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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. IX. No. 8.

MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1904.

25 CTS. A YEAR.

Montreal Homœopathic Record

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THE LITTLE THINGS HOMŒOPATHY CAN DO.

Geo. B. Maxwell, M.D.

Tacoma, Wash.

(Begun in May number).

As our young girl blossoms into womanhood there are many things that may go amiss, and here, too, homeopathy is very rich in remedies to correct these troubles. This paper cannot in its short space deal with this subject, but it will richly repay the watchful mother to get a little homeopathic work on this subject and read it carefully. It will save your daughter many days of illness and prevent many cases of chronic invalidism.

One of the commonest ailments that may attack either children or adults especially in the summer is diarrhea or summer complaint. Old school treatment of this disease is very faulty. The usual method is to give something as an antiseptic for the bowels, and follow this up with some form of opium or some astringent to stop the discharge. This may be so called rational treatment, but one moment's thought will

show its fallacy. The discharge is not the disease, and anything that stops this poisonous discharge, and keeps it in the bowels, where it will be absorbed back into the system is far from being "rational." Nature always attempts to cure us, and her efforts to do so, result in the throwing off of these loose discharges and anything that interferes with her endeavors in this line can lead to nothing but harm. On the other hand the homeopathic treatment of diarrhea and dysentery is one of the most satisfactory things in the whole domain of medicine. The properly selected remedy will remove the cause of the trouble in a marvellously short time and restore the patient to normal health.

One of the commonest banes of a woman's life, and sometimes a man's, is headaches, and of these there are a variety, and coming from a variety of causes. Where the cause of the headache is eye strain, or indigestion, etc., of course, the cause must be removed. But after all that can be done in that line, many people still have periodical and sick headaches.

When some of the household tells you that her sister is not sick, only has one of her headaches, she misses the mark a long ways. A person who has a severe headache is sick and profoundly so. He or she may not be dangerously sick, but the suffering is intense. Now you say, what can homeopathy do for these cases? Can it cure all of them without fail—like the patent headache powders? There is no more injurious practice in the world to-day than that of constantly taking these so-called

headache powders. Every one of these powders contains acetanilid or phenacetin or some allied coal tar product. They all have a depressing effect on the heart. The New England Medical Gazette in its issue of July, 1903, is authority for the statement that, according to the health statistics of Boston, the deaths from heart disease showed an increase of seven per cent. in fifty-two years. The Gazette accounts for this increase by laying it to "the strenuous life," but it is not unreasonable to believe that some of it is due to the indiscriminate use of such drugs as those dealt out to the public as headache powders. No physician of any school will deny that these drugs are heart depressants.

But to return to our question. What has homeopathy to offer? I can assure you that the majority of physicians of even the homeopathic school are glad to see a patient who "only has headaches." Such cases require very close prescribing, but perhaps no other disease will reward the physician's efforts in good results more than this one if he gives it careful study. To cure a sick headache so it will never return, is a very difficult thing to do. I did it once in my professional career ten years ago. In fact it was before I graduated and my innocence regarding the task I was attempting gave me success. I took the symptoms and matched them up with the drug carefully and my patient who had been subject to sick headaches all her life has never had a return of the malady. My success in this case made me eager for sick headache cases, but I soon found that the other cases were not so easy. Nevertheless, I have brought relief to many a sufferer in this way. I study her case carefully and select my remedy, instructing my patient as follows. When you feel the headache coming on, go and lie down in a quiet dark room and take the remedy every fifteen minutes. Follow this up for one or two hours, and the headache will pass away. If the remedy is well selected this will have a strong curative effect and the attacks will become farther and farther apart, and milder, and in some cases stop altogether after a short time.

In these days of steadily increasing railroad and street car traffic a very simple and annoying trouble is ear sickness. Ask your homeopathic physician for a bottle of those little pills that will prevent this. Take a dose an hour before you start and each hour succeeding if your trip is an extended one. Your ride will be a pleasure instead of something to dread.

