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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. V. No. 10.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1900.

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Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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37 St. Gabriel St.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The hearts of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Homœopathic Hospital have been made glad by a timely gift of one thousand dollars from Mr. Samuel Bell, President of the Board of Governors. This generous action has enabled the Committee to pay off an equal amount of the floating indebtedness which is thus reduced by about one-third. But, Oliver Twist-like, the Committee still "asks for more." Like Oliver, they have a well-defined sense of unsatisfied hunger, which will exist until more kind friends like Mr. Bell come to their relief and wipe out the debts which now depress them. These debts are the accumulations of the first six years' operations of the hospital, and represent the inevitable shortages that occur in the establishing of such institutions.

The Committee are deeply grateful to Mr. Bell for his spontaneous and unsolicited kindness and trust it will prove an incentive to others to do likewise.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

With this month closes the last opportunity of the current year for friends of the Hospital to give tangible expression of appreciation of the good work being accomplished and approval of the Committee of Management's administration of the funds entrusted to them. It is a regrettable fact that the financial support accorded the Hospital in the way of regular annual subscriptions from adherents of Homœopathy falls lamentably short of what might reasonably be expected, and were it not for very favorable returns from "fees," and a handsome special donation from "a lady friend," the "maintenance account" would this year have shown a more serious deficit. Beside the liability or loan account, there is still a considerable floating debt brought forward at the beginning of the year and comprised in the balances due the various supplying firms. The Committee would be vastly encouraged if generous friends would follow the example of our esteemed President and help remove this burden of debt so that next year might be started with a clean sheet and all bills paid. One subscription sent in is worth in its moral effect a dozen that must be begged for. Will friends not recognize the call for prompt and systematic action in their giving and the urgency of the present need? A generous cheque towards debt or current expense would gladden the Treasurer's heart. Send it to-day!

ELECTIONS.

Under the amended constitution the annual meeting of the Board of Governors will be held on the fourth Thursday of November, which, this year, falls on the 22nd. At this meeting the annual reports will be presented and the elections to the attending Staff and Committee of Management will take place, and it is to be hoped that every Governor will esteem it a privilege and make it a point to be present, prepared to elect the best persons to fill the following offices :

President.

Vice-Presidents (2).

Secretary.

Treasurer.

"who, together with ten others to be elected, shall form the Committee of Management."

The Governors shall also elect .

A Medical Superintendent, together with an Indoor Staff, consisting of one Senior Physician, one Junior Physician, one Senior Surgeon and one Junior Surgeon.

An Outdoor Staff, consisting of three Assistant Physicians and Surgeons.

Specialists as may be required, all of whom shall constitute the Medical Board.

In connection with nominations for positions on the Attending Staff, the following provision of the By-laws is worthy of attention :

"All candidates for election to the Medical Board shall only be eligible for election when nominated by a Governor and seconded by another Governor. Such nomination to be posted in the Governor's Hall of the Hospital at least two whole days before the day of election."

Much interest is already shown in the coming election of the new Medical Board.

MISS KENT RESIGNS.

Miss Mabel Kent's many friends will learn with sincere regret that she has been compelled through failing health to resign her position as Lady Superintendent of

the Hospital. Miss Kent has filled this position for almost two years and during that time, which has been a peculiarly trying one, has done admirable work in building up the Hospital's reputation for thorough and effective work. It was thought for a time that a sick leave vacation would be sufficient to restore her health so that she might again take up her duties, but Miss Kent being of the opinion that it would be wise for her to rest at least a year, there appeared no alternative to accepting her resignation.

The Committee of Management therefore placed upon record a resolution covering an expression of their regret at the necessity of accepting Miss Kent's resignation and their satisfaction with the effective way in which she had discharged her duties.

DONATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Mrs. Shorey, 4 baskets of peaches.

Miss M. Robertson, 1 measuring glass and tube, old linen.

Dr. and Mrs. Morgan, 1 basket of peaches, 9 qts. of fruit, 1 strip of carpet.

Mrs. A. R. Griffith, 3 baskets of grapes, 1 basket of peaches.

Mrs. C. Scarff, cake for nurses, flowers for hospital.

Mrs. Ramsay, flowers for patients.

