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MONTREAL Homœopathic Record

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

Vol. IV. No. 5

MONTREAL, MAY, 1899.

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EIGHT NEW GRADUATES.

PHILLIPS TRAINING SCHOOL OF MONTREAL.
HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL CLOSING
EXERCISES.

Eight new graduates were added to the available staff of qualified Homeopathic nurses at the graduation exercises of the Phillips Training School for Nurses which took place in the High School Assembly Hall on Monday, 22nd of May. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. S. Bell, President of the Hospital, the chair was taken by Doctor H. M. Patton and there were also on the platform Mrs. W. E. Phillips, Mrs. George Sumner, Mrs. J. A. Sheffield, Mrs. H. M. Patton and Miss Moodie, Rev. Dr. Warriner, Dr. Arthur Fisher and Messrs. F. E. Grafton, Samuel Baylis and E. G. O'Connor.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, called on Dr. Warriner to invoke the divine blessing.

A short programme was then proceeded with in which the business of the meeting was pleasantly interspersed by instrumental and vocal selections by Mrs. H. R. Ives and Miss Luke and Hollinshead and a recitation by Miss May E. Reynolds.

Dr. A. R. Griffith, Medical Superintendent, read his report, which, after referring to the work of the Hospital, its needs in the way of more accommodation and its exceptionally low net death rate of 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent, concluded as follows:

"Any report that I could offer would be incomplete without reference to the nurses of the Phillips Training School and the class of graduates in whose honor we are assembled this afternoon. The duties of a nurse are of a most trying nature. She must quietly ignore the irritating eccentricities of her patient, must pleasantly overcome every obstacle, must face danger, aye, and even death itself. Witness the sad and lonely death of a nurse recently sent from this city to care for a small pox patient. Might I also add the instance of the severe illness of one of our present graduating class, who, worn out by faithful attendance upon a serious case of diphtheria, herself developed that dreaded disease and suffered severely, but is fortunately recovering, although not able to be present this afternoon. These are but examples of the courage and noble self-sacrifice of the trained nurse. Physicians have long recognized the great advantage to the patient of careful and faithful nursing. In 1752 Dr. Smellie of London said: 'Nurses ought to be of middle age, sober, patient and discreet, able to bear fatigue and watching, free from external deformity, cutaneous eruptions and inward complaints that may be troublesome or infectious.'

"This truth admitted so long ago was accepted by Florence Nightingale in 1851 when she gave up all the prospects of society that wealthy parents could afford and devoted her life to nursing the sick. Her magnificent work for the British soldiers during the Crimea war is well known. Fifty thousand pounds

were raised as a token of appreciation by a grateful public, and with this money she started the first training school for nurses. Invalids were quick to see the advantage of trained attendants and now there are hundreds of schools with thousands of students.

"Our nurses have been taught to observe the smaller details of their duties; to exercise kindness, forbearance and charity; to give all the greater care and observation that the advanced medicine and surgery of to-day requires.

"To the public I may add—for myself and colleagues of the medical board—that the graduates of the Phillips Training School will give comfort, hope and material assistance in time of illness. They are commended to your services in case of sickness or need."

In the unfortunate absence of Miss Kent, the Lady Superintendent, in consequence of illness, Mr. Samuel Baylis read her report as follows: "Prior to my taking charge in January last, the history of our school is well known to our friends. Starting in 1894 with two nurses and small quarters it has grown to its present proportions, and judging from the reception of its work through the efficiency of our graduates and nurses, by the medical profession and public generally, it now ranks among the foremost training schools of the country. The present graduating class numbers eight, which with the number of our nurses now in practice, or led captive by the formidable foe to active nursing work, Hymen, raises the total of our graduates to 15. There are at present 10 nurses in training, five senior and five junior; these latter will become seniors at the beginning of the fall term, thereby always keeping the hospital fully equipped with capable nurses as well as enabling it to furnish efficient outside nursing when required. There are applications for positions as probationers sufficient for a long period ahead. Two of our former nurses have gone to larger institutions to finish their training, taking at once the advanced position their stay with us entitled them to. There has been no break in the ranks by death though several have been brought perilously near thereto in pursuance of their dangerous and arduous duties.

