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MONTREAL

# Homœopathic Record

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

Vol. III. No. 8

3 MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1898.

25cts. A YEAR.

## Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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

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Manuscripts, new items, etc., should be addressed to the Editor Record, care Sterling Publishing Co., 37 St. Gabriel St.

### HOW THE WAR AFFECTS HOSPITALS.

The managers of the charitable institutions of the United States are beginning to realize how the freeing of Cuba will affect the work under their charge. The federal Government has imposed a war tax of five per cent. on all legacies of \$10,000 and upwards. A Philadelphia correspondent of the *Medical Times* of New York writes that the managers of the hospitals and institutions of learning there are deploring the loss which the imposition of this tax will mean to the funds which annually go to the support of "those people who are sick, out of a home, and out of employment."

It would appear that the State of Pennsylvania already taxes such legacies five per cent., and the addition of the Cuban war tax imposed by the federal Government is felt to be an unnecessary and grievous burden. It is stated that during the coming year the Pennsylvania Hospital will show bequests aggregating possibly \$300,000, a large portion of which will come under the war revenue tax. The correspondent quotes Provost C. C. Harrison as

saying that "such a tax will have the effect of driving away large bequests. It will have a very deterrent influence upon people disposed to leave in their will large sums for charitable purposes, and it is a most unwise measure."

The good people of Philadelphia would, no doubt, be surprised to learn that under the beneficent laws of the Province of Quebec charitable institutions pay a Government tax of ten per cent. on every legacy they receive, no exception being made to those under \$10,000 in amount. As Provost Harrison truly says, such laws have a deterrent effect upon bequests by will, as we have seen in a recent case, where a good friend of the Montreal Homœopathic Hospital has just given it \$10,000 towards its endowment fund with the double purpose of enjoying the pleasure of the giving and the satisfaction of knowing that every cent of the donation has been made available to the Hospital.

If the result of such excessive taxation should be to increase to any considerable extent the practice of living as opposed to posthumous giving, the legislation which brought it into being will have served a beneficent purpose not contemplated by its makers.

Will the lady who paid 50 cents subscription to the Record to Miss Aikin at the Hospital on June 17th, kindly send her name and address, as they were omitted to be taken. The subscription cannot be correctly credited till this information is had.

## HOSPITAL GIVING.

Dr. Herman Fischer, of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, recently deceased, bequeathed to the Central Society of German Homœopaths in Leipzig fifty thousand marks to the Homœopathic Hospital in Leipzig for the endowment of beds founded by him, ten thousand marks to the pension fund of the Central Society, and ten thousand marks to aid students of medicine from Würtemberg who desired to embrace homœopathy. Not for many years has homœopathy received such a legacy in Germany as this.

\* \* \* \*

In England a gift of five thousand pounds sterling (\$24,300) has been made by Mr. Henry Tate, of Streatham, to the Hahnemann Hospital of Liverpool. Mr. J. Temple, a patron of the institution, gave an additional five hundred pounds (\$2,430) and pledged himself to start every additional one thousand pounds with a gift of fifty pounds (\$243) just to set the ball rolling. This is the kind of liberality that makes hospitals grow to become really beneficent institutions. Would that there were more hospital-giving people.

\* \* \* \*

Such cheering intelligence, even though it comes from abroad, is greatly encouraging to the devoted band of workers in Montreal who are making many sacrifices in the promulgation of the beneficent principles of homœopathy. The admirably equipped hospital which has been established, and its endowment fund begun, all through the voluntary contributions of friends, speaks eloquently of the efforts put forth and the results accomplished in a movement only just four years old. The Montreal Homœopathic Hospital has now got into a position where its influence for good may be immensely increased by a little addition to its capital. Whose will be the next name to be engrossed on its roll of honor?

