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MONTREAL
Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. V. No. 4.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1900.

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Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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Homœopathic Hospital.

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to the Editor Record, care Sterling Publishing Co.,
37 St. Gabriel St.

HOSPITAL NOTES

The hospital is in need of more money.
Liberal subscriptions are earnestly soli-
cited.

There have been a large number of
free patients during the past month.

Some excellent surgical work has been
done in the hospital during March and
April.

Drs. H. M. Patton and Griffith expect
to attend the American Institute meeting
in June. The former will read a paper
in the surgical section and the latter is
secretary of the bureau of obstetrics.

The maternity wards will need sheets,
pillow cases and towels.

Fruits, jellies and preserves are always
acceptable.

Easter Sunday was made a day of
brightness and good cheer in the hospital
wards. Friends liberally remembered the
patients with flowers.

If every governor of the hospital would
agree to raise \$200 during the next three
months the debt would soon disappear.
Action is needed.

Some changes are contemplated in the
medical staff when the by-laws are revised.

The Ladies' Auxiliary are busily en-
gaged preparing for the opening of the
new nurses' home and maternity wards.

Mr. E. G. O'Connor has been elected
vice-president of the Board of Governors,
to fill the vacancy caused by declination
of Mr. C. H. Binks.

New instruments are urgently needed
for the operating room. Who will be the
first kind friend to help the hospital in
this direction. Dr. Patton is prepared
to make selection of instruments at once.

TRUE PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS

Young Doctor (exultantly)—Well, I've
been successful with my first patient.

Old Doctor—Of what did you relieve
him?

Young Doctor—Ten dollars.

“Are you much rushed, Foozer?”

“Rushed? If I were to die to night,
my employer would expect me to come
down to-morrow and work until the hour
set for the funeral.”

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY

The American Institute of Homœopathy will meet this year in the city of Washington on June 5th to 9th. The meeting promises to be a memorable one. A \$75,000 monument of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy, is to be dedicated to the American nation. Congress granted a desirable site in the Capitol grounds and voted \$4,000 for the erection of a suitable pedestal. This does not sound much like a decadence of Homœopathy. Special rates are to be made on all the railroads, and Montrealers would find this a favorable opportunity of visiting the capital of the United States.

SICK ROOM HINTS.

The most trying time for a sick person, says an authority, is between the hours of 1 and 4 in the morning. Vitality becomes diminished, and the strength should, therefore, be fortified as far as possible with some strong food, either soup, or egg or milk, about midnight. The nurses should always make the meal as tempting as possible with snowy serviettes, sprinkling and always a flower or two in a dainty vase. Even a spray of mignonette will often work wonders in interesting and pleasing the patient. These small details are too often omitted by the nurse on the plea of not having time to give them, but they ought to be considered as essential to the progress of the patient as the punctual administration of the medicine itself. Often they are more potent than this last. It is very certain, too, that the nurse who would fine such details of her service irksome is no true nurse, and ought not to be intrusted with the care of a sick person. Further, it is a mistake to leave untouched food by a persons bedside in the hope that he will eat it later on. He will simply be disgusted with food altogether. Many sick persons have a great craving for tea, and when this is the case the tea leaves should be infused in boiling milk instead of water, thus forming a very strengthening and refreshing beverage.—*Hospital Tidings.*

IT CAN AND SHOULD BE DONE.

To the Editor of The Record.

Sir:—At the beginning of the current financial year, Nov 1st, 1899, the newly elected Committee of Management instituted a re-adjustment of methods which seemed needful to the better working of the Hospital. Full control and oversight in all matters pertaining to their functions heretofore shared or delegated was assumed, and the Committee decided to meet weekly as a whole for consideration of all business. New books were opened and the various accounts better classified so that profit or loss on maintenance might be more readily shown and the point of divergence easily located. The Treasurership was centred in one officer and the funds deposited in one bank account subject to the joint cheque of the President and Treasurer. Liabilities were ordered to be incurred only under proper requisition and rigid censorship, and all bills, strictly scrutinized by the committee, to be posted monthly to the debit of the respective expense account and credited to the supplying firms, to whom payments should be made and charged as funds were in hand. The aim was to centralize management and systematize operation, and the object in view has been vastly promoted.

