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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

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THE LITTLE THINGS HOMŒOPATHY CAN DO.

Geo. B. Maxwell, M.D.

Tacoma, Wash.

(Continued.)

Did you ever know that the pain of bruises could be quickly relieved by taking medicine internally? Did you ever know that the blood could be removed almost entirely from a contusion, and the blackening of an eye, for instance, could be almost entirely prevented by a few doses of those innocent pills? Next time you get a black eye, try a few doses of arnica.

Besides the "little things" mentioned, it is the best treatment for neuralgia, also in all skin diseases, removal and prevention of gall stones, and in sleeplessness it has achieved what every effort with opiates, trional, sulphonal, etc., has signally failed to do. And when you get sleep from the homœopathic remedy, remember it is not forced, but natural sleep. It removes the cause of the nervous condition, and

natural sleep follows. There is no danger and no possibility of forming a drug habit.

Now, in conclusion, perhaps some of my readers will be disappointed because I have not in each case given the remedy for these "little things." There are two reasons why I have not done so. The first and most important reason is this: In many of the diseases named it would be impossible to do so within the limits of this paper. Homœopathy's success depends upon its correct application. Each case requires to be individualized according to its symptoms, and in a paper of this length it would be impossible to take up each disease and differentiate between the remedies. Besides, this is unnecessary, as many authors in our school have written works that are entirely devoted to the application of our drugs to disease. My second reason for not naming the drug is because I wish to arouse your interest in the many "little" but valuable things that homœopathy can do for you in your everyday life. I wish you to enquire farther into it. Go to our homœopathic physician, and he will be only too glad to give you information regarding the application of homœopathy. If, unfortunately, there is no homœopath in your vicinity, write to any homœopath that you know of. You will get a courteous reply, for they are all gentlemen or ladies, as the case may be. You will find it greatly to your advantage, both financially and physically, to get a little book on homœopathy and read it carefully. Any homœo-

pathic pharmacy can supply you with one. The greatest advantage to your family will be in the prevention of disease. In the line of prevention you will find the advice given here most valuable. Many diseases are very easily prevented if taken in the very beginning, while the same, if left to run their course for a short time, become permanently seated, and form a chronic affection, which is either very slow to cure, or perhaps incurable.

This does not apply only to the "little things" mentioned, but is true of the most serious and most fatal maladies. Most forms of Bright's disease are easily cured if discovered early, but if allowed to run for some time they soon become hopeless cases. Therefore, I say it is to your interest to investigate homoeopathy. It is no fact. It is not altogether new, although it may be new to you. It does not change. The remedies that were found applicable to certain conditions one hundred years ago are curative in the same place to-day, and are being used by thousands of physicians all over the world. The opponents of homoeopathy have never advanced any argument against it other than that the doses were too small to do any good. But this same individual who may have advanced that wonderful argument would be terrified to death to carry a piece of radium the size of a pin's head around in his vest pocket all day. He knows he would suffer a severe burn from this small element, which does not come near his skin. I wonder how big a dose he would get? Probably big enough to convince him that no one is justified in advancing arguments in such matters without first trying and experimenting for himself. Then all I ask is that you give homoeopathy a fair trial, and if you do not find it true, you are justified in going back to the old way. Try it, and judge for yourself.

(The End).

VOCALISTS AND HOMEOPATHY.

A writer in the "Monthly Homeopathic Review" says: "The great singers are mostly converted homoeopaths, as they find it the best method for the affections of their precious vocal organs." Dr. Edward Hamilton, who recently died in England, is said to have numbered among his patients such celebrities as Bonconi, Faure, Cotogni, Gardoni, Tiffens, Nilsson, Lucia, and Adelina Patti. So homoeopathy is good for something besides babies."

PIONEER WOMEN IN HOMOEOPATHY.

In 1853, when the Blackwell sisters were negotiating for recognition in New York, a very clever and good woman, Clemence Sophia Lozler, was graduated from the New York Central Medical College at Syracuse, receiving the highest honor in her class. That unfortunate college was so showered with abuse from the press and other colleges for daring to award diplomas to women, that it at once closed its doors to further applicants.

