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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. V. No. 8.

MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1900.

25cts. A YEAR.

Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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37 St. Gabriel St.

A HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

The following is the authorized defini-
tion of a Homœopathic Physician by the
American Institute of Homœopathy.

A Homœopathic Physician is one who
adds to his knowledge of Medicine a
special knowledge of Homœopathic
Therapeutics. All that pertains to the
great field of medical learning is his, by
tradition, by inheritance, by right."

The above is clipped from a letter of
the late Doctor Grafton which appeared
in the July issue of the Record in which
he suggested that it should be published
in the Record, for say a year "that
they who run may read."

Doctor Grafton was a homœopathic
physician, not from the consequences of
environment or by accident, but as a
result of educated conviction. His
lamentable drowning on the morning of
July 29th removed one whose place it
will be difficult indeed to fill.

It is with pleasure deepened by the
most profound sorrow that we comply
with the suggestion of our lamented
friend.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Comparative figures for July show a
gratifying increase in Hospital work.

July 1899, 8 patients admitted ; one
private, 7 ward patients.

July 1900, 21 patients admitted, 16
private, 5 ward patients.

July was a splendid month in the
Hospital. All graduate nurses and spare
Hospital nurses have been kept busy.

Seventeen rubber stair treads are
wanted for the upper stair of the Hos-
pital. The size is 24 inches by 9 inches.
No more acceptable donation could be
thought of. A gift in cash of eight or
nine dollars would secure this boon to
the tired nerves of the patients.

Miss McLaggan has given another in-
stance of the loyalty to the Hospital and
zeal for its welfare of our devoted grad-
uate nurses in the unselfish and excellent
work she did while in temporary charge
of the Hospital, during Miss Kent's
absence.

The members of the Medical Board
desire to gratefully acknowledge the gen-
erosity of Mrs. G. D. Phillips in assist-
ing them in procuring several much-
needed pathological appliances and sur-
gical instruments. To the Pathological
department, the late Dr. Grafton was able
to add some \$35.00 worth of appliances,
while to the Surgical Instrument fund
some \$50 was given. Will not other
friends assist the needs of these divisions
of our Hospital work ?

HOSPITAL WANTS.

Oil cloth for tables.
Rubber sheeting for beds.
Twilled sheeting for beds in Wards.
Fruit for preserving.
Barrel of sugar.
Chairs for wards.



EDGAR A. GRAFTON, M.D., C.M.,
L.S.A., LONDON.

(Drowned at Berkhier, P. Q., July 29, '00)

—
"HE IS GENTIL THAT DOTR GENTIL
DELOS."
—

"HIS LIFE WAS GENTLE."
—

The late Dr. Grafton was born in Montreal 32 years ago of good English stock, and received his early education at the High School, through which he passed with high standing at the age of sixteen. Being too young to enter college immediately, he spent the next two years in commercial pursuits, therein gaining useful business experience. At the age of eighteen he matriculated at the Medical College of McGill University, taking the full course and graduating four years later with credit to himself and his Alma Mater, and bearing with him the respect and love of professors and classmates. He immediately received one of the coveted appointments annually made to the House Staff of the General Hospital, remaining there a year, and retired with the united regard of management, staff, nurses and employees. He spent the next four months visiting hospitals in the United States, whence he was recalled to an appoint-

ment as Ship Surgeon on the Beaver Line of steamships, a post he filled to the complete satisfaction of company and passengers for two summer seasons. The intervening winter was occupied in studying for, and passing the severe examination of the Society of Apothecaries, one of the great English licensing bodies, whose valued diploma he won with distinction. Inherited leanings and his own studious bent now impelled him to inquire authoritatively into the merits of Homoeopathy as a system of Therapeutics. He entered himself for the stiff competitive examination for appointment to the House Staff of the Metropolitan Hospital in New York, and passed first on the list. He was duly appointed, and the year of study of many hundreds of Hospital cases under Homoeopathic treatment convinced him of its scientific character and therapeutic value in the cure of disease. He returned with the diploma of the school, passed the examinations of the "College of Homoeopathic Physicians and Surgeons of Montreal," and settled down to practice as a trained "physician," who, to "his knowledge of medicine," had added an acquired "special knowledge of Homoeopathic Therapeutics." He gained appointment on the Montreal Homoeopathic Hospital Attending Staff, was elected chairman of its Medical Board, took office on the Board of Governors as its secretary, assisted ex-officio on the Committee of Management, and enthusiastically aided in carrying on the work of the Hospital to the complete success he foresaw, and its friends intend.

