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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

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MONTREAL, MAY, 1901.

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Montreal Homœopathic Record

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Homœopathic Hospital.

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DOCTOR JOHN WANLESS.

Four years ago this month the writer had the sorrowful task of writing a notice of the retirement from practice and removal to Toronto of our dear old friend Doctor John Wanless. Now the pen is taken up to chronicle his death and translation to that home from which no traveller returns. To one who had known Doctor Wanless for more than thirty years and realized his wonderful courage, his fine optimism and his tremendous tenacity of conviction it is hard to realize that we shall see him no more, that no more shall we be buoyed up by his cheery presence or made well simply by his contact. His was a wonderful personality. Rarely sick himself he was a contagion of health, hope and confidence to his patients. Reference has been made to his great tenacity of his convictions. He was an enthusiast in what he believed to be the truth but was always ready to accept new light from

whatever source it might come. This phase of his character is illustrated in his conversion to the homœopathic principle of *similia similibus curantur*. He was a graduate of two old school colleges in Scotland and practiced for twenty years according to their teachings. In the course of his practice in a Western Canadian city, he first came in contact with a homœopathic practitioner and as the result of a controversy with him was led to an examination of the principle laid down by Hahnemann and eventually became one of his most devout followers. His early career in Montreal was one round of success. Many are the cases on record, given up by other physicians, which he rescued from death by the aid of his little pellets and which to his everlasting credit be it said he was always too honest and too modest to ascribe entirely to his own skill. He never forgot to mention that it was the tremendous superiority of *similia* which enabled him to get his grand results. He has gone from amongst us but he has left behind him a life and record that will live in the memory of those who knew and loved him and whose influence will be felt for many a day.

Chelidonium is a remedy for occipital headache; *i.e.*, headache in the back part of the head, involving, perhaps, the nape of the neck.

When a headache seems to be largely in the scalp *carbo veg.* may relieve.

A GERMAN PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.

Scene : A school-room of the twentieth century.

Teacher (to a new scholar) : "Jack, are you inoculated against croup?"

Pupil : "Yes, sir."

Teacher : "Have you been inoculated with the cholera bacillus?"

Pupil : "Yes, sir."

Teacher : "Have you a written certificate that you are immune as to whooping cough, measles and scarlatina?"

Pupil : "Yes, sir; I have."

"Have you your own drinking cup?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you promise not to exchange sponges with your neighbor, and to use no slate pencil but your own?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you agree to have your books fumigated every week with sulphur and to have your clothes sprinkled with chloride of lime?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, Jack, you possess all that modern hygiene requires; you can step over that wire, occupy an isolated seat made of aluminum, and begin your arithmetic lesson."—From the "Zeitschrift fuer Erzillhang and Unterricht."

LYCOPodium

At a recent meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Chicago, Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite read a paper on Lycopodium.

He stated that it was one of the most important remedies in the materia medica; that it had done more to prove the efficacy of attenuation in developing the activity of remedies than any other single drug. It was a remedy that had as its characteristic, debility and sluggishness rather than acuteness. It is a chronic drug. In dyspepsias, characterized by the presence of gas. He said that it seemed to act as an antiseptic (a good thing to put in now-a-days) to the intestinal tract. Its characteristic aggravation from even eating a little was one that seldom failed to lead to the drug, and when present proved frequently the keynote. He placed no faith in the symptom, "Fan-like motion of the *alæ nasi*" in respiratory troubles as calling for lycopodium as this condition is present in nearly all these conditions and hence should be considered pathognomonic rather than indicative of any remedy.—Medical Visitor.

WHY SMALLPOX IS DYING OUT.

Medical men often have strange theories about disease, but it has been left for Dr. Talbot, Medical Officer for Mile End, to put forth a theory, plausible it must be admitted, why smallpox and vaccination are not so powerful for evil and good as they used to be.