The Hospital work has been greatly furthered by the hearty cooperation of the Medical Board, the Attending Indoor and Outdoor Medical and Surgical Staff, the Medical and Lady Superintendents, House Officer, Nurses and Servants, and the Committee are gratified to observe the efficient and systematic efforts of this loyal working force towards the common aim. We also recognize the splendid efforts the Woman's Auxiliary are making towards realizing the long desired nurses' Home and Maternity Wards, and look to the anticipated augmentation of the Hospital's prestige, usefulness and revenue.

We feel in looking back over the past months that the united effort to conduct the hospital routine in methodical businesslike manner has been noticeably rewarded, but on the other hand we regret to notice that practical appreciation of these efforts by way of subscriptions is as markedly deficient. The returns from "Patients" have been very satisfactory, those from "Nurses" somewhat less so, but "Subscriptions" needful to supple-

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW YORK.

By DR. WILBUR J. MURPHY.

The homœopathic treatment of animals is at a low ebb in the city of New York—the foremost horse centre of the universe. I do not know of a single veterinarian who practices according to its doctrines. There are some feeble attempts made at its use in what is termed the simpler ills, but its general employment is limited indeed.

Not long ago I tried to find a homœopathist, but the search was made in vain. Few even understand the term. More had an inspired prejudice against its use, and most of those with whom I spoke had heard of Homœopathy and its successes, but feared to brave the ridicule of those arrayed against its use. Long ago I was ostracised by practitioners and societies on account of homœopathic tendencies, but I have experienced no inconvenience from the weird decrees. For a number of years I employed homœopathic treatment for animal ills, with the most encouraging results, and in the face of the most pronounced opposition.

Whatever progress Homœopathy has made in this city has been a forced one. It has been employed against the advice of the prominent, but not the most successful veterinarians, and progressed under the most trying circumstances. It has had but few advocates and many opponents, yet it has succeeded in withstanding the united opposition of prejudiced and ignorant antagonists.

When the various surface roads here were drawn by horse power, Homœopathy was the treatment the sick animals received, and the results were satisfactory to owners of the stock. The large stage lines used it and were enthusiastic in its praise. The big menageries were within its care, and in every instance it fulfilled every requirement against the united opposition of the veterinary profession generally.

Some concessions have recently been made to the virtues of Homœopathy. It is admitted in a half-hearted manner that Homœopathy is at times successful, but by the employment of remedies used in the older school of practice. Homœopathy is successful with Aconite, with Phosphorus, with Arsenicum, with Belladon-

na, with Nux vomica because they are homœopathic to the ills they cure, and their employment is a recognition of the law upon which the practice of Homœopathy is founded.

Not long ago a young man came to me about the use of Homœopathy. He said that while he was a believer in the virtues of the practice, he was averse to putting the word Homœopathic on his sign and card. He feared that few would know what it meant.

I advised the young man to put in bold type Homœopathic wherever he put his name. "Write the two in a single term, and say to those who ask what it means, here you can find a man far more advanced than others whom you meet." To those who are unfamiliar with the term, tell them it means success. Tell them that wherever they see the word Homœopathic there can be found a man who cures when others fail—a man with whom incurable diseases are the rarest that are met, and for them to bear in mind that when disease withstands all other efforts, when epidemics flourish unabated, when prayer fails, when faith accomplishes but little good, when everything is dark and all is gloom, when appeals are made in vain, tell them that is the time to seek the man who has Homœopathy on his sign—tell them better to come late than not at all and their reward will be returning health from sickness and disease, convalescence from draining ills and happy restoration from desperation and despair.

Tell them that with Homœopathy suffering will be abated, pain will be assuaged, life will be prolonged, and in that way Homœopathy will become established upon a pedestal of everlasting fame, to remain until the world passes from the present state of warmth and life into the future state of cold and lifeless desolation for which it is destined.—Homœo Recorder.

When you come to think it over "stamping out disease" is a very peculiar expression and involves some very peculiar predicates.

Don't be in too great a hurry to accept Koch's theories as the scientific gospel—ee's only a bloomin' human being after all.

FAITH HEALING.

It is well known that Dr. P. S. Henson, the popular Chicago Baptist minister, has a defective eye. We go to hear him preach once in a while, and have got accustomed to the peculiar squint of that optic—in fact, we rather like it. But a good man and his wife who are members of the Henson household of faith have felt for some time that their pastor would be much improved if the lame eye could be made like unto the other. These persons are firm believers in the faith cure theory. Why should their beloved pastor not have two good eyes as well as one? They went to see him about it.

"We have been praying for you that you may have two perfect eyes," they said to the doctor, "and have now come to pray with you. Will you not ask the Lord right here and now to give you a new eye?"

