

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.

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.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | 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. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 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. | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | |

MONTREAL
Homœopathic Record

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

Vol. IV. No. 7

MONTREAL, JULY, 1899.

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

When a "new fashion" comes in among men, whether it be tight fitting trousers, long crow-tail coats, high turn down collars, or what-not, it is soon so exaggerated by the guileless youth as to border on the ridiculous and then a change is near. It is the same in medicine, outside of founded-on-a-rock Homœopathy. Patent medicine manufacturers of Europe brought out the antitoxin treatment for diphtheria; the success was marvelous, as it always is in the reports of patent medicines—Behring's "Antitoxin" is patented, and we are only stating a sober fact. "Serum" at once became the fashion and hardly a day passed that someone did not "discover" a "serum," and apply it to some new and startling "use." Among the last—when the collar got so high as to support the hat—was injecting "serum" into the brain. According to the London *Lancet* five such cases were recently reported at a meeting of a Paris medical society, all which proved fatal. Thus is another "giant stride" made—we are now reasonably sure that Serum cannot be safely injected into the brains of a living human being.

For which may we duly be thankful.
—Homœopathic Envoy.

HINTS.

Nitric acid 6, says Dr. Gonillon, is the remedy for involuntary flow of tears from the eyes.

Throbbing is a great keynote for *Belladonna* in any disease.

Pain in the spine on every turning motion of the body calls for *Agaricus*.

Back gives out when walking is a symptom of *Fesculus*.

Lameness in small of back on rising, *Natrum mur.*

Tired of life; despondent; thinks nothing undertaken will succeed; thoughts of suicide so profound is the depression—these are mental symptoms calling for *Aurum*.

A verified symptom of *Antimonium crud.* is stomach weak, and digestion easily disturbed; this in old persons.

Sore teeth after filling may be relieved by *Arnica 30th*.

Where there is neuralgia with swelling of the affected part *Arsenicum* is said to relieve.

Intense despondency and break down following great financial losses has been remedied by *Aurum 6* or *30th*.

Headache relieved by pressing the head is cured by *Bryonia*.

"Feels better when constipated" is a symptom cured by *Calcarea*.

Cough, attended by involuntary urination, is remedied by *Causticum*.

Headache preceded by blindness, *Kali bichrom.*

Headache worse from 4 to 8 p.m. with constipation, calls for *Lycopodium*.

Stoops easily but straightening is painful, *Natrum mur.*—Homœopathic Envoy.

THE INHUMANITY OF SERUMISM.

When men adopt false ideas and practices, a process of moral degradation is instituted which drags them continuously downward. So long as men revere truth and conscientiously strive for it, they remain *men*, and the shortcomings and limitations inseparable from human progress cannot check their growth as moral beings. But when we abandon principle, invent untruth with which to delude others for selfish ends, or practice erroneous methods in order to conform to a prevailing fashion, the individual is insidiously and progressively corrupted until even the brute creation would be ashamed to acknowledge him as a relation.

The *Medical Brief* has, from time to time, protested against serumism as an evidence of superstition, a relic of the dark ages, and a blot on the escutcheon of medicine. Its authors and exponents have sowed the wind, and the profession at large will have to reap the whirlwind, for the inevitable tendency of serumism is to bring medicine and its practitioners into general disrepute.

The man who believes in serums and uses them in the treatment of disease, is sure to become gradually degraded and morally obtuse. To prove that we are not speaking too strongly, we quote the following paragraph from a London morning newspaper:

The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Leader*, says:

"It has been discovered that the physicians in the free hospitals at Vienna systematically experiment upon their patients, especially new-born children, women who are encephalic, and persons who are dying. In one case a doctor injected the bacilli of an infectious disease from a decomposing corpse into thirty-five women and three new-born children. Another case, a youth who was on the high road to recovery, was inoculated and he died within 24 hours.

"Many dying patients have been tortured and many men have been inoculated with contagious diseases. One doctor who had received an unlimited number of healthy children from a founding hospital for experimental purposes, excused himself on the ground that they were cheaper than animals."

