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# MONTREAL Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. III. No. 3

MONTREAL, MARCH, 1898.

25cts. A YEAR.

## Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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

Communications relating to business and subscriptions to be sent to the Business Manager, care Sterling Publishing Co., 37 St. Gabriel St.

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

### HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGES.

Homœopathy has made great progress in the United States during the past fifty years. The pioneers of the system were forced to accept their medical education from allopathic colleges and continue the study of homœopathic therapeutics independently. Progressive men soon saw the necessity of establishing colleges to teach Homœopathy. Soon every branch of medicine was added and thoroughly taught. In those early days men were graduated from all medical colleges after a two-years' course. Homœopaths were the first to extend the course to three years and again to four years of study. There are now twenty colleges in the United States—all under Government control, and subject to strict laws of the various States. The colleges are equipped with the latest facilities for instruction in all branches of medicine and disease. Clinical privileges are unexcelled. In New York the college has property to the value of \$500,000, with a medical and surgical hospital adjoining. The Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, is splendidly equipped with a large hospital,

and every opportunity for students to gain needed knowledge for active private practice. This institution is heavily endowed, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Chicago Homœopathic is one of the largest of the western colleges, and has a new college and hospital building. Its students have free access to the great Cook County Hospital, under joint homœopathic and allopathic control.

These colleges all require a high standing for matriculation, and will not graduate students under four years' study. Strict and severe examinations are exacted. The slurring remarks often heard regarding American homœopathic colleges are made only by the ignorant and misinformed. If the critics would investigate before they condemn, they would tell a different story.

The refusal of the allopaths to properly teach the principles of homœopathy in the Canadian colleges will eventually cause the establishment of homœopathic colleges in this country. The system has found popular favor with the people and will continue to win laurels of praise. Numerous inquiries are being received regarding homœopathy. Old school physicians are even daring to investigate quietly, and the time will come when many of them will openly espouse the cause of similia similibus curantur.

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

## RHACHITIS.

Rhachitis, or rickets, as commonly called, is a disease of infancy and early childhood. It is much more frequent than is generally supposed. It is associated with impaired nutrition and unhygienic surroundings, although it may occur in the wealthiest families. Infants nursed by a mother who furnishes a poor, watery, imperfectly organized milk may become rickety. Babies fed upon artificially prepared foods from the beginning are the ones who are prone to develop rickets early. Seldom do the symptoms show, however, until after the sixth month.

Early symptoms are marked. There may be marked perspiration about the head during sleep, with the fontanelles remaining open. Stomach and intestinal troubles are apt to be frequent. Later the ends of the long bones begin to show a tenderness and increase perceptibly in size. In acute cases slight fever is present, dentition is difficult, the child cries when fondled by nurse or mother, headache is shown by continued frowning and contraction of the brows, convulsions may occur. In these cases the children are very difficult to manage. A recent case under my observation was a very distressing one. The parents were passing through the city when the baby, ten months old, developed such marked irritability and cried so pathetically when touched or moved that they were forced to remain here for treatment. The child was a beautiful blue-eyed, fair-haired little fellow. There was considerable fever; perspiration poured from his head, touching or raising an arm or leg caused great pain and piteous cries. The bones of the wrists and ankles were very prominent and swollen. Changing his clothes or lifting him in any way caused pain. Diarrhoea and vomiting had been a very prominent symptom a month since, and undoubtedly was the commencement of rhachitis. The child was failing rapidly and the parents were in despair. Having been recommended to try homeopathy, they were able to see the little fellow restored to health in less than a month. Proper attention was paid to correcting the diet. The remedies found most useful in this case were Calc. Phos. Sulphur and Ars. Iod.

Very often rickets will affect children in a different manner. The case will gradually assume a chronic form. The teeth are late in appearing and decay early, or the child is unable to support itself in a sitting posture. There is

marked distention of the abdomen flabbiness of the limbs and nodulations in the ribs. Rickety children are late in standing or walking. The head is unusually large in proportion to the neck. The bones of the breast are deformed or the arms and legs may be twisted all out of shape. Children showing these symptoms require treatment, although they might not appear very ill. Homeopathy offers a wide range of remedies to cover different cases. Each child must be treated according to the symptoms developed. The remedies most likely to be found suitable are Phosphorus, Calcarea Carbonica, Calcarea Phosphorica, Silicia, Fluoric acid, Baryta Carb. Arsenic Xodide, Sulphur, and a large number of others for individual cures.

A. R. GRIFFITH, M.D.

## SICK-ROOM COOKERY.

**BROWN SOUP.**—Take 1 small table spoonful of flour and brown it; put in a bowl and mix with it 1 ounce butter; stir them together to a smooth paste, then add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of boiling water, with a slice of toasted bread, cut into small pieces, and just enough salt to taste; if approved, a little black pepper may be added.

When animal food is forbidden, this may be used as a substitute for a richer soup.