Dr. Henson's reply was startling.

"What kind of teeth have you?" he suddenly asked the brother.

"Why—why, that's a strange question," he stammered, "but I don't mind telling you that my teeth are mostly false."

"What kind of teeth do you use, sister?" he asked of the other.

"Same kind," she frankly admitted.

"Well, good friends," rejoined the doctor, "you go and ask God to grow some new teeth in your mouths. According to your theory He will do it without delay. When you get your teeth, come around and we will see what can be done about that new eye!"

This happened some little time ago, so report saith. The good people are still grinding on artificial molars, and Dr. Henson still looks down on his great congregation with one eye. But he can see farther with that bright optic than most people can with two.—*Epworth Herald.*

HOMŒOPATHY AND SURGERY.

By O. EDWARD JANNEY, M.D.,
BALTIMORE.

It is only in comparatively recent times that surgery has become popular and effective in homœopathic ranks. For many years there existed a feeling that by careful selection of remedies all, or nearly all, diseases could be cured, and therefore the field of surgery was restricted to the relief of injuries due to accident.

In those early days the fact was recognized that the homœopathic is primarily and chiefly a therapist, and that, except in this department, there is nothing to distinguish him from his brother of the older school.

All of the marvellous victories of homœopathy has been won on the field of therapeutics; all of its renown and success there achieved. Every case of disease cured by means of our remedies is clearly a gain for homœopathy, while every victory by our surgeons adds little to the prestige of homœopathy, however much science in general may be the gainer.

At present the pendulum has swung far to one side. Homœopathy has its surgeons, many and skillful. The records of their brilliant achievements fill the pages of our journals and the meetings of the surgery sections of the American Institute of Homœopathy are better attended than those of *materia medica*, while the wards of our hospitals are replete with surgical cases.

It is time to give the pendulum a push in the other direction. Useful as surgery is, it has usurped too great a place in medicine, tending to crowd out of consideration the true foundation of our system *materia medica*, and attracting our graduates away from the careful study of remedies.

So far as this is true, it is to be dreaded and deplored. Surely we do not find

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among many of our younger physicians that conscientious, devoted, pains taking study of remedies that once prevailed and which won the present advanced position of homœopathy.

Consider Hahnemann's years of drug testing, amidst the stings of poverty and persecution; think of the heroic and self-sacrificing studies and work of the club of Austrian Provers; of Hering falling insensible from the effects of testing the poison of the deadly lachesis serpent; of the lifelong study and consequent success of Gray and Dunham and Lippe, and Farrington, Ram and others among the fathers of homœopathy!

These men all wrought in the field of *materia medica*—among remedies—not in surgery, and they discovered, as may we, that the proper use of homœopathic remedies will prevent and cure many of the conditions that without such use would demand the knife. The point has not yet been reached when these remedies can be depended upon to cure cancer, although they appear to have done so in some instances, but they do often prevent the formation of abscesses, dissipate inflammation affecting joints, muscles, mucous and serous membranes and the various glands. There is not a tissue in the body that our remedies do not reach and touch with healing.

Many acute affections, of which pleurisy may be taken as a type, often produce conditions which finally demand surgical treatment. Under the influence of our remedies however, such complications are infrequent. Many cases of deafness follow scarlet fever, an affliction that could have been prevented, in most instances, by homœopathic treatment.

The glory of homœopathy is its power of curing diseased conditions quickly, safely and pleasantly. Each year an increased number of people become adherents to the system. The chief endeavor of homœopathic institutions and those who have the welfare of humanity at heart should be earnestly directed towards greater devotion to the interests of homœopathy, the perfection of its methods and its continued extension among the people.—*Hospital Tidings*.

The following is from the Medical Brief, and is a good indication to slow down on "serum" therapy:

"Since the discovery that Carbolic acid, or other antiseptic, was the only therapeutic agent in diphtheria antitoxin and other serums, Carbolic acid has been freely experimented with in the treatment of a number of acute toxic diseases, more especially tetanus.

"Previous to this time the mortality from tetanus had been very great, ranging around seventy per cent. Under the new treatment, with hypodermic injections of a Carbolic acid solution, the percentage of deaths has been reduced in an astonishing degree.

"The Carbolic acid keeps down the fever in tetanus, antagonizes the tonic action of the poison in the blood, and by sedative properties controls the convulsions.

