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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. II. No. 3.

MONTREAL, MARCH, 1897.

25cTS. A YEAR.

Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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

Telephone 3867.

Ambulance 3020.

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

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

LECTURE COURSE.

The inauguration of a course of popular lectures on homeopathy and its relation to the school of traditional medicine has proved beyond doubt the ever increasing interest which is being manifested by our citizens in this system of rational therapeutics. This experiment marks another epoch in the advance of homeopathy in the Province of Quebec and is of paramount interest to the welfare of the cause throughout the Dominion, as it is generally admitted that conservatism and adherence to tradition are more firmly implanted in this Province than elsewhere. On the other hand, as is usual under such conditions, when reaction sets in, the tide of conviction steadily increases in volume and power, until the last vestige of the old order of things is swept away.

We may, therefore, look upon this as the beginning of a new era and may well feel proud of the commencement thereof. To receive notice to the extent of three columns in two of the leading daily papers of Canada, is a feat worthy of record, and an accomplishment until now deemed beyond the realm of fact, which speaks volumes for the liberality of mind of the proprietors of these journals, as well as showing the

growing strength of our cause. No longer do we occupy an unknown position in the estimation of the public, and hear the sneering incredulity of the ignorant but quasi scientific critics, whose efforts have been to their own undoing, and have materially helped to our present recognized status.

Experimental as the present course is, and arranged for in a short time, it has been sufficiently attractive and instructive to bring together audiences taxing the capacity of our accommodations. The encouragement received will go far towards warranting us in promising a much more elaborate and complete course for next season, given in one of the public halls, as the available room at the hospital will be totally inadequate. That the lectures given were of interest was evidenced by the attendance of so many of our people, who brought their allopathic friends with them to their great edification and enjoyment. Four lectures have already been given, the inaugural one being on February 16th and two more (March 23rd and 30th), will conclude the course. Popular lectures such as these are far reaching in their influence for good, tending to interest people in their own welfare by pointing out to them the superiority of a rational system of healing and contrasting it with the empirical methods of the traditional school. Homeopathy is ever willing to explain its methods of cure, to enlist the aid of the patient in his own interest, contending that by so doing better patients and better doctors are produced, thus contrasting markedly with allopathy and its cabalistically written prescriptions.

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HOMŒOPATHY IN HOLLAND.

In our latest number (*Leidsch Dagblad* of 21st December), we communicated what *De Standard* wrote over homeopathy, that there is not a chair of homeopathy at any of our universities, when a change in this state of affairs may be expected, and what trouble was before one who, in this country, applied himself to the study of homeopathy. We now draw attention to the fact that an allopathic physician of Leiden, Dr. Den Houter, in *De Standard* writes that he has read and agreed with—in so far as the chief thought is concerned—what the journal said in the interest of a chair of homeopathy at one of our universities.

Dr. Den Houter refers to a speech of Dr. Arthur Sperling at Berlin: that homeopathy was not yet ripe enough for teaching, but ripe enough for investigation.

But the writer justly disapproves that in the present circumstances students do not learn what homeopathy really is.

"Also it is unexplainable that the thus-mentioned heads of medical science do not experimentally investigate the homeopathic therapeutics when they have taken over so much that is good from it, and when, in certain interesting points, they must do justice to its methods, scientifically. Finally, for reasons of policy, it is to be wished that homeopathy be not slightly treated. The experience of all ages, in every land, teaches that oppression under any form was always the principal and first cause of the flourishing of any doctrine or principle whatever."

Moreover, Dr. Den Houter would call our attention to the fact that those who predict the doctrine of Hahnemann in the future are not perhaps wrong, but still overlook an important fact. In proportion as the older sister in theory and practice takes over more and more what is good in homeopathy, in the same proportion vanishes the necessity for the continuance of an independent existence for the new school.

"If one observes," says the writer, "the not-to-be-despised results of homeopathy, then he can easily understand that it has many followers, for sailors, for country people, and for all who are far from medical aid, the homeopathy family medicine chest is, in fact, a great boon.

"Homeopathy counts her adherents not the less among the noble and aristocratic; the people, too, who think it is not fashionable to be in too good health are its disciples, while the great host of men with unstrung nerves frequently trust temporarily in its elegant, harmless remedies, and

who would count that as a reproach to homeopathy?"

"It is less easy to explain that among Christians and Protestants there are to be found so many who in their zeal for the teaching of Hahnemann frequently go to such excess that they indulge in almost idolatrous worship."