Mrs. A. R. Griffith, 2 strainers, 3 knives and forks for kitchen.

Flower Mission, flowers Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Mrs. Jno. Hagar, 3 knives and forks for kitchen, 3 kitchen chairs.

HYDRASTIS IN DYSPEPSIA.

In digestive disorders of a certain type, it has become my custom to rely very much upon Hydrastis, and it seldom fails to give the desired relief. Persons who eat too much, or who take insufficient exercise (and their name is legion), also those who are accustomed to the use of stimulants, all of these, sooner or later, develop atonic dyspepsia. In such cases the liver is sluggish and the bowels are constipated. There is also, quite often, a dull aching pain in the stomach; the tongue is coated, generally yellow, and is flabby in appearance. Whenever I find such symptoms, especially, if the dull, uncomfortable feeling in the stomach is relieved temporarily by eating, I feel sure that Hydrastis will greatly benefit.—Dr. C. F. Barker in the Clinique.

THE CURE OF MORAL DISEASES BY MEANS OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

BY H. MOSER, M.D., IN KARLSRUHE, BADEN.

Translated for the Homœopathic Recorder.

A few years ago an article went through many papers in which the endeavors of a French physician to remove human passions and defects of character by means of internal application of medicines were handed over to malediction or ridicule.

This physician was Dr. Gallavardin, a homœopathic practitioner of Lyons, who had established a polyclinic, especially for the treatment of morally diseased patients, and who had a considerable practice in this field. Dr. Gallavardin has in the meantime departed this life and his peculiar clinic has come to an end. But were his endeavors as ridiculous as they were represented in the papers?

Without entering into deep philosophic disquisitions, we may take it for granted, as resting on universal experience, that the soul and the body of man—his material and his spiritual principles—are in close relation of mutual dependency. We are convinced that a sound mind can only exist in a sound body, and that a diseased mind will gradually lead to a disease of the body. We know e. g. that certain diseases of the abdominal organs are followed by ill humor, and we also know that oppression of spirit is followed by disturbance of the digestion. We homœopaths also know that certain medicines in their provings on healthy persons give plain symptoms of a morbid influence on the mental sphere, so, also, that the understanding and the will are susceptible of morbid alteration through the effect of medicines; we are, therefore,

a priori obliged to maintain that it must be possible to curatively affect the mind through internal medicaments.

Is it not a knowledge of this mutual interdependence which makes the homœopath in the sequelæ of anger and passion to think of Chamomilla, Nux vomica, etc.; in those of grief and sorrow of Ignatia, Staphisagria, etc.; in jealousy of Hyoscyamus, Lachesis; in melancholy of Aurum, Veratrum; in cases of anguish and restlessness of Aconite; in religious phantasies of Hyoscyamus, Sulphur and Veratrum; in amorous frenzy of Platina, Lachesis, etc.? Whoever sees fit to laugh about this does not know Homœopathy in its essence and in the sphere of its power, or he ignores what it is that Homœopathy wishes to reach through these means. As a matter of course, the homœopath only wishes to do what it is possible to do. That homœopathic remedies should avail to make a lamb of a lion, or an extreme conservative of an anarchist, or an ascetic of holy living out of an inveterate sybarite and glutton, no rational homœopath would ever seriously affirm. But on the other hand, it is by no means impossible to remove acquired moral weaknesses and ailments, which are not yet so firmly inrooted as to become "a second nature," through homœopathic medicaments, in connection with a general corporeo-hygienic and moral treatment. By a general hygienic treatment I do not only mean the creation of all those hygienic conditions on which a truly natural and orderly mode of living may be built up, but also the practice of such exercises selected from the physico-therapeutic treasury which are apt to have an invigorating and stimulating effect on the will and the mind. By moral influence, I mean earnest admonition, loving serious advice, suggestive influences while awake, and only exceptionally hypnotic suggestions. These later means I would not do without, but still I do not think

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that of themselves they are potent enough to enable us in all cases to do without homœopathic medicines.

I here have in mind especially two moral weaknesses or diseases in which such a combined treatment will be especially effective.