"I would like to call the attention of our friends to the necessity of providing larger and better quarters for the nurses. Their present crowded condition is due to the increased work of the hospital and cannot be remedied except by ad-

ditional room in the shape of a Nurses' Home. The school has more than paid its way this year, and its prospects are bright for a successful future, and as it is one of the best means for the further propagation of the true gospel of healing, your active interest in its welfare is solicited. Its fame is spreading, as evidenced by the increased demand from outside doctors and patients for the services of its nurses and the use of the hospital accommodation, and the time is rapidly approaching when the possessor of a Phillips Training School Diploma will rank first among self-sacrificing women."

Doctor Warriner gave an excellent address to the nurses in which he pointed out the aims which should animate them in the profession they had chosen. He trusted they loved their work, for without that incentive it could not be in the highest degree successful. He paid a glowing tribute to the excellence of the services rendered by a graduate of the school in his own family and also to the saving character of the hospital work as exemplified in the case of a friend who had been brought through an almost hopeless illness in that institution.

Mr. E. G. O'Connor then read the nurses' covenant, the graduating nurses repeating it after him, and receiving their certificates from Mrs. W. E. Phillips, who said a few words of special import to each. The graduates were Miss Margaret Willoughby, Miss Ida C. Malboeuf, Miss Jennie Cowper, Miss Janet Scott, Miss Ida A. MacLagan, Miss Daisy M. Crutchlow, Miss Augusta Duval and Miss Janie Ryan.

AT HOME AT THE HOSPITAL.

A general invitation was extended to all those present to visit the hospital that evening from 7 till 10 o'clock. In the evening the hospital was thronged with visitors who inspected with great interest its internal economy, particularly its fine operating room which was prepared just as is usual for an operation. The entire premises were found beautifully bright and clean, conditions due to the admirable management of the lady superintendent, Miss Kent. Ice cream, cakes and lemonade, served in allopathic doses, brought a very pleasant function to an end.

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- Mrs. Phillips, lemons for nurses, towels, curtains, covers for dresser and wash stand, pillow shams for Phillips room.
- Miss M. E. Baylis, cake for nurses.
- Mrs. A. Boyd, old linen, bottles for dispensary, journals.
- Miss Davis, journals.
- Mrs. Garratt, Harper's Bazar.
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- Mrs. W. H. Stanley, books and magazines.

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The excellent article on Galsemium which appeared in the April issue of the Record should have been credited to the Homeopathic News, published in St. Louis, Mo., in the April issue of which journal this article appeared.

HOARSENESS AND THE REMEDIES.

The degree of hoarseness is dependent entirely upon the greater or less swelling of the vocal cords, ranging from a mere slight huskiness of the voice to complete loss or aphonia. The predisposing causes are not infrequently found to be due to an overstrain of the vocal cords, as prolonged singing or speaking, so frequent among operatic stars, orators and ministers. Sudden exposure of the neck to cold, breathing in cold air or irritating agents, as dust, getting the feet wet, cold in the head and influenza, play an important part in producing this oft-times painful and disagreeable feeling. The habit of keeping the throat too warmly clad with comforts or mufflers, causing the parts to become so much overheated as to even perspire, then becoming suddenly chilled, often conduces not only to aphonia, but to complicated forms of laryngitis. The opinions expressed by great singers on the subject of the voice—people who have devoted their entire lives first to the acquirement of a delicate, cultured voice, and the remainder to the care of it—will, no doubt, prove interesting.

Emina Eames, who earns \$1,000 every time she sings, says: "I always go thickly veiled, for this is both a preventative of colds and keeps the dust out of the throat. I am very careful about taking cold drinks; not taking anything ice cold even on the hottest summer days."

Mme. Sembrich's vocal organs earn her \$1,500 every time they are put into action. "As I leave a warm room to go upon the street, I always protect my throat, so that the change of atmosphere will be gradual and not sudden. Sudden chills are the worst foes that a delicate voice has."

Regarding her voice, Mme. Nordica said: "I take only the very best care of it and my general health. I wear my clothes according to the weather, taking care never to subject my body to the slightest chill. I am particularly care-

"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."

ful to avoid damp weather."