**CHICKEN BROTH.**—Wash half the breast and one wing of a tender chicken; put it in a saucepan with three half pints of water, a little salt, and 1 tablespoon of rice or pearl barley. Cover and let it simmer slowly, and then skim it. When the chicken is thoroughly done, strain the broth; serve it in a bowl with light bread or a fresh cracker.

**ARROWROOT.**—Break an egg; separate the yolk and white; whip each to a stiff froth. Add a tablespoon of arrowroot and a little water to the yolk; rub til smooth and free from lumps. Pour slowly into half a pint of boiling water, stirring all the time; let it simmer till jelly-like. Sweeten to the taste and add flavoring if desired. Stir in the frothed white and take hot in winter. In summer, set first on ice, then stir in the beaten white. Milk may be used instead of water.

Boiled milk in coffee is more easily digested than cream.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, MONTREAL  
HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1898.  
Dr.

To balance on hand, February 1st	\$126 18
" subscriptions.....	133 75
" patients.....	169 74
" dispensary, returns for Jan...	7 56
" Donations to pound party.....	62 56
" Balance housekeeper's sale.....	50

Cr. \$500 29

By salaries and wages..	\$111 35
" household expenses	66 63
" Hospital expenses...	155 35

By balance on hand	\$333 33
February 28th.....	166 96
	\$500 29

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The Woman's Auxiliary acknowledges, with many thanks, the following cash subscriptions received during February, 1898:—

Alex. Clerk, annual subscription..	\$50 00
Hector Mackenzie.....	50 00
Mr. and Mrs. Septimus Fraser, annual subscription.....	5 00
Mrs. J. A. Mathewson, Jr.....	5 00
Gordon Mackenzie, annual sub- scription .....	2 00

Auxiliary Fees:—

Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. James Bay- lis, Miss Baylis, Lady Van Horne, Miss Van Horne, Miss A. Van Horne, Miss Moodie, Mrs. Geo. S. Wait, each \$2.00.	18 00
Bread money.....	3 75
	\$133 75

DONATIONS FOR MARCH.

Mrs. Francis Scholes, magazines.
Miss Moodie, 1/2 dozen mop cloths.
Miss Vailleuse, 3 cakes.
Mrs. Colin Campbell, flowers.
Miss Marie Robertson, 2 hot water bottle covers, empty vials.
Mrs. Webster, 2 cakes.
Mrs. Hughes, cake for nurses.
Mrs. W. E. Phillips, 1 cake Sapolio, 1 can cocoa, prunes, table cloth.
Mrs. Garrett, Harper's Bazar.
Mrs. Fuhrer, tea kettle.
Mrs. Mathewson, 3 framed pictures.

Mrs. Griffith, baked beans.  
Mrs. Thomas, old linen and vials.  
Mrs. Jas. Baylis, old linen.  
Mrs. E. F. Ames, 9 bed-side bags  
for patients.

HOSPITAL WANTS.

Old linen, Nightingales, fruit, money.

JUBILEE ENDOWMENT.

At the March quarterly meeting of the Governors of the Hospital the by-law concerning the Jubilee Endowment was passed, and the trustees, Messrs. E. J. Barbeau, George Sumner and R. C. Fisher, are now legally authorized to negotiate with any one who wishes to provide an endowment for the hospital. Rumor says that these gentlemen will shortly have the pleasure of arranging for the investment of a handsome sum, the annual interest from which will be available for current expenses.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

The Woman's Auxiliary proposes to invite all its friends to their own birth-day party about Easter. The exact date and further particulars will be given in the next issue.

Two nurses have been out constantly in response to calls from the doctors.

Dr. Grigsby, of Philadelphia, has been in the city, looking round, with the expectation of settling here. Last summer he passed successfully the examination entitling him to practice in this province.

One of the best disinfectants in the sick-room is a basin of fresh water. Water is a great absorbent of noxious gases. Water that has stood open in the bedroom soon gathers impurities and is unfit to drink. A wide-mouthed vessel of pure water will do more to bring refreshing sleep to a nervous patient than will an opiate. This is not a story, but experience.

LARGE EATERS.

DR. DIO LEWIS IN THE JOURNAL OF HY-  
GIENE.

"Large eaters are generally deficient in activity and endurance. I used to know one who tried hard to be a Christian, but failed because of too much dinner. That man was a curiosity. He worked in a small wood-turning shop, and ate five times a day. When he consulted me about his 'poor stomach' I

told him flatly that he was a pig. He replied, 'You are mistaken, I am faint half the time and have to eat extra meals to keep up my strength.' I went at him with fact and physiology. At length he was convinced and promised me that he would follow my prescription, which was this: Take but two meals a day. \* \* \* In fifteen days his faintness had disappeared and he rapidly recovered. To-day he is a healthy, active man, and a warm advocate of two meals a day, and moderate ones.

"Temperate people, with good digestion, never feel their stomachs—forget they have stomachs—while these big eaters are always hungry, faint, or bloated, troubled with eructations, acidity, diarrhoea, or some other unhappy condition of the digestive apparatus.