The first is the tendency to drunkenness. This, I am decidedly of opinion, is in most cases curable. I do not here refer to the sequelæ in the various organs (as cirrhosis of the liver, etc.), but to the tendency itself. But whoever wishes to make sure of a cure should neither rely on the internal remedies alone, nor content himself in using moral suasion alone with the morbid consumer of liquors, but he must combine these treatments, i. e., he must bring the patient into a morally healthy atmosphere, and at the same time give him physical treatment through general hygienic dietetic measures and corresponding medical treatment. It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that the homœopathic medical armory in the case of alcohol-patients is exhausted when we have used *Nuxvomica* and *Sulphur*. There is a long series of additional remedies such as *Calcarea carb.*, *Lachesis*, *Belladonna*, *Stramonium*, *Opium*, *Petroleum*, *Phosphorus*, etc. The experienced physician will select a suitable remedy.

Another category of diseases, which, at least in certain stages, are most certainly within the scope of homœopathic medical treatment is the domain of the sexual sphere. And among these diseases, thus susceptible to medical treatment we find according to my experience, not only the bodily sequelæ of the sexual passion (morbid sensuality, onany, etc.), but to a certain degree, the sexual passion itself. Also in this case, however, the first thing will be to regulate the whole life hygienically, and to give body and mind a hardening training. Besides these measures, however, the following homœopathic remedies will be found of the greatest efficacy. *Platina*, *Lachesis*, *Causticum*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Cantharis*, *Conium*, *Origanum* and many others. It is not, indeed, a very simple matter to select the most suitable remedy from this list. It is not, indeed, a simple matter in any case to proceed to treat moral diseases, and one of the difficulties in the way is, that such moral patients

frequently have no desire to be cured, and they, therefore, frequently instead of cooperating with the physician, obstruct his endeavors. But it surely is worth our trouble, and worthy of the medical art, not only to treat the bodies of man and beast medically, but also to draw the higher and nobler part into the sphere of our curative efforts. And if the physician will not allow himself to be daunted by opposing difficulties, and understand how to thoroughly apply the treasures of our *Materia Medica*, remembering also that in morbid states which border on the line of demarcation between the material and the immaterial, massive doses are least of all indicated, he will often be surprised by his successes in this domain and will gladly perceive the manifold unexpected blessings he can bestow, and the rare gratefulness that will reward his successes.

HOW THEY TREAT INSANE PEOPLE IN CHINA.

The Chinese government has never made any provision for the care of its insane. Dangerous insane persons have always been treated as criminals, and the less dangerous have been allowed to roam at will through the country as beggars. Such people are generally regarded as being possessed of the devil. Until lately there has been no institution where these people could receive medical treatment. The existence of any great numbers of insane persons has been denied, and many who have been familiar with the country believe that the habits and thought of these people render them especially free from mental diseases. Not until 1894 was a building erected for the insane in China. In 1898 a second building was begun. But little or nothing has been done as yet.—*Medical Talk.*

Mrs. Smilax—Henry, I really believe Freddy is going to be a doctor when he grows up. I heard him tell Mary that she must be careful of her health, and that pie was considered harmful.

Mr. Smilax—It looks to me as though he is more likely to become a lawyer. I noticed he had two pieces of pie at supper last evening.—*Boston Transcript.*

A COUGH OF YEARS' DURATION.

Case from the practice of Dr. Beslin of Guben.

Mrs. J., from B., in Silesia, wrote me on the 12th of December, 1899, that her daughter, aged thirteen years, and of vigorous constitution, had been for several years suffering from a cough, which had refused to yield to any remedy used so far. "There is an irresistible irritation, which causes continued coughing even during sleep. There is no expectoration, except a little in the morning; there is no hoarseness nor any pains in the throat." All the physicians who had examined the girl had declared her thoroughly healthy; nothing was found the matter with the lungs; but they had been unable to remove the cough. One of the physicians, several years ago, had pointed out a few nodules as large as lentils on the mucous membrane of the fauces, and had stated that a catarrh of the throat was the cause of the cough. His treatment, consisting in painting the fauces, removed neither the nodules nor the cough. When the cough grew considerably worse, in the summer of 1899, the mother took the patient to a throat specialist in G., as she had noticed that the nodules in the throat were enlarging and multiplying. This specialist, however, considered the nodules as harmless affairs, but established the existence of a catarrh in the nose and fauces, and exuberant growths in the mucous membrane of the fauces and nares; and he stated that the mucus thence discharged was the cause of the cough. At his advice these excrescences were removed by an operation; this "caused a very severe loss of blood from which the daughter only recuperated after several weeks, but