No man whose mind partakes of Anglo-Saxon purity, can read this paragraph, which is undoubtedly true, without being fired with righteous indignation. The inhumanity of pouring poison and

disease into the veins of helpless women and children makes the blood boil. The reckless, nay, criminal, disregard of human life, the conscienceless trampling on individual rights, the abuse of sovereign authority are shocking and revolting to the American mind.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," but that this sentiment should find its most ingenious exponents among medical men is a fearful reflection upon a *benevolent* profession.

Practices such as these, dignified by the name of science though they be, rival the unspeakable atrocities of the Inquisition. Would that our pen were inspired to condemn such cruelties in suitable phrase. We do not believe it is possible to permanently graft upon Anglo-Saxon medicine the false and barbarous methods of treatment invented in the atmosphere of Continental Europe. Bacteriology and serumism, twin errors, have been exploited as cheap roads to fame and wealth, but when we see into what depths of degradation and inhumanity they lead their advocates, even the most partial must forsake them.—*Medical Brief* Editorial.

SMALL-POX, CIDER VINEGAR AS A PREVENTIVE.

The vinegar treatment as a preventive against the contagion of smallpox, discovered and introduced by Dr. C. F. Howe, county health officer of Atchison, Kansas, has passed the point of mere theory and is now an established fact, having been efficient in several hundred cases of exposure in the city of Atchison and Atchison county. Many of these exposures have been the nurses, as well as many others that it was impossible to isolate from the original case of smallpox for the want of room. In other words, any one, vaccinated or not, can nurse a case of small-pox without fear of contracting the disease if, at the same time, they use the vinegar in tablespoonful doses four times daily in half cup of water. It can be taken in less amount for small children or more by adults.

Dr. Howe advises the use of pure cider vinegar only, as all others contain alcohol. Even after the person exposed has run almost the entire incubation period, the use of vinegar will either abort the disease entirely, or modify it to the extent of having all the prodromal symptoms without the disfiguring eruption.

To get the immediate control of a small-pox epidemic in a community, every one should take a course of vinegar for a week, whether exposed or not.

Diluted vinegar applied locally will control the itching of small-pox. A slippery elm poultice applied to the face while in the vesicular stage will not only abort the pustular stage, but prevent the pitting. The poultice must not be used until the vesicles have formed.
—Homœopathic News.

DONATIONS FOR JUNE.

- Miss Dow, 3 doz. rhubarb.
- Mrs. S. Baylis, 2 lawn vases with flowers.
- Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, marmalade, papers, magazines, volume *Materia Medica*.
- Mrs. J. F. Shearer, books for children's ward.
- W.C.T.U. Flower Mission, Flowers for wards.
- Mrs. G. D. Phillips, silver tray and tea set for Phillips' ward.
- Haycock & Dudgeon, 4 doz. palm leaf fans.
- Messrs. Bennett & Co, roses and carnations.
- A Friend, magazines and vials for dispensary.
- Mrs. Foster, peptonoids, bovine, lime water, bed pan and electric truss and rubber tube.
- W.C.T.U. Flower Mission, two donations.
- Miss. Butler, two boxes of strawberries.
- Mrs. Frances Scholes, rubber sheets.
- Mrs. Luchman, empty vials.
- F. Wallace & Sons, magazines.
- Mrs. Mackenzie, window boxes with plants, magazines.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

RECEIVED IN MAY.

Mr. Samuel Bell.....\$25 00

REMEDIES FOR HAY FEVER.

First on the list stands Sanguinaria; used in the tincture, or the powdered root, or the salt—Sanguinaria Nitrate. Its reputation stands high, and frequent are the records of its good work. In fact, many believe that if a few attacks can be averted by getting away from the poison, and taking Sanguinaria at times throughout the year, a few seasons will entirely dissipate the disposition. The characteristics which indicated the case as being one to be cured by Sanguinaria are not only those of the poisoned mucous membrane, but should be looked for in the head and stomach symptoms. Headache, giddiness, whizzing in the ears, with nausea, craving of various things to eat, salivation, empty, faint feeling in the stomach. In my experience it has been of great service by merely smelling the powdered root, and by taking the 3x attenuation morning and evening for a considerable time before the attack comes on, or morning and evening throughout the year.

