

both wind and stringed instruments as well as the organ and piano, and therefore possesses in an unusual degree every qualification necessary for the practical oversight of all departments of instruction in the Hamilton Conservatory of which he is the founder, the proprietor and the musical director. In this institution the Fiedler music method of teaching children and beginners has been adopted and a course of study has been mapped out and fortified by a system of examinations which is calculated to stimulate the mind and progress of students, whose lessons are arranged and conducted in a manner calculated to promote a growing interest and emulate greater achievements, until the highest developments and artistic proficiency is reached.

The faculty of the Conservatory consists of some eighteen practical teachers of undoubted ability, carefully selected on account of their skill in the branches they undertake to teach. The curriculum includes theoretical and all branches of practical music, singing and voice culture. To these Dr. Harris has added a department of elocution and dramatic art to give thorough and systematic training in stage and platform work. Students are prepared for examination for degrees in music at Toronto University, Trinity University and other bona-fide musical institutions, and up to the present time the candidates sent up by the Hamilton Conservatory of Music have been almost uniformly successful in obtaining the degrees they sought, and Dr. Harris is thus constantly adding to the prestige of the Conservatory over which he presides.

The building at the corner of Main and Charles streets, for many years known as the Hamilton College of Music, is the home of the Conservatory and is one of the best equipped musical institutions in Canada, being provided with first-class pianos and an exceptionally good two-manual pipe organ, with full set of pedals which is blown by means of an electric motor, giving organ students a first-class opportunity for practice.

THE HAMILTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The 26th day of March, 1883, witnessed the foundation of the Hamilton Business College. From the humble beginning of that day the institution has grown and developed until it is today the leading college of commerce in the Province, is the parent school of a number of business colleges in affiliation with it and the model for many others.

During the eighteen years of its history the college has equipped and sent into the commercial world thousands of young men and young women, graduates whose success and honors are shared by the old school that trained them.

Known at home as one of the institutions of the city and drawing the largest proportion of its attendance from the community in which it is located, the college also annually attracts such an attendance from other places that proves the growing favor with which intelligent young men and young women elsewhere regard it.

The college is under the personal direction of C. R. McCullough, head of the teaching staff and managing director of the Federated Business Colleges of Ontario, Limited, who for many years has been a conscientious and successful laborer in the cause of broader business education. The Federated Business Colleges consist of the British American Business College of Toronto; the Hamilton Business College of Hamilton; the Forest City Business College of London; the Galt Business College of Galt; the Berlin Busi-



CENTRAL SCHOOL.

ness College of Berlin, and the Metropolitan Business College of Ottawa.

The Hamilton Business College, (Y. M. C. A. building) is the key-stone of the Federated Business Colleges, is in active affiliation with the Business Educators' Association of Canada, and with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

C. S. COCHRAN.

The photographs from which most of the engravings in this edition of The Industrial Recorder of Canada were made are the work of C. S. Cochran of Hamilton, the leading photographer of the city and one of the foremost artists in this line in Canada, who has also triumphed over some of the prominent artists of the Old World. Mr. Cochran has been fourteen years in Hamilton, during which time he has seen forty-six changes in the other studios of the city, while he goes on like the brook, if not forever triumphantly along the placid path of success. His studio is without question the finest in Canada, and he carries a large stock of cameras and supplies for amateurs, with every desirable convenience.

Mr. Cochran has secured very notable recognition for his artistic work at exhibitions of world-wide importance. Besides securing gold medals at six consecutive exhibitions at Toronto, Mr. Cochran received gold medals and diplomas at the Jamaica exhibition, 1891; the World's Fair, Chicago, and the Paris exposition of 1890. Some of his best work is seen in the reproductions in this edition of scenes on the Becket drive, Webster Falls, the Hamilton Steel & Iron Co's works, on the Bay, et., and the excellence of the interior views of workshops and stores—such as Soper's sail loft, the numerous machine shops, his own and Ammon Davis stores—is proof enough that he

is entitled to the reputation he has acquired of being at his best and unsurpassable in his efforts in this line.

HAMILTON PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

The demand for institutions designed for the treatment and cure of chronic diseases and for restoring the vitality exhausted by care and over-work is constantly increasing. These institutions fill a definite place in scientific work and have fully demonstrated that the sanatorium idea is correct. When, therefore, a new one is established, it is but natural to inquire what contribution it brings and how best it shall aid the medical profession to battle with disease.

This institution has been established to meet the above condition, after many years of experience both in private practice and hospital work, with a desire to obtain better clinical results in the treatment of diseases upon methods that cannot be successfully carried out in private practice. Many patients must be under personal supervision and control, where all the modern appliances for treatment are available, to prove effective.

The treatment of chronic ailments, particularly those having their seat in the blood and caused by an excess of uric and other acids, by means of hot air, has been developed and made possible in recent years in a way that was previously considered impracticable. It is now well known that the splendid physique and endurance of the Romans was contributed to very largely by the benefit they derived from the systematic use of hot-air baths, popularly called "Turkish baths," on account of that people having adopted the process in a modified and somewhat degenerated form from the Romans. The benefit to be derived from hot-air baths was brought to the attention of the medical profession very forcibly in 1857, by a member of the Turkish Embassy in London, Eng., and since that time they have grown continuously in favor with all classes. Their curative properties have been long recognized, but the difficulty has been to subject patients to a temperature sufficiently high and at the same time perfectly dry, to accomplish the desired results. To do this it has been found that the treatment must be local, applied exclusively to the affected part and rigorously excluding the head at all times. This can be easily understood when it is known that a temperature as high as 100 degrees Fahrenheit is often necessary to be maintained for at least an hour, to be of sufficient benefit to a patient to assure cure of chronic cases, in which nothing else has been found efficient. This has to be followed by a massage at the hands of a skilled operator. A number of machines have been devised, but without providing for ventilation—a most important feature—or allowing of a gradual rise in temperature, or its being maintained for any length of time without burning the patient. After years of patient labor, however, A. V. M. Sprague, of New York City, has perfected an apparatus which protects the patient from any possibility of burning, while the temperature can be gradually raised to the highest point, the air being kept perfectly dry and thoroughly ventilated while every part of the machine which the occupant comes in contact with is covered with poor heat conductors, such as wood, cork, fibrous magnesia and cotton drilling, which never reach a temperature sufficient to burn. The Hamilton Private Hospital enables people suffering from chronic diseases to be treated with hot air by means of the Sprague apparatus, which has been enthusiastically endorsed and adopted by the medical profession. The hospital is located at 136 James street south, convent



C. S. COCHRAN'S STORE.