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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

Vol. VII. No. 11.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1902.

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Montreal Homœopathic Record

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By the Montreal Homœopathic Hospital.

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PRESENT RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FUTURE CITIZENSHIP.

Children have a God-given right to be well-born, morally, mentally and physically. The habitual criminal, either political or civil, has no right to propagate his kind. We are responsible for future citizenship.

Children have a right to be well-born, mentally, morally and physically; and only those who can beget and bear such should be permitted to beget or bear any. The farmer looks to the improvement of his stock by only permitting the best of his herd to propagate; but his children or grandchildren may be moral monstrosities. They commit crimes, are sent to prison, released, beget children, commit more crimes and go to prison again; the children in most cases but a few days behind on the same road. They are permitted to vote and have a loud voice in the government of the nation, having no ideas of the dignity and responsibility of citizenship than the cattle of the field. Is the citizen of less importance to the country than the horse or cow? Yet many of our citizens are so thoroughly

saturated with selfishness, the legacy from their parents, that they stand ever ready to barter their birthright for a mess of pottage, which is more than it is worth, their principles for cash or their votes to the highest bidder. Especially is this true of some in positions where votes bring good prices. In order to obtain such positions they travel up and down telling the dear people of fancied wrongs they know do not exist or never can. This is a class of crime not defined in our penal code or punishable by any law now in force. But what will their children be?

Possibly similar to those of Ada Juenke, who was born in Berlin in 1740, of parents who were believed to have been respectable; but she became dissolute and worthless. Her descendants numbered 844 when Professor Pellmann reported having traced 709 of them in the records, from youth to death, or their present abode. Some of the remainder have been lost in the record and some were still too young to offer useful instruction. Of the 709 so traced, 106 were born out of wedlock, 142 were beggars, and 64 more lived on charity; 181 of the women lived disreputable lives; 76 were convicted of serious crimes, 10 of them probably being murderers; 7 certainly were, for they were sentenced and hanged.

Massachusetts has paid over \$1,000,000 during the last century for prosecuting the descendants of a single criminal. These examples illustrate the terrible danger which one criminal may inflict upon society.—E. R. McIntyre in *Hom. Recorder*.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

From the very earliest times, the heat of the body was regarded as an important consideration in dealing with disease, and early in the seventeenth century a professor of medicine at Padua invented a thermometer by which he attempted to ascertain his patients' temperatures, but although a hundred years later (1745) reliable thermometers were made and used clinically by Dr. Haen and others in Vienna, thermometry was not looked upon as of much practical value until the middle of the nineteenth century.

Taking temperatures by the non-registering thermometers then used was a very tedious affair, and it was long before physicians came to prefer thermometry to their old habit of estimating the degree of pulse or rise of temperature in a patient by the sense of touch. The physician simply laid his hand upon the patient's chest and relied upon his judgment as to how far the temperature deviated from normal; this method had one advantage—it conveyed information not only as to the heat of the patient's body, but also as to the condition of the skin, dry and harsh, soft and perspiring, &c. The first results arrived at by the pioneers in clinical thermometry was approximate rather than accurate. Some of the earliest experiments published were observations taken by Dr. Haen, of Vienna (1745). It is interesting to observe his method—"he was accustomed to leave the instrument in situ for seven and a half minutes, and then add 1° or 2° F. to the temperature registered, because he had found that the mercury would rise as much if left longer in position" !—*British Journal of Nursing*.

A commercial journal of this city has recently made an investigation with the object of ascertaining the difference between the death-rate in the twelfth ward, where the "plutocrats" live, and the thirteenth, inhabited by the "lower classes." The former has sixty-one dwellers to the acre, the latter 539. The figures show that, whether one takes the deaths of children under five or of the general population at all ages, the comparison between the two wards is unfavorable to the twelfth ward. The writer concludes that "the poorer classes, eating plainer and more nutritious food, seem to prosper constitutionally better than the eaters of rich foods."—*Med. Times*, N. Y.

HOMŒOPATHY AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

BY HUGH HASTINGS, M.D.

According to the Registrar General's report, about *one-third* of the children born die before they attain the age of five years. Now, as the diseases which cause this fearful mortality are generally what are called eruptive diseases, *i.e.*, measles, scarlet fever, chicken-pox, together with croup, bronchitis, diphtheria, and those diseases incidental to the teething and nursing periods, it becomes us, socially, politically, and medically, to determine if anything can be done to arrest this mortality.