More than 155,000 children under one year of age die annually in Paris, the greater number of them owing to neglect on the part of their mothers. The proportion of illegitimate births, which at the beginning of the century was 4 or 5 per cent. of all births, is now nearly 9 per cent. for France, and 28 per cent. for Paris. Among the children of Paris wet-nursed the average mortality is 77 per cent.

## MENINGITIS.

This is a disease that frequently strikes in a fatal manner with appalling swiftness. Before the parents realize the illness of the child the little patient has succumbed. At other times a long period of ill-health and indisposition is followed by a sharp, sudden attack with death. Meningitis can very properly be divided into tubercular and non-tubercular varieties. Non-tubercular meningitis follows a traumatism or pneumonia, small-pox, typhoid fever, scarlatina, gout, erysipelas, whooping cough, measles, or from extension of inflammation of the ear or operation on the eye. Simple meningitis is likely to begin abruptly with chills. High fever is immediate with or without convulsions. Violent delirium is usual, although it may be very mild. The pulse is quickened. Respiration is not usually disturbed, but may be irregular and jerky, slow and labored. Headache is a constant symptom. Tenderness of the scalp is marked. There is extreme aversion to light and noise. The pupils are at first contracted, but as the disease progresses they become irregular, one pupil becoming contracted and the other dilated. Rolling up of the eyes, oscillations of the globes, and strabismus are frequently present. Nervous symptoms are marked. Twitching of the muscles, picking at the bedclothes, sudden startings. Occasionally the patient emits short, sharp, piercing cries—once heard will never be forgotten. Vomiting of a projectile nature is usually present. The bowels are constipated as a rule, and the abdomen is retracted or boat-shaped. These active symptoms subside after a period varying from two days to two weeks. In fatal cases coma and general collapse follow. The pupils become dilated, the pulse weak and the skin cold and clammy. Death speedily ensues.

All of the described symptoms are not present in every case. The tubercular type is likely to develop slowly, and to be preceded by a history of irritability, restlessness and flushes of fever. If the inflammation is at the base of the brain the vomiting will be very persistent. Convulsions are often a distressing accompaniment of both forms of meningitis.

The treatment is necessarily unsatisfactory, and often void of favorable results. The application of ice to the head seldom does any good, and is rarely called for. The patient must be kept quiet—in a cool, cheerful room. The

nurse should perform her duties with as little fuss as possible. Let the child alone, and do not annoy him by efforts to attract his attention. Frequent sponging of hands, face and body with one part of alcohol to five of water may be soothing. Of the remedies used there are a large number. Material doses of bromides should be avoided. Homœopathy has won many lives in the treatment of meningitis, and the writer has had success with such remedies as Bella, Ferrum Phos., Apis, Zinc, Opium, Bry. and Hullah. Each case must be treated on its merits, and the drug indications carefully observed.

A. R. GRIFITH, M.D.

FURTHER SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF ANTITOXIN.

Dr. F. Rauschenbuseh, in *Berlin Klin. Wochenschrift*, relates a case in his own family where, following an onset of diphtheria, prophylactic injections of Behring's antitoxin were given to the rest of the family. In a ten-year old girl, who was the second person to be inoculated, quite dangerous symptoms made their appearance. Five minutes after the injection an intensely itching eruption made its appearance. The right side of the child, beginning at the thigh into which the injection had been made, was covered with an extensive wheal-like eruption which had extended to the right side of the face. The itching seemed unbearable. When the child was seen ten minutes later, the whole body, and especially the face, was of a deep scarlet color. The child had two attacks of syncope, which gradually passed off. She was then put to bed, but could not raise her head without experiencing vertigo and syncope. The radial pulse was absent at both wrists. The heart beats were weak, though regular. The pupils were dilated and reacted only very slowly to light. The child desired to sleep continually, and to lie with its head low. The skin became quite cool and pale. The deep scarlet hue had totally disappeared, only the face still presented a few reddish brown spots.