After Dr. Lozler's graduation she became a disciple of the new school of medicine founded by Samuel Hahnemann. So deeply imbued was she with its principles that she devoted every energy toward the founding of a medical school and hospital for women, in which the principles and teachings of Hahnemann might be successfully carried on.

Dr. Lozler soon built up a large practice. It was said that her beautiful personality had a great deal to do with it, because she was a very womanly woman, a kind and wise friend, qualified by nature to realize the needs of woman. Scores of women flocked to her weekly lectures on physiology, hygiene and the training of children—every subject, in fact, calculated to inspire love of the noble and beautiful in the heart of every woman.

It was not until 1859 that Dr. Lozler was able to carry out her idea of founding a medical college for women. She was assisted by many distinguished and generous friends, who gave their money and their time toward the fulfilment of the project.

The New York Medical College and Hospital was fairly and properly established in 1859. It is now the only homoeopathic college for women in the United States, and is the oldest institution of its kind in the world. It is the only woman's medical college in New York State. Its original charter was granted by the Legislature in 1863. Its hospital enjoys the rare distinction of giving medical attendance to women and children through women.

Its first commencement exercises were held in Dr. Osgood's Church on Broadway, and were noteworthy because of the distinguished company of men and women who were on the platform to encourage its founder, Dr.

Clemence S. Lozier, Lucretia Mott was there, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Henry J. Raymond, S. S. Cox, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Peter Cooper, and all of them made addresses.

The college has slowly and steadily flourished from the beginning; the high standard of medical education has been maintained and the course of study lengthened. It has a free dispensary, a training school for nurses, an alumnae association of three hundred and forty-eight members, a Hospital Guild of three hundred and fifty, managed by Mrs. William Curtis Demarest and a large band of society women. It publishes two magazines—The Cresset and The Guild—both of which have a large circulation. The Regents of the State incorporated the college into the University of the State of New York in 1895.—Pearson's Magazine.

DIAGNOSIS IN ITS RELATIONSHIP TO HOMOPATHIC PRESCRIBING.

By James A. Reily, M.D., D.D.S., Fulton, Mo.

If there is one thing in which the physician should be well founded, it is diagnosis.

The famous Hahnemann, in his efforts to promulgate a new and scientific practice of medicine, did not dream that some of his followers would so construe his theory as to subordinate this most important attribute of every scientific physician.

How can we arrive at the totality of the symptoms if we have not a correct understanding of the disease to be treated? How can we hope to make a successful prescription until we have before us every detail of the case in hand? Until we have located the disease, we are unable to obtain the more delicate symptoms upon which largely depends the success of our prescription. Nature seeks to remedy her own ills. The aid we receive from others is mechanical compared with the operations of nature within us.

We must extend our area of knowledge to include all that will aid in the selection of the indicated remedy. Every physician, inasmuch as he is a scientist, is a definer and map-maker of the latitudes and longitudes of the physical man—an anatomist in health and a diagnostician in disease. We are too passive in the acceptance of this fundamental truth. There is fire enough

to fuse the mountain of ore if only we are apt in selecting the brand with which to start the pile.

The physician is helpful only through the accurately prescribed remedy. Drugs, like people, serve humanity best in certain localities, being most active upon certain organs and tissues—under proper climatic surroundings, as it were; e. g., there are certain remedies which act most curative upon the liver and are rarely indicated except where that organ is involved. Thus if we have headache, constipation, dizziness or any other annoying set of symptoms which are due to some disorder of the liver, is it not imperative that our diagnosis be correct that we may be enabled to locate more accurately the cause of the disease and apply the remedy accordingly?

We cannot emphasize too strongly the need of correct diagnosis in prescribing, though I must admit that many physicians are inclined to lay little stress upon this all important factor. Many of the more acute conditions present a similar aspect and often call for the same remedy at the onset of the disease, but, to bring the case to a more rapid and successful termination, a correct diagnosis must be made in order that our remedies shall succeed each other according to the changing totality of the symptoms.