I affirm, from an experience of *twenty-six years'* active and extensive homœopathic practice, that much can be done if the medical men and the public would only act rationally, and allow science and facts to guide them, instead of routine and prejudice. I fearlessly state, without fear of contradiction, *that ever since I practised as a homœopath I have not had a single death from any of the above diseases.* Should any one doubt this, I refer such to the Registrar General, whose register will at once testify whether a death from any of these diseases has been certified by me.

(I had one case of diphtheria which was really cured, but the patient's mother brought him, when convalescent, into a cold room *without a fire*, in the month of March; the consequence was he caught a severe chill, which produced a relapse, and he died in a few days.)

Was this result owing to skill, or the efficacy of the remedies used? To both, but chiefly to the efficacy of the medicines and the manner in which they were used, as the greatest scientific skill and knowledge of the etiology, physiology, and pathology of these diseases avail but little if proper therapeutic medicine be not prescribed. This is sufficiently evident by the immense mortality of these diseases under the most skilful allopathic treatment.

Now, each of these children's diseases, as well as each of their infantile ailments, incidental to the stage of *teething*, *improper food*, bad nursing, etc., begin with feverish symptoms, which are almost easily arrested by a few doses of *Aconite*, *Pulsatilla*, *Chamomilla*, *Belladonna*, *Spongia*, *tartaric acid of antimony*, etc., and the consequence is that those families

who have become homoeopaths have, as a rule, healthy children, because the diseases to which they are liable are speedily cured; and numerous children's diseases are checked in their first incursion by a dose or two of homoeopathic medicines, which are readily taken by the children, as the medicines, as a rule, are tasteless, and never do any mischief to the system, as the strong doses of *Calomel*, *Grey powder*, *Rhubarb*, etc., of the allopaths invariably do. *Homoeop. Europ.*

SOME HINTS ON THE FEEDING OF CHILDREN.

(Edith A. H. Fyffe, M.D., Chicago, Ill.)

There are few questions heard more often by the physician than the one: "How do I feed my baby now it is weaned?"

A child requires food like the adult both for the production of energy in the form of work, heat, repair and general nutrition of the body, and also, unlike the adult, for the purpose of growth and development. A healthy baby of one year has a stomach holding about nine ounces, though a huge child will have a larger stomach than a small, delicate one will have.

A baby from twelve to eighteen months needs four or five meals a day. The breakfast should be a bowl of one of the grains in a jelly with milk and cream and sweetened. If the child is constipated, the grits may be left, but as a rule all meal should be strained. Oatmeal and barley are the best, it being remembered that there is more starch in oats and that it takes a longer time to be converted into sugar than it does in barley; and if the child is delicate it is better to begin with barley, a heaping teaspoonful of barley or oatmeal boiled in a pint of water and strained. It may be mixed with milk in a bottle, or better, fed from a spoon. The child should be given a glass of milk in the middle of the morning and also in the afternoon. The principal meal is to be at noon. It should be some broth, preferably chicken or mutton, and with a little rice or stale bread or cracker crumbs soaked in it, or a fresh egg lightly boiled or poached, or a thoroughly mashed old baked potato moistened with cream, broth, or the dish gravy from a roast. The supper should be milk with one of the cereal jellies or

sago or rice, or to a glass of milk add the beaten white of an egg and give with bread and butter. A baked apple makes a good dessert, or some stewed prunes, or a little fresh fruit juice without seeds. The juice of an orange may be given for the in-between meal with a cracker in the morning at least an hour and a half after the child has had milk. There is nothing better for a delicate child than a little scraped raw beef with little salt, or the juice may be squeezed and mixed with water and fed from a spoon. A child a little older will relish a sandwich made of fresh scraped beef.

A healthy child of twelve to eighteen months does not need food at night. Of course, if it is ill or delicate, it should get some, but it should be encouraged to go at least six or seven hours. The stomach needs rest and often a drink of water will satisfy all needs.

It must be enforced in all cases of feeding children that regular hours must be insisted upon and that the food must be given in proportion to the age and size of the child. As with adults, some need more food than others, but a child should be watched for signs of indigestion and not stuffed a la Strasbourg goose till the little stomach refuses to perform its functions.

No experiments in feeding should be made in hot weather. A child should be encouraged to drink water, which should always be boiled.