In conclusion, the writer shows that there is, in this matter, much to be expected from the still youthful "Christlyke Vereening voor Natuur, en Geneeskundigen in Nederland" (Christian Union for the Natural and Medical Sciences of the Netherlands), which includes among its members men such as Dr. Hermanides and Professor Bakkus Roozeboom, and justly deserves the confidence of our Christian people."

In the *Weekblad van het Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde* of 19th December we read the following:—

In the Second Chamber of the States-General during the discussion of the State budget, under the section dealing with higher education, Mr. Kuyper brought forward the subject of homeopathy.* He reproached the Government with favoring a party view when, in making appointments to the chairs of our universities, they wholly neglect to provide for instruction in homeopathy, whereas the facts of the medicinal power of homeopathy should be fully demonstrated, and in other countries the homeopathic are placed alongside of the allopathic faculties. Fortunately, the Minister showed that he was not prepared to cooperate in the instituting of a special chair in homeopathy.

Homeopathy is characterized by the principles of *similia similibus*, from which its name is derived, and by the administering of medicine in a strongly diluted state. Are these two characteristics sufficient to warrant it being given a place beside the ordinary therapeutics as a special method of healing? In no wise. The ordinary therapeutics never scruples to prescribe medicine in strong dilution, whilst in many cases it deals precisely as if it made use of the rule *similia similibus*. For severe diarrhoea *oleum ricini* is prescribed, in many cases of obstruction opium, in some cases of vomiting an emetic, etc., and now, though people may dispute about the meaning of the expression "*Similia Similibus*," this appears certain, that the homeopaths think that, in the above-mentioned, and a number of other methods of treatment recommended by the usual therapeutics, their principles are really followed. They think that every medical man now and again reveals himself as a homeopath. And so all ground would fall

away for placing homeopathy as anything special, either alongside of or in opposition to the usual therapeutics.

But how, then, must be understood the conflict of homeopathy with what is the official medical science, called, whether rightly or wrongly, allopathy? How could purely homeopathic faculties, yea, homeopathic universities, exist? This must be explained, so it appears to us, by the fact that homeopathy is dogmatic. Whereas the usual method of healing seeks to attain its end—to heal—by unbiased investigation, seeks to think and to act without prejudice, homeopathy places a dogma foremost. And as soon as it attaches itself exclusively to dogma, as such, it is immediately and absolutely condemned as a science. "Dogmatic" and "unscientific" are synonymous terms for students of the natural and medical sciences. Dogmatic homeopathy stands out not against the ordinary therapeutics only; it is in strife with all arts of healing and all natural sciences. It requires a whole university to itself.

And now, just a word over the practical aspect of the question—the work of homeopathy in our native land. He who, studying in one of our universities, adopts the name of homeopath, involuntarily gives occasion for the suspicion that he is actuated in this matter, less by scientific conviction than by the prospect of bettering his financial circumstances. Does he really do this, then he is unworthy of his medical profession. Is he a dogmatist, and fully convinced of the worth of homeopathy, then he errs, and should, even as any other doctor who, with the best of intentions, falls into human errors, have a claim to our consideration. But we may not always passively endure his mistakes. We must, as men of healing, now and then lay our finger upon the wound. "Then the . . . medical art enters calmly and with moderation into the lists, tears away from homeopathy her strange feathers, and exposes her in her shortcomings and errors no longer as an innocent error, but from the standpoint of humanity, as a highly punishable one."—*Lüdsch Dagblad*, 22nd December, 1896.

*See reports in the *N. Rotterdamsch Concaat* and *De Telegraaf*.

An exceedingly nervous person who cannot sleep may often be quieted and put to sleep by being rubbed with a towel wrung out of hot salted water. Frequently a change from a warm bed to a cool one will tend to quiet a nervous person and make him drowsy.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMAN.

In drawing conclusions as to the relative position of the sexes, Professor Patrick says in *Popular Science Monthly*:

"The matter, in fact, reduces itself probably to this: that woman, like the child, represents the race type, while man represents those variable qualities by which mankind adapts itself to its surroundings. Every woman is, as it were, a composite picture of the race, never much worse nor much better than all. Man is, as it were, Nature's experiment, modified to reflect, if possible, the varying conditions of his environment. If superiority consists in adaptation to present environment, then man is superior; if it consists in the possession of those underlying qualities which are essential to the race—past, present and future—then woman is superior."

The concluding sentence of the article presents food for thought which if thoroughly digested and assimilated by the physician may supply him with an answer to the question not infrequently put to him as to the real position woman is destined to occupy by nature.