Like a bolt from the blue came the terrible shock of the sudden cutting of the thread of a bright and promising young life!

In assuagement of grief's bitter flow, letters poured in to the sorrowing family from friends, patients, classmates, college professors, confreres, and associates in varied Hospital work, all bearing testimony to the professional and personal qualities which commended and endeared Dr. Grafton to the writers, the cheering assurance pervading the testimony of those who knew him best that their departed friend loyally if unassumingly bore

"The white flower of a blameless life."

May we not then at least take heart of consolation in having been privileged to

come in touch with such a winning personality, seek inspiration from it for our own lives, and indulge the hope that what seems an abrupt end of useful work is but swift promotion to greater opportunities for higher service?

Dr. Grafton's creed—if he ever formulated such a thing—was broad, and intolerant only of pretense—a thing to be lived, not flaunted. He was no sectarian but was ready to be taught of any, and while devoutly critical was quick to catch and trace the inspired spirituality glowing in rare, saintly faces, be they of what creed they may. He followed his ideals as kindly light might lead. His record was clear and his speech clean.

As a medical man, he rightly held that "the physician's highest calling is the healing of the sick." He had moreover, in marked degree, the personal magnetism which in the sick room so largely aids the doctor in his treatment of the case. He aimed to be the GENTLE-man, always and everywhere, and was careful that the confidences of the consulting room should be most sacredly guarded.

As evidence of Dr. Grafton's medical faith we quote in part from an article, "Scientific Investigation of the Practice of Medicine," written by him and printed in the Medical Times, New York, Feb. 10th, 1900:

"What I wish to emphasize is the fact that the physician's work-shop is in the sick room, that of the scientist in the laboratory.

"The physician requires a scientific training, a scientific attitude of mind in order that he may weigh facts and make his deductions therefrom; but his is an art and his success or otherwise depends on his ability to apply his knowledge to the cases before him. The importance of the personal equation cannot be too greatly emphasized.

"I do not refer so much to a peculiar manner, a personal characteristic, which may conduce to his worldly success as a

physician, but rather to that faculty of knowing when to interfere with nature, when to refrain, how to assist nature, and in short, given certain remedial agents and a patient requiring help, to so apply those agents to the end the patient may be quickly, thoroughly and pleasantly restored to health.

"But there are many facts relating to morbid processes, many facts concerning remedial agents which cannot be learned at the bedside, and it is here that the work of the scientist comes in. Let disease in its many aspects, nay, even normal processes themselves, be thoroughly investigated by competent scientific men; let our knowledge of drugs or other agents be added to through the agency of scientific research, and the usefulness of the physician will increase as his knowledge increases, his knowledge of disease and his knowledge of remedial agents. The scientist to investigate, the physician to apply, the patient will do the rest.

"To Hahnemann, the scientist, must be given the credit of being the first to thoroughly investigate the action of drugs on the healthy human being, and to Hahnemann the physician, belongs the credit of being the first to apply the knowledge thus obtained to the treatment of disease.

"I am drawn irresistibly to the conclusion that Hahnemann ranks among the first, if not the first, of the modern school of medicine."

"Death loves a shining mark," and Dr. Grafton was one of the brightest of the little band of clever young medical men who hold to principles respecting which much misconception still exists in this community. His studious and conscientious attitude since his first tentative advance on to his assured practice of medicine on Homœopathic principals cannot have failed of weighty influence with those of his associates who have hitherto hesitated to

"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."

follow, and the hope is cherished that the example of one who enjoyed in an especial degree the esteem and confidence of his conferees may induce many of them to seriously study where they have perhaps as yet declined even to enquire; and in doing so they have his assurance that far from being disappointed they will find themselves equipped with an added valuable weapon wherewith to meet and subdue the common foe.