The next remedy most successful is *Natrum Arsenicosum*. This prompt and most searching medicine can go far in the cure of the predisposing cause of this poisoning. Besides the burning, which is so characteristic of this disease, it has scores of other symptoms which show it to be favorable to many cases.

Next comes *Aralia*, with its continued wheezing and suffocation, with inability to lie down, raw throughout the chest, with scanty expectoration.

Cuprum Aceticum, if persevered with, cures many a case. Its nightly aggravation, burning excoriation, violent cough in paroxysms, fear of suffocation, burning pains, tough, tenacious phlegm, etc.

Ammonia Bromide, 3x, in cases where the usual attendant symptoms are accompanied with a violent tickling cough. It also has more than a mere palliation. There is a changing of the diathesis.—
The Homœopathic News.

“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.”

LONGEVITY AND APOPLEXY.

BY T. GRISWOLD COMSTOCK, M.D.

Longevity is now regarded as a vascular question, and hence the aphorism: "A man is as old as his arteries." It is a matter of daily occurrence that sudden death seems to overtake people of the highest standing in the community. The victims are presidents of republics, statesmen, lawyers, bankers and active business men in official positions. The necessity of constant activity in business as conducted upon our modern fast methods, keeps officials and business managers constantly upon a strain of the highest tension, which is kept up without any relaxation. Such a tension will, in turn, agreeably to the laws of our physical being, be followed by an explosion, when, suddenly and unexpectedly, death ends a useful life.

When we take into account the exigencies and uncertainties of life in large cities, and bear in mind the constant temptations of an evil nature which seem to beset all who occupy high positions of trust to especially indulge in high living, it will be found that personal safety lies between habits that waste and destroy and habits that maintain and preserve us in health. It is the fact that the majority of mankind deliberately choose the former. Can a man past sixty maintain good health and longevity if he always rises from his three meals a day with his stomach gorged? And suppose he is a business man who indulges in six or ten drinks of whisky daily? We will make this query a little lighter. Most men think that they should not leave the table until their appetite is completely gratified. This is another error, and has prematurely ended thousands of valuable lives.

The celebrated Dr. John Abernethy, of London, in discoursing upon the manner of life among the upper classes of well-to-do people in England the high livers, said: "Of what a man eats, one-quarter goes to nourish him, the balance he keeps at his own risk and peril." This quaint and true saying applies at this day to good livers among our own people. The ideal healthy man must constantly control his appetite while at meals, and to do this he should rise from the table with good appetite.

During the heated term in summer, in our climate, people in health should not eat half as much as is their custom in the cold season. In the most instances

of sudden deaths that occur from apoplexy, among subjects over fifty-five years of age, it will be found that in at least ninety per cent. of such cases surfeit or a full stomach has caused rupture of the blood vessel in the brain which caused coma, paralysis and death. The prophylactic treatment of apoplexy is much more satisfactory than when we have a real apoplectic attack to combat.

The daily papers announce frequently sudden deaths and the cause is usually given as heart disease. The patient who died from apoplexy may have had a heart disease as an old affection, but, as a usual thing, death has been hastened because the patient paid no attention to a proper diet, hygiene and regimen.

A full meal, stimulants and perhaps exposure in the hot sun, has brought on the attack. The patient suddenly becomes unconscious and has stertorous breathing and complete coma. When a physician is called to such a case all is excitement, and the relatives and friends insist that the doctor shall do something decidedly of an active nature, in order, as they express it, "to bring out the patient from his serious trouble."

They cannot be made to understand that a blood vessel has broken within the brain envelope and that the coma and paralysis is the consequence. The treatment of all such cases is not satisfactory, because if the patient returns to consciousness and exhibits only a partial paralysis, nature must absorb the blood clot; and this happens sometimes, but a second attack is always to be feared.

