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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

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THE LITTLE THINGS HOMŒOPATHY CAN DO.

Geo. B. Maxwell, M.D.

Tacoma, Wash.

(Begun in May number).

From the very day that baby arrives in the world the mother's watchful eye is continually on the little one, so that it may avoid the pitfalls of disease. The little mouth must be watched lest it becomes sore. In this the first safeguard must be strict cleanliness. In spite of this sometimes the disease will get a foothold. A few doses of the properly selected remedy will restore the little one to health. Again, one of baby's first enemies is the colic from wind in its stomach or bowels. A few doses of colocynt, or nux, or chamomilla, will set matters straight, and all hands are allowed to go to sleep again. Next may come, especially with bottle-fed babies, a little attack of diarrhoea. It is very trifling at first. A dose or two of the well-selected remedy sets matters right at once, and further trouble is prevented. On the other hand, if neglected, it may rapidly go on to an inflammatory condition, or

cholera morbus, or cholera infantum set in, and the little life goes out. With this condition might be mentioned chafing from the poisonous nature of the discharges. These discharges set up an irritation wherever they touch the skin. A few little pills soon correct the acrid condition inside—it removes the cause—and the chafed parts heal because the irritation is removed. Then the milk sours on the little stomach, and is vomited in curds and smells sour—the stools smell sour and baby is sour all over. It sweats around the head when it sleeps. I wonder how many mothers have seen those annoying symptoms with their babies.

These are not symptoms of the bubonic plague. These are just "little things," but they give the watchful mother many an anxious moment. How those symptoms would fade away if she could only administer a few powders of calcarea carb. As the little one advances, its sixth month arrives, and with it a couple of teeth—or still worse, the teeth are slow in coming. The gums swell and become sore, and baby is peevish and fretful, and its little head sweats, and it cries out in its sleep, and the poor, weary, ever-faithful mother attends to her household duties by day and spends her nights in her weary but never grudging vigil, comforting the little sufferer. Oh, it's only teething. But watch the beneficent effects of a powder of calcarea carb, calcarea phos, or a few drops of chamomilla, and baby and mother both rest and the teeth "grow while they are sleeping." There is not one in a hundred that knows that there is any

medicine that can help babies along in teething, and still every little book on homoeopathy will tell you about it almost on the first line you read. On the other hand, we can scarcely pick up a newspaper without seeing the advertisement telling mothers to give their babies this or that soothing syrup while they are teething. The mother complies with the advice only too often, and she is charmed with the nice quieting effect of many of these nostrums. Little does she think that the quieting effect is usually produced by paregoric, and she may even be guileless enough not to know that such drugs are injurious to her child. Even to this warning some will say, "Well, I gave my child such and such a soothing syrup and it never hurt him." To this I reply that your child managed to grow up in spite of you, rather than by your assistance.

In the matter of difficult or slow teething the trouble is that baby does not assimilate the lime salts from its food properly. For the self same reason the baby is usually slow in learning to walk, and when it does begin to walk its little legs bow almost into a circle. Its body is too heavy for its legs. But, doctor, the mother says, you do not mean to say that any medicine will straighten that baby's legs? Ask your homoeopathic physician about it, and try it. You will be surprised how much can be done for these cases while the baby is growing.

There is a peculiar characteristic condition produced by this failure to assimilate the lime salts from the food. These babies usually are very fat and chubby, but although they look the picture of health to the ordinary observer, they are far from healthy. They teethe late, they learn to walk late, they learn to talk late. They sweat around the head and neck when they sleep, and sometimes cry out in their sleep. They catch cold at every little exposure, and when they do catch a cold it is always severe, and they cough and the phlegm rattles in their chests and a very little neglect

will allow them to run into capillary bronchitis or pneumonia.

