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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

The Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College has issued a very neat and attractive catalogue. The new registrar, Dr. J. Richey Homer, is responsible for this effort. The American Institute will meet in Cleveland next year.

In a recent Supreme Court decision in Minnesota it was held by the bench that a verdict against a physician of one school, based largely upon the adverse testimony of a physician of another school, could not be upheld, the prejudices between the professions weighing too heavily for such verdicts to be always just. Many a homœopath has been mulcted by the testimony of allopathic opponents. The Minnesota decision will cut both ways and should be remembered wherever old school doctors are arrayed against homœopaths in court procedures.

A thousand pounds have been given by Messrs. Maggini and Stuart, of Liverpool, towards establishing a college in connection with the splendid Homœopathic Hospital in that city. Especial attention is to be given toward the treatment of the fevers of Africa and other colonial countries.

The London Homœopathic Hospital, the finest institution of its kind in existence, held a jubilee meeting at the Hotel Cecil in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary on June 21st. It was largely attended and immensely enjoyed, the best feature of the entertainment being the announcement of donations amounting to about seven thousand pounds sterling.

The legislature of Michigan has appropriated \$25,000 for a new Homœopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor and the city has given a \$17,000 site therefor, not far from the University building on the campus. Homœopathy is gaining strength and popularity in every country under the sun.

The man who advertises baked beans and tomato sauce so extensively in street cars, Heinze, of Pittsburg, is a believer in Homœopathy. He recently made a subscription of \$250 to the Hahnemann Monument that is to be erected in Washington.

The old school physicians of the great State of New York are allowed to consult with recognized Homœopathic graduates, a resolution to this effect having been inserted in the code of ethics. Only a few of the more advanced and independent members of the profession are willing to concede a similar recognition to the Homœopaths of Montreal.

DONATIONS FOR AUGUST.

Miss Sternburg, magazines.
 Mr. Young, magazines.
 Mrs. G. H. Sheppard, magazines.
 Mrs. Penney, magazines.
 Miss Moodie, one bolt pillow-slip muslin.
 Mrs. G. D. Phillips, large rocking chair, lace trimming for table covers.
 Mrs. A. H. Thompson, three baskets apples.
 Mrs. C. M. Alexander, cake for nurses.
 Miss E. Kisbey, cake for nurses.
 Flower Mission, six donations.
 Mr. J. J. Uiley, portrait Master Freddie Uiley.
 Messrs. Johnston & Coppang, frame and matting for portrait.
 Mr. C. M. Alexander, ice cream and cake for nurses.
 St. Martin's Church, Sunday Readings.
 Mrs. John Murphy, basket grapes and wafers for nurses.

HEALING BY FAITH.

For the body's nought at all;
 Rich and poor and great and small,
 Thin and fat,
 Man is nobody; you'll note
 There is nothing in his coat
 Or his hat.

Should you lose your legs, anon,
 Never think of grafting on
 Legs of cork;
 Don't believe you're even lame,
 Put your boots on all the same,
 Rise and walk!

* * * * *

Never work and ne'er be sad;
 Hunger's nothing but a fad;
 Feed the mind.
 When on nothing you are cloyed,
 If you feel a kind of void—
 Think you've dined.

—*The Critic.*

THE SICK CHILD.

Translated for the Homœopathic Recorder from the Hom. Monatsblatt.

When is a child ill? The answer to this question is not always easy, when the infant cannot speak as yet, nor utter his complaints. The crying of children is not always an utterance of pain, nor does it always show hunger. When a child cries loud, continuously and vigorously, we may, at least, be sure that there is no disease of the respiratory passages. It might, however, indicate a disturbance in the digestive canal. If an inflammation of the internal ear is the cause of the crying—and this is by no means a rare occurrence—or some other deep seated suppuration or inflammation of the periosteum, then the child will cry louder when the suspected place is touched or pressed upon. Single shrill cries, occurring also in sleep, should direct our attention to cerebral troubles; a soft, dull, discontinued crying, more sighing and moaning, points to pulmonary disease. If the cry is hoarse and toneless, we should think of laryngeal troubles. A labored, softly moaning, whimpering is often found in severe, exhausting diseases, or in infants born prematurely and apparently dead. A soft, long continued whimpering should cause us to suspect an inflammation of the abdominal organs; a weakened, but rather continuous, crying is a concomitant of the setting in of fever.

