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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. IX. No. 5.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1904.

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Montreal Homœopathic Record

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THE LITTLE THINGS HOMŒOPATHY CAN DO.

Geo. B. Maxwell, M.D.

Tacoma, Wash.

Since Homœopathy has become a standard and recognized practice in the domain of medicine her advocates have not found it necessary to be always aggressive and acting continuously on the offensive. The educational campaign inaugurated by the early pioneers in the field has borne a bountiful harvest. The Homœopathic physicians to-day are among the most prominent in the profession. Their practices include within their clientele, people of the highest refinement and education in all walks of life. In fact it is from the ranks of the wealthy and educated that Homœopathy draws the majority of her patrons. Her physicians have become busy and influential men and from this very fact arises the reason for writing this paper.

Our Homœopathic physicians have become so well supplied with patients that a large majority of them never mention the word Homœopathy to their

friends. They make as many nice cures as of old, and quietly let the credit of such be placed to their own personality, but give no mention of the system which enables them to accomplish these things with such apparent ease after their Allopathic competitor has tried his skill in vain. No one wishes to deny that the credit for these cures is due to each physician who performs them. It is no child's task to make an accurate Homœopathic prescription. It requires much study and a careful attention to details. Each case requires careful individualizing, and therefore the physician deserves all credit for each cure he makes. That does not require discussing, for each patient receiving such benefit usually unhesitatingly gives due credit to his or her physician for the relief obtained.

However, there is another side of the question to be considered, and that is the complete ignorance of our patients of the power that is benefiting them—of the truths of Homœopathy. This works an injustice to the cause of Homœopathy as well as to the patient. One of our patients whom we have cared for for years moves to another city. She there is taken ill and calls in a physician. She does not know but that they are all the same, and chances to call in an Allopath. She gets larger doses of medicine and does not derive the benefits that she did from her former physician, so she attributes the result to—perhaps her own changed condition, but very likely “that her old physician, who had doctored her so long understood her requirements.” So she

continues with the crude methods, not knowing that she is being treated by another system and she is left to suffer and her influence is lost to the cause of Homœopathy.

It is our duty as physicians to educate our patients in this matter, not for the purpose of a personal end, or for the aggrandisement of the Homœopathic School as a sect, but we owe it to the public because the principles of Homœopathy are true and are of inestimable value to the laity in preventing suffering and curing disease. The calling of a physician is the highest and most sacred of any walk in life. He is our first acquaintance at birth. He is our confidant, friend and adviser during life, and is usually in attendance to close our eyes in death. It is his duty throughout our lives to allay our sufferings, both mental and physical. So it ill behoves an individual so trusted to refrain from informing the public of anything that is for its welfare. And if he does refrain from educating the people along such lines, it is not with any selfish end in view. It is because he is either too busy or is thoughtless in the matter.

The best friends that Homœopathy has ever had are the women—the mothers. Homœopathy has always been known as specially useful for children. Much of this credit was given by those self-same mothers. The child's mother has always been the keenest observer and the best interpreter of her baby's symptoms. Her naturally keen observation is sharpened by that most sacred of all passions, "a mother's love," and she sees the danger signals of illness in their very incipency. If she then has a few simple Homœopathic remedies at hand, with a very superficial knowledge of how to use them, she nips the trouble in the bud and prevents what might otherwise have proved a serious illness.

All schools of medicine admit that Preventive Medicine is the field in which the greatest work can be done. Colds are admittedly the cause of three-fourths of our ills, while every Homœopath knows that a few doses of the appropriate remedy, taken as soon as the symptoms appear, will break up a cold within three hours in 99 per cent. of the cases. The writer has on more than one occasion after his day's work, riding in the cold winter winds of Massachusetts, developed a chill before his evening office hour was over, that sent him to bed with his teeth chattering and bones aching, and other symptoms that plainly meant an attack of "grippe." A dose of aconite every half

hour for two or three hours, counteracted all these symptoms and the morning found him attending to his patients as usual, feeling as well as if nothing amiss had happened.