"May it not be that woman, representative of the past and future of humanity, whose qualities are concentration, passivity, calmness, and reserve of force, and upon whom, more than upon man, rest the burdens and responsibilities of the generations, is too sacred to be jostled roughly in the struggle for existence, and that she deserves from man a reverent exemption from some of the duties for which his restless and active nature adapts him?"—*New England Medical Gazette*.

TALKING TO THE BABY.

Do not make the baby show off too much. "Doctor advise your young mothers and fathers against talking too much to their babies. The effects for harm of the constant activity of the infantile mind are incalculable. It should only unfold or develop gradually, and then, only as does the blood supply of the brain and body. A proper equilibrium between body and mind should always be maintained. If the mind be developed too rapidly dangerous sequences may follow. Caution fathers and mothers, and save sons and daughters."—*Medical Gleaner*.

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SULPHUR AND MOLASSES.

When I was young they had a way
Of keeping all disease at bay,
And rend'ring changing of the Spring
As innocent as anything.
Just as the soil was working up
And out peeped slyly little grasses,
Why mother'd give us all a dose.
Of sulphur and molasses.

I see it now, that pewter spoon
That always got heaped up too soon,
Half sulphur, almost bright as gold,
And half molasses, black and old;
And then we children, one by one,
Would open mouth with many passes,
And down our gullets swift would go
That sulphur and molasses.

They said it kept the chills away,
Prevented bilious fever's sway,
Would make the liver hump and get,
And keep the blood out of a fret;
Would make the stomach feel at ease,
Free of poison-laden gases;
Was cooling, healing, soothing, all—
This sulphur and molasses.

I tell you it was bad to take,
And awful faces we did make,
But 'twan't no use to beg and cry—
That was the law when spring came by;
To put the system in good trim.
Instead of pills and other masses,
Our mother gave us lib'rally
Of sulphur and molasses.

—Hamilton Jay.

PROPERTIES OF GOOSE GREASE.

Langford Symes writes as follows in *The Dublin Journal of Medical Science* concerning the valuable medicinal properties of "plain goose grease," a substance for many years well-known in most households.

In affections of the chest it is a most excellent remedy to apply even alone. In bronchitis of the sub-chronic type, or what would best be termed "a cold in the chest," or moderate bronchial catarrh, few liniments or applications will be found to equal this "oleum anseris," or goose grease. If a drachm or so be placed in the hand of the rubber, and a stimulative liniment—such as is frequently prescribed for this condition—be poured thereon, it will be carried into the tissues in a remarkable manner. This was especially observed during an epidemic of influenza, in cases where some mischief remained unresolved in the lung, and that peculiar tenacious viscid secretion lay attached to its internal mucous or serous vesicular wall. The writer has seen goose grease remove, in a distinct way, muscular rheumatism, when rubbed in. Thickening in the neighborhood of joints after sprains, or sub-acute rheumatic inflammation, will be greatly aided towards resolution by its use.

It has also been markedly beneficial in cases of wasting or marasmus. When rubbed into the abdomens and groins of young children it is a decided nutrient, and experience will bring conviction of its efficacy. It can be eaten on bread, with salt, and in this way, if freshly prepared, is very palatable and nutritious. Active drugs incorporated with it, will, when applied externally, be under the best conditions for permeation through the skin, and it will not lie on the surface unabsorbed so much as other oils. It is liable to become rancid, but may be kept for many weeks by the simple addition of some boracic acid.—*N. Y. Medical Times.*

ANCIENT MEDICINE.

Massage is a very ancient practice, and was known to the Romans. Paracelsus, in his 'Opera Medica,' speaks of homœopathy, and says that like is cured by like, and not contrary by contrary. 'Nature herself,' he says, 'shows this, and like things seek and desire each other.' Polybius speaks of healing by similarity, and Avicenna of the uses of infinitesimal doses of poison, of arsenic for example, 'in omnibus quæ sunt necessaria de incarnatione et resolutione sanguinis et prohibitione nocuenti.' Mireppus also used arsenic in infinitesimal doses as a remedy for intermittent fever. In China *Cannabis Indica* was used as a sedative 260 years before our era. The Arabs used aloe and camphor as we do. The speculum, the probe, the forceps, were known in the year 500; indeed, specimens of them have been found in the ruins of Pompeii, and are preserved in the National Museum at Naples.—*Fischung.*

TO REMOVE WARTS.