In judging of the illness of children, the expression of the eyes and of the face of the child is also to be noticed. A reddened face, showing pain and distress, with irritation of the brain and a rush of blood to this organ, while the countenance has a staring, motionless, indifferent expression, should make us think of paralytic symptoms. A relaxed, peevish, old expression appearing on the pale, emaciated, wrinkled face, with narrow, thin lips and pointed nose, points to long continued alimentary disturbances, or severe loss of fluids through intestinal troubles and by diseased states of the mass of the fluids. Transitory, painful grimaces of the face point to colic troubles; an anxious expression of the face, with staring eyes wide open, violent elevation and depression of the nostrils and open mouth point to a disease of the larynx and of the lungs,

attended with dyspnoea and hungering for air. The smiling of infants while asleep is not always a sign of pleasant dreams, but often an incomplete symptom of an irritation of the intestines or of the brain. A bloated face is shown in disturbances of the circulation, in diseases of the kidneys, or at times also in whooping cough.

A violent dilation of the pupils, with bluish rings around the eyes, is a frequent symptom of inervation. A quick change of color in the face while the eyes are immovable, directed far off, while the eyelids are wide open and rarely wink, is remarkably characteristic of inflammation of the meninges, and this symptom may occasionally furnish the most reliable means of distinguishing between such inflammation and typhoid fever.

We should also give attention to the position of the arms and legs. A healthy nursing baby usually bends its arms in an upward direction, so that its fists come to lie beside the ears. A little child, whose arms hang down loosely, is severely ill. As soon as infants have at all learned to use their arms they regularly place them, if there is pain, on the seat of the pain. In headache they grasp their head; in toothache, they put the hand in the mouth, as also when there is trouble in swallowing and breathing; boring in the nose is considered an indication of irritation in the cerebrum, boring in the ears an irritation of the middle of the brain. Children may also be led to bore in the nose from an irritation in the intestines caused by worms. Grasping after the sexual parts is also considered an indication of irritation caused by worms but it may also point to spasmodic urinary troubles, or to an inflammatory irritation of the cerebellum.

Alternate drawing of the legs upward to the abdomen and then pushing them downward is usually regarded as a sign of flatulent colic or of urinary troubles. Drawing up *one* foot and then pushing it downward, mostly the left foot, while the rest of the body is relaxed, is a con-

sequence of exudation in the brain. Acute peritoneal inflammation is characterized by an immovable position on the back, with legs slightly drawn up to the abdomen. In pleurisy, with inflammatory exudation, the child always lies on the side affected.

The number of respirations is with infants excessively varied. It is to be remembered, however, that it has a fixed relation (13: or 4), to the number of the pulsations. Where this proportion holds true, we are safe in excluding an affection of the lungs from the causes of an increase in the respirations. A slower respiration is an attendant symptom of diseases of the brain.

The frequency of the pulsations in infants is subject to even greater fluctuation than that of respiration. A normal frequency of pulsations in the first half year is supposed to be 120-140; in the second half year, 100-130; in the second year, 90-120; from 3-5 years, 72-110; from 6-10 years, 70-100. By crying and in fever the frequency of the pulse is increased by 20-50 pulsations. A retarded and irregular pulse is found most frequently in cerebral troubles, in every kind of jaundice in older children; also in gastric inflammation.

We shall return to the characteristics of the particular diseases in the part specially devoted to this subject.

I shall append some *general directions* as to the *nursing* of sick children.