From the above it will be readily seen what extreme precautions are taken by these great artists in the preservation of the voice. The physician in general practice is not called upon to treat such notable personages every day; on the other hand, he is brought into contact with a clientele, the maintenance of whose health, however, is equally as important.

Many physicians take it for granted that their patrons know these seemingly minor details about taking care of their health,—so say absolutely nothing whatever about them.

Numberless cases of tuberculosis having their origin in "catching cold in the throat" could have been averted had the medical adviser given his patient the proper hygienic suggestions when administering the medicinal agents.

The remedies most frequently called into use in treating aphonia are:

Phosphorus.—This is undoubtedly the very best remedy we have for this condition. The vibrations produced by talking or coughing render the throat so extremely sensitive, that the patient refrains from doing so on account of the soreness attending the effort and the feeling in the lungs of being crowded and tight. Usually worse in the evening.

Spongia.—Where the loss of voice is complete, no other remedy quite equals *Spongia*. The larynx is dry, with a horse, hollow, barking, wheezing cough. In chronic forms the larynx seems constricted, with a feeling as though a plug had lodged in the throat.

Carbo Fig. follows *Causticum* very well; it has also the rawness and soreness down the throat, but is worse in the evening and after exposure to damp, evening air.

Eupatorium Persfol. is of value in hoarseness when soreness of the larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes is present. The hoarseness is worse in the morning and is often associated with the characteristic bone pains so frequently found in influenza or la grippe.

Aconite, when traceable to exposure to cold western winds, or from cold following a sudden suppression of perspiration; the skin and throat are usually dry, with fever and chilliness.

Adjuvant Suggestions.—Forbid use of voice; have air of room kept moist; wet compresses to the throat; spray the throat with Carbolic Acid.—The Homœopathic News.

THE MATTEI HUMBUGGERY.

Lastly we may be allowed to say a few words about a certain disorderly matter which appeared thirty years ago in Homœopathy, and then for a considerable time was forgotten, *i. e.*, only managed to eke out its existence, but which now by the insistent advertising of a Swiss drug shop has received new life. This is the so-called *Electro-Homœopathy*.

The original inventor was a certain Count Mattei in Bologna. Yet he himself was far from naming his remedies, which in the *allopathic mode* are compounded of many medicines, homœopathic; but called them *vegeto-electric*, because they are supposed to act very quickly and to cure cancer in a very expeditious manner. A German Homœopath, who once visited him, first brought him to the absurd idea of calling these remedies, even the composition of which is to this day held as a *secret* by him, *electro-homœopathic*. This physician told him: "If your remedies cure and do not merely alleviate this can only be done according to the homœopathic method; and if they cure quickly, electricity must be involved." This homœopath brought Mattei's remedies to Germany, tried them for about a year and then laid them entirely aside, because they did not do what their inventor claimed and what the homœopathic remedy, if rightly chosen, will effect. The same was done by other physicians who had tried these secret remedies. But Mattei had in the meantime made depositories in various countries by which his remedies came on the market. But differences with these agents arose, and they imitated Mattei's remedies, claiming to have discovered his secret. But this dealing in secrets could not last long, and three of his imitators so far have published writings in which this "secret" is *seemingly* published, and it is averred besides, that it is the *improved Hahnemannian* system. Whoever reads these publications will be astonished beyond measure by the effrontery with which men belonging to a scientific profession, to which druggists may be said to belong, dare to offer to the world such a pharmaceutical humbug, reminding one of the worst times of the dark ages and attempt to compare it with the homœopathic system established by the genial Samuel Hahnemann. On the one side we see the master who refuses to give more than *one* remedy at a time, and this one