"Persons having a good stomach to begin with can, by practice, learn to digest an enormous quantity of food. If they give their whole force and vitality to this business of grinding grist they can, in the course of even a short life, grind through immense quantities. But the wiser, more human way, is to find out just how much food is needed to run the machine, exactly what fuel will keep the system at the best working point, and never pass these bounds.

"For years the author had eaten three hearty meals a day. At length, upon a careful consideration of the physiology of digestion, he thought he was probably using too much of his force in that function. He reduced to two meals a day. He cannot express what freedom in mental and bodily activity he experienced. Men with large heads and well-made bodies sometimes consume so much of their nerve force in digestion that they have nothing left with which to achieve those triumphs that otherwise would be easy to them."

Everything else being equal, the chances are that a homœopath is a more enlightened man, or woman, than an allopath—if only for the fact that they have the courage of their convictions and enough independence of mind

to break with a time-honored tradition, when its fallacies have been demonstrated.

It is for this reason that it is expected that the PATENT FELT MATTRESS will find favor in the eyes of the Homœopathic community. Its superiority to a hair mattress has been proven beyond the possibility of a doubt, but the argument that "a hair mattress was good enough for my mother, it will do for me," is hard to overcome, and will restrict the sale to a certain extent. Readers of this journal, who desire to see the Felt Mattress, or to try it in their homes, may apply to the Alaska Feather & Down Company, 290 Guy street, Montreal.

Its prices bring it within the reach of all.

#### HINTS.

The kind of "belly-ache" that makes patient bend double with pain is promptly relieved by *Colocynth* 3.

*Belladonna* 3 is curative where child takes cold, has sore throat, fever, thirst and hot dry skin.

Wherever there is a free discharge of mucus *Pulsatilla* 3 may prove to be the remedy.

Pressive pain in forehead, especially at root of nose, *Platina* 6.

One of the best remedies for uncomplicated whooping cough is *Drosera* 3.

*Conium* 3 has cured humid tetter on hands and arm with burning, biting sensation.

*Cina* 3 is of service in cases of children with worms, boring or rubbing nose, pale face, rings about eyes, peevish and fretful.

*Pulsatilla* and *Sepia* are the two great female remedies; a broad distinction is that *Pulsatilla* is indicated where pale, light color is predominant in patient and *Sepia* where dark or brownish; *Pulsatilla* is better in cool, open air, *Sepia* worse, generally; the first has appetite, the latter but little.

Feeling of a "plug in the throat," *Hepar sulph.*

"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."

This is the *Phosphorus* cough as given in the preface to that remedy in the *Chronic Diseases*: "Tickling in the throat, exciting cough; tickling on the chest; cough caused by tickling; chronic cough; cough excited by laughter; cough leading to vomiting; cough with rawness and hoarseness on the chest." It is a good remedy where a cold has lingered and presents any of the foregoing symptoms. Think of it in the lingering "grippe" coughs.

Painful stiffness of the back, or in nape of the neck, when not from a cold, may be relieved by *Causiticum* 6.

If child, or adult for that matter, has "fear of ghosts at night," or of any bug-a-boo, in the dark, try *Carbo veg.* 30. The quotation is from Hahnemann.

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FOR ANNOUNCEMENT ADDRESS

**HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.**

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Regular Session opens September 14th, 1897. Announcement and Catalogue sent on application.

JOHN R. KIPPAX, M.D., LL.B., Secretary,  
3154 Indiana Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

**BOIL ON THE NOSE.**

I would like to mention what may seem an old woman's remedy, but nevertheless has proved most efficacious in that most painful yet trivial affection, a boil on the end of the nose. It is painful, even though small and seemingly ludicrous, because the skin is not only as thick and tough as that of the palm of the hand, but also because there is very little tissue intervening between it and the cartilage of the nose, as we all know who have tried to dissect these small muscles of the nose. An ordinary poultice, therefore, will not be of any avail, because no further swelling can be obtained in this locality to relieve the pressure, and consequently a poultice which will shrink the parts is indicated, and such one is a raw cranberry, crushed, laid over the boil or pimple, and kept in place with a daub of stiff boiled starch. Try it, and you will find it to relieve the excruciating pain within a short time, and cure the trouble in twenty-four hours. — *Dr. Carl Seibr.*

**COFFEE'S USEFULNESS.**

When there are in a community epidemics of typhoid fever, cholera, erysipelas, scarlet fever, and the various types of malarial fever, which are transmitted almost entirely through the medium of food and drink, coffee is a valuable agent, and may be used as a drink instead of water.

It is a valuable agent in assisting in the digestion of food, and aids the blood in taking up more nourishment than it would without it.

It quickens the circulation of the blood and respiration.

It is also stimulating and refreshing (due to the caffeine it contains).

In tiding over nervousness in emergencies it is a sovereign remedy.

Taken in the morning before rising, minus cream and sugar, it acts in many cases as a superior laxative (probably from the hot water contained in it).

As a stimulant and caloric generator in cold weather, it is one hundred per cent. ahead of whiskey or other liquors.

As a disinfectant it is one of no small usefulness in the sick chamber.

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