I know whereof I speak.

I was called one evening to see a gentleman who did not have much faith in the little Homœopathic doses for "men." He always called me for his wife and family. It was good treatment for women and children. He was lying on the sofa near the radiator with a large quantity of clothes piled on him. He greeted me on my entrance with "Doctor, I have been trying all afternoon to get warm but I cannot do it. His was a plain, easy case. Chill, dry skin, restless, thirsty, bounding pulse, etc. I put a few drops of medicine in half a glass of water and told him to take a teaspoonful every half hour. I went in to see him in the morning. He was dressed, sitting in a rocking chair, apparently quite comfortable. I said to him, "Well, did you get warm after I left you last evening." He glanced down somewhat peculiarly and smiled and replied, "I did in about five minutes after I took a spoonful of that medicine." His wife laughed very heartily and told me that in a very few minutes after taking the first dose of medicine he was in a dripping perspiration, and quite comfortable within an hour, and asleep inside of two hours. She said he had a great deal more respect now for the "little pills."

Is it worth while that the public should know that these things are possible with homœopathy? This is only one of "the little things." This does not require a physician. Any person with a few simple remedies can do this. It is only a trifle. So simple that a homœopathic physician will say it is too trifling to write it down. But, on the other hand, it is a matter of the utmost importance. That simple chill within 48 hours might have meant pneumonia, or pleurisy, or inflammatory rheumatism," and even if it were nothing more than the forerunner of a common cold, that is certainly bad enough.

It is not my intention to write a materia medica, or a work on therapeutics. That field has been well covered already. Any of our homœopathic physicians will send you little pamphlets that will give good instruction in the application of remedies to simple diseases. All I desire to do is to awaken your interest in this matter—just to let you know that such things are possible, and that the means are right at your hand. Some will argue that it is a dangerous thing to place these remedial agents in the hands of the public, because they will trifle away valuable time trying to cure

themselves where they should have sent for the doctor. To this I reply, we must meet circumstances as they really are, and not deal with an imaginary public. What does the ordinary individual do when he takes a chill? Well, there are several ways that the trouble is met. One of the commonest is for the patient to go and take a big drink of whisky or brandy and go to bed. Another, to take 10 or 15 grains of quinine, and still another, he goes and asks the druggist for something for a cold, and the druggist sells him one of the many nostrums with which the market is flooded, and not one out of a hundred will go to see a doctor. Therefore I say, when we are teaching these few simple but effective rules of preventive medicine, we are giving to the public benefits the value of which they never can estimate.

(To be Continued.)

WHAT HOMŒOPATHY IS NOT.

Homœopathy is not an irregular practice; it is founded upon a law. Twenty physicians were once called upon to prescribe for a case of illness. The same symptoms were detailed to each. Ten were homœopathic physicians, and all prescribed the same remedy. Eight of the ten allopaths prescribed forty-two different medicines, in which no two prescriptions were alike. The other two did not respond to the invitation, preferring not to exhibit their therapeutic "regularity."

Homœopathy is not unscientific practice. It is not opposed to pathology; it regards pathology, but not as a basis for treatment; it recognizes that a system of medicine founded on the shifting sands of pathology cannot be scientific. It is not the "little pills." Homœopathy has a working system long before little pills were invented; they are simply convenient vehicles for the pleasant administration of medicines. It is not quackery; quackery is secret and Homœopathy is open to the world and courts the fullest investigation of physician, student and patron. It is willing to stand upon its merits, and it always gains by comparison. It is not a treatment according to fashion,—now anodynes, now germicides, now serums, now blue glass, now creosote, now sulphuretted hydrogen, now anti-toxines. The popular panacea of to-day, speeding to oblivion supported only by the ephemeral theories of pathology, is no part of it. Its progress consists in a development of its *Materia Medica* and a better understanding of disease. It is not a faith cure; Homœopathy, it is ac-

