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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. VI. No. 6.

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HOMŒOPATHY IN NEBRASKA

Whether or not it is the inspiration caused by the vast expanse of their country, it is nevertheless true that there is a spirit of broadness of mind in the West, not so much in evidence in the East. This appears to be particularly so in the case of medicine and education. In a recent interview with a reporter of the "Omaha Bee," Governor Dietrich, of Nebraska, said:

"One thing I will say for the benefit of the medical fraternity, and that is that I have decided to put one of the two hospitals for the incurable insane at Lincoln and Norfolk, under the direction of the regular school of medicine, and the other under that of the Homœopathic school. All that I insist on is that the best representatives of each be subject to my choice for appointments as superintendents, so that we can have a fair test of the results of the two methods of treatment, and that the competition will give the inmates the best possible care and attention."

And apropos of this the "Critique" of Denver remarks:

"Now, we sincerely hope that this plan will be carried out by Governor Dietrich. Just such opportunities as this have always been sought by the Homœopathic school, and have been just as earnestly opposed by the Allopathic school. To compare the results of treatment on a larger number of patients, under similar conditions, is the fairest way to determine the relative merits of the two systems, yet our old school friends have always been afraid to meet us in competitive tests on anything like equal terms.

"In order that the people may be able to judge of these things intelligently, the executives of all the states should follow the example of Governor Dietrich. The Homœopathic school will not shrink from any reasonable test that may be put upon it and will stand or fall by the result."

Furthermore, we may add an expression of the hope, that the light of the Homœopathic treatment at Lincoln or Norfolk, whichever it may be, shall not be hid under a bushel, as it is at Cook County Hospital, Chicago. The publication of the comparative statistics of the cases treated at this great institution has been suppressed, because "statistics are after all very misleading you know." We notice that statistics which invariably indicate the superiority of the Homœopathic practice are never considered satisfactory by some people. What better method there is of judging of the relative merits of two given courses of treatment, a record of the number that get well and of those who die, our friends of the old school do not tell. They simply have no confidence in statistics, when they are against them.

ENDOWMENTS FOR HOMEO-PATHY.

The largest cash donation ever given to a medical college in America was that recently made to the Dunham Homoeopathic College of Chicago, by Mr. John E. Du Bois, of one million dollars. The donation is in cash, without conditions of any kind, and is at once available for any purposes to which the college authorities may see fit to apply it. The donor is a friend and patient of J. T. Kent, Dean of Dunham College. John E. Du Bois is a nephew of United States Senator Du Bois of Idaho. He owns vast tracts of timber land in Pennsylvania, Oregon and Washington, besides large copper mining interests in Montana. He makes the gift for two reasons. First, because he has been a lifelong friend and patient of Dr. Kent and has desired for some time to perpetuate the latter's methods of instruction and give him broad scope for his researches into the field of homoeopathy; and, second, for the reason that he himself has been for several years an amateur student of homoeopathy and takes the greatest interest in its advancement, particularly in the West.

Grace Hospital, Detroit, has been endowed with five thousand dollars by the Lady Maccabees for a bed. This choice was made after examining all the hospitals in that state. Something the Detroit physicians, as well as the homoeopathic fraternity everywhere, can be proud of.—Medical Visitor.

Within the last month the Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia has been the recipient of a most generous donation from Mr. and Mrs. George C. Thomas, who have been for many years interested and liberal friends of the hospital.

A property containing 76½ feet front and 196 feet in depth, adjoining the Hahnemann Hospital on the north has been presented by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Thomas to trustees of the hospital for the purposes of the institution. The consideration stated in the deed of purchase is \$60,000.

A house for nurses will be built by the trustees on the ground thus donated. It will front on Fifteenth street, and will contain a tablet in memory of Bessie Moorehead Thomas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Thomas, who died in 1875, and also in memory of the late Dr.

A. R. Thomas, who was their family physician for many years.

The trustees also purpose building a maternity hospital, and probably an operating amphitheatre, north of the present hospital and college. Until building operations can be begun it is the trustees' intention to convert the grounds into a temporary park to afford convalescents from the hospital a breathing place.

The State Legislature has been petitioned to appropriate \$100,000 towards defraying expenses of erecting these additions, the same having been approved by the State Board of Public Charities.

DISAGREEABLE EFFECTS OF DRUGS.

Under the mild heading, "The Disagreeable Effects of Drugs," the "Therapeutic Gazette" reads the "regular" medical profession a much needed lecture on the subject of "pushing" drugs to the limit of "toleration." "Such a comparatively harmless drug as quinine" exaggerates many latent diseases; "Digitalis" may cause very deleterious effects; "Strychnine" produces great irritability of the nervous centers; "Arsenic," if pushed, as it often is, "might be an etiological factor in the development of epithelioma," which being reduced to English reads, may cause cancer. Also, "Arsenic" in full doses may "result in the production of neuritis with loss of sensation and motion." All of which is undoubtedly true, only the "Gazette" might have gone much further and included many more drugs which given in allopathic doses produce bad effects, drugs like "Mercury," and the coal tar crowd, whose name is legion, the "serums," and other fads.

