

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. VI. No. 4.

MONTREAL, APRIL, 1901.

25cts. A YEAR.

Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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

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

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

The Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum
and Faculty of Pulte Medical College
dined at the Grand Hotel in that city on
April 12th, in honor of Samuel Hahne-
mann, the great founder of the Homœo-
pathic school of medicine. One hundred
plates were set and the function was a
great success. Like some other good
things Homœopathy seems to thrive well
in the west.

SCARLET FEVER

In the Montreal Star of the 21st
March there was printed the number of
Scarlet Fever cases that had been re-
ported and the number of deaths that
had occurred during the previous six
months. The mortality was so startling
in comparison with the usual homœo-
pathic experience as to cause Mr. E. G.
O'Connor to discuss it in a letter which
appeared in the Star of March 27th, and
from which we take the following extracts:

"For the whole city there have been
1,046 cases, with 222 deaths, a mortality
of 21.22 per cent., which is certainly
quite abnormal. Of these cases it

appears that 159 were treated to a con-
clusion at the Civic Hospital, with 46
deaths, a mortality percentage of 29,
which for a mild disease as Scarlet Fever
has generally been considered, is shock-
ing. Now, if we deduct from 1,046 the
whole number of cases reported, the 159
cases treated at the Civic Hospital, and
from the 222 deaths, the 46 which
occurred there, we have an approximate
of 887 cases with 176 deaths treated by
the private practitioners of the city, with
a mortality of almost 20 per cent. The
following table will make this clear :

	P. C.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	deaths.
Total	1,046	222	21.22
Civic Hospital	159	46	28.93
Private	887	176	19.85

"Allowance should undoubtedly be
made in regard to the abnormal death rate
at the hospital for the admittedly unsani-
tary character of the building, which is re-
sponsible without doubt for the death of
many cases which under more favourable
conditions would recover. Likewise the
percentage of loss in private cases may
be excessive in consequence of the possi-
bility of all the cases treated not being
reported, while all the deaths of necessity
are. Still, with all those considerations,
the mortality percentages shown are
startling. Their contemplation caused
me to wonder how the school of homœo-
pathy, in which I am a believer, stood in
the matter.

"There are but eight homœopathic prac-
tising physicians in the city, and having
put myself in communication with them,
I learned that since September last up to
date, they have treated an aggregate of
56 cases without a single death! Of the
cases treated, about half have been
simple or uncomplicated, about half have
been severe and more or less complicated,

and of this latter about 15 per cent. have been what is described as malignant. There were complications of ear, throat, joints, kidneys, etc., but no serious sequelæ or after effects. The remedies used were homœopathic preparations of belladonna, rhus-tox, apis, arsenicum, ailanthus, sulphur clima-arsenicum and others, each case indicating its remedy by its own particular symptomology. The diet was mostly liquid, and plenty of water was given. Stimulation was rarely used. In most cases there was no recurrence of the disease in the family treated; where more than one case occurred, they usually developed simultaneously or almost so. Homœopathic belladonna has long been used in homœopathic practice as a prophylactic or preventive of Scarlet Fever. Where it does not absolutely prevent, it always modifies, as does vaccination in smallpox. One of the leading homœopathic physicians of the city has had but one case in his practice. He attributes this immunity to the use of belladonna as a preventive. When the disease became epidemic, in September last, he furnished his patients with this remedy, with the above mentioned happy result.

"Of course, such a showing as the treatment of 56 cases without a death can scarcely be expected to be perpetuated, but the death rate under homœopathic practice has always been quite small."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

SIPPING WATER.

As a rule, it is much better to sip water than to swallow a glassful at one draught. The exception to this rule is in the morning, when you should drink a glassful or two of moderately cold water in order to flush the stomach while it is tubular. At other times, however, sipping the water is much more stimulating in its effect on the circulation. During the action of sipping, the nerve action, which slows the beating of the heart, is temporarily abolished, and in consequence the heart contracts much more quickly and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. Another advantage in sipping is the fact that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is considerably raised. It has been stated on good authority that a glass of cold water slowly sipped will produce a greater acceleration of the pulse for a long time than will a glass of

wine or spirits taken at a draught. Sipping cold water will, in fact, often allay the craving for alcoholic drinks—a point worth remembering by those who are endeavoring to reform.