If people desire to attain longevity they must, above all other things, adopt *temperant habits*. But old age is not to be wished for unless at the same time the subject is free from disease. I have now in mind a friend and patient of mine who, over sixty years of age, has the appearance of health and youth, and says he always has made it a rule to leave the table with a good appetite.

Whoever will adopt this rule and not deviate from it, and will take care not to weaken or invalidate his vitality by any constant mental over-strain, not given way to anxiety or worry, who will enjoy the blessing of good health, will attain longevity and prevent snapping prematurely the "silver cord of life." To come to practical details: if every subject would, when at the table, decline to eat anything that does not entirely accord with his taste and digestion, or is not well cooked, and even lose one meal, such a little fast will rather do him

good than harm. Let him also eat meat daily, and once during the year discard meat altogether for a period of thirty days.

Such a change will act upon him in a most salutary manner. When such a subject has some slight indisposition—say a cold or catarrh—he should try and relieve it by *diet*. Let him eat little or nothing for twenty four hours, and most probably his attack will prove to be *self-limited* and take a favorable turn after the expiration of the twenty-four hours. There are exceptions to the above rules, and the special advice of a good doctor should then be consulted.

To the one who has attained longevity and who has escaped the diseases that so often accompany old age the following lines quoted below portray most vividly old-age exit. It is a translation of a pagan prayer uttered 3000 years ago, and it describes evening life in old age and its transition :

"So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays.
Unknown to pain, in age resign thy breath;
When late, stern Neptune joins the shaft with death:
To the dark grave retiring as to rest,
Thy people blessing, by thy people blessed."

—*The Homoeopathic News.*

THE INDICATIONS FOR ARNICA MONTANA.

This is the remedy the Homoeopathic physician thinks of for conditions resulting from mechanical injuries; such as falls, blows, contusions. No matter how long ago since the patient contracted the injury, if the remedy is indicated by the totality of the symptoms, Arnica will cure. A patient of mine, a lady, almost always feels as if beaten, tired and sore after playing the organ. She takes Arnica, and within a short time

the trouble is remedied. Bed feels too hard, the patient complains of a sore feeling all over the body—feels as if he had been pounded, in sudden wrenching of muscles, hemorrhages from injuries, injuries to the soft parts accompanying fractures, bruises, ecchymoses and contusions of the brain and spine, Arnica every time. In fevers, especially those of a typhoid character, Arnica is of great service. In intermittent fever we find that the patient has thirst during the chill, but none during the heat or perspiration. During fever head and upper part are hot and the body is cool. In typhoid fever the patient is indifferent; he does not seem to know or care that he is sick; he goes to sleep while answering a question; he complains that his bed is too hard, and he tosses about to find a soft spot. There is here involuntary stool and urine, and we find petechiae all over the body. As the condition of the patient goes from bad to worse the stupor increases.

In rheumatism caused by exposure to dampness, with cold and much muscular strain combined, we always give Arnica. Never forget this remedy in these cases. In two or three days it sets the patient aright, who would have otherwise lingered on for several weeks. In dyspepsia it is indicated when the patient has a throbbing headache and feels sleepy after a meal. There is belching of gas, tasting like rotten eggs; breath is exceedingly foul; the abdomen is distended; the dyspeptic must loosen his garments after eating. In pneumonia, with a bruised sore feeling and bloody expectoration, there is no one remedy in the materia medica that can take the place of Arnica. Study Arnica, and you will find that its internal use is of far greater service than the external one.—*The Homoeopathic News.*

ABBHEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

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

EAT TWO MEALS A DAY.

Not everybody should eat but twice daily, but there is a class of men and women who would enjoy better health and live longer, if they ate but two meals a day. I do not mean the growing youth, or the fully developed young man or woman under twenty-five, for up to that time, if not longer, they must eat to develop and fill out the growing frame and body, and establish well known functions of the muscular and nervous systems. However, after this has all taken place and the man and woman have fully developed, their lives sedentary, of full habit, carry a large volume of blood, are good feeders, such, should eat but two meals a day. Breakfast about eight or nine A. M., dinner at four or five P. M. and no other food, except a little fruit at noon, and in the evening, giving apples the preference above all other fruit, except peaches when in season.