The wise man and family sticks to old Homoeopathy and homoeopathic remedies, for these when wrongly selected do no harm, while the big doses, even if of the right drug, develop the drug poisoning which is assumed to be a phase of the disease and bring other drugs to continue the mischief.—Homoeopathic Envoy.

First lady—I'm taking four kinds of medicine. How many are you taking?

Second lady—Oh, medicine don't count. Operations are all the go now. I've had three this summer.

MALARIOUS FEVER.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum in Dumb Age.

A native of Goldsmith class, aged 42 years, came under my treatment on 3rd February last. He was suffering from this malady for a month. He was under some allopathic doctors of Calcutta, but no perceptible improvement did he find in their treatment. Next he came to me with the following symptoms :

Type--Tertian. Fever at 8 A.M.; thirst insatiable, drinking hastens chill; bone pains in extremities; throbbing headache; sweat scanty; jaundice hue of skin, etc., etc. "Eup. perf." 3, three times a day, perfectly cured the patient in four days, and no relapse since then.

NUX VOMICA AND IPECAC IN MALARIAL FEVER.

"Ashu," a Hindu of 28 years, was suffering from malarious fever since November last. The origin of this fever is his native land (a malarious country), where he had been for a month only, but when he was brought down to Calcutta he was suffering from fever. Several attempts were made to cure the patient, but the result was not satisfactory. He was under a Kabiraj for a month, but to no effect. He had been to some allopathic doctors, who stuffed him with "Quinine"; but the cure was only temporary, the fever used to relapse once a week. Next patent fever mixtures were tried; the result was same as before. The guardian of the patient had a firm belief that in cases of "fever" homœopathic medicines cannot do any good, and they are of no use. It is suitable in cases of bowel complaints.

Last of all he came to me in January last, and I found him in the greatest agony. Jaundiced appearance; bowel constipated; urine high colored; pains in liver and spleen; very bad taste in the

mouth; everything tastes bitter; no appetite, etc.

One dose of "Ipecac" in the morning and "Nux vom." at night cured him in a week before the eyes of his guardian and allopath doctors, who spared no pains to bring him round by means of "Quinine" and other Indian drugs. Up to date he has had no relapse of the fever, and he is enjoying good health.

There will be no difficulty of my fellow brethren to understand how and why these two common medicines acted so miraculously.

B. B. Shaha, Calcutta, in Homœopathic Recorder.

DONATIONS FOR MAY.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges the following donations received during May.

Mrs. J. A. Sheffield, 20 night gowns, 1 box magazines, etc.

Mrs. Smith, 1 doz. illustrated magazines and books.

Miss Robertson, two bureau covers.

Miss Phillips, repairing of three clocks.

Pugsley & Dingman, box soap.

Mr. Woodley, 1 doz. table knives, 1 doz. dessert spoons.

Mrs. Gaunt, 12 pair sheets, 12 pillow slips, 12 towels, 4 bath towels, 6 table napkins, 4 tray cloths, 1 tray.

Mrs. Dr. Fisher, pole, rug and curtains for house, doctor's room.

Miss Barley, 1 doz. towels.

Miss Dow, 3 doz. rhubarb, 5 lbs. sugar.

Mrs. Hartley, magazines.

"Johnson says his cork leg pained him horribly last night."

"How could that be?"

"His wife hit him with it."

ABBHEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

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HINTS.

"Nux vomica" is the great anti-alcoholic remedy for the headache, the nervousness and other ills following excess.

Tincture doses of "Urtica urens," five or ten drops, is very potent against uric acid in the system.

A sensation of dust in the throat that causes the most disagreeable fits of coughing may be relieved by "Ammonium carb."

Take "Sulphur" immediately after being vaccinated, as it wards off some of the evil effects of that unhealthy practice.

Tightness of chest with hoarseness or cough, "Phosphorus."

Sour flatulence, "Rheum."

Eczema in general, "Rhus"; dry eczema, "Alumina"; bakers, or grocers, itch, "Bovista"; eczema of scalp "Oleander"; palms, "Graphites"; on chin, "Cicuta vir."

Dull headache from torpid liver, "Leptandra 0" pellets.

Flatulent dyspepsia, where everything turns to wind, "Nux moschata."

Extreme dryness of the hair is a marked symptom "Kali carb."

Heartburn with acidity, "Calc. carb."