For a sick room we should always choose a large room, which may easily be heated and ventilated, remote from the noise and dust of the street. Unnecessary furniture should be removed. One window should be kept open night and day. The temperature of the room should not exceed 63° Fahrenheit nor fall below 54°. At night and in winter, therefore, it should be heated so as to secure the above temperature. There should be no feathers in the pillow or bedding. Air, light, and the greatest cleanliness (the latter especially also with respect to what is worn on the body and with respect to the sheets) are to be recommended as the most important

“RADNOR”

Dr. J. R. Kippax, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, writes: “Radnor Water is an agreeable and exceedingly pure table water, and surpasses the leading German Waters in therapeutic value.”

curative factors! As to diet, we will here only remark that we should not press anything on a sick child which it is unwilling to take, and as far as practicable all its "longings" should be satisfied. A child sick of fever should not receive any solid food, but much liquid food; indeed, as much as it desires, but no alcoholic liquors!—these should only be given in moments of danger, on express prescription of the physician. There are many children's physicians who are unwilling even with sick children to give alcoholic liquids (beer, wine, etc.) *under any circumstances.*

DISTILLED WATER.

J. A. CLEMENT, M.D.

The exact percentage of morbid conditions caused by impure water is hard to determine, but there can be no doubt that the ingestion of water laded with impurities, organic and inorganic, plays an important part in causing and adding to those diseases that all flesh is heir to. Not all the danger lies in the presence of disease germs, but according to our knowledge of drug action the presence of the sulphate of lead and zinc salts, earthy carbonates, chlorine, etc., may have and very probably does have a deleterious effect on the economy. Some of the diseases due to impure water are affections of the alimentary canal, such as diarrhoea and dysentery. Cholera and typhoid fever are probably the best examples of, and the most common, diseases transmitted through an infected water supply. The spread of malaria has been traced directly to the same source. Scarlet fever and diphtheria seem capable of being distributed by water, but this has not been proven conclusively. Goitre, cystic calculi, boils, etc., have been supposed to be due to impurities in the water, the most acceptable theories tracing them to variations in hardness. The production of metallic poisoning in its chronic forms is extremely likely to occur from the use of water containing poisonous metals in solution.

In most municipalities to-day the water supply is carefully looked to, and in the majority of cases fairly pure, and it is now rare that epidemics can be traced to this source; but if free from microbes and disease germs there are other disturbing elements that for the

sake of health should be removed.

Three methods may be employed to remove impurities from drinking water: Filtering, boiling and distillation.

The first method, filtering, has some advantages to recommend it, but we must bear in mind that filtering is simply *straining*. As Dr. Nichols has pointed out, there is no material known which can be introduced into the small space of a tap-filter and accomplish any real purification of the water that passes through it at the ordinary rate of flow.

Boiling all of our drinking water is a very good plan, as boiling will rid it of disease germs; but we still have elements present that are not desirable.

The third method, distillation, accomplishes all that is desired, and the resulting distilled water is simply a chemical composition of oxygen and hydrogen and perfectly free from any substance, organic or inorganic.

The great objection raised to distilled water is its flat, insipid taste. This unpleasant taste can be removed by aeration and also by its continued use the palate becomes accustomed to it. Most people do not drink enough water, and we will often find that by increasing the quantity of drinking water and having that water absolutely pure a better state of health can be maintained. In the exhibition of our medicines, when we realize what absolute purity is demanded in their preparation, we cannot fail to imagine that a remedy put into a glass of distilled water has a better chance to bring about good results than the same medicine dropped into a tumbler of water loaded with various chemical substances. Some drugs are neutralized and some form chemical compounds with the substances they find there, and we are disappointed in the results we expected from the drug's action.

One great objection to the use of distilled water in families is the trouble of obtaining it. But there are a number of stills in the market, inexpensive and easy to operate, and this objection to its use might not be allowed to interfere.—*Homeopathic Recorder.*

If you have not slept, or if you have slept, or if you have headache, sciatica, or leprosy, or thunder stroke, I beseech you, by all angels, to hold your peace, and not pollute the morning, to which all the housemates bring serene and pleasant thoughts, by corruptions and groans. —Emerson.

HINTS.