also this treatment failed to bring any relief." Although I am opposed on principle to epistolary practice, I nevertheless yield the point in places where the diagnosis is plain, or a careful examination has been made by a physician, or where everything else has been tried in vain. So I also thought it best in this case to give the homœopathic remedy a trial. Since all the examining physicians had declared the lungs to be perfectly sound, and there could not be any irritation from that cause (for cough as is well known, is the appointed means for removing foreign bodies, mucus, blood, etc., from the air-passages) the supposition was probable that the cough was of a nervous, hysterical or reflex nature. In the latter the cause is to be found in other organs, as in the stomach, the abdomen, the ear, etc. So I recently read in a medical journal of an ear-cough, which was a tickling cough coming on fitfully. The physician found nothing the matter with the lungs; only one of the ears he found plugged up with ear-wax. As soon as this was removed the cough ceased at once; so the cough must have been caused by the reflex action of this plug. Nervous or hysterical cough is found with delicate persons with irritable nerves. I could not decide which of these causes obtained here. Still these considerations led me to Ignatia, the great homœopathic remedy in nervous and hysterical ailments. Besides this in the total image presented by the provings of Ignatia we find a series of symptoms pointing to a dry cough due to titillation. And Farrington says: Ignatia produces a nervous cough, and the more the patient coughs the more he is troubled by the tickling. Another remedy causing a dry cough due to a tickling sensation is Hyoscyamus. Also in this state the cough is caused by an excessive activity

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of the nervous system. The Hyocyamus cough is also largely to be considered as a nervous cough; it is dry, constant and usually worse while lying down. Since two ropes hold better than one, I gave Ignatia 3 and Hyocyamus 3, five drops of each to be taken twice a day. A report on January 15, 1899, stated: "I would communicate to you that the homoeopathic remedies sent by you on the 17th of December last were used by my daughter with good effect. In a few days a decrease of the cough could be perceived and gradually ceased. If you think it best to continue these remedies, etc." Thus this cough which had continued for years was quickly removed by these two remedies. I would add that no water-compresses nor dietetic prescriptions were given, so that the cure can only be ascribed to these two remedies. Our opponents are always ready with suggestions such as that made by the bright medical Councillor Bettman in Dresden: "Faith saves and also makes whole!" But why such making whole should always attend Homoeopathy is still unaccounted for. Why did this suggestion not make her whole while the physicians who treated her before me had her in charge, when yet they came into actual touch with the patient? If the Councillor had cured the cough with any of his mixtures, would he have thought of ascribing the cure to suggestion?—Homoeo. Recorder.

TO KEEP MOSQUITOES AWAY.

A hint to those whose pleasure or avocations call them to a sojourn in countries where mosquitoes abound. The Family Doctor says: "Speaking from an experience of some years in Southern France and Italy, we can truly say that the infliction of these pests renders life at times absolutely unbearable. The advice, then, of one who has tried it is to throw a piece of alum, about the size of a marble, into a bowl of water, and wet the hands and face and any exposed part lightly with it. Not a mosquito will, we are gravely assured, approach you."—Meyer Brother's Druggist.

Percy (fervently)—Does your father suspect that you love me?

Ethel (ecstatically)—No, Percy; he—he—thinks I've got malaria.—Puck.

HOMŒOPATHY THE BEST.

December, '98, was invited one evening to dinner to meet a young officer of the Second Mississippi, visiting in the city. On arriving was told by the hostess the guest had a chill; she had put him to bed and he was more than anxious to meet the doctor.