Don't torture your children, cows, horses and other helpless creatures by removing warts by tying, cutting, or burning, or with acids or caustic, or any of the barbarous or inhuman methods recommended by so many. It is a needless cruelty.

A simple, cheap, effective and absolutely painless method is to keep the wart, be it large or small, saturated, or at least wet it two or three times each day, with sweet oil or castor oil. In a short time the warts shrink and drop off themselves, leaving no scar.

It is quite possible, though I cannot say with certainty, having never tried it, that linseed or other oils, or even lard would answer as well. I am in-

clined to think that it would. The most obstinate cases yield to castor oil from two or three weeks, others much sooner, and the warts do not grow again, as is sometimes the case after the use of a knife, caustic, or acids. No sore is made, if the wart is not pulled off, and if the application of the oil is omitted or forgotten for a day or two, the cure is retarded, that is all.—*Farm Field and Fireside.*

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Lady visitors for month are Mrs. C. H. Binks and Mrs. J. A. Sheffield.

During January the hospital was unusually full, at one time all the private rooms were occupied, necessitating some changes in the nurses quarters.

The Woman's Auxiliary realizing that the hospital cannot exist and carry on its charitable work without money, has to supplement the work of collecting, with entertainments of various kinds from time to time, which always bring in something and keep those interested in touch with the work.

Auxiliary—meets every Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

All meetings are held in Board Room of Hospital.

BABY'S RIGHTS.

Babies are human, and, like grown-up human beings, have their rights. But few people appear to think so. How would any man enjoy having nearly every one who entered his house tickle him?

The latest effort is an "at home" pound party to be held at the hospital Saturday March 13th, from 2.30 to 5.30, when the committee will serve tea and coffee in the board room, to all who may visit the hospital and inspect its working. No admission is charged, but each guest is expected to bring a pound (or more) of any kind of groceries, etc., or article useful to the hospital. A basket will be provided near the door to receive the parcels, or should any one prefer to make a small contribution some one will be prepared to receive it especially should it take the form of an English pound.

Several new kinds of cake will be for sale with home made candy, and it is hoped a pleasant and profitable afternoon will be spent.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE MONTREAL HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Report of Treasurer for February, 1897.

Dr.

To cash on hand, Feb. 1st..	.....	\$ 104 12
" from subscriptions..	.....	122 00
" from Patients.....	.....	242 00
" nurses fees.....	.....	20 00
" from Dispensary ..	.....	5 25
" from sale of dolls, etc....	.....	4 25
" Surplus funds, winter dan	.....	350 00
ces.....	.....	350 00

Total.....\$847 87

Cr.

By wages.....	.....	\$ 98 00
" food supplies.....	.....	152 16
" medical and surgical supplies..	.....	170 99
" By laundry.....	.....	103 52
" furnishings.....	.....	76
" gas account.....	.....	33 34
" rental 15 Auer lights..	.....	15 00
" repairs.....	.....	7 75
" fee to Woman's National Council.	.....	2 00

Total.....\$583 52

Cash on hand Feb 28.....264 35

Total.....\$ 847 87

MARY VAN HORNE
Treasurer, W. A. M. H. H.

Outstanding bills amounting to about.....\$ 686 66
Less cash on hand.....264 35

Deficit.....\$ 422 31

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FEBRUARY, 1897.

Alexander Clerk, Esq., An. Sub.....	.....	\$ 50 00
Mrs. E. F. Ames " " " " " "	.....	25 00
Inspector St. Am. Pres. Mission...	.....	10 00
Mrs. Andrew Wilson, An. Sub.....	.....	10 00
Mrs. St. Denis, An. Sub.....	.....	10 00
Hugh Graham, Esq., An. Sub.....	.....	5 00
Mrs. Mackenzie Auxiliary Fee.....	.....	2 00
Miss Mackenzie " " " " " "	.....	2 00
Lady Van Horne " " " " " "	.....	2 00
Miss Van Horne " " " " " "	.....	2 00
Miss A. Van Horne " " " " " "	.....	2 00
Mrs. Evans, " " " " " "	.....	2 00
Mrs. Beasley, " " " " " "	.....	2 00
Alfred Joyce, Esq., " " " " " "	.....	1 00

Total.....\$122 00

Miss Macculloch, sale of dolls... 4 00
Miss Baylis, sale of fancy work... 25
Surplus funds winter dances..... 370 00

Total.....\$476 25

MONTREAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Report for February, 1897.