HOMŒOPATHY IN FAR INDIA.

A lady who has been travelling in the Far East in writing to a friend said:

"I was much interested and surprised to notice a number of native shops in Calcutta for the sale of Homœopathic medicines; and my attention was called to them by the sight of the familiar bust of Hahnemann, usually placed in a conspicuous position. I should suppose, from the number of these shops in the native quarters of the city, that the Indians must use Homœopathic remedies extensively. I had my own small medicine chest of course, and was able to have several bottles refilled here.

"In Darjheeling, in the heart of the Himalaya mountains, one of the party was taken ill, from the sudden changes of temperature, from Calcutta, to these mountain heights, in less than twenty-four hours. Our book called for two remedies that were exhausted, and we were able to find them in an English pharmacy, in this isolated mountain village. It is needless to say that they proved effective.

"In a year's tour of the world our little medicine chest and book was our only doctor, except that we were obliged to be vaccinated before going to Manila."
—Hospital Tidings.

The register of the Directory for Nurses, connected with our Phillips Training School, contains the names and addresses of the graduates and pupils, and we are prepared to reply promptly to calls for their services.

Applications may be made at the Hospital, 44 McGill College Avenue, any time, day or night, or by telephone,—uptown number 937.

No charge is made to persons applying for nurses through the Directory.

DONATIONS.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following donations received during the month of July:

Mrs. A. R. Griffith, ice cream and cake for nurses.

Mrs. J. A. Sheffield, strawberries and flowers.

Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, empty vials and magazines.

O. M. Lavoie, painting of isolation ward and front stairs, flooring and painting of same in new private wards at cost.

Canadian Rubber Co., twenty rubber treads for stairs.

Mrs. W. Willett, Chambly, two large baskets gooseberries and currants.

Mrs. G. D. Phillips, pitcher for wash-stand set of Phillips' ward.

M. L. R., \$15 for window screens for Hospital.

Mrs. G. D. Phillips, \$50 for instruments for operating room.

The Flower Missions, flowers ever Wednesday and Saturday.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following cash subscriptions:

Mr. S. Baylis	-	-	-	\$	5	00
Mrs. S. Baylis	-	-	-		5	00
A Friend	-	-	-		1	00
Mr. S. Bell	-	-	-		25	00
Mr. N. Ritchot	-	-	-		5	00

\$41 00

A man once applied to Scientific Medicine for relief. "I sick," he said. S. M. examined his urine and drew inferences; examined his blood and made certain statements; examined his sputa and stated conclusions; injected into him certain things and announced the condition of his inner works. After this, and certain other procedures, the whole was summed up in lucid style. After this the Man said, "Cure me, that's all I want." The post-mortem revealed that every inference, statement, conclusion and summing up of Scientific Medicine was true to the letter, but it, like the Young Man, lacked one thing—the ability to cure. That is to be found in Homœopathy.—Homœo. Envoy.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Flatulency. According to Stonham (London) the best remedies for this ailment are :

Carbo vegetabilis. Great distension and sensation of fullness ; the stomach seems a heavy, oppressive burden ; the abdomen is tense as if it would burst. The flatulence seems to extend both to the stomach and to the bowels. The patient emits a good deal of gas upwards and downwards, but without relief ; though the flatulence causes no colicky pains.

China. The distension of the stomach is accompanied with bitter eructation or rising of food, without any relief. The sensation of distension is relieved by exercise (in distinction to Bryonia). China is especially suitable in cases which come from the abuse of tea, and there are always nightly colicky pains. This remedy also seems particularly suitable for persons suffering from nervous prostration.

Argentum nitricum. Flatulence confined to the stomach, troublesome eructations after meals, as if it was difficult to overcome the resistance of the oesophageal orifice of the stomach, and when this is overcome the gases escape copiously and with violence.

Bryonia. Great distension and sensitiveness of the abdomen, especially its upper portion ; pinching, pains which inhibit the respiration ; the slightest movement serves to aggravate it ; hiccough and eructation immediately after eating ; eructations relieve.