Thus it becomes necessary to know whether we are dealing with pneumonia or capillary bronchitis, typhoid or simple continued fever, before we can prescribe with any degree of accuracy. I count him a great physician who can recognize diseases as he does the faces of his most intimate friends; he has but to open his eyes to see them in their true light, while others must needs make painful corrections and keep a vigilant eye on many sources of error.

The true Artist has the earth for his pedestal; the physician who ignores diagnosis, even after years of toil and strife, has nothing broader than his own shoes.—Medical Century.

HOW TO KILL A BABY WITH PNEUMONIA.

"Crib in far corner of room with canopy over it. Steam kettle; gas stove (leaky tubing). Room at 80 F. Many gas jets burning. Friends in the room, also the pug dog. Chest tightly enveloped in waistcoat poultice. If child's temperature is 105 F., make a poultice, thick, hot and tight. Blanket the windows, shut the doors. If these do not do it, give coal tar antipyretics and wait.—"Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery."

STRONG MEDICINE.

"A. P. Hanchett, M.D.: I have been constrained to take the floor to give some experiences I have had with arsenicum. A case of very great interest, and rather peculiar, perhaps, a patient of one of my old families and one of my best friends, a woman of extreme susceptibility to drugs. She was visiting a neighboring city, and she went to visit a physician, who impressed her very favorably, and she began to take treatment with him. She then began to change a great deal from month to month, so that even her friends began to notice it. She became more and more anaemic and puffed about the face, which soon became so marked that everybody noticed it. I had noticed it also when I saw her on the street. After a time one day she came to my office, and said, 'Well, I have come back to you.' She told me all about it; how she was better at first, then began to notice symptoms. The remedies were in tablet form, and she said she had grown steadily paler and weaker, until she felt that she was not having the right treatment. After studying it over very carefully I found she had been having arsenicum. I happened to know the doctor well, and knew that he used the very lowest potencies. Unquestionably she had sustained a marked poisoning with arsenicum. I gave her the very highest potency I had of arsenicum. She improved and became well in three or four months, and the change was so marked that you would not know the woman."—Transactions American Institute of Homœopathy.

In Russia there is one physician to every 800 inhabitants. The legal fee for medical attendance is fifteen copecks (7 1-2 cents). The better grade of physicians have an income of about 500 roubles (250 dollars) per year.

London Lancet says the crest of the antitoxin wave has passed, and that it will soon be among the things of the past.

It is no light thing to betray the confidence of a child; the effect upon the little one is apt to color its whole after-life—such experiences are never forgotten—and upon the surgeon is incalculable. About thirty years ago a doctor betrayed the confidence of a boy (brutally breaking open a boil on the wrist), and to this day is execrated whenever and wherever that man can find occasion to speak of him.

SILK UNDERWEAR.

"Opinions certainly differ as to the comfort derived from the different material from which underwear is made, but there is one thing which admits of no doubt, and this is that while silk is exceedingly warm, soft, and pleasant to the flesh, it is at the same time by no means the healthiest substance for the undergarment. In proof of this, practical observation has demonstrated that silk stockings will make the toughest and healthiest feet moist, wet and tender, until walking becomes painful. A silk scarf worn around the neck next to the skin will, in nine wearers out of ten, produce sore throat. Silk makes the neck hot and moist, and the first stray breath of cool air that strikes the skin feels like a drop of ice water and will produce a cold. Silk seems to have the faculty, as contrasted with wool, of opening the pores and inciting perspiration; and if it will do this with the feet and neck there is every reason to believe that it will produce equal susceptibility to cold when worn about the chest and limbs. Those who wear silk stockings invariably have tender feet. The rule that applies to the male applies equally to the female. Silk underclothing may be very comfortable, but perhaps the advocates of dress reform would do as much good if they would discuss carefully the hygienic value of the material, as well as the cut and style, of the undergarment."—Health.

If the above is true it is rather fortunate that the average run of humanity, about ninety-nine in every hundred, cannot afford silk stockings.—Ex.

A Frenchman has discovered that boiled potatoes are superior to soap, when washing very fine linen and delicate textures generally. He rubs the potatoes well into the materials, and then rinses the latter very thoroughly. Silk, cotton, and linen are all said to be improved in look by this change of treatment.