There is no special name for this condition, but I will warrant that many a mother will recognize it, as she reads the symptoms, from sad experience. Now, homoeopathy can correct this whole condition. Not with one single dose, of course, for this is a constitutional condition, and requires a little time to accomplish the desired end, but the results will repay well the time and money expended. Such children as these, if neglected, and given poor food, bad air, and little sunlight, will develop rickets. No one is ever able to estimate the amount of good that such a child derives from a course of treatment correcting this condition, for it is far reaching. The effects will change the whole constitution, and instead of growing up a poor sickly individual he or she grows up a robust, healthy person. By way of illustration, I cannot refrain from reciting a case in my own practice. One morning on arriving at my office I was told that Mrs. L. had been there with her boy, but the boy cried so that she could not remain, and desired me to call at her house. After attending to my office patients, I drove to her residence as requested. The family were strangers to me. Upon entering the front door the child, a boy of about 4 years of age, came into the hall from one of the rooms at the same time. Upon sight of me he gave one scream that would have done credit to a Comanche Indian, and ran as hard as he could through to the kitchen. His mother had quite a task to get him to return to the parlor where I was. From what had occurred at the office, and from what I had seen at the house so far, I expected to find an obstinate, unruly child. On the other hand, he was just the opposite. It was simply fear at meeting a strange doctor that caused the child to act as described. To look at him casually, he was the picture of health. He was very fat, though somewhat pale had all the symptoms enumerated above—and, in addition, was exceedingly diffident in associating or playing with other children. He would sit by his mother all day, in the house wherever she might be occupied, and speak but very little. But it was not for these conditions that she called me to see him. He had a cold—as she put it, "One of his colds was coming on." That was a warning to her. With every cold he contracted, it meant, she said, the utmost care, and despite all precautions it always resulted in about a week's illness of a very severe character. I told her at once that there was very much more to be done than simply cure her boy of his present cold. I

told her that after the cold was relieved that he must undergo a course of treatment, which would prevent his catching these colds. She looked skeptical, but agreed that if such could be accomplished that it was certainly "a consummation devoutly to be wished." He recovered from his cold in due time, and I then gave some medicine to fortify him against similar attacks. He usually had such an attack, on an average, once every three weeks. At about the end of the three weeks I was called again to a similar attack, but it was so much lighter than his former ones that his mother was somewhat encouraged. His next cold did not appear for three months, and it was very slight. His mother told me that he no longer sat beside her all day, but ran out and played with the other children. I kept up his treatment for about a year. It proved a very poor financial investment, for during the following six or seven years that I remained in Massachusetts I did not see him more than once a year. He had no more of his colds, and became a strong, healthy, robust boy.

(To be Continued.)

APPENDICITIS.

A physician of Springfield, Mass., Dr. A. O. Squier, takes a view of appendicitis that differs radically from the one that is believed to be held by the majority of practitioners. In a paper which he read before the Eastern Hampden Medical Society a few days ago, he made the assertion that from experience and observation extending over twenty years he had deduced the opinion that of all persons attacked by appendicitis, eighty per cent. will recover without an operation, while the other twenty per cent. will die, whether an operation is performed or not. In short, his belief is that the performance of an operation makes no material difference in the result of a case of appendicitis, unless it be that a patient may die from the operation who would not have died from the disease.

As Dr. Squier is a specialist in diseases of the stomach and bowels, and has reached his conclusion only after long experience and observation his opinion is of importance. There are some practitioners who have not looked with favor upon operations for the removal of the vermiform appendix at any time, but who have advised an operation when there seemed to be a certainty that the patient would die from the disease, as in such cases the operation would have no worse result than the disease, while possibly it might have a favorable outcome. In some such cases recovery followed the operation. Other doctors insist that an op-

eration be performed even when the attack is mild in order to prevent recurrence. Some of the patients in whose cases this course was pursued died.

It would seem, therefore, that the physician who consistently advises against operation in all cases is likely to make as good a record in the treatment of the disease as either the one who would always operate, or the one who would sometimes operate and sometimes not. He has at least the advantage that he does not run the risk of killing a patient with an operation.

Dr. Squier's opinion will doubtless evoke a great deal of discussion as soon as it becomes generally known to members of the profession, and there will be the customary disagreement among them over it.—Albany Journal.

CARBO VEGETABILIS AS A COUGH REMEDY.

(By Dr. Goullon.)

Mrs. Von M. was always troubled with acid, but also complains of a bitter taste in the mouth; she had with some success used natrum sulphuricum. This had cleared off the tongue, which had been coated brown even to its tip. But the patient continues to be fearfully depressed and despondent. She has also passed through a severe bronchial catarrh, which has not entirely passed off. This has, therefore, to be now combatted.

A characteristic feature is the following: After a slight cough the patient ejects a very compact greenish gray mass "like the slime that comes from the nose in some kinds of catarrh"; this puts her out very much, owing to the horrid taste of this expectoration, which is putrid and very salty, at times also bitter. She absolutely shudders from loathing.

She eats but little meat, at most, venison or chicken, preferring vegetables, dishes made of flour, puddings, etc.

I took it that Carbo veget was indicated. This was on the fifth of February.