NUT FOODS.

Of nuts as food and nut foods Mrs. Rorer speaks very highly. Only three should be avoided by the diabetic—the chestnut, the peanut and the chinkapin. "If well cooked, these, however, are exceedingly healthy food for the well," said this priestess of the culinary art. "The diabetic, however, can eat almonds, pecans, hazelnuts, English and black walnuts, hickory and butternuts. All should be ground very fine, as few people masticate sufficiently slowly and thoroughly to render them digestible."

A table was arranged with a dinner for the diabetic. It was a very dainty and tempting display, and one would have to be quite sick, indeed, to find no relish in sitting thereat. The menu was:

Clear soup.

Hamburg steak. Tomato sauce.

Plain boiled celery.

Lettuce and cress salad, French dressing.

Almond wafers. Cheese.

Coffee.

EPIGRAMMATIC UTTERANCES.

Mrs. Rorer has a happy faculty of making those brief, bright remarks that are so full of wisdom. Among the many heard during the lecture were the following:

It is a very dirty housewife who is always cleaning.

Olives make a nice garnish for oyster celery.

Make measurements exact. Run no risk.

If olive oil has a sweet, bland taste, it is safe to use it.

Actual cooking takes little time. It is the blunders that run away with the minutes.

A slice of onion underneath the lettuce in the salad dish gives a delicious flavor.

Plain livers are usually dyspeptics.

Fine bread crumbs are better for frying oysters, coarse crumbs for croquettes.

THE DEMANDS OF THE HOUR.

[Condensed from the Alumni Course Lecture in the Denver Homoeopathic College, February 21, 1901. By S. S. Smythe, M.D.]

Homoeopathy is a distinct medical entity. No other system or theory in medicine ever yet propounded, can lay claim to this pre-eminent honor.

From its inception Homoeopathy has been obliged to withstand the most violent opposition of the old school. It has been assailed in a way that would crush anything but truth itself. No ordinary medical theory could have withstood the assaults which have been hurled against it. Its enemies have been unscrupulous and unsparing in their denunciations, but such is the vitality of the truth in homoeopathy that no power on earth ever has or ever will destroy or crush it. A century of the bitterest antagonism has but served to show that the discovery of Samuel Hahnemann possesses that inherent force which we call "truth," and which is impregnable and indestructible. All other theories or systems of therapeutics which have been proposed, and they are innumerable, have, after the lapse of a short period, fallen from their own weakness.

For a long time homoeopathy appeared to be always on the defensive, but now in the beginning of the twentieth century this idea should no longer be allowed to prevail. The wonderful growth of our system in this country, as shown by a magnificent array of homoeopathic colleges, societies, journals and institutions of various kinds, demands of us at once, a declaration of independence. In order to advance, we must assume the aggressive.

Homoeopathy no longer needs defenders. By its own infallible truth it has fully met the claims of its great discoverer that it is a "A rule of practice which is of universal application—so far as medical affairs are concerned."

During the remarkable growth of homoeopathy in our own country in the last fifty years, we have been absorbed in developing and organizing a school of medicine, with the result that we now have a great national body of homoeopathic physicians, known as "The American Institute of Homoeopathy," a most powerful institution for the advancement of our cause. Besides, there are many state and

other societies of more or less power and influence.

Homoeopathic educational institutions are to be found in all parts of the country, and the standard of our educational requirements is higher than that of any other school. Our journals are all strong, clean, and thoroughly in sympathy with progress and reform.

Professor David A. Strickler, in discussing the comparative statistics of this country before the American Institute of Homoeopathy, made the following sweeping, but entirely trustworthy declaration:

"It matters not in what city, what disease, nor what comparison is instituted, the records show universally in favor of homoeopathy."

In view of all these things, it becomes our highest duty to unite all our forces for the purpose of placing homoeopathy where it justly and rightfully belongs before the law and in the understanding of the people. It is a duty we owe to the truth, to the world and to humanity. Through our many organizations, it ought to be possible, under well directed effort, to convince all intelligent people that the law of homoeopathy is of universal application in the treatment of disease, and that its universal adoption would result in immense saving of human life.