Another trifling thing from which you will never die, is cramps in the calves of the legs and soles of the feet at night in bed. Homeopathy can give you im-

mediate relief from these attacks.

While dealing with the troubles of children I forgot to mention "wetting the bed." This usually can be cured very easily by belladonna or gelsemium or causticum.

Boils when starting can very often be aborted, but if you do not start early enough for this, you can find a remedy to hurry them along to maturity, and after that, one to heal them up properly after they commence to discharge. Then again if the boil is not attended to properly in the beginning the patient may have them coming in succeeding crops. It seems as though his system has got "seeded down" with them. Again homeopathy comes to his assistance, but in these I always make him continue the remedy for three months and the boils never return.

A very erroneous idea is prevalent among women, viz., that all have to suffer about so much at the change of life. Such is not the case. It is very important that a woman should go through the change properly, and a little medicine at this time from the homeopathic chest will do much to make life more pleasant. But its effects are still farther reaching than immediate relief, for it very often will correct troubles at this time so that the patient will enjoy the best health of her life during the next fifteen years of her existence.

A disease which is very common both with children and adults is tonsillitis. It may be one of two kinds. The simplest and perhaps the commonest form is where the tonsils simply swell up and become inflamed, but do not go on to suppuration. The other kind is that known as "Quincy Sore Throat," which is a tonsillitis where pus forms in one or both tonsils, and no relief can come until the abscess thus formed has broken or been lanced and the pus discharged. One attack generally predisposes to another, and the patient will have two or three attacks every year. The effective way to treat these recurring attacks is, go to your physician and let him find out from your symptoms and manner of attack what the indicated remedy is. Then always keep a bottle of it on hand, and when the first symptoms of an attack show themselves start in taking the remedy every hour. If the remedy is well chosen a few hours medication will break up your attack. Prof. Nash, of Cortland, N.Y., in writing on this subject says, "Some who employ me for nothing else come for those powders that break up quincy so quick."

In connection with this same disease, if the patient is a young child especially, these repeated attacks will enlarge the tonsils and soon they become hard, and remain permanently en-

larged. This interferes with the child's breathing and speech, and sometimes with the ears, causing deafness. If this child is forced by the enlarged tonsils to breath through its mouth, this mouth-breathing will cause serious inroads on its health. Much of this can be prevented, and many times enlarged tonsils will be made to resume their normal condition by the timely administration of the proper homeopathic remedy. But if the parents neglect the condition and allow the tonsils to become, as a result of repeated attacks, chronically enlarged and hard, then nothing will do any good but removing them. So take warning. Prevent the difficulty by curing it beforehand.

One of the most serious diseases to handle under old school treatment is pneumonia. This present winter this disease has claimed its victims by the score. Old school physicians are constantly deploring the fatality of this disease and are hunting for some specific treatment. It is strange that these same men will not investigate what homeopathy can and is doing for these cases. At a meeting of the Allen Materia Medica Club of Springfield, Mass., which is a homeopathic society, every physician voiced the statement that they did not have very many cases of pneumonia to treat. That had been the experience of the writer, and naturally he was interested to know if the other homeopaths in the same field were meeting with his same experience. During this same time our papers were announcing the prevalence of pneumonia and continually recording deaths from this cause. Each physician's experience and testimony on the subject was that the reason was because under homeopathic treatment very few cases of la grippe and colds ever developed into pneumonia. As stated in a previous paragraph, the timely use of aconite or ferrum phos. or gels. will prevent the development of ninety-nine per cent. of those cases which under old school treatment develop pneumonia. But after pneumonia develops what then? Well homeopathy has made a brilliant record in this disease and under this treatment there are very few deaths. Professor J. S. Mitchell, late president of the Chicago Homeopathic College, was accustomed to say in his lectures on this subject, "that he considered no other disease so amenable to treatment as pneumonia." He also stated that he never lost an uncomplicated case of pneumonia in a patient under physicians of all schools of practice, during all the years of his practice, fifty years of age, and Professor Mitchell was an authority respected by physicians of all schools of practice.