On February 17th she wrote: "According to your request I write concerning my state. The Carbo veg. has been used up. The effect after the first and second dose proved so curative that the patient overflowed with thanks toward the prescriber, and the catarrh was immediately cured, together with its disagreeable symptoms. The help was sudden, and we are very thankful."—Hom. Record.

AN ARGENTUM NIT. CASE.

Wm. M., a confectioner, twenty-three years old, came to my office for the first time on July 10, 1899. For the last three months he had been frequently affected without any special cause with hoarseness, and he complains not only of a hoarseness almost amounting to aphony, but also of a dryness in the throat and a frequently recurring tickling cough, as also of emaciation, lack of appetite and great weariness. The physician who had treated him hitherto had diagnosed it as an ulcer in the larynx. But since no improvement appeared, in spite of careful obedience to the directions given, he finally resolved to turn to me.

A careful examination established a deep redness and dryness of the mucous membrane of the fauces and larynx. Both the vocal chords instead of their dazzling white color appeared of a dirty red. But in spite of repeated examination with the laryngoscope I could not discover any ulcer. In examining the chest I found the part above the right clavicle somewhat sunken in, while a crepitating noise and a slight wheezing sound is audible all over the tip of the right lung. This manifestly showed catarrh of the fauces and larynx, which, considering its three months' duration, might be viewed as half acute or chronic. Taking in consideration the emaciation and the results of the examination of the chest, the idea that tuberculosis was setting in could not be altogether set aside.

The patient received Argentum nitricum, 6 dilution, five drops three times a day. This remedy I have learned to value highly in affections of the larynx.

On July 27 a striking improvement had already set in. The voice had gained some resonance, the patient felt better and anorexy had given way to a normal sensation of hunger. In view of the favorable results the remedy was continued, and as a consequence the voice became continually stronger and clearer. Only one thing was peculiar, that the patient, in spite of his good appetite, showed no increase in weight.

I now prescribed Iodum 4, and with the beginning of September he could be dismissed as cured. His weight had increased by five pounds, the hoarseness had vanished entirely and there were no longer any abnormal sounds in the tip of the right lung. In June, 1911, I received a letter from the patient, who had accepted an employment in foreign parts, stating that he was suffering from constipation and haemorrhoids, but that he was otherwise well. In December, 1903, I found out, on inquiry, that his hoarseness had never returned.—Homœopathic Recorder.

PRAYER FOR DYSPEPSIA.

The following is a Christian Science "treatment" for dyspepsia, for which a fee of from \$1 to \$5 is charged. It is said that credit is not extended under any circumstances, as that interferes with the success of the treatment—an example that regular physicians could follow with profit to themselves, and perhaps to their patients.

"Holy Reality, we believe in thee and that thou art the only reality in this patient's stomach. We will never say how sick we are. 'Thou art not sick.' Indeed, nothing in this universe is, or ever was, sick, or ever can be. Forgive us that we talked of our aches and said our food hurts and that we thought medicine would help us. We know that there is no such thing as a diseased stomach. It is a carnal mind given over to the world and the devil! It is a mortal twist, a false attitude, a 'Harmatia' of thought. What seems to be a disease is a parasite, the shadow of a 'lie.' Help us to affirm that we have no dyspepsia, never had dyspepsia, never will have it, that there is no such thing, that there never was any such thing, and never will be. Amen!" —Med. World.

A commercial journal of this city has recently made an investigation with the object of ascertaining the difference between the death-rate in the twelfth ward, where the "plutoocrats" live, and the thirteenth, inhabited by the "lower classes." The former has sixty-one dwellers to the acre, the latter 539. The figures show that, whether one takes the deaths of children under five or of the general population at all ages, the comparison between the two wards is unfavorable to the twelfth ward. The writer concludes that "the poorer classes, eating plainer and more nutritious food, seem to prosper constitutionally better than the eaters of rich foods."—Med. Times, N. Y.



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NURSES' HOME FUND, MAY 30, 1904.

PHILLIPS' TRAINING SCHOOL NOTES.

The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:

Amount previously acknowledged	\$669.85
Mrs. E. K. Greene	25.00
Mrs. Ireland	5.00
Mrs. T. Peck	5.00
A friend of the nurses	5.00
Mrs. W. McFeat	2.00
Mrs. A. Fraser	1.00
Has Been Patient	1.00

\$713.85

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CASH DONATIONS IN MAY.