proved on healthy men, and who zealously opposes all mixtures; on the other side the electro-homœopathic druggist, who would like to do business with the adherents of Homeopathy and audaciously avers that he has compounded a remedy which will cure scrofula, using *Asarum*, *Scrofularia*, *Rubia tinct.*, *Phosphori acid.*, *Kali iod.*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Sulphur* and *Natrum mur.*, thus that he is trying to mix together remedies which according to chemistry cannot mix. If a cook were to aver that he can make a savory, wholesome dish of *pebbles*, *sourerout*, *Epsom salts*, *sugar*, *sheep skin*, *ox horns*, *asses' ears*, *rancid butter* and *mouldy cheese* even the most simple person could not believe him. But if the same thing were averred with Latin names by a druggist, then there will always be found people who allow themselves to be ensnared. No doubt there are patients who are alleviated and even gain health while using such mixtures. But these are not cures but natural recoveries, such as are also seen with many other methods and remedies, if the curative process initiated by the natural healing forces are not interfered with. But this electro-homœopathic humbug has nothing to do with Homeopathy. *To use the name of Homeopathy in connection with this quackery arises either from ignorance of scientific homœopathic therapeutics, or is misleading the public with evil intent.*—Doctor William Schwalie in Homeopathic Recorder.

TIRED OF THE CUTTING FAD.

Doctor F. E. Watts, of Olean, N.Y., thus writes to the editor of the Homeopathic Envoy in regard to that paper's quotation from Doctor Frank Kraft, of Cleveland, concerning the cutting fad, and which also appeared in last month's issue of the Record.

"In your last the quotation from Dr.

Frank Kraft, of Cleveland, that 'the people are getting tired of the cutting fad,' well illustrates the condition of things. 'You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.'

"Because antiseptic surgery has rendered it feasible to open the body extensively many urge an operation for inflammations and other troubles which could readily be cured by the remedy homœopathic to the case.

"An operation is done 'successfully,' but often the patient dies soon after.

"We never used to hear of deaths following operations as we have of late years. If one gets a pain in his right groin an operation for appendicitis must be performed. Death used to follow appendicitis, but very rarely, in fact so rarely many now think it a new disease, yet no one in the profession claims it occurs more frequently than it used to or that there is any reason why it should.

"It has been generally considered that the appendix vermiformis, being a remnant of our progression from the lower animal kingdom, it performed no function in our existence. Yet there must still be something to learn about it, for in many cases where it has been removed normal conditions do not follow and the party after losing his appendix does not enjoy the health promised him before the operation.

"Two incentives urge physicians to operations often: distinction and increased fee. The people can see the effects of the knife at once, but in chronic inflammations, enlargements and growths the gradual disappearance can often be questioned as to the agencies, no matter how hard the physician may have labored in the selection of the remedies which did the work.

"I quote from a review of a work just out by a noted surgeon: 'Professor Skene, although a thorough surgeon, is

ABBHEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

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conservative withal and leans rather to the medicinal than to the surgical side of his art and does not boast of his numerous operations. It is somewhat strange that the most distinguished gynecologists, such as Skene, Pozzi, and men of that class, should be most conservative regarding the use of the knife while the tyro is always anxious to operate."

Few women who reign over tables give sufficient thought to the relation of one food to another. Chance or custom, as a rule, decides what is served. For instance, acid in some form should always be eaten with greasy food. "Roast pork and apple sauce," as a rule, go together yet how few serve a side dish of fruit for bre^{ad} fast, when bacon or ham is the meat eaten? A hearty meal of bacon, eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter and coffee with cream gives one man a headache all day long, while the man who ate the same thing, plus an apple, orange or a dish of tart preserves has a brain as clear as a bell. Why is this? Because acid is required to digest grease and the bacon, butter and cream, to say nothing of the lard on the potatoes, over taxed the acid-producing powers of the stomach. The result is a stomach full all day long of a greasy, swill-like fluid that would sicken the digestion of a sausage grinder, and from this a mind full of thoughts of suicide and politics.

MORAL.—With grease in any form always serve plenty of fruit in some shape, fresh, preserved or otherwise—Hospital Envoy.

HINTS.

Ammonium carb. has relieved the aching in filled teeth.

Bœnninghausen's remedy for bad effects of tobacco chewing was *Arsenicum*.

Thuja has removed polypi, accompanied by discharges and noises in the ears.

Blue urine, scanty and offensive, is a call for *Nitric acid*.

O'Connor found *Borax* a much indicated remedy in epilepsy.