knowledged, is eminently successful in children's diseases, and in childhood the faith element is small; also, it is successful in the treatment of animals and here faith is wanting. While faith and hope in all cases of illness conduce to recovery and are therefore most desirable, they are no more essential to homœopathic practice than they are to any other medical system. It is not an uncertainty; those who have tried it at the bedside know this better than those whose knowledge is obtained from its antagonists. It is not an infinitesimal dose; this is a popular misconception fostered diligently and perhaps ignorantly by the opponents of our system. *Similia similibus curentur* says nothing of the dose. A homœopathic cure may be, and is, often wrought with the massive doses of allopathy. Experience, however, shows that small doses act better and with less shock to the system. It is not magic, though cures made by it would almost seem to border thereon, nor is it mysterious, nor a popular delusion nor mesmerism, nor mental healing.—*Medical Century*.

How to Prevent and Cure Sea Sickness.—Dr. A. B. Whitney, of New York city, after an experience covering some twenty years, is ready to vouch for the truth of the following: Naval officers and private individuals, the strong and the weak alike, sickly and delicate, old and young, can be entirely exempt from the unpleasant and nauseating effects of seasickness by a judicious use of Gelsemium." His method, which he so strongly recommends, is to mix half a teaspoonful of Gelsemium tincture in half a goblet of water. A dose of one teaspoonful every quarter or half hour until the sickness has passed away. Take the remedy thus, and keep on deck.—*Eclectic Medical Gleaner*.

It is a well known physiological fact that no matter how much iron, for example, may be injected into the human body by mouth, rectum or hypodermically, all but the amount (about 30 grains) which naturally belongs there is promptly cast out in the faeces. Ounces of the metal in various compounds are thrown into the anaemic body, only to be thus ignominiously against cast out, under the delusion that the physiological building material can be made of drugs. Ferrum cures anaemic individuals, not by its material use, but all other medicinal agents, by its dynamic action in correcting the deranged vital forces. When these forces are thus corrected Nature finds sufficient iron for the patient in the food which has been all along supplying enough for his brother.—*Hawkes, in Pacific Coast Journal*.

THE DISCOVERER OF RADIUM.

The following interesting letter, containing important information, somewhat at variance with the promulgated idea that Homoeopathy has not produced anything of "scientific" value, is taken from the London Daily News:

"An article by Dr. Francois Cartier, of Paris, in Revue Homoeopathique Francaise of February last, recalls a fact which may have some bearing on M. Curie's great discovery, and which is certainly not without interest to the English public. M. Curie's father and grandfather were both homoeopathic practitioners, and a cousin, Dr. Depouilly, is at the present time a well known homoeopathic practitioner in Paris. The particular interest to English readers in this connection centres in the grandfather, Dr. Paul Francis Curie, who was M.D. both of Paris and Aberdeen, and who lived for the most active period of his life in London, died in London, and was buried in Norwood Cemetery. Little more than half a century ago there was no better known or more widely loved and respected medical man in London than Dr. Curie. Dr. Curie was induced to settle in London by Mr. William Leaf, who established a homoeopathic dispensary in Elnsbury-circus in 1837, over which Dr. Curie presided.

Dr. P. F. Curie's son, the father of the discoverer of Radium, is still living at the age of 75, but is not now in practice. M. and Mme. Curie live with him at Fontenay-aux-Roses, near Paris. The discoverer of Radium is not a doctor, but purely a chemist and physicist. But it is fair to ask, may not heredity have had some share in leading up to his discovery? His grandfather was a pioneer in medicine, as the grandson is in physical science. Both grandfather and father were by mental habit accustomed to work with infinitesimal quantities, and measure powers which made no appeal to the grosser senses. Happily for the grandson there is no heresy connected with Radium, and up to the present neither school of medicine has made any exclusive claim to its use. But the discovery of radio activity in bodies supposed to be inert throws no little light on the therapeutic powers developed by the methods of attenuation invented by Hahnemann. Yours, etc.,

"JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D."