(To be concluded.)

THE STERILIZED KID.

Take up the babe from the sterilized bed,

With sterilized gauze scour his sterilized head;

In sterilized tub give a sterilized bath,
And take him to walk on a sterilized path.

Dress him in muslin or sterilized silk,
Give him a breakfast of sterilized milk;
Let him play only with sterilized toys,
Have nothing to do with unsterilized boys,

Use a sterilized bottle with sterilized spout,

Nothing unsterilized let lie about.

Get him at once a well-sterilized nurse.
And his finish will be in a sterilized hearse.

[But the bugs will get him at last—
underground.—Editor.—Exchange.]

THE THERAPEUTIC POSSIBILITIES OF MUSIC.

Are illustrated in a little story told by a writer in the Medical Brief. One of his patients had received the last rites of the church, the pulse had ceased at the wrist, and he had sunk into the coma which usually precedes death.

Some one in the next house struck up the Anvil Chorus from "Il Trovatore," he writes. "I was very much annoyed and distressed, and tried to stop it. Suddenly the pulsation at the wrist began again, the patient gradually opened his eyes and motioned to his sister. She bent low, and he whispered in her ear. 'Te dum te dee; that is my favorite tune,' said he. We roused him, fed him, and to-day, ten years after the event, he weighs 240 pounds." The writer goes on to state his belief that the perfect quiet of the ideal sick-room is not always for the patient's good, and the editor of the Medical Standard (to whom we are indebted for the story) agrees with him. The editor says he never went through a long sickness in his life, but he can conceive how many a mind accustomed to activity may be submerged to the point of non-resistance by the "awful calm of the sick-room, with its tip-toeing nurse, whispering friends, subdued light—and entire absence of human interest. Something to stir the senses like music, or to stimulate the intellect like a book—or even a newspaper—should arouse the latent physical forces better than a drug. But these physical remedies, like the physical ones, must be used in the right time and place."

HINTS.

Picric acid in olive oil, according to Dr. L. C. Wells, Cambridge, O., cures burns rapidly and markedly mitigates the pain.

For lingering cases of malaria there is nothing better than *Natrum mur.* 12x. Headache. No thirst—during fever—calls for it.

For genuine hay fever *Arundo maur.* 3x is as near a specific as we may hope for. Its proving is a complete picture of the disease.

If the baby has a large head which sweats freely and it is not very vigorous, *Calcarea carb.* 6, or, better, 30th will aid it.

Where there is leucorrhœa and rheumatism in women, shifting pains, *Caulophyllum 1st* may bring relief. The Indians named it "Squaw root."

Where there is the peculiar condition of ills worse before a thunderstorm and fearful dread of same *Rhododendron 3* is the remedy.

A broad generality is that when one's physical state will not permit him to rest and he (or she) is better from motion *Rhus tox 6* may give the sought-for relief.

Child's nose is dry and breathing through it is difficult or impossible, *Sambucus 3* may give relief.

Thin watery discharges from sores, ulcers, cancers, etc., *Silicea 30*. Patient dreads cold and wants head wrapped up. Headaches where patient wants head wrapped up.

Dry, barking, whistling, rough cough, *Spongia 6*.

Extreme exhaustion, *Stannum 30*.

A preparation, "Anti Rhus," is said to be excellent for rhus poisoning. So is *Anacardium 6*, internally.

All sorts of bleeding wounds that are not the result of blows, concussions or sprains, are best healed by an application of *Succus calendulae*.

Do not ever put pure *Arnica* tincture on the skin, as it is poisonous; dilute it one part to about twenty of water for the best results.

Calcarea fluorica 12x has cured many cases of cataract; this failing, try *Cannabis sativa*?