The exhibition internally of spirits of ether, camphor and champagne only temporarily stimulated the weak action of the heart. Two hours after the injection, severe vomiting of a frothy material took place, which recurred a few times after taking bicarbonate of sodium. After the vomiting the subjective condition improved. Eight hours after the injection the itching wheal-like eruption again made its appearance, on the hands and feet. These began to swell, as also the face, especially the eye-lids, and swellings appeared in the mouth which caused some difficulty in swallowing. The weak heart beat had gradually improved though the radial pulse was, as yet, hardly to be felt. Five days later the patient was attacked with a follicular tonsillitis, which gave rise after a few days to the suspicion of diphtheria. The faithful use of a gargle, however, dissipated this in four days. The serious heart failure which accompanied the eruption should be referred to the toxic effect of Behring's serum. However, the other members of the family and the servants who received the same injection, remained free from any bad symptoms.

Prof. Adam Given, of the Southwestern Homœopathic College, Louisville, Ky., twenty years a practitioner in the old school, and eighteen years in the Homœopathic school of medicine, manifests the spirit of the true Homœopath when he says: "I have often wished that my old school brethren would throw away their prejudice and study Homœopathy and give their patients the benefit of such a grand system of medicine. I am glad to know that intelligent people everywhere will eventually force them to adopt the treatment, or they will lose many of their best patients."

If there be dust, sand or an eyelash in the eye, it should be removed tenderly by means of a camel's hair brush or the rolled point of a fine cambric handkerchief. Hold down the lower lid with the forefinger of the left hand and turn up the upper lid with the first finger.

"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."

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, MONTREAL  
HOMCEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE MONTHS OF  
JUNE AND JULY, 1898.

*Receipts.*

Balance on hand, May 31st, '98..	\$162 00
Subscriptions.....	178 00
Bread Fund.....	2 50
Patients' and nurses' services..	327 50
Birthday party returns, addi- tional.....	1 00
Dispensary returns for May, June and July.....	15 91
	<hr/> \$686.91

*Expenditure.*

Salaries and wages .....	\$210 70
Household expenses.....	194 85
Hospital expenses.....	118 71
Hospital furnishing.....	84 70
Medical and surgical sup- plies.....	50 55
	<hr/> \$659 51

Balance on hand July 31st, 1898 .....	27 40
	<hr/> \$686 91

HARRIET W. PATTON,  
Treasurer W. A., M. H. II.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The Women's Auxiliary acknowl-  
edges, with many thanks, the following  
subscriptions received during the  
months of June and July:—

I. G. Ogden .....	\$50 00
Miss Sawtell.....	25 00
Miss M. Boudreau .....	25 00
Samuel Bell.....	25 00
The Boys at the Boys' Home, Mount'n street .....	20 00
Miss Moodie.....	10 00
Hugh M. Patton, M. D.....	10 00
Hugh B. Woodrow.....	5 00
John Duncan.....	5 00
Miss Morkell, proceeds of dime collection .....	3 00
	<hr/> \$178 00

Doctor, don't for Heaven's sake, daub  
a lot of "black salve" or any other kind  
of salve or vaseline, ointment or lini-  
ment—no matter what its nature, upon  
a *fresh cut*. Instead of putting *foreign*  
*substance* into it or about it, remove all  
such—cleanse it thoroughly, then tie it  
up neatly in its own blood and let  
nature, God's handmaid, do the rest. It  
will be done and well done. Of course  
if necessary put in a stitch or two with  
clean needle and silk, and clean hands.  
—*Medical Gleaner.*

POWER OF HIGH DILUTIONS.

Heath, of London, records the case of  
a woman, aged 60, who for four months  
had been under an Allopathic physician  
without the slightest benefit for the  
following symptoms: "Violent retching  
and copious vomiting every other day,  
or three times a week, of fluid-like pea  
soup." Between the attacks, to use her  
own words, "she was so dreadfully ex-  
hausted that she went to sleep like a  
baby in her chair." During the attacks  
she had terrible pains, as if a sword had  
passed through her from front to back,  
cutting, making her cry out; great burn-  
ing. Gentle rubbing relieved her back  
which, with the stomach, was exceed-  
ingly sore; tongue quite white. *Ant.*  
*crud.* 30 night and morning.