As the boys grow up make companions of them. Then they will not seek companionship elsewhere.

KEEP A PULLIN'!

"Ef the tide is runnin' strong, keep a pullin'!
Ef the wind is blowin' wrong, keep a pullin'!
'Tain't no use to cuss and swear—
Wastes your breath to rip and tear—
Ef it rains or ef it's fair, keep a pullin'!

"Though it's winter or it's May, keep a pullin'!
Ef you're in the ring to stay, keep a pullin'!
'Though you can't see e'en a ray
Sun is bound to shine some day,
Got to come 'fore long your way, keep a pullin'!

"When you're sick an' tired too, keep a pullin'!
Never 'low you're feelin' blue, keep a pullin'!
Ain't no good a blamin' fate,
'Cause you're workin' hard and late,
Better say you feel first rate, and keep a pullin'!

"Fish don't bite just for the wishin',
keep a pullin'!
Change your bait and keep on fishin',
keep a pullin'!
Luck ain't nailed to any spot,
Men you envy like as not
Envy you your job and lot! Keep a pullin'!

"Sympathy is just a fake, keep a pullin'!
No one feels it when you ache, keep a pullin'!
Only this is worth 'erwhile
And you'll find it helps a pile!
When the wind blows hard, just smle,
an' keep a pullin'!

"Ef your runners strike bare ground,
keep a pullin'!
Don't give up and don't go round. Keep a pullin'!
Wouldn't give a horse his grain,
Ef he wouldn't break his chain,
Back up prompt and pull again! Keep a pullin'!



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"'Spouse yer haven't got a cent, keep a pullin'!
Not a red to pay the rent? Keep a pullin'!
Gettin' 'busted' ain't no crime!
Gorry, 'mighty!—That's the time
Grit will make a man sublime! Keep a pullin'!

"Can't fetch business with a whine, keep a pullin'!
Grin and swear you're feelin' fine, an' keep a pullin'!
Summin' up, my brother, you Hain't no other thing to do;
Simply got to pull her through! So keep a pullin'!

—Dr. W. C. Abbott.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CASH DONATIONS IN APRIL.

The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:

Mrs. S. H. C. Miner.....	\$10.00
Total	\$10.00

DONATIONS IN APRIL.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following:

Mrs. A. H. Thomson, 1 doz. oranges, 1 doz. apples.

Mrs. C. T. Williams, 1 flower stand and plants.

Mrs. P. Taylor, dates and bananas.

No name, 1 kidney pan, 1 glass funnel, 1 bed pan, 1 urinal, 1 fountain syringe, 3 porringers.

Remembers that each human being to be healthy requires so many cubic feet of air, and if your nursery is stuffed up with curtains and hangings and clothes behind the doors and cardboard boxes, etc., the air cannot circulate freely, and the result is unfavorable both to child and nurse.

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PHILLIPS TRAINING SCHOOL NOTES.

Nurses Haines and Drysdale have successfully passed their examinations and have graduated.

Nurse De la Ronde will graduate in the fall, making the third member of the class of '04."

Nurse Fleet is again on duty, having fully recovered from her late illness and operation.

Nurses Trench and Costen are still at their homes on sick leave.

Miss Menish has satisfactorily completed her term of probation and has been accepted as a nurse in training.

Nurse Brown, of the senior year, has left the training school.

Work on the new nurses' home is now under way, and it is hoped will be completed by July 1st.

Miss Grant, "97," who went to New York for post graduate work, has been seriously ill with rheumatism.

Two maternity cases in one day and four in a week this month so far, furnishes ample training for the nurses. Ten cases are booked for up to June 15th.

In the new home, the nurses will have a sitting room. In order they may fully realize that their beds are no longer desirable places for recreation, study, rest, etc., when off duty, a few cosy articles in the way of furnishings would be much appreciated. For example, a piano, some rocking chairs, a rattan lounge, etc.