Number of patients admitted.....	32
" " patients discharged..	20
" " remaining in hospital, February 26.....	13
" " patients treated in dispensary.....	65

SICK ROOM COOKERY.

CLEAR SOUP.

2 quarts beef stock, which has been strained and cooled, take off all the fat, put into a stew pan with one-half carrot, one-quarter turnip, 1 small onion, herbs and parsley, whites and shells of two eggs. Whisk on the fire boiling. Let it stand on one side of the stove ten minutes, strain through a cloth and serve.

RAW BEEF JUICE.

1 pound beef shredded, 2 or 3 drops hydrochloric acid or lemon juice, 1 gallon water. Stand three hours stirring occasionally. Then squeeze through muslin and serve very fresh.

BEEF JELLY.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce isinglass soaked in a little cold water, then dissolve in $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of beef tea or beef juice and set a little cold water, then dissolve in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beef tea or beef juice and set on ice till stiff, makes a nice jelly. This is nourishing, and makes a variety in serving beef tea of which a patient soon tires.

SCALLOPED OYSTERS.

3 dozen oysters, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint cream, 3 oz. fresh bread crumbs, a little butter, salt and pepper. Blanch the oysters in their own liquid or milk, beard them. Line some shallow tin or soup plate with half the crumbs, put the oysters on them, add cream and seasoning, cover with remaining crumbs, putting a few lumps of butter on top. Bake till a nice golden brown and serve hot.

HOSPITAL WANTS.

- Wrappers for patients.
- Pieces of carpet for bedside mats.
- Soap.
- Tea.
- Empty vials for dispensary.
- Die for nurses' medals.

For one dollar, you can have the Record sent to five friends for one year.

HINTS.

"Tobacco heart" with intermittent beats has been relieved with *Kalmia latifolia*.

"It is more than probable that one of the causes of constipation is the small quantity of water taken into the stomach by many persons."—E. M. Hale, M.D.

Dr. S. J. Smith says that *Esculus glabra* (in about the 1st potency) is a remedy for "shaking palsy." The same writer highly commends *Arcna sativa*, in 20 drops doses of the mother tincture, for epilepsy, and, as internal remedy, for sprained back.

Dr. Nancy I. William, of Augusta, Me., reports cases when they were smarting, burning and itching and sores that exuded a watery fluid, that yielded promptly to *Rhus tox*. Also several cases of granular eyelids, not confined to the edges of the lids, that were cured by *Natrum mur*.

Slow, difficult teething and much sweating about the head in babies calls for *Calcarea carb*.

Cantharis is the remedy often needed in burning and bloody urination. Dr. ...
anguinis et prohibitorum nocuenti.
Irippus also used arsenic in infinitesimal doses as a remedy for intermittent fever. In China *Cantharis Indica* was used as a sedative 200 years before our era. The Arabs used aloe and camphor as we do. The speculum, the probe, the forceps, were known in the year 500; in fact, specimens of them have been found in the ruins of Pompeii, and are preserved in the National Museum at Naples. *Lechang*.

per, ...
pass, hot weather constipation, *Bryonia*; constipation of the sedentary or those affected with piles, *Nux vomica*; from travelling. *Pistina*; with violent colic, *Phumbum*.

From an old Journal (Hom. News, 1854.)

"*Carbo animalis*, cured rending tearing pain caused by salt victuals, with bleeding gums and looseness of teeth."

For persistent bleeding after having a tooth pulled, rinse the mouth with *Hamamelis* and water. The snuffing of a little *Hamamelis* and water up the nose will stop nose-bleed.

Persistent itching of the anus may be often cured by a few doses of *Ratanhia* 3.

Profuse watery discharges from the nose excoriating the lip, *Arsenicum*.—*Homœopathic Envoy*.

MEETINGS.

- Montreal Homœopathic Association—Annual meeting, 1st Monday in December.
- Montreal Homœopathic Association—Board of Directors meets 3rd Monday in March, June, September and November.
- Montreal College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons—meets 2nd Wednesday in May, and the last Wednesday in September.
- Board of Governors, Montreal Homœopathic Hospital—meets 2nd Thursday in March, June, September, November and December.
- Committee of Management of Montreal Homœopathic Hospital—meets 2nd Monday of each month.
- Medical Board of Montreal Homœopathic Hospital—meets 1st Tuesday of each month.
- Woman's Auxiliary of Montreal Homœopathic Hospital—meets 3rd Wednesday of each month.
- Executive Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary—meets every Monday morning at 11 o'clock.
- All meetings are held in Board Room of Hospital.