In a week she reported that from the  
first dose of medicine she had had no  
sickness or pain and felt quite well.—  
*Homoeopathic World.*

Quite as interesting a case as the  
above has occurred in the recent  
practice of one of our Montreal homoeo-  
pathic physicians. A little girl, some  
four years of age, was brought to him by  
her mother for some trilling trouble.  
Incidentally, the mother remarked that  
for about three and a half years the  
little one had been a martyr to consti-  
pation. Various old school physicians  
had been consulted and about all the  
generally known remedies tried without  
relief, the end being that a daily sup-  
pository was found necessary to obtain  
temporary relief. Tablets of nux-  
vomica, 30x were prescribed for the  
constipation, with the remark, that the  
suppositories might be required to be  
continued for a day or two, but not more.  
Experience proved that not even this  
was necessary; the first dose gave  
immediate relief, and a few more caused  
a complete restoration to the natural  
condition which has continued now for  
many months. If, from any indescre-  
tion, the taking of a slight cold, or other  
cause, a temporary recurrence of the  
trouble results, one dose of the remedy  
immediately restores the normal condi-  
tion of health. So small is the amount  
of drug in the 30x dilution of a homoeo-  
pathic remedy that chemically it  
would be impossible to discover a trace  
of it; but instances like the above  
quoted, which might be repeated by the  
thousand, from the experiences of  
homoeopathic physicians, testify to its  
potency, when given in accordance with  
the indicated symptoms.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Some time ago in this column I remarked on the necessity which existed for the more frequent investigation of our food-products, in the sense of ensuring their freedom from injurious ingredients and additions calculated to produce illness in those consuming the foods in question. The recent prosecution of a milk-seller, who dispensed milk containing a very large quantity of boracic acid, revives this topic, and shows the necessity for increased supervision of the kind to which I have referred. Medical opinion inclines to the belief that the continual consumption of boracic acid—in itself a mild antiseptic—would tend to produce kidney troubles, and in face of this belief, would seem only right that all excess of this or any other antiseptic in foods should be made a much more reprehensible feature than it is commonly regarded. I have been told that in many meat-extracts salicylic acid is employed as a preservative. If this is so, it is high time that the attention of our analysts should be directed to this phase of adulteration. The cheapening of our food supplies is an excellent feature of our modern enterprise, but we may pay too high a price for our free breakfast-tables if lessened cost is to imply deficient quality or injurious additions. Even the very sweetmeats which our youngsters consume are not above suspicion, if analysts' reports are to be believed; and as for that insidious horror, the ice-cream barrow—emerging from a dirty court laden with microbes—the less said regarding it the better, unless, indeed, we could agitate for its complete repression.

## CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A cloth wet with ice water and laid across the eyes is often a cure for the most aggravated case of insomnia.

## DONATIONS FOR JULY.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co'y, barrel of sugar.

McIntyre, Howe & Co., Postum cereal and three bags of flour.

Morton, Phillips & Co., two waste paper baskets.

Walter Baker & Co., one doz. tins Baker's cocoa.

Barwick, Miller & Co., two bottles ink.

John Lovell & Sons, Directory for 1898.

W. Foster Brown, one bottle ink.

Robert Greig & Co., 10 lbs. cocoa, 1 doz. cans Imperial jelly, 2 tins soup, 1 doz. farola.

Rose & Laflamme, 6 cans condensed milk.

Mrs. Dinning, magazines.

Mrs. Sheffield, flowers.

Miss Moodie, 5 pails of fruit.

Mr. Samuel Bell, 4 boxes raspberries.

Mrs. Scarff, cake for nurses.