The class to which I refer are those who are not found among the laboring classes. The laboring class arise early, and eat an early breakfast, and are ready for a good square meal at twelve o'clock and a hearty supper at six at night, they work hard and eat to supply the demands made by their daily toil and manual labor.

The class of people to which I refer who get along better with two meals a day, are not only good feeders and carry a good healthy volume of blood, but they are looked upon as strong and healthy, and are generally of a nervous bilious temperament, they are as a rule *hustlers* from morning until night, at the store, at the desk, at the studio, or wherever their circumscribed environment stations them. Some of them are Physicians, Lawyers, Clerks, Ministers, Politicians, Legislators, Congressmen, and Senators. They eat too much, they eat too often, and drink too often as well as too much. The stomach should always be about empty before taking another meal. The most of this class of people have dilatation of the stomach, and nothing will act in the way of a cure without medicine, so well as a cup of hot water before meals, and but two meals a day. The majority of this class of persons, and I may say nearly all of them, fill premature graves, due to Apoplexy, Paralysis, Fatty-heart, Bright's disease, Diabetes or Softening of the Brain, and Spinal cord.

Vertigo, Indigestion, Constipation, a

stuffy feeling, forgetfulness, heavy on the feet, and a host of premonitory symptoms harass them until they are struck down suddenly with some of the above maladies. I am of the opinion that no one should put three meals into the stomach inside of eight or nine hours, as many do, and then in many cases eat again before retiring for the night, making four meals a day. When the stomach of a healthy person is empty, he can eat with the greatest relish, and the juices of the stomach permeate the food thoroughly, that there is but little trouble for the stomach to get rid of its contents, through the pyloric orifice into the duodenum, and as a result little if any fermentation and indigestion comes from this way of treating the stomach. Some people can eat but little breakfast, of course they must have dinner at noonday, or they will starve. This is due generally to a habit of eating late at night, or to the developing process, which ends in mal-assimilation, and mal-nutrition. Such persons are anemic and are virtually starving to death, often developing Tuberculosis in some form, before the starvation process accomplishes its end—death.

The working man who eats three meals a day, breakfast at six, dinner or luncheon at twelve, and supper at six enjoys every meal and seldom has a best meal, for he eats heartily three times a day, so it is with the man of sedentary life, if he be of a full habit and healthy. He enjoys his breakfast at eight or nine, just as much, if not more, than his dinner at four or five P. M. I can go back in my life and experience in twenty-eight years practice, and call to mind many of the big, strong and hearty people with whom I have been associated, and many of them were my associates, who have died, filling premature graves, just because they drank and ate too much.—In North American Medical Review.

THE PERFECT PHYSICIAN.

He is humble—for the grandeur of unaccomplished possibilities rises like a mountain before him. He is self-respecting—for he justly esteems the dignity of his profession, and the obligation which his admission thereto lay upon him. He is courteous, yet never servile; bold, yet always prudent; fearless, yet always prudent; fearless, yet never reckless; sympathetic, but never sentimental;

ready, but not precipitate; inflexible without harshness, cool, calm, and open to conviction; imperturbable, whatever may occur; honorable even to punctiliousness; and sincerely religious in the best and loftiest sense. He is a reading and thinking man; one who aims not so much to be "up with the times" as to be liberally conservative in all things. In short, the ideal physician is a type of the highest manhood that human nature can produce. Such a standard as this we should keep constantly before us; striving to realize in ourselves, as far as practicable, the comprehensive character of the medical vocation.—Dr. Osborne, in *The Medical World*.