After the second year the diet may be more varied, but till the thirteenth month the food should be as simple and nourishing as possible, the staple being milk.

It frequently happens that ice cannot be obtained for the sick-room. In such an event, it is only necessary to procure a pitcher of cold water, and place about it a towel soaked in:

R Ammonium nitrate 2 oz.
Water 1 pint.

Within half an hour very cold water will be on hand, ready for use.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of the University of Chicago it was voted to permit the enrolment of women in the Rush Medical College. One reason given for the taking of this step is the demand for medical instruction on the part of women wishing to become trained nurses.

HINTS

In diseases of kidneys, where urine has a smoky appearance, that is an indication for *Terebinthina*.

Millefolium is the remedy for hæmorrhages, unaccompanied by fever or pain.

Cicuta virosa is an excellent remedy for "fits" or attacks of convulsions.

Echinacea ang. 0 is a good remedy in gangrene.

Phytolacca decandra, in a low potency, is a good remedy for cancer.

Unpleasant twitchings are often relieved by *Agaricus musc.*

Chamomilla is the remedy for flatulent colic in infants.

Hepar sulph. will cure or relieve many cases of hay fever.

Anyone suffering from neuralgia that always comes on at the same hour will find a remedy in *Cedron*.

Headaches every seventh day is a call for *Sulphur*.

Itching of anus in young children may be relieved by *Ferrum met.*

Ferrum phos. is the remedy for all inflammatory conditions.

Kali phos. is a good remedy for asthma.

For toothache in newly filled teeth *Arnica* is often very efficacious.

Boison, a French physician, asserts that every attack of chills in malaria fever is preceded by a greyiness of the finger nails.

"I have come to regard *Nux vomica* as the most perfect antidote in our *Materia Medica* to all the poisonous effects of tobacco." -J. Murrey Moore, M.D., in J.B.H.S.

Before being operated upon for piles try a few *Esculus* and *Hamamelis* Suppositories and also the same remedies internally. They have given relief to thousands.

Unnatural drowsiness, *Opium 30*.

Hysteria, *Moschus*.

Hahnemann says one of the leading characteristics of *Natrium carb.* is weakness of stomach, great discomfort following slight errors in diet. *Hom. Envoy*.

Dr. Walter Myers, of the Liverpool school of Tropical Medicine, who has been carrying out investigations of yellow fever, has fallen a victim to his scientific devotion.

TOO MUCH SITTING UNPHYSIOLOGICAL.

Too much sitting is a principal cause of constipation. A large part of our population makes very little use of its legs. We sit in the cars on the way to business and again on the way home. All day we sit in our offices at work. If we go out in the evening, we hail a car, or a cab, and sit while we are conveyed to our destination. Elevators have taken the place of stairs, and again we sit while we are transferred from one floor to another.

When we do walk, we too often walk from the waist, instead of the hips, so that the important muscles in the buttocks and around the hips, which are sympathetically associated with the function of defecation, are not exercised as they should be, and consequently degenerate.

Every physician must have noticed that enormous size of the hips in many women and not a few men. This overgrowth is significant of degeneration of functional capacity in the organs and structures supplied by the sacral plexus of nerves. Constant sitting, especially on the small of the back, instead of the tuberosities, and an improper position in walking, first numbs the sacral plexus from pressure, and then deprives these nerves of the natural stimulus which results from a normal use of the muscles which they supply with power.

Organic diseases of the spine nearly always begin in the nerves of this plexus. Rheumatic pains in the legs, trophic disturbances in the feet, rectal and cystic disorders, clumsy, waddling or ataxic gait, plague patients long before they come to the doctor with any systematized complaint. -Medical Brief.



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PHILLIPS TRAINING SCHOOL NOTES.

Miss Fleet, who has completed a satisfactory course as a probationer, has been accepted and capped.

Nurses Salisbury and Spence having completed their terms in training and passed the necessary examinations, leave the hospital this month as full fledged graduates. They are the first nurses of the full three year term, with the additional maternity training.

Miss Blackmore has entered the Training School as a probationer.

Nurse Warner is still detained at her home through the illness of her sister.

Lectures were delivered last month by Drs. H. M. Patton and Griffith. This month Dr. Morgan will lecture on Hygiene, Toxicology etc., and Dr. A. D. Patton on Practice of Medicine.