Homoeopathy has been held in abeyance by sheer force of numbers and the unscrupulous opposition of the old school. The time has come when we must force upon public attention the advantages to be derived from homoeopathic treatment, not only among the people, but in all branches of public service, the army, the navy, and in all public institutions.

Not all the knowledge of the sciences, nor all of anatomy, physiology, pathology, biology and chemistry, nor all the mysteries of the laboratory would enable any one to prescribe intelligently for the simplest form of disease. Much more is demanded of the physician.

The objective in all of our colleges should be, the production of a class of physicians thoroughly trained in the analysis of our *Materia Medica*; skilled in the diagnosis of disease; masters in homoeopathic therapeutics.

It has been the mission of the homoeopathic school to search out and proclaim the truth in medicine, and the end is not yet. The daily record of progress in all

lines of discovery is evidence of this, and our work is not finished. Many new theories of disease will be advanced, and it will fall to our school to test their truth and efficacy after the infallible methods of Hahnemann. Whatever will stand these tests should become a part of our armamentarium, no matter from what source it may come, for we are in no sense a sectarian school.

Homoeopathy has claims to public recognition—claims based upon actual facts and capable of demonstration—which should place it at the head of every public hospital in the land.

Let us again quote from Dr. Strickler's Comparative Vital Statistics (1891-1895), where he says :

"The results in 151,259 deaths reported, show that with the same number of cases treated, the old school lose from measles 499 to our 100; from scarlet fever, 180 to our 100; from typhoid fever, 149 to our 100; from labors, 246 to our 100; from acute stomach and bowel diseases, 192 to our 100. and from all causes, 181 to our 100. That from the amount reported, the saving of human life in the United States of America from homoeopathic treatment, would be about 500,000 per annum."

With records like this, and many others equally convincing, it becomes our duty to unite as one man in placing homoeopathy where it rightfully belongs in public estimation.

It is the boast of the old school that, since the advent of the germ theory, their mortality rate has been greatly reduced. Where are the figures to support such a claim? I have failed to find them. Since the publication of Dr. Strickler's statistics, the allopaths have become suspiciously silent, and it is impossible to secure reports from any of their hospitals. What means this reticence of our old school friends, if they are really doing what they claim?

What is the germ theory doing for us in Denver? The last published report of the County Hospital was for 1898. No report has appeared for 1899 or 1900. A glance backward may help us to an explanation:

The published report of the County Hospital for 1898, when it was exclusively under allopathic control, and when the germ theory and antiseptics were at their zenith, shows that the mortality rate was 16 per cent. Now, go back twenty years—before the advent of the present improved therapy—as they like to call it—and the reports show that, prior to 1880, under the worst possible sanitary conditions, the mortality rate in this hospital under allopathic treatment never exceeded 14 per cent., and under homoeopathic treatment was reduced to 6 and 8 per cent. Must we conclude that 15 per cent. in 1900 is better than 14 per cent. in 1880?

Under the circumstances, their silence is not very mysterious, and reports, like comparisons, might be odious.

DONATIONS IN MARCH.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following donations:

- A friend, for the operating room, \$10.
- Mrs. C. Childs, 1 box medicine bottles.
- Mrs. Smith, 6 pair slippers, jackets, etc., 4 shirts, 7 pads.
- A friend (A. M.), 2 tripods, 2 mallets, rug and table cloth for consulting room.
- Misses Dow, 8 sheets, 9 pillow cases.
- Miss Robertson, account book, 8 jars marmalade, 5 jars jelly, vinegar bottle.
- Geo. Jenkins, magazines.
- Mrs. S. M. Baylis, doz. bottles of preserves.
- Mrs. H. Thomas, old table linen.
- W. W. Ogilvie Milling Co., bbl. flour.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

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

INSOMNIA.

There can be no specific for insomnia if for no other reason than this, that insomnia is mostly only a symptom, a symptom of a primarily fundamental ailment, which may have very different causes. The insomnia in heart disease must be adjudged and treated in a manner differing from the insomnia of a fever-patient or of a nervous patient. One person can not go to sleep because there is too little blood in the head, another, because there is too much. All this will have to be weighed and considered. There will always be remedies more or less reliable in certain categories of insomnia. It will always be best to take our refuge to such soporifics as are — harmless. For the injurious nature of many soporifics is demonstrated. There are at this day not only slaves to Morphine, but also slaves to Bromine and to Chloral. Morphine is hurtful from the very beginning in the insomnia of cardiac patients as well as in the insomnia of fever patients.