BABY'S RIGHTS.

Babies are human, and, like grown-up human beings, have their rights. But few people appear to think so. How would any man enjoy having nearly every one who entered his house tickle him in the ribs and "keech-e" at him and not expect him to protest against such treatment. Yet in such a way are most babies treated to make them laugh; and because they are unable to speak they have to endure it. Babies should be kept free from all nervous excitement and as quiet as possible. They should not be made to laugh immoderately, because it induces wind to gather within the stomach,

and many a violent fit of crying is occasioned thereby.

When our second child was an infant of some five months, we had, one day, a house full of company. We were bustled with waiting upon them, and the baby was passed about from one to another, each guest trying to outdo the last in making him laugh.

We did not find time to pay much attention to our child until the company had left, when we found him limp and weak, pulse a feeble flutter, and a cold perspiration covering his body.

The babe had not been fed for some time, but would not nurse, only lying perfectly motionless, with wide-open eyes. Becoming alarmed, a doctor was called, who said:—"The child has the appearance of having passed through some undue excitement, which has brought on nervous collapse."

We told the physician the events of the afternoon, and he thought that sufficiently accounted for the baby's condition. After that night of anxious watching and our baby's slow recovery, we forbade all tickling and undue tossing of him.

Perhaps few children would have been thrown into the same condition, yet those who are of the nervous temperament should be protected against such danger.—*Pacific Rec. Med. and Surg.*

For a boil on the end of the nose, where an ordinary poultice would be of no avail, Dr Carl Seiler recommends a raw cranberry, crushed and laid over the part, and kept in place with a dab of stiff boiled starch. He finds it to relieve the excruciating pain in a short time, and cure the trouble in twenty-four hours.

The average annual consumption of flesh for each inhabitant of the United States is 126 pounds; Great Britain, 105 pounds; France, 74 pounds; Germany, 69 pounds.

The obstetric forceps are the offspring of the corset.—*Homœopathic Medical Recorder.*

“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."

REMEDIES FOR WOUNDS AND BRUISES.

Symphytum—Non-union of fractures; the pain is jagging, pricking, as if end of bone sticking into flesh. To facilitate the union of fractured bone.

Arnica—Injury to soft tissues contused wounds, with much discoloration and sore bruised feeling. Great fear of being touched by any one coming near.

Calculeia—When there is much loss of tissue, lacerated wounds, where the repair has to be made by granulation.

Ledum—Punctured wound in palms, and soles, as from nails, awls, rat-bite, sting of insects, etc. Pain remote from seat of injury; parts cold, subjectively and objectively.

Rhus Toxicodendron—Sprains and strains of single muscles or groups of muscles, from lifting heavy weights, reaching up, etc.—first moving—continued motion.

Acta Racomosa—Straining and soreness of muscles of entire body, as in skating, running, foot ball, etc.

Staphisagria—For incised clean-cut wounds, especially after operations on abdomen.

Hypericum—Similar to *Ledum*. Punctured, contused, lacerated wounds; from needles, splinters, etc., especially under

the nails, or in soft tissues rich in nerves. Torn or lacerated nerves—pains shoot up limb in streaks. To prevent lockjaw—*Piper M.M.*

OLIVE OIL.

One of the most important things to have always on hand in the nursery, is a bottle of the best olive oil.

From the earliest moments of infantile life—and we might add, as early as its soothing and nourishing the delicate skin.

In a large proportion of the diseases of infancy and childhood it will be found of the greatest value. It is especially useful in all forms of bronchial disease, whether acute or chronic. It relieves the congestion of the mucous lining of the air passages, maintains an equable temperature, affords a soothing warmth, and is, without doubt, highly nutritious. The oil should be slightly warmed, then the patient's chest should be bathed profusely with it. Afterward a strip of clean, old and soft shirting, large enough to completely envelop the whole chest and thoroughly saturated with the oil, should be carefully applied. Over this a larger piece of dry cotton cloth must be firmly but not too tightly adjusted.—*Excerpt Aug.*

Mr. Lemuel Coffin, of Philadelphia, who died last year bequeathed \$25,000 to the Hahnemann Medical College Hospital of that city.

SHE MUST HAVE . .



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Nurses are provided with board, lodging, a small allowance for expenses and are thoroughly trained practically at the bedside and by lectures from the attending staff. Applications filled up now and placed with Miss Davis, will receive first consideration. For further information address.

MISS C. L. DAVIS,
Superintendent.