The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:

The Misses Dow	\$ 30.00
	<u>\$30.00</u>

FREE TREATMENT.

The man who would be grossly offended if some organization should send him a bundle of groceries or a dinner at Christmas will very complacently apply next day at a dispensary or hospital for free treatment. He is quite contented to have his hospital bill and doctor's bill paid by some one else or not paid at all as the case may be, but when it comes to groceries then his pride asserts itself. Truly, the working of the human mind is mysterious and difficult to understand.

Down in Kentucky recently a young lady aged eight, and a gentleman aged eleven ran off and tried to get married. The preacher gave them a spanking and sent them home. That is what ought to be done to some of the older ones who rush into matrimony.

Miss Drysdale, '04, has left the hospital to take up private nursing. Telephone number Up 3178.

Nurse Lloyd-Jones has inaugurated the nurses vacation season for 1904.

The Lady Superintendent has returned from a pleasant ten-day holiday spent in New York.

Mrs. McLeod and Miss Mallion have entered the Training School as probationers.

Miss Willoughby, '98, has gone to Malone, N.Y., for a month's professional holiday.

Miss Scott, '03, is in Chicago, visiting friends and doing professional work.

Miss Routhier, '03, is sojourning in Luluth, Minn., following her profession.

Miss Ellacot, '99, and Miss Spence, '02, were on special duty in the hospital this month.

Invitations to the graduation exercises of the Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., Hospital Training School have been received from Miss McLagan, '99, Lady Superintendent.

Mrs. W. C. Linton, of Ottumwa, Ia. (formerly Miss W. Martin, '99, paid the hospital a visit this month.

Miss Malboeuf, '98, leaves home the latter part of this month for Los Angeles, Cal., where she is to be married and will in future reside.

Miss Haines, '04, just graduated in time to change her name, and is now known as Mrs. F. W. Baylis, who has the very best wishes of her classmates and friends for her future happiness.

"IT REALLY DOESN'T MATTER."

By Joe Cone.

It really doesn't matter much

If bank accounts are small;

If we have sunshine in our hearts

We're rich enough for all.

It really doesn't matter much

If beauty knows us not;

If we have tact and intellect

We'll lead the common lot.

It really doesn't matter much:

If we've no shining fame;

If we work on, and do the square,

We'll get there just the same.

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HOSPITAL NOTES.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF MONTREAL.

SO SAYS the bill of incorporation lately signed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

NO DANGER of your getting mixed up now as to whom you mean to give your bequests.

HELP US to celebrate our incorporation by starting out free of debt.

THE carpenter work on galleries and stairs has been completed, and is probably the most evident improvement we have made so far.

THE NEW window in the nurses' dining room should have been put in years ago, and most likely would had we known the great difference it makes.

SOME DAY when passing look in on the new nurses' home and see the difference between the quarters of 1904 and those of 1900.

THE Nurses' Home Fund is still open for subscriptions, and you have the rest of this month to show your appreciation of the nurses' work.

WE ARE pleased to welcome the ladies of the W.C.T.U. again, and patients are grateful for their gifts of flowers.

HOMOEOPATHY has now two incorporated bodies in the Province of Quebec, and the only ones in Canada. The energies of the Association should now be devoted to the founding of a well-equipped Dispensary to bring the benefits of our system of medicine closer to the homes of the poor.

AMONG the short notes may be mentioned, that the Provincial Government has returned our incorporation fee; that no "Hospital Wants" appear in this issue and you had better investigate this omission; that we should have one furnace to supply the Nurses' Home and Maternity Annex; that our subscription list is still principally heading; that preserving time draws nigh and we have lots of cupboard room; that we should have awnings over the top gallery and the back windows in the Maternity Annex; that six babies per month means a large family in time; that we hope you will thoroughly enjoy your vacation and come back prepared to make the Woman's Auxillary Bazaar a grand success, and the Hospital more so.

THE total receipts for the first six months of 1903-04 were \$7,200.92, against \$6,639.34 for the like period of 1902-03. The expenditure for this period in 1903-04 was \$7,002.35, against \$6,573.95 for 1902-03. The total donations and subscriptions for this period in 1903-04 were \$440.61, against \$967.26 for 1902-03. The total number of public patients cared for during the first six months of 1903-04 was 43, against 39, for the like period of 1902-03.

THE REGULAR meeting of the Woman's Auxillary was held May 18th. Good reports from the lady superintendent, secretary and treasurer, were read.