W. C. T. U. Central Flower Mission, flowers.

## ORANGES FOR BILIOUSNESS.

Oranges are not half appreciated; if they were there would be much less of the bilious complexions and ecru'd skin we see every day. Their acid is a tonic and purifier for the blood. As a spring relish, when the system requires more acid foods than at any other season, the orange is incomparable. Eaten at breakfast, it quickens the appetite when all else fails. Instead of dosing with spring medicines, try eating oranges.

## HOT WATER FOR HEADACHE.

Putting the feet in hot water will sometimes cure a headache. The head aches when, from any cause, the little blood vessels in the brain are too full. Putting the feet in hot water draws the blood from the head.

# **ABBAY'S**

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# **EFFERVESCENT**

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# **SALT.**

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A pleasant effervescent aperient, taking the place of nauseating mineral waters. Recognized and prescribed by eminent members of the profession in Great Britain and Europe and Canada.

## EMPIRICAL TEACHINGS.

It is often a very difficult matter to tell a patient just what he should or should not eat. I well remember a case of chronic indigestion in which nothing could be eaten but pork and beans, while the most delicate food would occasion agonizing spasms of the stomach. This patient would get up in the middle of the night and eat a pint of beans and a large piece of pork, half the size of a man's fist, and this too without the least discomfort. I also remember another patient who could not eat anything except hard boiled eggs, and he lived upon them for many months. The carpenter whom Doctor Sangrado, in *Gil Blas*, was depleting by repeated venesection, and starving besides, rose from his bed, and in spite of the doctor's orders partook of a hearty meal of *pate de foie gras* and recovered. At about the same time Sangrado was attending a shoemaker who was suffering from typhoid fever, and being impressed with the good effects of the pie in the first case ordered it, with the result that his patient died the same night. The doctor did profit by experience, for an entry was found in his journal which read as follows: "*pate de foie gras* good for carpenters, but fatal to shoemakers."—Dr. O. M. DRAKE, *Ilahn. Advocate*.

The Chinese are said to possess secrets in preparation of sweets that astonish our most accomplished confectioners. They know how to remove the pulp from oranges and substitute various jellies. The closest examination fails to reveal any opening or incision in the skin of the fruit. They perform the same feat with eggs. The shells are apparently as intact as when the eggs were newly laid, but upon breaking and opening them the contents consist of nuts and sweetmeats.

A woman with a pretty hand spoils it by wearing rings, but you couldn't make one in a thousand believe it.

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W. B. BAIKIE,

Bookseller and Stationer

2257 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

TELEPHONE 3388.

## SOME WHOLESOME THINGS.

Carrrots for sufferers from asthma.

Watercress is a remedy for scurvy.

Asparagus is used to induce perspiration.

Lettuce for those suffering from insomnia.

Turnips for nervous disorders and for scurvy.

Eggs contain a large amount of nutriment in a compact, quickly available form. Beaten up raw with sugar they are used to clear and strengthen the voice.

Onions are almost the best nerveine known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone up a worn-out system.

Peanuts for indigestion. They are especially recommended for corpulent diabetes. Peanuts are made into a wholesome and nutritious soup, are browned and used as coffee, are eaten as a relish simply baked, or are prepared and served as salted almonds.

Raw beef proves of great benefit to persons of frail constitution, and to sufferers from consumption. It is chopped fine, seasoned with salt, and heated by placing it in a dish of hot water. It assimilates rapidly and affords the best nourishment.

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One-fourth of the people on the earth die before the age of 6, one-half before 16, and only one in each 100 lives to 65.

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Queen Amalie of Portugal, who took up the study of medicine in order to diet her portly husband down to presentable proportions, has taken up the X ray, and is putting it to a novel use. She has been taking pictures of the various court ladies and giving them lectures on the deformities corsets produce, illustrating with the pictures, which show the bones in their crushed state.

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GEO. S. KIMBER,

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