "ocean dip," and a gargle of a weak solution is a good and ever-ready remedy for a sore throat. As a dentifrice salt and water is very cleansing and also hardens the gums. It will also prevent the hair from falling out. When broiling steak throw a little salt on the coals and the blaze from the dripping fat will not annoy. A little in starch, boiled or raw, will prevent the irons from sticking. If the irons are rough put a little salt on a thick brown paper, lay a piece of thin muslin over it, and rub the iron over it till perfectly smooth. Ink stains are entirely removed by the immediate application of dry salt before the ink has dried. When the salt becomes discolored by absorbing the ink, brush it off and apply more; wet slightly. Continue this till the ink is all removed. If new calicoes are allowed to lie in strong salt water for an hour before the first washing the colors are less likely to fade. Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing. A teaspoonful of salt in each kerosene lamp makes the oil give a much clearer, better light.—*Exchange*.

## A TRYING POSITION.

Old Mrs. M—, who was seriously ill, found herself to be in a trying position, which she defined to a friend in these words:

"You see, my daughter Harriet is married to one o' these homey-path doctors, and my daughter Kate to an ally-path. If I call in the homey-path, my ally-path son-in-law an his wife git mad, an if I call in my ally-path son-in-law my homey-path son-in-law an his wife git mad, an if I go ahead an git well without either o' 'em then they'll both be mad, so I don't see but I'd bet-ter die outright.—*Detroit Free Press*.

**Buyers should mention the Homœopathic Record, to encourage our generous advertisers.**

**GEO. S. KIMBER,**

2466 St. Catherine St. Montreal.

Bell Telephone 3287.

**House Decorating**

A SPECIALTY.

∴ ∴ Wall Paper of the  
∴ ∴ Latest Designs...