Our nurses have never had a piano, since the hospital opened. Now that they have a separate home of their own any and all objections to the enjoyment of music are removed. We are going to open subscription lists for this purpose and hope to hear from all the friends of the nurses. We have a first-class offer from a well known piano dealer if we make it a cash transaction. We would like to avail ourselves of the opportunity. May we?

HOSPITAL WANTS.

Hardwood floors in private wards.
Washing machine for laundry.
Barrel of chip soap.
Piano for new nurses' home.
Preserved and fresh fruit.
Subscriptions to the RECORD.
Sugar, soap, flour, tea, etc.
Money for nurses' home fund.
Increase of endowment fund.
And all other kinds of MONEY.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Nurses' Home fund are urgently needed.

HOSPITAL work so far has been in excess of the like period of last year.

WE HOPE to have our new house-physician, Dr. Geo. Clapp, of New York with us ere the close of this month.

ONCE MORE we are in the improvement and alteration business, and at the mercy of carpenters, plumbers and painters. You may notice a difference in the extent of the side galleries.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S staff has undergone a complete change, the former staff deeming it necessary for health to take to the woods and mountains for the summer.

A DEMONSTRATION of the working of a new fire escape was given at the hospital this month. The apparatus consisted of a canvas chute leading from an upper window to the street. Two of the nurses tried it, also the medical superintendent. They seemed to thoroughly enjoy the rapid transit. The inventor satisfactorily proved that his apparatus was all that he claimed for it.

AMONG the short items may be noted that our subscription list this month is principally heading; that two of our graduate nurses are to be married next month; that nurses examinations are over for this year, and the showing was very creditable; that "music hath charms to soothe" even nurses if you only let them try it on a piano; that the new nurses' home needs thorough renovation before occupation, and you had better lend a hand, or a dollar; that you don't forget the hospital when preserving time comes, and while you are enjoying your summer holidays remember the less fortunate patients and nurses.

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY have, with their usual enthusiastic helpfulness, undertaken to make the one hundred dollars voted to the new Nurses' Home fund up to \$250 by special subscription. As not many were present at the meeting when this was decided, it is hoped by this explanation, others may come forward to help this effort to be one of nine to secure the same amounts, when Mr. Jas. Morgan will be the tenth.

THE BAZAAR workers have begun to plan for the grand bazaar in the fall, and are asking friends to work for it through the summer and secure promises of donations to be redeemed later on.

MRS. S. C. MATTHEWS has undertaken the children's toy table, in addition to those already announced. Who will take the apron, bags, cushions or candy tables?

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY congratulates the treasurer, Mrs. W. Sutherland Taylor, on her proposed trip of three months to the Old Country, and wishes her bon voyage. During her absence Mrs. A. D. Patton will act as auxiliary treasurer.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting of the committee of management was held April 25th, ten members being present. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved of. The sub-committee on fire escapes reported progress, with suggestions for experiments with a new chute fire escape, and advocating the immediate construction of stairs leading from outer galleries. The chairman was instructed to have this work done at once.

In the matter of the Callow legacy, progress was also reported. The committee having had an offer of \$18,000 for the property. Negotiations were in progress looking to the assumption of the whole property by the General Hospital, thus relieving us of further trouble for a cash consideration. When this proposition assumes tangible form it will be presented to the Governors for consideration.

The committee on the Nurses' Home property reported that arrangements were in train for the transference of the property to the hospital's trustees on May 1st to be held by them until the incorporation act is signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The first payment on the property will be made at that time instead of at May 1st.

The question of raising money was taken up, and an extra effort promised to obtain the required nine names necessary to fulfillment of the \$250 offer made at the annual meeting.

The Lady Superintendent's report showed that the work of the hospital kept up to the average, and the demand for private accommodation exceeded the supply. The health of the nurses was somewhat improved, though not yet in the desired condition. Nurses' examinations were in progress, which are hoped to result in graduation of two nurses this spring and one in the fall. The housekeeper's staff were experiencing the customary spring "uneasy feeling," and were preparing for flight to

the mountain hotels for the summer season. The usual requisition list was presented and acceded to.