The home of Mrs. W. C. Linton, Ottawa, Ia., was gladdened by the arrival of a son and heir last month. Mrs. Linton, who was formerly Miss Winifred Martin, "00," has the congratulations and best wishes of her classmates and friends. Letters recently received, report mother and son well and thriving.

Miss Willoughby, "99," has returned to town, after nursing a severe case at Terrebonne.

Miss Dunlop, of Ottawa, who left the Training School a year ago seriously ill with rheumatism, has reported being entirely recovered and desirous of resuming training. At present there are no vacancies, and the waiting list of probationers is pretty well filled up for over a year ahead.

The nurses wish to thank the kind friends who so generously assisted them in obtaining a new sewing machine for use in the nurses' home.

Graduate Nurses are requested to send their addresses and telephone numbers to the Lady Superintendent, so that a new registry list may be prepared. As the Winter season approaches it would be well to attend to this, and possibly save complaints about lack of work, etc.

In another issue we will publish an article from the Medical Century relating to Miss Kent, a former Superintendent of our Training School and now Lady Superintendent of the Toledo General Hospital Training School. The article states that the whole allopathic Medical board resigned, hoping to force the managers to remove Miss Kent. The hospital and training school are running as before and Miss Kent is still in charge.

BAZAAR NOTES.

Preparations for the Bazaar in Windsor Hall, Nov. 22nd, are rapidly nearing completion, and promise that the coming entertainment will not fall behind in success those which have preceded it.

Two additional tables have been arranged since the last issue of this paper, one for bags and cushions in charge of Mrs. E. G. O'Connor and Miss Haensgan, and a fish pond for the children, with Misses Von Rappard, McDunnough, and Gnaedinger to superintend.

Pretty fancy-work and useful articles at moderate prices; dolls of all kinds, including Lord Roberts in field uniform, candy, jams, cake, toys, aprons, and variety table of foods in charge of the nurses will be some of the attractions, which are too numerous to mention.

Music has been provided, and through the efforts of the president, Mrs. Hagar, the expenses for the hall have been secured.

In addition to light refreshments, a more substantial tea may be ordered by any desiring it.

It is earnestly hoped that all friends of the hospital will contribute in articles for many of the tables, or money, which may be sent to the hall on the morning of the Bazaar, or to Mrs. Hagar, 376 Mountain Street, or to the Hospital, 44 McGill College Avenue, previously.

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HOSPITAL NOTES

LAST MONTH was one of, if not the, best months the hospital has ever known.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary was held last month and was largely attended. Encouraging reports were presented, the Bazaar prospects were discussed and measures were adopted ensuring its success. The officers, with Mrs. J. T. Hagar as president, were re-elected for the coming year.

DR. CONNELL, who came to us in July as house physician, resigned his position last month, returning to Kingston to take a lectureship at Queen's University, and as assistant to his brother, Prof. Connell, pathologist to Queen's.

THE HOSPITAL treasurer availed himself of the holiday privileges of Thanksgiving and enjoyed a visit to New York.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons was held last month. The election of officers resulted in the return of the existing board. No special business was transacted. Two new names have been added to the register of legally qualified practitioners in this province, and a surplus rests in the treasury.

THE ALTERATIONS to the "Scholes Ward" are nearly completed, and give evidence of great improvement in appearance and efficiency of what will be our premier ward.

IN REVISING our subscription lists we notice a great many wrong addresses; this could be remedied by our friends notifying the business manager of any change, either of their own address or in that of friends to whom they have the RECORD sent.

DR. AMOS, of Queen's University, Kingston, has succeeded Dr. Connell as house physician; he has been on duty for the past month, to the eminent satisfaction of doctors, superintendents and nurses.

THE BAZAAR for the benefit of the hospital will be held on Saturday, Nov. 22nd. The display of useful, ornamental and edible wares this year will exceed that of the last bazaar; you will miss the event of the season if you fail to visit Windsor Hall on the afternoon and evening of the above date.

THE CHANGES made in refitting the "Scholes Ward," have given us room for a large additional linen closet. As this is a brand new receptacle, wouldn't you like to help to fill it with the necessary articles? The Lady Superintendent will be pleased to tell you just what is needed.

LAST MONTH we recorded a substantial donation in kind to the hospital. We were a little too hasty in so doing, as it was only "Indian giving." We may again get it, when the donor is fully enabled to dispense with the use thereof.