For simple diarrhea with no especial symptoms, *Chininum ars. 6x* is the remedy.

For children who cannot digest milk, *Magnesia mur. 12x*.

—Hom. Envoy.

A CANARY BIRD CASE.

Believing that my experience with homeopathic medicines in the treatment of a canary for loss of song would not be uninteresting to your readers, I send you this account of the restoration of the song of our pet.

On leaving the city in the summer for our vacation, we took our singer to a bird store, and boarded him for two weeks. On our return we brought him home, only to find that he had caught a bad cold and could not sing a note. I prescribed in a loose way for several months, but without success. He finally developed asthma. My wife gave up all hope of hearing him sing again, and bought two good singers, and even suggested chloroforming our old friend. I pleaded for his life and reminded her how long he had sung for us. She then dosed him with all the manna, song restorers and bird tonics to be found in the drug and bird stores, but without avail; he refused to sing and his wheezing and sneezing continued.

I then took him in hand again, and gave him, first, *Aconite*, then *Spongia*, then *Hepar s.*, then *Phosphorus* and a few other remedies, but without success. I finally agreed that I did not shine as a bird doctor, and decided to study up his case and took home a copy of the Poultry Doctor, and studied it, and selected *Coralium rubrum*. I gave a few pellets of the 200th in his drinking water in the evening. In a day his wheezing stopped, also his sneezing; he continued to improve. And in a week's time his asthma was cured. His voice then became stronger and in a few weeks he attempted to sing; his song grew longer week by week, and now he is the noisiest one of our trio, and this was after he had lost his song for fully six months, and had been dosed with everything which the bird fanciers said would restore it.

If this seems worthy of a place in your little journal, I shall feel fully repaid if it will help to restore the song to even one of our little yellow friends.

—Hom. Envoy.



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A REASON FOR FAITH IN HOMEOPATHY.

The following letter from a lady, long versed in the benefits of homeopathy, was received in reply to a question of why she became a homeopath. It is an eloquent tribute to one of the greatest homeopathic physicians who ever lived:

"In the early sixties I was attacked with an affection of the throat, bronchial in character, which did not yield to varied treatment, including the heroic, rather left me day by day more exhausted and despondent, many of my friends deeming me in hopeless decline.

"My husband took me to Philadelphia for a change, where I appeared to get worse, till one day a friend, taking me for a walk, induced me to call on the late Dr. Herring. Waiting in his reception room among some thirty patients, the doctor came from his office to call another patient, and hearing my peculiar cough, asked who had that cough, and finding that it proceeded from a stranger, called me into his office, pled me with many questions, residence, former treatment, length of time it had troubled me, saying that it had been too long left to become chronic.

I asked him to give me something to help me home to my three children, but he replied that I had something else requiring attention, gave me some medicine, and asked to see me again within two weeks. This continued several weeks, when, calling one day, he questioned me closely, though not eliciting assurance that I felt better, he surprised me by saying that I might get ready to go home, gave me a supply of remedies, telling me to report if the attack returned.

I did so, taking the remedies faithfully, only once having to ask a fresh supply, and never since having a similar attack, though subsequently becoming the mother of three children, and being now in my seventy-fourth year, fairly active, but for hereditary rheumatism, which asserts its hold more or less, from time to time.

(MRS.) S. C. HIBBARD.

St. Andrews, Que., 1904.

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The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:—

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\$158.00

HOSPITAL WANTS.

- Fruit, preserved and fresh.
- Sugar, soap, flour, oatmeal, etc.
- For Nurses' Home:
 - One dozen chairs.
 - Six small rockers.
 - Two easy chairs.
 - Two dozen blankets.
 - Rubber treads for stairs.
 - One piano.
- Your help for Womans' Auxiliary Bazaar.

NURSES' HOME FUND, JULY 31, 1904.