2417 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL

HINTS.

Acid dyspepsia and flatulence Natrum phos.

Washing, or baking soda, applied to a scald from steam or hot water will give the quickest relief.

Bryonia is a good remedy for those who walk in their sleep, unless, of course, some other is not strongly indicated.

When the sore throat is dark colored Phytolacca is the remedy; when very red, Belladonna.

If exposed to scarlet fever take daily one dose of Belladonna for a week. It will prevent the development of the disease.

If your dog has distemper give him Arsenicum; also same remedy for offensive discharge from the nose, for rheumatism, Rhus tox. fever, Aconite; diarrhoea, Arsenicum; though if discharge be bloody, substitute Mercurius cor.; Mange, Sulphur.

If your chickens have the roup give Spongia 1x; or cholera, Arsenicum iod. 3x.

For hay fever, Arundo maur. 3x.

"Hom Envoy."

Medical Summary says of pepsin: "It is amazing that a drug so extensively used for so many years should be so little understood. Profession and laity 'have faith in it' and use it indiscriminately for 'stomach trouble.' The ignorant credulity of the laity is pardonable, not so that of the profession, for the man of scientific training has no right to 'have faith' unless he knows or has a plausible theory." He asserts that pepsin even retards the digestion of albuminoids, while, as alcohol destroys it, "wine of pepsin is a therapeutic joke." There seems to be nothing stable in medicine but Homœopathy.

QUININE-GRIPPE.

A fellow has a cold, for instance, a little touch of grippe; instead of staying in the house for a day or two, dieting himself, and taking the indicated remedy, he fills himself with Quinine. You remember when grippe was bad some years since the "school doctors" decided that Quinine was the sure cure for it, and so folks were stuffed with Quinine until they were locoed, and it took them much longer to get rid of the loco than of the grippe. But this was the dictum of the scientific physicians, the real advanced, up-to-date scientific doctors, the doctors whose flats (to themselves) are like to the thunders of Jove. In case of grippe give Quinine. And ever since the man-who-knows-it-all-about-himself has been religiously taking Quinine. Then when his head bulges with the Quinine effects and his ears sing songs as of bells he usually takes Bromo-caffeine for the headache. Perhaps a dose of oil or mayhap a blue pill to make the job really artistic.

If that fellow gets over the grippe and his earache and his deafness and his craziness in a month or two he is lucky. For he has not only complicated a simple ailment, but he has organized and equipped a number of drug diseases within himself that it will take much and sundry scientific medication to cure. When you are sick do not try to doctor yourself; get a good homeopathic doctor, one who believes Hahnemann knew something, not one who is trying to improve upon Hahnemann's law and discover something better than homeopathy, as I say, get a doctor who believes that the cure of diseases by the law of similia is the only real method for curing, and you will get well speedily, and there will be no after effects about it. When you are well you will be well all over.

J. Titus in "Hom. Envoy."

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DONATIONS IN AUGUST.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following:

McCormick Manufacturing Company—2 tins "J. C." soda biscuits.

Mrs (Dr.) Spencer—12 quarts preserves.

Woman's Auxiliary—2 rocking chairs and 2 straight chairs.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

HOLIDAYS over.

HOSPITAL had a kind of a holiday last month.

GET the good resolutions you made while on vacation into working order, lest you forget.

DR. SPENCER, of Sherbrooke, was a visitor to the hospital last month. Mrs. Spencer accompanied him, and our preserve cupboard looks better for her visit.

OUR subscription list in April last amounted to \$10, in May \$30, June \$20, July \$158, and in August to \$193.50. Somebody evidently didn't get a holiday. It's your turn now.

THE Nurses' Home Fund list has been left out this month, as there were no additions to it. Please do not let this occur again, as there is much need for the money.

THE transfer and deeds for the Nurses' Home property have been drawn and executed, and there is a small balance of \$10,000 owing to the vendor. If you will give us that amount, we will not mention money again for a whole month.

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY will take up their work this month, and also arrange preliminaries for their grand bazaar. Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, the treasurer, has returned from her trip abroad, and will be pleased to receive cash donations for the work. Ladies wishing to help will be welcomed at the monthly meetings of the Auxiliary. Put forth any and all effort you can to make this anniversary bazaar a success.