He had been in camp all summer in Florida where the camp conditions were excellent and he had never been in better health. In the late summer the camp was moved to Alabama (I believe). In about ten days he had a hard chill, began with severe aching, shook for half an hour, then fever and sweat followed. In two days had another. Camp physician gave him big doses of quinine—which stopped the chills for two weeks. When they returned he got more quinine—later more chills. In October moved camp to Tennessee. He had no chills for the first week, then they came on again. Camp physician advised him to see a local physician who understood Southern fevers. Received quinine and calomel, calomel and quinine. Chills stopped for several weeks, then returned. Were irregular, sometimes every day, sometimes every other day, and again once a week. Noticed the chill was not so violent, but did not recover as soon from it as when harder. Head ached all the time, no appetite except for salty food, bowels constipated. Had lost about twenty pounds. Neck was so thin had bought smaller size in collars. Ears were red nearly all the time and burned during fever. No energy to do anything but lie around, had bad dreams at night and was sensitive to cold; had had a chill every day for last three days. Gave Natrum muriaticum 200. Prescribed this not only because the symptoms called for it, but also because experience has taught me long-standing cases of chills treated allopathically nearly always require Natrum muriaticum. Next day he called at the office. Said he felt better than since leaving Florida; had taken a long walk and eaten dinner with relish. Believed homoeopaths were better doctors because they asked more questions. The next day he felt tired but had no chill. Gave Natrum muriaticum 200 again. For two weeks I saw him nearly every day or evening and never heard him complain. He was out late and suffered no return

of chill. In February he wrote me from Washington saying he was as strong as he had ever been and still carried the little yellow powder as a mascot against the returning chill.—Francis McMillan, M.D., Nashville, Tenn., in *Medical Century*.

HINTS.

Mercurius is a good remedy for simple jaundice, with Phosphorus for the worst cases.

For leucorrhœa (whites) Pulsatilla or Sepia will relieve most cases. The first named for light, and the latter for dark, complexioned women.

Phosphorous 3 is a good remedy for fatty liver.

To protect against measles take Aconite and Pulsatilla alternately twice a day.

Malandrinum 30 one dose a day for a week will effectually protect against small-pox.

Belladonna 3 one dose a day will prevent scarlet fever.

Feet stink, Silicea 30th once a day.

Feet sweat, and are very tender, Petroleum 3.

Sick-headache, with sour vomit, Iris ver.

Headache, with fullness of blood in the head, Melilotus 1.

Headache, every jar is exquisitely painful, Belladonna.

Headache from smoking, Belladonna.

When the child smells sour notwithstanding cleanliness Rheum is probably the remedy needed. Also for sour stools, and colic brought on by uncovering.

Restlessness, cannot remain long in one position, is a good general indication for Rhus tox.

Every one knows of that peculiar sensation, "sinking" in pit of stomach, caused by grief, bad news or sudden trouble. Now don't be sceptical—a dose

or two of Ignatia will be a strong help in tiding one over troubles.

Do not forget the symptoms of Arnica in appendicitis. You do not need to run for the surgeon for every case of appendicitis if you know, Bryonia, Rhus tox, Belladonna, Arnica and similar remedies. The homœopathic remedy will cure these cases and, if you know it, you need never run after the surgeon in appendicitis."—Kent.

Bryonia is a remedy for shortness of breath, panting.—Homœopathic Envoy.

WHEN PAPA'S SICK.

When papa's sick, my goodness sakes,

Such awful times it makes;

He speaks in, Oh! such lonesome tones,

And gives such ghastly kind of groans,

And rolls his eyes, and holds his head,

And makes ma help him up to bed,

While sis and Bridget run to heat

Hot water bags to warm his feet;

And I must get the doctor quick—

We have to jump when papa's sick.

But when he hears the doctor say

"You've only got a cold, you know:

You'll be all right in a day or so."

Why then—well, say! you ought to see,

He's different as he can be,

And growls and scolds from morn till night,

Just 'cause his dinner ain't cookt right;

And all he does is fuss and kick.

We're all used up when papa's sick.—Ex.

A YEAR'S SUPPLY OF BABIES.

It will probably startle a good many persons to find, on the authority of a well known statistician, that, could the infants of a year be ranged in a line, in cradles, the cradles would extend round the globe. The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour in the

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twelve months had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in the going past at the rate of twenty a minute, 1,200 an hour, during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would only have seen the sixth part of the infantile host. In other words the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear-guard, not of infants; but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.—Medical Counselor.

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