The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:

Amount previously acknowledged	\$854.50
Rent of house, No. 48.....	28.00
	<u>\$882.50</u>

DONATIONS IN JULY.

- The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following:—
- W. C. T. U. Flower Mission, cut flowers.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

LAST MONTH was a fairly busy one for the summer season.

THE SENIOR SURGEON is enjoying a month's holiday at Little Metis.

HOT WEATHER caused the adjournment of the July quarterly meeting of the Governors.

WORK in the hospital promises to be light this month, owing in some measure to the absence of many doctors on vacation.

OUR SENIOR PHYSICIAN leaves the end of this month to attend his parents' golden wedding at Grand Forks, N.D.

NO MEETING of the Committee of Management was held last month for lack of quorum, fortunately no very important business is at present in hand.

DR. SPENCER, the representative of our school in Sherbrooke, Que., visited the hospital this month. The doctor still shows the effects of his illness last winter.

WE HAVE received a letter from Dr. McHarris, formerly of our hospital staff, who is at present in British Columbia engaged in gold mining, with brilliant prospects of marked success. He intends resuming his practice in Seattle this fall.

DR. MAXWELL, another former member of our hospital staff, writes cheerfully from Tacoma, Wash., intimating that he will favor us with other articles for our readers, along the lines of the excellent one we are now publishing.

AS THE summer wanes we would like to remind you of the great bazaar of the Women's Auxiliary, to be held in the late fall, in aid of the hospital and in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of our existence. Give the ladies a helping hand.

WE ARE pleased to note the wonderful improvement in our subscription list due principally to the efforts of our new collector, Mr. R. Street, who, alone, is authorized to solicit subscriptions for our institution.

IN PASSING, it might be well to draw your attention to the condition of our donation list for last month. Patients love flowers, but they cannot eat them. You might also glance at the report of the Nurses' Home Fund and make up your mind to send along your subscription to keep it alive.

WE HAVE two spare rooms, formerly used by the nurses, in the Maternity Annex, and are desirous of fitting them up for the reception of patients in time for the busy fall season. Seventy-five dollars will prepare them ready for furnishing. Do you think you could lend us that amount on a hundred year note?

WHEN YOU return from your vacation, come around and inspect the Nurses' Home and say where the piano should be placed. Any other suggestions will be welcome, especially if financially emphasized, and the nurses will be pleased to show you about the house and point out its advantages over their former place of detention.

WE HAVE been fortunate in securing a set of house telephones, at a price which would make one think they should belong to someone else and now have the different floors, Nurses' Home and office in communication with each other, thereby saving much time and labor. Electric lights have been placed throughout the Maternity Annex, which, with the complete electric bell system, bring our institution up to the standard of modern hospitals.

An ingenious chemist has estimated that the average human being is worth about \$18,300 from the chemical standpoint. His calculations are based on the fact that the human body contains three pounds and thirteen ounces of calcium; and calcium, just now, is worth \$300 an ounce.

A prescription for the cure of smallpox in England in 1700 has recently come to light. It reads: "Take thirty to forty toads and burn them to cinders in a new pot; then crush them into fine black powder. Dose for smallpox, three ounces."—Colorado Medical Journal.

For the first time in the history of New York city, a woman, Dr. Emily Dunning, has become an ambulance surgeon, having been appointed at Gouverneur Hospital. She is a graduate of Cornell, where she took her degree with honors.—Phila. Med. Journal.

Take the word of an old man and steer clear of radical measures in typhoid. No ice bags over the abdomen or Brand baths. When a patient is all run down by a wasting fever, he's in no state to stand experiments of this kind. Of course, there are some who do survive it, but, then, you couldn't kill some people without taking an axe to them anyhow, and you're no scalp hunter, I take it.

PHILLIPS TRAINING SCHOOL NOTES.

Miss Willoughby, '98, is still at Malone, N.Y., engaged professionally.

Misses Scott and Routhier, '03, who sought fortune in Uncle Sam's domain, intend returning to more congenial surroundings this fall.