Lycopodium. Slight flatulence in the stomach, but great quantities of gas in the bowels and especially in the colon. The gases are shut in, and press upwards against the diaphragm ; sensation as of a

rope around the body ; so also sensation of pressure upon the rectum and the bladder. The flatus causes many noises in the abdomen, and as they are discharged from the anus, there are colicky pains. *Lycopodium* is one of our best remedies in *Dyspepsia flatulenta*.

Nux vomica. The epigastrium is distended, but at work until 2 or 3 hours after meals ; there is a sensation of a stone in this spot and a pressure under the bastard ribs. At the same time there are colicky pains and ineffectual urging to stool. The colic is more violent, but with less distention than in *Lycopodium*, which it much resembles.—*Homœo. Envoy.*

Dr. E. H. Jewett, in his valedictory address to the graduating class of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, got off the following, which is worth remembering :

“Keep in a good humor with the world. The world does not want to hear of your trials. It wants to feel your strength. That man will be most cherished in any community who is least voluble in telling his woes and most patient and sympathetic in hearing the sorrows of others. The measure of greatness is the capacity to serve. Mankind are not all rascals, though an honest man wants bread. All in the world are not fools, though a genius has no praise.”

At the June annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy held at Washington, Dr. George B. Peck made a report to the effect that there are 9369 homœopathic physicians in the United States who, as a whole, are true to homœopathic practice, and the result is that, while having fully as many patients as the average allopath, “they fill out but one death certificate to the latter’s two.”

ABBHEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

A pleasant effervescing aperient, taking the place of nauseating mineral water.
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HINTS.

If you are subject to sick headache brought on by shopping or any unusual exertion, take *Epiphegus vir.* 1, several doses in succession. It will relieve and will probably remove the tendency to that distressing complaint.

A half a teaspoonful of the Physiological Tonicum in a glass of pure cold water will do wonders for those who suffer extremely from the heat. It also relieves the exhaustion of over-work or confinement in offices and stores.

Cream of Lemon is a most excellent thing for bad cases of sun-burn.

If your "feet give out" bathe them with *Hamamelis Extract* and water before going to bed.

Keep a bottle of *Calendula tincture* in the house for sudden bleeding emergencies, i. e., wounds of any sort; bind with clean rags and keep them moist with a solution of *Calendula* and water. Will cause wound to heal quickly and not suppurate.

A pledget of cotton thoroughly soaked in *Mullein oil* and inserted into the ear will often give quick relief in the earache of children.

Oozing eruptions behind the ears and on the head are often cured by *Graphites* and cleanliness.

When the baby is cross, fretful and highly irritable, give it a dose of *Chamomilla* followed by a drink of water.—*Homoeo. Envoy.*

Dr. Richard Cole Newton, in a very interesting paper in *Medical Record*, June 3, demonstrates beyond question that damp soil and houses play a large part in causing consumption, and "we had better, instead of attempting to annihilate the tubercle bacillus, turn our attention to altering the surroundings of our patients." He also intimates that the only virtue in the various resorts for consumptives lies in the fact of their being dry and having plenty of sunshine. And we suspect, that the same is true of every disease which medical science today attributes to a bacillus of some sort—go back of the microbe and you will find the cause of him, and the disease, to be some vicious surroundings, mode of life or bad habits.—*Homoeo. Envoy.*

HOMŒOPATHY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

BY A. KALT-REULEAUX, JOHANNESBURG,
TRANSVAAL.

In discussing the military situation in South Africa, the state of the sanitary establishment of the Boers is frequently mooted. Even the cultivated society of Europe, which is usually so well informed as to countries and peoples, has only very inaccurate information as to the actual sanitary state obtaining either in the Dutch republics or in the adjacent British possessions. Large cities and even populous mining towns and country towns are but few in number. Rural, widely extended farm districts and ranches, where every large or small proprietor is "monarch of all he surveys," predominate and the different farms are often twenty to thirty miles apart. In the large cities, such as Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and the more considerable of the towns and cities of the Cape Colony and of Natal, there are physicians graduated from the universities; a number of the German physicians have even had experience as assistant surgeons in the large hospitals of Germany, and there are also pharmacies with all the modern improvements and conducted with skill and conscientiousness. But only the more wealthy classes and the members of beneficent societies, such as the Odd Fellows, Druids, Foresters, etc., can enjoy the advantages of such sanitary assistance. The misera plebs, to which mechanics and the colored races belong, can only call in their aid in the most urgent necessity. The visit of a physician in the built-up portion of the city costs four dollars, a consultation in his office two dollars and a half, and surgical operations soar beyond any ordinary purse. The price of medicines in the pharmacies, which are always allopathic, move within similar bounds.