Weak memory, profound melancholy, religious mania, suicidal moods, *Aurum met.*

Headache, deep in the forehead, *Aurum met.*

Annoying dryness of ears and nose, *Aurum met.*

Heat of face and cold hands or one side of face hot and the other cold, *Drosera.*

Cough aggravated by warmth; by lying down, *Drosera.*

"Sinking" in the stomach, *Ignatia.*

Great grief following loss of dear ones, *Ignatia.*

Trembling of tongue when protruded, *Lachesis.*

Throat diseases beginning on the left side of throat, *Lachesis.*

Pain and soreness on right side of throat, or beginning there, *Lycopodium.*

Chronic enlargement of tonsils, *Lycopodium.*

Violent jerks or shocks in the head, *Natrum mur.*

Liability to take cold in the head, *Natrum mur.*

"Hang nails," dry, cracked, *Natrum mur.*

Diarrhœa during inflammatory rheumatism, *Rhum.*

Sour, frothy diarrhœa, *Rhum.*

Obstinate morning headaches, with chilliness and nausea, *Silicea.*

Intolerable itching of tip of nose, *Silicea.*

Nocturnal, throbbing pains in and around the eyes, *Asajutida.*

Sensation of a ball rising in the throat, *Asajutida.*

Itching tetter in bend of knees, *Arsenicum alb.*

Heat and burning in the stomach, *Arsenicum alb.*

Congenital scrotal hernia, *Magnesia mur.*

Conium has cured cancer of the breast.

Child, head drops on left shoulder, *Sulphur.*

Sciatica, attacks preceded by severe colic, *Colocynth.*

Sciatica in those who have had gonorrhœa, *Thuja.*

Sensation of pains flying from the chest has been cured by *Magnesia mur.*

Naja has cured hay fever, autumnal catarrh and asthma beginning with a flow of water from the nose, followed by intense sneezing, then relief, but constantly recurring and growing worse.

Chronic, or constantly recurring, sore throat on left side, *Sabadilla.*

Sick headache with vomiting of sour, watery fluid, *Iris vers.*

They say that thorough, yet gentle, rubbing of wrinkles with lanolin cold cream will clear them away.

A subscriber wants a hint "for traces of albumen in the urine." We recently saw a case in the *Clinique* where albumen was completely removed from the urine by the tincture of *Stigmata maridis*, 5 drop doses four times a day.—*Homœopathic Envoy.*

"An English journal of the icteric type recently published a notice of Mr. Gladstone, in which it mentioned, as a partial explanation of his power in debate, that he had nictitating membranes in each of his eyes, and that he could by winking them during argument so startle his opponent as to leave him speechless."—*Medical Record.*

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SALT.

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"HOUSE CLEANING."

Dr. G., æt. thirty-eight. Hard-working country practitioner, exposed to all kinds of weather, after a winter and spring's hard work was all played out; skin sallow; eyes slightly congested; complained of lassitude; pains in head, also around the heart; distress along the transverse colon; bowels irregular; alternate constipation and diarrhoea; sensitive around umbilical region; liver also sensitive; tongue coated yellow; appetite capricious; said he made seven different diagnosis of his case every week, was sure he had cancer, paresis, some organic heart trouble, or some incurable malady of one kind or another and wanted to know just what.

Suggested a thorough house-cleaning; rest, massage, and a liberal, simple yet nourishing diet, with remedies to cover the general conditions as they should come up. About three weeks later had the pleasure of seeing him again and his remark was, "Doctor, I always thought I was a fairly clean man, decent in my habits, but the amount of old sewerage I was carrying around was a revelation to me. I can account now for the feelings, it was simply slow suicide by poisoning."—*Homo. Record*.

"My second proposition is: The remedy should be administered in the most suitable potency. I am going to say but little on this proposition. The potency question always brings out an amount of useless talk in all associations, so it will be dismissed now with the statement that when the chemists ascertain which potency gives us the greatest number of free ions, that will be the potency in which to exhibit the remedy. Until that is done, we can only give a few general directions, viz.:

"1st. The metals should always be given in the 30th, or higher.