The following clipping from a Pittsburgh paper shows that the habitual users of "headache powders" run no little risk—these, like so many of the new five and ten cent sure "cures" for all sorts of things, come from one common source, coal-tar, and are all more or less dangerous. Better stick to safe Homœopathy. Here is the clipping:

"As a result of three deaths from headache powders in this city recently, the county authorities have taken a decisive step against this free and unguarded use. To-day the coroner's jury rendered a verdict in the case of Mrs. Celia Butler, who died Sunday, twenty minutes after taking a headache powder, recommending that caution notices be printed on all headache powders containing coal

tar derivatives, and that a State law be enacted to enforce the same. The jury urged that in the absence of any law all druggists should warn customers as to the danger of taking such powder."

Temporary relief during the drug action is, at the very best, all that can be expected of these things, and their action, generally on the heart, is bad. Let them alone for they are dangerous.
—Homœopathic Envoy.

RAPID EATING.

There is a prevalent idea that slow eating is favorable to digestion, but this, says the *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*, is largely fallacious. The important point is not that we eat slowly, but that when we do eat we chew with energy. Of course, where the haste is due to some mental anxiety this may injuriously inhibit the secretions. Slow eating begets a habit of simply mumbling the food without really masticating it, while the hurried eater is inclined to swallow his food before properly masticating. Hence, hurried eating is bad, but rapid masticating is advantageous. It concentrates our energies on the act in question, and, hence, more thoroughly accomplishes it. Moreover, energetic chewing stimulates the secretions of saliva in the most favorable manner. These various points are so commonly misunderstood, at least by the laity, that they demand our frequent attention.—*Medical Brief*.

MONTREAL HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

HUGH MATHEWSON PATTON, B.A., M.D., C.M.

125 MANSFIELD STREET.

Telephone 1077 Up.

DR. A. R. GRIFFITH,

Office, Tooke's Building, 2 to 4 p.m.

Residence, 535 Wellington St., { 8 to 10 a.m.
7 to 8 p.m.

Telephone: Uptown, 1147 Up. Residence, 5544.

SCOTT NICHOL, M.D.

140 MANSFIELD STREET.

Telephone 1231 Up.

LAURA MÜLLER, M.D.

213 STANLEY STREET.

Telephone 1183 Up.

W. G. NICHOL, M.D.

140 MANSFIELD STREET.

Telephone 1231 Up.

DR. ARTHUR DOUGLAS PATTON,

64 Crescent St., first house below

St. Catherine, Montreal.

At home, 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 3, and 7 to 8 p.m.

Telephone 995 Up.

WM. McHARRIE, M.D.

53 PRINCE ARTHUR ST.

Telephone 271 East.

EDWARD M. MORGAN, M.D.C.M.

247 GREENE AVE.

Telephone 205 Mount.

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.

Telephone 1807 Main.

589 Dorchester St., Montreal.

J. W. HUGHES, Antiseptic Plumber

Heating, Ventilating, Tests and Reports.

No. 2 St. Antoine St.

Telephone 548 Main

N. RITCHOT,

Nos. 7, 8 & 9 ST. LAWRENCE
MARKET.

Butcher.

Always on hand, Fresh Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb.
Corned Beef and Salt Tongues.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

TELEPHONE 2471 MAIN.

JAMES M. AIRD, FINE BREAD
FINE CAKES
FINE CANDIES

Triticumina Bread, Triticumina Infants' Food (Patent.)

This product is made from WHEAT MALT, and is AN EXCELLENT BABY FOOD. Ask your Doctor about it. Telephone, 1025 Main

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

Dentist and Oral Surgeon,

2248 St. Catherine Street,

Opposite Victoria Street, Montreal.

GEO. S. KIMBER,

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL.

BELL TELEPHONE, Uptown 1287.

HOUSE DECORATING

A SPECIALTY.

WALL PAPER OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

GEO. F. PHELPS,

Fish and Oysters.

GAME AND POULTRY,

50 Victoria Square, Montreal.

TELEPHONE No. 519 MAIN.

THE AUER LIGHT ::

:: FOR THE HOME

GREAT ECONOMY, GREAT LIGHT.

1682 Notre Dame Street.

Telephone Main 1773.