An occasional dose of "Hepar Sulph." is good for unhealthy skin.—Homœopathic Envoy.

M. Verneuil recently read a paper before the French Academy of Medicine, in which our old homœopathic "Calendula" was strongly commended. He uses it freely on all boils, carbuncles and sores and finds it arrests the progress of the disease, allays pain, reduces the fever, disinfects the purulent and gangrenous centers and hastens healthy granulations. He prefers the non-alcoholic, the "succus calendula."

A colored woman threw the odds and ends of medicine left after her husband's death into the fire. The explosion that followed carried the stove through one of the windows. "Mos' pow'ful movin' medsin I eveh saw'd," she said. "No wondah the old man gone died."

DON'T DO IT.

"I think when I make the statement that one-half at least of the human family die from worry, I am not over-estimating. The people are a nation of worriers. The poor worry because they are not rich, and the rich worry because they are not richer. The poor worry for an existence; the rich worry about what they have. Women worry about dress and fashion, men worry about business and standing. This continuous worry and complaint interferes with digestion; and not with that alone, but it affects the nervous system, the brain; and, I may say, nearly all the physical make-up.

"There is a great deal of worry that is absolutely unnecessary and un-called for; but it does very little good to tell patients that. I really believe the most of our trouble is borrowed trouble."—Dr. Geo. J. Munro, in Health for May.

CRYING BABIES.

"A baby that cannot cry for exercise or relief is not worth raising; and persons who have a diseased dislike for an infantile cry are not qualified to have the care of children. A nurse who keeps on hand a stock of paregoric or any other pain-killer and not pain-curer, and who thinks more of her sleep than she does of the welfare of a child, is bad. It is the duty of a physician and nurse to treat the cause of pain instead of pain, while aiding Nature's curative work. It is safe and sad to claim that the number is immense of children who have been professionally helped forward to the great beyond (the helpers not originally intending murder) under a faith that little children, especially orphan children, are better off in heaven, with Jesus, than upon earth where there is so much wickedness. Even among professing Christians the commandment about not killing does not always receive due respect."—G. W. King, M.D., Trans. E.M. S. of N. Y., 1900.

First Doctor—What makes you think the patient will die if we don't perform the operation?

Second Doctor—That isn't the point. This is a new disease, and if he should live without an operation it would establish a precedent.—Life.

requisite amount of the medicine and had given the child the requisite doses from it. But in her excitement she had one time made a mistake and given the child water to drink from the tumbler containing the medicine and had not noticed her error before the child had taken a good drink from it. Her fright was great, though the little girl, of course, suffered no harm from it. Since there was such reason to suppose that her fright was the cause of her present state I prescribed Opium, which effected a prompt and complete cure.

II. A miller's journeyman, whom I had known for some time, had assisted in taking down the dead body of a neighbor who had killed himself by hanging. Ever since that time this man, who had been formerly very industrious and merry, became melancholy, and this so much that he loathed all work, withdrew from all his acquaintances and refused to take part in their amusements. He supposed this melancholy, though it continually increased, to be only transitory, until the thought of suicide, which he could scarcely resist, came to torment him, giving him no rest neither while at work nor in his dreams. The image of the man who had hanged himself was continually before him, and the patient came to see that if he should not soon obtain relief he would be forced to also commit suicide. The physician of the neighboring town, whom he first consulted, prescribed Morphium, Bromium and Chloral hydrate without any effect, so the patient called on me and Kali phosphoricum 6 D., which I gave him, in a short time effected a complete cure, as he told me a few months later when visiting me.

AVENA AND ARNICA AS NERVINE TONICS.

By Dr. Goullon.

Translated for the Homœopathic Recorder from Leipziger Pop. Z. f. Hom., April, 1901.

"Avena and Arnica have been of very great service to me."

Many readers will at once know in what this service consisted. I have heard the praise of these remedies frequently, and even in more eloquent expressions. Both these remedies are able to revive the vital force when sinking from disease, work, mental emotions and other depressing causes.

To take up first Avena, or rather the tincture of Avena sativa, tincture of oats. This remedy has been embodied in our Materia Medica now for fifteen to twenty years. Since that time Avena-Cacao and Quaker Oats have been used. In Scotland the harvesters use thin, warm oat gruel to satisfy their thirst, as with us they use coffee. This gruel not only satisfies the thirst, but it also restores the strength. All this shows that oats must contain a very wholesome principle, acting in a manner analogous now to that of China, then again like wine, cola, etc.; i.e., those remedies which in pharmacology are denominated roborantia. Its effects may be strengthened by the simultaneous use of Arnica, given in alternation or at the same time.