As there was not much business on hand till the new Nurses' Home was ready, and many members were leaving for the summer, it was decided not to hold the June meeting, but adjourn till September.

Mrs. A. D. Patton, 58 Crescent St., kindly consented to act as treasurer in Mrs. Taylor's absence.

In view of the Bazaar in the fall, all members are urged to work during the summer months and secure donations from friends, so that success may crown the earnest efforts of all engaged in the good work.

THE REGULAR meeting of the Committee of Management was held on Monday, May 23rd. Owing to its being the eve of the holiday, the attendance was small.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which the sub-committee on the Callow estate presented a report, stating that an offer of \$8,000 had been received from the General Hospital for our share of the estate, and relieving us of any further liability. It was decided to lay the offer and the sub-committee's final report before the meeting of the Corporation and Governors to be held June 13th for decision.

The sub-committee on fire escapes reported progress, remarking with satisfaction the work already carried out along the lines laid down in their preliminary report.

The Lady Superintendent's report showed the hospital to be fairly busy for this season of the year. Two probationers had entered the training school and two nurses were at home on sick leave.

Discussion was held over means of heating the new Nurses' Home and Maternity Annex, with a view to saving labor and fuel, the matter being finally left over to a future meeting.

A contract was let to Mr. A. Lagace for painting and renovating of the Nurses' Home for the sum of \$300. A new window was ordered to be placed in the nurses' dining room, as the extension of the gallery had shut off the already dim light. The question of demolishing the useless brick wall between the buildings on Burnside Street was brought up, but no action was taken.

The usual requisition list was presented and passed, and adjournment followed.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF WOMAN'S AUXILIARY FROM APRIL 16th TO MAY 18th,

Receipts—	
Miss M. Robertson (Nurses' Home fund)	\$ 5.06
Miss M. Robertson (sale of pictures) Nurses' Home Fund.....	10.00
Mrs. Booth (Nurses' Home Fund)	2.00
Discount Hodgson, Sumner's account.....	3.72
	\$20.72
Disbursements—	
Patients night gowns	\$ 42.00
Subscription to Nurses' Home Fund	250.00
Mrs. J. T. Hagar (for purchases)	10.00
	\$302.00

DONATIONS IN MAY.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following:

The Misses Dow—Sheets and pillowcases, (\$15.00).

Mrs. Ireland—One rug.

Mrs. Eisner—Dishes (\$1.50).

Miss M. Johnston—One doz. porridge bowls, one milk jug.

Mrs. Fulton—Cut flowers.

Mrs. Robb—One washing machine.

No Name—Two cases matches (Packard's).

Woman's Auxiliary—One cake tin, three pie plates, two whisks, one feather duster, two sauce pans, one double boiler, six porridge bowls, one egg slice, three yards art muslin, nine yards cretonne.

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR MAY.

Number of patients in the hospital May 1	20
Admitted—	
Private patients	11
Semi-private patients	8
Public patients	5
Maternity	6
	30
Discharged—	
Private patients	12
Semi-private patients	10
Public patients	9
Maternity	6
	37
Died	1
Operations	10
Number of days of private nursing outside	6
Number of days of private nursing in hospital	6
Viz:	
Remaining in hospital, June 1.....	13
Private patients	6
Semi-private patients	3
Public patients	2
Maternity	1
	13

Bear in mind that you are largely responsible for your child's inherited character and have patience with faults and failings.

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LEAD POISONING.

Ogston, in his article on a new danger to beer drinkers from lead poisoning, says that lead contamination appears as follows: In most hotels the beer is kept in barrels in underground cellars, and from these a pipe from 10 to 15 feet in length, made of lead, conducts the beer to the tap at the bar. It is well known that a fluid containing acid, under pressure, will hold lead in solution, although at the ordinary pressure it precipitates it as a carbonate. Where, then, a length of piping is employed, the beer, charged with carbonic acid, or, rather, overcharged with it, dissolves the lead, and the first draw-off after standing over night would contain enough lead to make it dangerous.

When some five or ten years ago the germ theory came in like a flood upon us, it was decided that all milk to be fed to infants must be either Pasteurized or sterilized. Pediatricists are now receding from this position, there being a wide and increasing impression, based upon observation, that a diet of milk that has been subjected to heat in this manner is liable to produce rickets, pot-belly, sweating, flabby muscles, craniotabes and restlessness at night. Fresh, pure, raw cow's milk is once more in the ascendant as the best substitute for mother's milk.—N. A. Journal of Homoeopathy.

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

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