Mention was made of the passage by the Legislative Assembly of our incorporation bill, without an amendment further than asking for an annual report, and of the bill's being sent to the Legislative Council, with prospects of its becoming law before the end of May.

After adjournment an inspection of the galleries and means of egress was held, and the necessary improvements were decided upon.

NURSES' HOME FUND, APRIL 30, 1904.

The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:

Amount previously acknowledged	\$338.85
Woman's Auxiliary	250.00
Mr. Chas. Alexander	50.00
Miss L. Jaques	5.00
Mr. A. D. McLean	5.00
Dr. Reid	5.00
Mr. Morris	1.50
Mr. O. Lehman	1.00
Nurse Brown (collected)	5.35
Nurse Harding (collected)	5.30
Collected	2.35
	<hr/>
	\$669.85

FINANCIAL REPORT OF WOMAN'S AUXILIARY FROM MARCH 16th TO APRIL 16th.

Receipts—

Mrs. J. A. Mathewson, jr. (annual fee (5 years subscription))	\$10.00
Mrs. D. A. Budge, annual fee	2.00
Mrs. W. D. Birchall, annual fee	2.00
Mrs. Jas. Baylis, annual fee	2.00
Mrs. C. T. Williams, annual fee	2.00
Mrs. J. R. Baker, annual fee	2.00
Mrs. A. R. Griffith, annual fee	2.00
Mrs. Hanna, Nurses' Home Fund	5.00
Mrs. A. D. Patton, Nurses' Home Fund	5.00
Mrs. J. T. Hagar, Nurses' Home Fund	5.00
Mrs. E. Von Rappard, Nurses' Home Fund	5.00
Mrs. McLea, Nurses' Home Fund	1.00
A Friend, Nurses' Home Fund	2.00
Discount, Hodgson, Sumner & Co.'s account	3.72
	<hr/>
	\$48.72

Disbursements—

Miss Lorenz, for purchases	\$ 4.80
Hodgson, Sumner & Co., account	95.79
	<hr/>
	\$100.59

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR APRIL.

Number of patients in the hospital April 1	20
Admitted—	
Private patients	18
Semi-private patients	11
Public patients	10
Maternity	4
	<hr/>
	43
Discharged—	
Private patients	19
Semi-private patients	14
Public patients	8
Maternity	2
	<hr/>
	43
Died	1
Operations	10
Number of days of private nursing outside	0
Number of days of private nursing in hospital	4
Remaining in hospital, May 1	20
Viz:	
Private patients	7
Semi-private patients	5
Public patients	5
Maternity	3
	<hr/>
	20

Try to sympathize with girlish flights of fancy even if they seem absurd to you. By so doing you will retain your influence over your daughters and not teach them to seek sympathy elsewhere.

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The best remedy for asthma, the one that meets most cases, is Natrum sulph. 12x.

The classical treatment of croup is Aconite, followed by Hepar sulph. and then Spongia. These three in succession will cut short almost every case.

Arundo maur. 3x is the best remedy for hay fever.

Dr. John V. Allen, of Frankford, Phila., in answer to our inquiry, says the best remedy for "pus eye," i.e., where the eye is inflamed and lids glued together in the morning, is Mercurius nitrosus 6x.

He also said that Kali muriaticum 12x was a splendid remedy for deafness of the Eustachian tube.

Also one further hint from same authority. When the baby awakes and rubs its face and eyes with both hands Sanicula is the remedy.

Nearly all diseased conditions of the rectum are benefited by the internal use of Ratanhia 3x, and the same remedy, in the form of suppositories or ointment, externally.

In convulsions or "fits" 'turn the patient on his left side. Gives quick relief, says Dr. Hammond.

Elaps has the peculiar verified symptom of "horror" before a rain storm.

For great accumulation of gas in the stomach, Carbo veg. 6.—Hom. Envoy.

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