The constipation and vertigo of those past middle life is often relieved by *Calcarea phos.*

Malignant carbuncles call for *Tarantula Cub.*

Apparent inability to thoroughly empty the bladder, with annoying urg-

ing, is bettered with *Causticum*.

Coughs that cease on lying down, but always begin on arising again, call for *Manganum met.*

Sticta pul. is the remedy for cough following measles.

Intermittent, clammy perspiration, *Cuprum ars.*

There are several cases on record of strabismus (squinting) cured with *Cyclamen 15*. Probably in this doubting age no one will believe in them, but it is worth the trial before cutting.

Constant watering of the eyes is a symptom of *Natrum mur 30th*.

Raw or rough, fissured finger tips is remedied by *Petroleum 30*.

Persistent pain in the eyeballs, *Cimicifuga racem.*

Buy a natural stone filter and you need no longer worry about the "water supply."—Homœopathic Envoy.

IN DEFENSE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Listening to the adverse comments of Allopaths, I formerly looked upon Homœopathy as a sort of faith cure run upon a sugar foundation. But as the Homœopathic patients persisted in recovering, while the others so often died or lived to drag out a miserable existence on Quinine and Calomel, I concluded there might be something besides sugar in the much-derided "little pills" and "weak drops."

Having determined to investigate for myself, I called upon Dr. H. E. Griffith and asked for some work that would explain to me the principles of Homœopathy. He loaned me Hahnemann's "Organon," which I read from preface to appendix, foot-notes and all. Then I thought up a list of well-known remedies, the effects of which I knew in both large and small doses, to see if they proved Hahnemann's law of healing, and found they did. For instance, salt came into my mind as a remedy for nausea and also as an emetic; Quinine as a fever producer and a fever cure; Arsenic, which produces a skin trouble and is a skin remedy; Sulphur, which does the same; Castor Oil, which can be either purgative or laxative. I also remember having heard mothers remark upon the fact that their children had certain diseases until they "had a spell" of such a disease, and after recovery were never troubled with the old complaint again.

My reflections led me to the conclu-

sion that Allopaths often stumble across and use a remedy that is "Homœopathic to the case," but lack the sense to see the principle upon which the cure is effected; and I was led to the further conclusion that Hahnemann was correct in saying that one *similar* disease can drive out another.

Then I read the life of Hahnemann and a large collection of his letters, and was simply appalled to find the great scope of his learning and his profound scholarship. The Allopathic physicians here (and some claim to be at the "top notch" professionally) don't speak any language but English, and *not one* is a *master* of it; while the founder of Homœopathy could read and write fluently seven or eight different languages, and, besides being a physician, was a chemist, an astronomer, naturalist, and all-round scholar generally.

All of this indicates to me that if erudition, science, system, and success in cures are to count for anything, the ignoramuses among the Allopaths who poke fun at Homœopathy had better go to studying and investigating until they are fit to rub the mud off the shoes of such men as old Hahnemann and those of his followers that are worthy. S.P.T. in Homœopathic News.

RED SPECTACLES FOR SEASICKNESS.

Bright red spectacles accompanied by internal doses of Calomel form a new German specific against seasickness. It

is deduced from Epstein's investigations on the influence of color on the blood-vessels in the brain. Seasickness is due to lack of blood in the brain, while red sends blood to the brain with a rush. By looking at one point for some time through the red glasses the patient is cured radically.—*Scientific American*.

TAPE-WORM.

The *Medical Summary* says one drop of Croton Oil dissolved in thirty drops of chloroform and one ounce of Glycerine given at night, on an empty stomach, followed in the morning by a dose of Castor Oil, will remove tape-worm.

The *Times of India* says that, at the recent hearing before the Bombay Plague Commission, Prof. Hallkine testified that he never succeeded in curing any cases in Poona or Bombay with his serum, but that, on the contrary, this treatment increased the death rate.

"Genuine medicine has deviated from its natural paths. It has lost its noble object, that of curing or alleviating. By thus lapsing it has rejected therapeutics, without which the physician is but an idle naturalist, passing his life in discovering, classifying and describing human diseases. Yet it is therapeutics which elevates and ennobles our art. It alone gives to medicine an object; and, I may add, by it alone can the art of healing be raised to the rank of a science."—*Lalour*.

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