We shall here treat only of the harmless remedies which nevertheless are often successful. From the therapeutic treasury of Homœopathy we would adduce Ignatia in the insomnia from grief, from continuous vexation, from suppressed indignation and habitual megrim, as well as from hysteria. Coffea in general excitement, throwing oneself around, and feeling as if too strong or too much coffee had been partaken of. If the latter is actually the case, Nux vomica should be chosen.

A very effective remedy for insomnia is also Zincum, which acts on the brain as Ignatia does on the spinal marrow; especially Zincum valerianicum, which I give either in the first centesimal trituration, or freshly made, one decigram triturated with ten decigrams of sugar of milk. Of this mixture I gave two or three doses of the size of a bean. It will also drive away toothache resting on nervousness and attended with insomnia. This state, indeed, is more or less acute, but Zincum is also suitable in sub-acute and chronic insomnia with excitation of the nerves. It is well known that Valerian alone will quiet the nerves and induce sleep, and a sleep that is much more blessed than sleep induced by Morphine. Valerian tea, warm or frequently more effective when cold, or used in doses of 10-15 drops, is a domestic soporific. Pulsatilla

and Sepia quiet the impetuous heart beats. Kali carbonicum is even more effective in this direction, and cannot be too warmly recommended where insomnia is really the chief symptom.

Where Sepia is ineffective Kali carb. may help, and inversely. A wineglass half full of water may receive four drops of Kali carb. (or Sepia) 12 D., and when going to bed take a teaspoonful, and, if needed, another teaspoonful after two hours. Pulsatilla is indicated in persons whose stomach is affected, who are troubled with flatulence, are chilly, may have hysterical tendencies, of pale habit, and showing an effeminate and soft-hearted temperament. Of Pulsatilla patients, if of the female sex, we would say that they would not furnish a Maid of Orleans.

To complete the list we must yet mention Aconite, which is indispensable in rushes of the blood, in nervous palpitations, in restlessness and in tendency to get frightened; also where the body is prone to neuralgia and aggravations appear at every change of weather, during thunderstorms, east winds, raw weather, and especially before a snowfall.

In addition there is the insomnia that is caused by great sensitiveness to external noises.

Dr. Otto Felsing (in his Buch fuer Alle, 1899, No. 13) in an interesting article on "How to Guard Against Noises," gives a simple, innocuous method which has proved itself useful in practice, and which protects from insomnia due to this cause.

White wax for sewing, without any adulteration from stearine or other hard substances, is taken, of the size of a bean, kneaded between the fingers to soften it and extended into a thin wafer. Into this is pressed about as much raw cotton as would equal a down feather; this is imbedded into the plaster of wax and rolled into a ball about the size of a filbert. Around this is laid another thin film of raw cotton, and by kneading it between the fingers it is pressed into the ball. The surface eventually ought not to have a woolly appearance, but ought merely to have slight downy hairs over it. Anyone will after one or two experiments soon get the right size of ball for each ear, the auditory passages being of varying dimensions with most men.

This is Dr. Felsing's method; but we would recommend a certain care in plugging the ears with this mass. In taking out the mass nothing should remain in

the ear; else ear-wax would form on it, causing it to form a plug that might injure the hearing. Many will, no doubt, thank the author for his idea. There is little trouble, but a great reward.—DR. GOULLON, in Leipzig Pop. Z. f. Hom.

LOW TONES.

REV. EDWARD CHANDLER HERRICK.

The wear and tear of the nervous system occasioned by harsh noises has never been computed. Hitherto, it has been taken for granted that no one could help the noises which are so constant wherever there are people, and that there was no appreciable harm in them. But whenever harsh sounds have been softened, the degree of comfort resulting has been very pronounced, so that the question is being seriously debated whether most of the offensive noises cannot be dispensed with. Many hold that a greatly improved public health would be the effect of such a reform.