THE quarterly meeting of the Governors, to be held next month (Oct. 27th), will practically be the first since incorporation. The new by-laws will be presented in pamphlet form, and much business of importance will be brought forward. It will be worth your while to become a governor and take part in the hospital's affairs. It only costs \$10 per annum for twelve years, or \$100 down to become part proprietor of the best small hospital in Canada.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of Management was held August 29th. Vacation season was

responsible for the light attendance. Minutes of previous meetings were read and confirmed.

THE Lady Superintendent's report gave a very good showing for a summer month, being a better one than that of last year. No very sick patients were under treatment. Attention was called to the value and convenience of the improvements made during the summer, enhancing the hospital's working capacity.

THE question of fitting up the quarters vacated by the nurses was taken up, and it was decided to renovate them and put in bath, closets, etc., bringing them up to the general standard of the hospital's private rooms. It was decided to re-number all the private wards, and place numbers on the doors. No report of the Callow legacy matter with the General Hospital was presented, and this, with other important matters, was left over to the September meeting, which will be held on Monday, September 26th. A full attendance is hoped for, as the hospital business for the summer months will be disposed of preparatory to the Governors' quarterly meeting.

PHILLIPS TRAINING SCHOOL
NOTES

The Lady Superintendent has returned from an enjoyable two weeks' vacation, spent at Glen Sutton.

Nurses Blackmore, MacDonald, Richards and Menish have returned from their holiday trips much benefited by their outing.

During Miss Lorenz' absence Nurse Blackmore was in charge of the Training School and Hospital.

Miss Willoughby, '98, is visiting friends in London, Ont.

Nurse Harding has been sojourning for the past two weeks in the Adirondacks.

Nurses' lectures for session 1904-05 will begin about October 11th, also the additional practical courses in massage and diet cookery.

As the holiday season has ended and most of our graduate nurses have returned to town, it would be well for them to send their addresses and telephone numbers to the hospital, so that the register may be completed ere the busy season sets in.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CASH DONATIONS IN AUGUST.

The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:—

Ed. Packard, Esq.	\$25.00
Jas. M. Aird, Esq.	20.00
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Furniture for Nurses' Home.
 Preserved fruit.
 Some barrels with apples in them.
 Twenty rubber treads for stairs.
 Your subscription to Nurses' Home Fund.

Aid for Woman's Auxillary Bazaar.
 Flour, sugar, tea, oatmeal, soap, potatoes, anything in the provision line.

MONEY.

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

Number of patients in the hospital August 1	13
Admitted—	
Private patients	14
Semi-private patients	6
Public patients	9
Maternity	1
	30
Discharged—	
Private patients	19
Semi-private patients	7
Public patients	5
Maternity	0
	31
Died	1
Operations	9
Number of days of private nursing outside	15
Number of days of private nursing in hospital	3
Remaining in hospital Sept. 1....	12
Viz.:	
Private patients	3
Semi-private patients	2
Public patients	6
Maternity	1
	12

Thin, nervous children should by all means have their hair kept short, and it is well for the hair of all children to be kept at a length that facilitates the proper cleanliness and care.

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HEADACHE POWDERS AND QUICK "CURES."

"Influenza kills thousands, and the coal tar products their ten thousands," said a great clinician after the first influenza epidemic. In looking about for the terrific mortality from pneumonia, which has been shocking the medical profession during the last two or three months, many physicians think it is to be found in the indiscriminate use and abuse of the coal tar antipyretics. It is superfluous to dilate here upon the fact that the use of headache powders—practically all of which contain acetanilid, a true tissue poison—has reached enormous proportions. For the slightest headache, be it due to nervousness, eye-strain, cold, constipation or indigestion, the public has gotten in the habit of taking headache powders. This frequent use of heart depressants has a pernicious, even if not immediately noticeable, effect upon the heart, and when a disease like pneumonia, in which the heart's resistance is tried to the utmost, makes its unwelcome appearance, it is no wonder that the heart proves unequal to the task, and fails.—Merck's Archives.

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