"Prof. Baccelli, Director of the Royal Medical Clinic of the University of Rome, deserves great credit for being brave enough to employ plain hypodermic injections of Carbolic acid instead of the numerous fraudulent tetanus antitoxins in the market. His example has been followed by many members of the profession in Italy, Germany, France, Russia, and not a few independent therapeutists among our own readers.

"Statistics show that results obtained from simple Carbolic acid injections are very much superior to those which follow the use of any of the various tetanus serums.

"Tetanus is such a terrible disease, and so rapidly fatal, this Carbolic acid treatment should have the fullest and fairest trial. The strength of the Carbolic acid solution employed varies from two to three per cent. It is made by dissolving the purified, crystalized acid in distilled water. The hypodermic dose is three to four centigrammes daily, although it is recorded that as high as thirty-five centigrammes have been reached in a single day without symptoms of drug-poisoning developing.

"Since it has been amply demonstrated by the indisputable logic of events that Carbolic acid, or other antiseptic, is the sole virtue in all serums, and that the serum itself is simply a poison, physicians who have consciences must abandon the filthy frauds if they would be considered worthy practitioners of the healing art."

PROPER TIME TO USE MEDICINE.

Alkalies should be given before food. Iodine and Iodines should be given on an empty stomach when they rapidly diffuse into the blood. If given during digestion the acids and starch alter and weaken the digestion. Acids, as a rule, should be given between the digestive acts, because the mucous membrane of the stomach is in a favorable condition for the diffusion of the acid into the blood. Acids may be given before food when prescribed to check the excessive formation of the acids of the gastric juice. By giving it before meals you check the osmosis stomachward of the acid-forming materials. Irritating and dangerous drugs should be given directly after food, such as the salts of arsenic, copper, zinc and iron, except where local conditions require their administration in small doses before food. Oxide and nitrate of silver should be given after process of digestion is ended; if given during food, chemical reactions destroy or impair their special attributes and defeat the object for which they were prescribed. Metallic salts, especially corrosive sublimate, also tannin and pure alcohol, impair the digestive power of the active principle of the gastric juice, so should appear in the stomach during its period of inactivity. Malt extracts, cod liver oil, phosphates, etc., should be given with or directly after food, so that they enter the blood with the products of digestion.—*Hospital Tidings*.

GIVING OF MEDICINE.

Giving medicine requires some skill and tact. The glasses and spoons should be clean, and washed before each dose, as a sick person is very fastidious. When the medicine is to be given in water, the right amount should be measured out, as too little makes the medicine difficult to

be taken, while overmuch water makes a bulky dose. When the medicine is to be given by drops, the first few drops should be thrown out and the neck of the bottle wet, otherwise the liquid will rush out and it will be found impossible to count correctly. If the nurse cannot drop the medicine from the bottle even by holding the cork there, she may use a dropper, which should be cleaned after each dose.
Hospital Tidings.

No school of to-day has anything to offer in the way of hospitals, of surgery, and of achievements by specialists, that our school is not fully prepared to use to the better advantage of the human race, because to all we add the glorious law of similia. By this standard law we judge all alleged discoveries of science

The claims of Homœopathy are not mere fabrication, destined to crumble and vanish, or the spontaneous product of a generation, but it is a system founded upon and originating with the immutable laws of life. It will, therefore, sweep down through future ages, and endure as long as man retains his mortal conditions and needs the physician's aid. Truth must and will prevail and can not be abolished or discarded.—A. R. F. Grob, M.D., Milwaukee, Pres. Ad., 1899.

BLUE GLASS FOR DIAGNOSING.

A fact not as well known as it should be is the one that by means of lenses of cobalt blue glass, held very close to the eyes, skin eruptions may be discerned before they are recognizable otherwise. It is necessary to keep the glass as close to the eye as possible, so as to shut out all extraneous light rays. The efficiency of the blue glass depends upon the absorption of red rays, which are confusing and obscure the other rays by which the rash is easily distinguished.—Medical Council.

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MEDICAL WOMEN

The increase of medical women in Great Britain is very astonishing. In London alone there are now eighty-five registered and qualified medical women, almost all of whom are in practice. Some of these hold posts in dispensaries, hospitals, infirmaries, posts as ophthalmic surgeons, assistant anaesthetists, medical examiners, inspectors and lecturers. Not only has almost every large English town a lady medico, but even remote Orkney Islands have qualified women as medical officers. The London School of Medicine for Women was only founded in 1874.—Health.

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