Certain it is that noise in the home can be lessened to the advantage of every member of the family. Contrast two homes in this respect. Let one be that of a family in which the tone of the voice has never been considered as subject to control. The children are always allowed to make all the noise they feel moved to make, on the ground that it is good for them. The table tones are high-pitched because so many talk at once. The members of the family call each other from different parts of the house. The mother raises her voice in shrill, harsh tones in order to be heard above the baby's wails. The boys clatter downstairs and shout, even though in a small room. The older daughters laugh loudly and sing boisterously. And yet all mean well, and count themselves a peculiarly happy family.

Some day one of these children will visit in another home where the matter of noise has received attention, and he will ask himself why it is that the atmosphere of this home seems, on the whole, so much more delightful than that of his own. Perhaps he will find out for himself that here low tones are the rule and that there are no unnecessary noises. The boys have learned to shout out-of-doors, where they do not disturb any one. The girls have found that loud laughter and boisterous singing do not express their true happiness as well as sweeter and softer tones. The mother never tries to drown her baby's crying by raising her voice, but has discovered the power of quiet ways. No one clatters down or upstairs. Every one has learned that gentleness of voice and still movements are marvelous aids to mutual enjoyment and sympathy.

Although it is not given to children to be the censors of their parents' manners, yet an occasional frank and unconscious remark from a child may impart a vast deal of wisdom. A little boy of kindergarten training heard his father thoughtlessly slam a door. Instantly he looked up with earnest face and said: "Papa, in the kindergarten we never slam doors." What a pity it is that any child should have to go without a training which would help him into so important a habit of life as a quiet manner! Who can tell how many other qualities of character would find easier growth if this quality preceded them? It is with tones much as it is with colors. There is a harmony which, when found, reveals unexpected beauty.

The artist has learned that beautiful effects can be produced only when colors have been rightly blended and modified. Glaring colors, indiscriminately mingled, are offensive. There are tone effects which charm the ear and win a hearing. But they are not the result of a careless

JOS. QUINN & CO.,

Prompt Delivery

PURE ICE

All ice cut above Victoria Bridge.

OFFICE: 104 WILLIAM ST.

TELEPHONE MAIN 952.

mixture of harsh noises. Many a wise thought has failed to find a lodgement in the minds of those to whom it was spoken because of the strident or nasal tone which conveyed it; and on the contrary, many a commonplace has been made to appear beautiful and dignified because it was uttered by a modulated and harmonious voice. As with thoughts, so with the spirit within striving for utterance. No one has a right to deny his soul life the advantages of adequate expression. But if the voice is weak or wearisome, it will be hard to make those who hear believe that it can convey the more abundant life.—Homœopath Tidings.

PHELPS & BINNS,
Fish and Oysters.

GAME AND POULTRY,
56 Victoria Square, Montreal.
TELEPHONES—MAIN 417 and 418.

THE AUER LIGHT ::
:: FOR THE HOME

GREAT ECONOMY, GREAT LIGHT.
1682 Notre Dame Street.
Telephone Main 1773.

GEO. S. KIMBER,

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL
BELL TELEPHONE, Uptown 1287.
HOUSE DECORATING
A SPECIALTY.
WALL PAPER OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

J. A. BAZIN, D.D.S.,

Dentist and Oral Surgeon,
2248 St. Catherine Street,
Opposite Victoria Street, Montreal.

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

LAURA MULLER, M.D.
199 STANLEY STREET
Telephone 1183 Up.

EDWARD M. MORGAN, M.D.M.
247 GREENE AVE
Telephone 205 Mount.

DR. HUGH PATTON
AT HOME : 992 SHERBROOKE
9 to 10 A. M. STREET.
2 to 3 } P. M. Cor. Mountain St.)
7 to 8 }
SUNDAYS : 3 to 3.30 P.M. ON Telephone Up 992

DR. A. R. GRIFFITH,
Office, Tooke's Building, 2 to 4 p.m.
Residence, 763 Wellington St., { 8 to 10 a.m.
{ 7 to 8 p.m.
Telephone: Uptown, 1147 Up.
Residence, Main 2865.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

Sent to us are like children with a careful nurse, handled gently and conscientiously
[LAUNDRY DEPT.]

The Montreal Toilet Supply Co., Ltd.
Telephones 2601, 2602 Uptown. 290 Guy St., Montreal

J. W. HUGHES, Antiseptic Plumber

Heating, Ventilating, Tests and Reports.
No. 2 St. Antoine St. Telephone 548 Main