THE OPENING of the new window in what was known as the "dark room" has so improved it that it is preferred to any of the others. Formerly no patient would willingly occupy it; now they all want it.

THE SPECIFICATIONS for the painting have been prepared and may be seen at the Lady Superintendent's office. Tenders are being called for, which when accepted will about finish our share of the burden of this work. The rest of it is the share of our friends in the shape of financial help to the painting fund. Send in your subscription to the treasurer, Dr. Morgan, and mark it painting fund. We can paint better and more cheaply with money than with credit.

NEXT MONTH closes the year for most things, among others volume seven of this paper. Better look up the matter of your subscription and make the business manager a Christmas present. We do not know of anything he would like better than a renewal of your subscription and an extension to three or four of your friends.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting of the Committee of Management was held October 27th; attendance fair; business routine. The sub-committee reported having paid off the floating debt, leaving a balance on hand. Satisfactory arrangements with the proprietor of the houses adjoining the hospital, looking to the acquisition of this property, were reported. Specifications for painting were submitted and approved of, tenders ordered to be called for and forwarded to meeting of Governors for sanction. Other questions were left over to the next meeting, which will be held on Monday, Nov. 24th.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Board of Governors will be held on Thursday, Nov. 27th, at 4.30 p.m. A full attendance is looked for, as some interesting reports will be presented. As this will be the first meeting of Governors since the opening of the hospital when the question of debt will not be the order of the day, it is hoped that all friends of the institution will, by their presence, show the interest in the work so necessary for its welfare and satisfactory accomplishment. The election of officers for the coming year, proposed changes in the by-laws, presentation of plans of proposed changes and alterations affecting the efficiency of the hospital and other interesting matters will be brought up. Don't miss this meeting.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CASH DONATIONS IN OCTOBER.

The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:

Mrs. Hector McKenzie	- - -	\$ 15 00
Mrs. Nowmark	- - -	5 00
Am. Pres. Church (thanksgiving collection)	- - -	11 45
A. Friend	- - -	1 00

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\$167 78

HOSPITAL WANTS

- Money, MONEY, MONEY.
- Boxes of soap.
- Boxes of starch.
- Barrels of apples.
- Barrel of sugar.
- Barrel of flour.
- Oatmeal.
- Rolled oats.
- Barrel of chip soap.
- Chloride of lime.
- Money for painting fund.
- Coal.

DONATIONS IN OCTOBER.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following:

- No Name - 1 gal. Wesson Oil, Magazines.
- Mr. G. Wintle, Como, Que.—14 boxes comb honey.
- Westmont W. C. T. U.—Cakes.
- Miss A. Moodie - 1 doz. sheets, basket tomatoes.
- Mrs. J. T. Hagar—basket apples, basket grapes.
- Mrs. Jas. Baylis—basket grapes, old linen.
- Mrs. J. A. Sheffield - Medicine vials.
- Mrs. McMichael—3 baskets grapes, 2 baskets apples.
- Mrs. Woodley - -basket grapes.
- Mrs. Fogarty—Sewing machine.
- Mrs. J. Tinning - 1 air cushion, medicine vials.

- Dr. L. Muller—1 doz. side plates.
- Woman's Auxiliary—2 double boilers, 2 enamel jugs, 2 platters, 2 mustard pots, 6 shakers, 1 roll towelling, 2 rolls sheeting, 2 rolls pillow cotton, 3 table cloths, 2 doz. table napkins, 1 doz. tray covers, 2 corkscrews, 6 cream jugs, 1 doz. tumblers, 1 doz. preserve dishes, 2 large preserve dishes, 2 butter dishes, 2 china jugs, 3 dish pans, 2 dust pans.

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HOSPITAL REPORT FOR OCT.

Number of patients in hospital Oct 1,	15
Admitted.	
Private patients	15
Semi-private patients	9
Public	6
Maternity	2
	<hr/> 32
Discharged.	
Private patients	17
Semi-private patients	7
Public	7
Maternity	1
	<hr/> 32
Died	2
Operations	11
Number of days private nursing, outside	29
Number of days private nursing in hospital	27
Remaining in hospital Oct. 1st	15

Wm. Osler, M.D., says: "A new school of practitioners has arisen which cares nothing for homœopathy and less for so-called allopathy. It seeks to study rationally and scientifically the action of drugs, old and new.

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