A convalescent patient who feels prostrated and wretched and is slow in making his recovery may thus receive three times a day 4-5 drops of tincture of Avena and with it 1-2 drops of Arnica 2 D., or the Arnica may be given later. This mixture should be given in a teaspoonful of water, best quite warm. This mixture has proved very effective in my practice. It is often sufficient to give 10-15 drops of tincture of Avena in a wineglassful of water, a sip to be taken four to five times a day. Thus we may escape the reproach of using double remedies. Though whenever we may assist a patient more quickly, we may well afford to take this reproach on us.

It is even quite a question whether Homœopathy as such enters into the question at all. For this would suppose that Avena, if given to a healthy person in large doses which might cause disease, would excite similar states of debility, exhaustion and prostration. I at least have heard of no such symptoms. But should our patients be deprived of the benefits accruing from this excellent remedy, and wait until theory comes limping after practice? The same may be said of Arnica. In the Encyclopædia of Homœopathic Materia Medica, by Altschul, e.g., where he discusses the physiological properties of Arnica, I find nothing which would show the homœopathicity of the remedy in this case.

But although the curative power of these drugs may not be explained from homœopathic principles, it nevertheless is there. I must also remark, that also the dilutions of the tincture of Avena have an

undoubted efficacy. Twenty drops of this tincture and five drops of Arnica tincture may be mixed with ten grammes of Spiritus vini and vigorously shaken, and we get a preparation of sufficient strength which is, besides, cheaper than sanitary wines or other wines still more expensive. And while the latter tire a person, produce acidity and may injure by exciting palpitation of the heart, this will never be the effect of Avena and Arnica when taken in the proportion given above.

PRACTICE.

BY DR. PRETCH.

INJURIES, BRUISES, CONTUSIONS.

Bathe the injured parts with or apply a piece of lint or linen dipped in a lotion composed of one part of Arnica to ten of water.

Rhus tox, one dose every 4 to 6 hours, may be taken inwardly if the joints or tendons have suffered.

CUTS, WOUNDS.

Cleanse the part thoroughly with a soft sponge dipped in a solution of Arnica tincture and cold water in the proportions of one to ten, as directed above. Then unite the edges with strips of Arnica adhesive plaster and keep the injured part perfectly quiet. If the wound is considerable, the bandage has to be renewed and the wound cleaned with the Arnica lotion at least once in twenty-four hours.

Internally take Aconite if fever should set in, or China if faintness ensues from loss of blood. Either medicine may be administered in solution, one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

SPRAINS OR STRAINS.

Apply a bandage kept constantly moist with an Arnica lotion and take internally Rhus tox., one dose three times a day.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Use a solution of the Tincture of Cantharidis in the proportion of one part of the tincture to ten or fifteen parts of cold water, or, what is still better, of warm whiskey, and apply this solution by means of lint or pieces of soft linen or muslin. The application of Spirits of Turpentine to the injured part is also very efficacious; so is Glycerine to which a few drops of Canthar tinct. may be added.

CRAMPS IN THE LEGS.

Nux vom. if it arises from or is connected with indigestion.

Rhus tox. if the attacks occur by day as well as by night.

Veratr. if there is a feeling of being unable to bear the warmth of the bed.

FAINTING.

Remove all tight articles of clothing, lay the patient on the floor, dash cold water over the face and let him smell Spirits of Camphor. The room must be well ventilated.

GOUT.

This disease generally affects the joints, and more especially those of the fingers and toes, which become red, hot and swollen with burning pains.

Bryonia, fiery and shining, swelling with shooting pains, worse by moving about.

Pulsatilla when the pains pass rapidly from one part to the other.

Rhus. tox. if the disease is caused by working in water, washing or getting wet in rainy weather.

Dose: One teaspoonful of the solution every two to four hours.—Homeo Envoy.

TO KEEP THE JOINTS SUPPLE.

As years increase the muscles become stiffer, the joints less supple. Light gymnastics, affecting the whole body, become imperatively necessary if one

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would retain elasticity, avers a writer in the Ledger Monthly.

The Oriental practice of anointing the body, especially the knee joints, is a valuable one. Sweet almond, olive oil or goose grease, perfumed if desired, are good unguents.

If the muscles of the back become tired or weak, a good rubbing with either of these after the bath will bring a delightful sense of rest and elasticity.—Exchange.

“Spiritus Glandium Quercus,” or the distilled spirit of acorns, is the Rademacher-Burnett remedy to control the craving for liquor. Better and much safer than any of the alleged “cures” for drunkenness.

For full particulars see “New, Old and Forgotten Remedies.” It is a remedy that should be more widely known. Boericke & Tafel, so far as we know, are the only house that distills this remedy. A tincture of the acorn has been sold for the “Spiritus” but, according to Burnett, this will not do. The dose is half a teaspoonful in water four times a day.

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