Miss Malboeuf, '98, is now a resident of Southern California, having changed her name and vocation.

Nurses' vacations will be completed this month, when preparation for fall work will begin.

Nurse Blackmore is away on vacation, Nurse De La Ronde having returned from hers.

Miss Lindsay, of Gaspe, has entered the Training School on probation.

Miss Spence, '02, is on special duty in the hospital.

Most of the graduate nurses are out of town this month, on holidays or professional work.

The furnishing of the Nurses' Home is progressing slowly, owing in great measure to the absence from the city of most of the members of the Woman's Auxiliary.

The nurses' sitting room is as yet merely a name, no attempt having been made at furnishing. A rattan couch, a few chairs, a library table, pictures, etc., and a piano are needed to complete the establishment of this important part of the home.

Since the opening of the Training School 28 nurses have graduated. Of this number seven have married and extinguished themselves professionally; two have died; seven have left Canada, and five have left this city for various parts of the Dominion.

The following list gives names and dates of graduation, *denoting married, and †dead.

- 1896—Misses *Adams, Egan.
- 1897 — Misses Grant, Pangborn, *Strachan.
- 1898—Misses *Kisbey, Willoughby, *Malboeuf, †Cowper.
- 1899—Misses Scott, MacLagan, Crutchlow, Duval, Ryan, *Martin, Goring, Elcott.
- 1900—Miss Keating.
- 1901—No graduates. Length of course changed from two to three years.
- 1902 — Misses Spence, *Salisbury, Trench, Bartholomew.
- 1903—Misses Warner, Scott, Routhier.
- 1904 —Misses Drysdale, *Haines, De La Ronde.

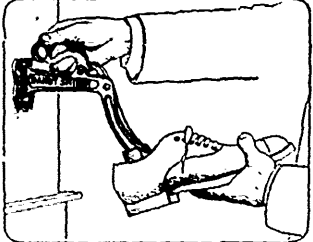
HOSPITAL REPORT FOR JULY.

Number of patients in the hospital July 1.....	16
Admitted—	
Private patients.....	21
Semi-private patients.....	6
Public patients.....	7
Maternity	1
	<hr/>
	35
Discharged—	
Private patients.....	19
Semi-private patients.....	3
Public patients.....	9
Maternity	2
	<hr/>
	33
Died	2
Operations	12
Number of days of private nursing outside	2
Number of days of private nursing in hospital.....	4
Viz.:	
Remaining in hospital, Aug. 1....	13
Private patients.....	8
Semi-private patients.....	3
Public patients.....	2
Maternity	0
	<hr/>
	13

There are many permanently deaf persons whose affliction has been brought on by boxing the ears, and the practice should be carefully avoided by parents.

THE NEW DANDY SHINER.

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It is certainly appropriate to recall the fact that the Pioneer of Homeopathy in America, Hans Burch Gram, hailed from Boston. His father, of Danish origin, while travelling through the United States, married and settled in Boston. In 1786 his oldest child, Hans Burch Gram, was born. After the death of his parents Gram went to Copenhagen, when he was eighteen years of age. He there received a liberal and superior education and fitted himself for the practice of medicine. He became assistant surgeon, then surgeon in a large military hospital, but in 1814 he resigned his position and devoted himself to private practice in Copenhagen. He became convinced of the truth of the principles promulgated by Hahnemann, and was one of the earliest of European medical converts to the new and gentler methods of practice. In 1825 he returned to America, settling in New York city, his first medical convert being the celebrated Dr. John F. Gray.

The fact is well-known among butchers that they never die of consumption. While this has often been the subject of comment, no reason has been given for it. One butcher suggests that continually inhaling an atmosphere of fresh meat is probably strengthening. At any rate the fact remains that not a single case is on record of a butcher in the city of Detroit being afflicted with consumption. —Detroit Free Press.

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