"2d. For chronic cases, use the higher potencies.

"3d. Nervous, susceptible patients should never be given strong, crude drugs in the lower potencies."

"The third proposition is: That after improvement has begun, the dose should not be repeated so long as that improvement continues."—*Dr. George Royal, Am. Institute, Atlantic City, Hahnemannian Monthly*.

Dr. B. L. Hotchkin in *Hahnemannian Advocate* gives the following excellent outline of the indications of *Arsenicum* in a bad cold in the head:

"It has been with considerable satisfaction that I have seen the following symptoms confirmed a great number of times in acute coryza."

"Incessant sneezing, a marked symptom.

"Profuse, acrid discharge, watery in character.

"Wings of the nose and upper lip red and sore to touch.

"Nose stuffed up, aggravated on lying down.

"Headache above the eyes.

"Patient chilly.

"Feels irritable."

Dr. Laura M. Plantz, of Putney, Vt., writes the following for the *New York Medical Journal* of July 1st:

Sir: Permit me, through the *Journal*, to call the attention of physicians and others to the relief afforded by gargling the throat in hiccough. I have had no very serious cases; but in every case where a gargle has been used it has been prompt and effective in its results. In most cases, one gargling has been sufficient. Cold, warm, and slightly medicated waters have been severally used, but the act of gargling seems to be the one thing needful. I should like to have this method of relief thoroughly tested.

The following case by Dr. W. A. Yingling (*Hahn. Advocate*) was cured by *Arsenicum*, which seems to be a specific for all ills originating from ices of various sorts in the stomach:

"Has been picnicking during a warm day and has indulged freely in ice cream. Is *deathly sick, great restlessness, agonizing, tossing about*. She vomits every few moments and retches; vomiting is difficult; vomited at first the contents of the stomach, then a glairy, watery substance or mucus; diarrhetic stool, with urging and griping in bowels; 'Oh, I'm so sick.'"

A number of suits for damages from the effects of vaccination undergone through compulsion have been brought in various parts of the country. These seem to be based on justice. If a man's property is taken for the public's use he is paid for it. What more valuable

property can a man possess than health? If a community forces a man to undergo vaccination against his will, and if it can be shown that by that act he has lost his health, or perhaps an arm, or even life, then it would certainly be equity, even if not law, that the community should pay him, or his heirs, damages.—Homœopathic Envoy.

The following case of whooping cough is by Dr. R. W. Barrows in *Italian Advocate*:

"A little girl aged six had a severe case of whooping cough for some weeks. I was called during the second stage. Found a clearly marked case of this disease; a pale anemic child, rapidly wasting from marasmus induced by the vomiting of food and drink. Had frequent coughing spells with characteristic whoop and scanty expectoration of frothy mucus. The face had an anxious look and after the paroxysms was covered by a cold sweat. *Arsenicum* 30x was given and speedily relieved this condition, stopping vomiting and lessening the paroxysms.

"Recovery."

Enough cannot be said of full, deep breathing. It is no hobby or wild notion, but if you would prove its benefits, practice it daily, and you will increase the circulation, purify the blood, and send it rich and hot to warm the feet, make ruby lips and plant roses on the cheeks. It will aid your digestion

and give you a clean, sweet breath, promote sleep, quiet the nervous system, strengthen the throat and vocal organs and increase the chest capacity. It will also cure your asthma, catarrh and bronchitis and prevent lung trouble.—Chicago Clinic.

"Let hospitals and sanitariums for consumptives continue to be established; let hygienics be applied more assiduously; let foods and reconstructives for consumptives continue to be produced and improved; let antiseptics and the appliances for their use multiply; but do not expect that consumption will be exterminated until we know what vital force is, and until we are able to manufacture it at will. The treatment of consumption is far more than 'bug fighting.' The *patient* is the first consideration; the 'bugs' second."—*Medical World*.

Not everybody should eat but twice daily, but there is a class of men and women who would enjoy better health and live longer, if they ate but two meals a day.

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