The question then arises: What is the refuge of the large part of the population of towns, and of the Boers who are occupied as ranchers and farmers in case of their falling ill? and even the strongest and most hardened constitutions are subject to disease. Homoeopathy here appears as a dispenser of blessings, as it shows the greatest successes in curing both acute and chronic diseases, celebrat-

ing a continually increasing series of victories over allopaths also in the large cities. Dr. Mangold, of Munich, a conscientious homœopath, who, I am sorry to say, fell at Elandsplaage, had opened a sanatorium in Johannesburg which was devoted exclusively to the homœopathic and cold water treatment of patients. This establishment was especially sought by patients suffering from climatic fever, and they seldom failed to find relief; while allopathic doctors by dosing them with Quinine give them what is called the black-water fever. Old settlers shun Quinine as they would shun poison, and most of them take their refuge in Homœopathy, which shows also remarkable successes in affections of the liver and the heart, so frequent in the tropics.

The Boers, who live scattered over the high plateau of the republics, as also the foreign farmers, are almost without exception faithful and obedient adherents of the Hahnemannian curative method. On every farm the Boer keeps in readiness a larger or smaller collection of homœopathic domestic remedies as a refuge in cases of disease in his family. Arnica and preparations of Eucalyptus occupy a leading place in their medicine-boxes. They are seldom without a Vade mecum of Homœopathic Practice for men and animals, written in Dutch. The general stores in the leading centres of the various districts of both the republics have of late taken to keeping homœopathic family medicine chests on hand, with 60-140 remedies in a polished wooden case, fluctuating in price from 50 to 75 dollars. They are largely of British or American make, but the quality of these preparations does not always agree with their noisy advertisements seen in all railroad depots in excellently executed posters. The makers of these medicines save in the preparation of their remedies the large sums they waste for advertisements.

The more intelligent people, therefore, buy in preference medicine boxes of responsible pharmacists.

The preachers of the Dutch Reformed churches always have on hand such medicine chests and also separate medicines. So, when the Boers of the district gather together to celebrate the holy communion or for other festivals, frequently coming 60 miles or more on horseback or in their well-known wagons drawn by 18 oxen, they never fail to replenish their collection of homœopathic medicines. The medicines most sought after are remedies for snake bites and for the cure of rheumatism. The leaves of Eucalyptus globulus are pressed out to secure their oil, which is considered infallible in its antiseptic effects in wounds; while a powerful specific is prepared from the fat of the Iguana, a gigantic lizard; this is used, e. g., in rubbing the hips of parturient women.

The monastery of the Trappists, situated at Mariaan hill, has also lent itself to the dissemination of homœopathic remedies; the Jesuit fathers in Johannesburg, as also the Morists in Rustenburg, possess extensive homœopathic medicine-chests, which they dispense also to the citizens of these towns. P. Claruz, S. J., is considered one of the most learned and experienced homœopaths, although his special department is that of chemist and physicist.

The commandos of the Boers in the present campaign are also using lazareths litters placed on mules, and carry homœopathic medicine boxes with a full supply of bandages. Their application is put into the hands of the preachers who devote themselves to nursing the sick and wounded as soon as the Boers are commanded. This latter measure, of course, turns out as it will, sometimes well and sometimes ill. From translation in Homœopathic Recorder.

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Frequently these cases (ills of babies) are caused, or, if not caused, are kept up, through a lack of water. I have asked with regard to a child a year old, "Is the child thirsty?" "They never thought of such a thing." "They never gave it any water in all its life." You should offer the child water every time it is fretful a few hours after feeding. The trouble with many of them is that they want a little water. The food in the stomach may not be digested, and they do not want milk but simply water, and they are often given milk instead. - Dr. Boutin, A. I. H. Trans., 1899.

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