"It is well known," he said, "that on several occasions, when an infectious disease has been first introduced to a population, it has killed off that population with a vigor never again experienced unless after a period of some generations. In our own time we have had the re-introduction of two diseases neither of which by one attack exhausts the soil and renders the patient safe from a second. I allude to diphtheria and influenza, both absent for two or three generations, then attacking us with greater violence, but now it would appear as if these attacks were much modified. Is it not possible that neither smallpox nor our vaccine is what it was in Jenner's day?"—Health.

TO BROADEN A CHILD'S MIND.

Expand the child's mind by showing him from time to time scenes from all sides of life. Take him to-day to studios and let him see how pictures are made; next week to silk factories, to learn the poetry of labor, and afterward to a brick yard and an iron foundry, not forgetting the claims of great churches and monuments upon an elevating education. The alternation of city and country is a delightful stimulant. When travel is possible, we should give the child glimpses of mountains and sights of the sea, and let him become acquainted with mountaineers and fishermen, even as he ought in town to know something of the ways and thoughts of the workmen, so that he may come to feel sympathy with all sorts of people and understand the merit of labor. Actual experience of this kind is worth infinitely more than the theorizing in school books. It is not particularly interesting to a child to read that he should be grateful to all the people who supply him with his daily comforts: to

the farmer, the baker, the manufacturer, the builder. But when he sees how grain grows and is converted into flour; how furniture is wrought from blocks of wood and threads woven into cloth, the whole history of the objects about him is revealed. The different parts of life become connected and he gets a sense of the thread of harmony that runs through it all. And he has a moment of satisfaction, coming through a feeling of kinship with the world, which is more useful than gratitude upon general principles.—Florence Hull Winterburn, in Woman's Home Companion.

HOW TO BE CHEERFUL.

The sovereign voluntary path to cheerfulness, if our spontaneous cheerfulness be lost, is to sit up cheerfully, to look around cheerfully, and to act and speak as if cheerfulness were already there. If such conduct doesn't make you soon feel cheerful, nothing else on that occasion can. So, to feel brave, act as if we were brave, use all our will to that end, and a courage fit will very likely replace the fit of fear. Again, in order to feel kindly towards a person to whom we have been inimical, the only way is more or less deliberately to smile, to make sympathetic inquiries, and to force ourselves to say genial things. One hearty laugh together will bring enemies into a closer communion of heart than hours spent on both sides in inward wrestling with the mental demon of uncharitable feeling. To wrestle with a bad feeling only pins our attention on it and keeps it fastened in the mind; whereas, if we act as if from some better feeling, the old bad feeling soon folds its tent like an Arab and silently steals away.—Professor William James.

HOT WATER IN GASTRALGIA

As reported in a recent number of The North American Journal of Homoeopathy Dr. Barker, of Chicago, considers hot water the very best remedy in gastralgia. He has the patient drink hot water in large quantities. He had found two medicines of special value, dioscorea and magphos. The dioscorea be given in the tincture in five-drop doses, and every ten minutes in severe cases.

MORTALITY FROM DIFFERENT DISEASES.

—Prof. Snellison ("American Journal of Health") states that of 1,000,000 persons only 900 die from old age, 1,200 from gout, 18,400 from measles, 2,700 from apoplexy, 7,000 from erysipelas, 7,500 from consumption, 48,000 from scarlet fever, 25,000 from whooping-cough, 30,000 from typhoid and typhus fevers, and 7,000 from rheumatism.

Dr. Burnett, in his work on gout mentions hydrangea arborescens as a great remedy for prostatic-bladder-urinary troubles of men. He says, "I first used the hydrangea in urinary troubles more than twenty years ago at the suggestion of the late Dr. Henry Thomas, who held it in very high esteem. Elderly gentlemen with prostatic troubles came to him from far and near, and they mostly got hydrangea." About five drops of the tincture in water twice a day.

The provers of chelidonium all experience extremely cold feet; one of them who was subject to cold feet was cured by the proving. Hence chelidonium 3 ought to cure abnormally cold feet.

ABBHEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

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POUND PARTY.

A SUCCESSFUL FILLING OF THE CUPBOARD.

The Woman's Auxiliary finding, like Dame Hubbard, that the cupboard was getting bare and the summer approaching when many are away from town, decided to invite all the friends of the hospital to a pound party on April the nineteenth. The friends were kinder than the weather, which remained gloomy all day, with frequent showers, but those who braved the rain received a cordial welcome and fragrant cup of coffee or tea from the President, Mrs. J. T. Hagar, and her assistants, the Misses Hagar, Hiam and Stevenson. The table was prettily decorated with yellow jonquils, candles and shades, and dainty china and silver added greatly to its attraction.

The Board Room was filled at one end by tables of home-made cake and candies, under the care of Mrs. J. A. Sheffield and Mrs. W. Dorsett Birchall, with Miss Sheffield to assist, who succeeded in disposing of most of the good things before the day was over.

Mrs. Hagar, Miss McCulloch, Mrs. W. Sutherland Taylor, Mrs. Gaunt, with some other members of the Auxiliary, helped to receive the guests and see to their comfort and an opportunity to view the hospital conducted by one of the attractive and attentive nurses of the Phillips Training School.

Miss M. E. Baylis received the parcels as they were handed in, and the bountiful supply which kept arriving all day gladdened the hearts and eyes of all who had undertaken the afternoon's entertainment.

The cordial thanks of all the members of the Woman's Auxiliary are extended to all who contributed so generously to make the Pound Party a success.

LIST OF DONATIONS

Mrs. J. T. Hagar—Pair lace curtains, large clothes basket, two coal scuttles, two long handle dippers, four toasting plates, glass preserve dish, coal shovel, two milk jugs, fish kettle, table oil cloth, quart cream, five boxes candy, cake.

Mr. J. T. Hagar—Flowers.

Mrs. Idler—Five pounds tapioca, five pounds oatmeal.

Mrs. F. E. Grafton—Ten pounds sugar, jelly cake.

Mrs. McDunnough—Four packages soap.

Dr. Tooke—Box candy.

Mr. Walker—Box candy.

Charles Alexander—Twelve boxes candy, five pounds fruit cake.

Mrs. Wilson—Ten pounds sugar.

B. L. Nowell—Tin Wesson Oil.

Mrs. Harrower—Candy.

Mrs. Scarff—Cake, two boxes biscuits.

Walter Paul—Nuts for candy, cake.

Mr. Lamb—Paper bags.

Detlef's—Candy.

Mrs. R. Hall—Cake.

Martin's—Five plants.

Mrs. J. A. Sheffield—Six strawberry jam, five pounds candy, twenty pounds sugar.

A Friend—Jam, cake, 50c.

Mrs. W. D. Birchall—\$1.00, sugar, five pounds candy.

Dionne & Dionne—Sugar.

Mrs. Jas. Baylis—Cake and candy.

Perrin—Twelve boxes candy.

Mrs. W. Sutherland Taylor—Two pounds coffee, cake, raspberry jam.

Jas. M. Aird—Cake and ten boxes candy.

Mrs. A. R. Griffith—Tin maple syrup, oranges.

Harold Griffith—Tin cocoa.

Jim Griffith—Maple Sugar.

Hugh Griffith—Ralston oats, wheat marrow, flaked beans.

Mrs. I. G. Ogden—Four pounds almonds, dozen oranges, pound raisins.

Mrs. A. Brittain—Six pounds loaf sugar, pound tea.

Mrs. Cowan—Twenty-five pounds sugar

Mrs. H. Brodie—Fourteen pounds oatmeal, three tins tomatoes.

Mr. Geo. Sumner—Pair long lace curtains.

Miss Gracie Sumner—Box corn starch.

Mrs. J. A. Mathewson, Jr.—Box soap.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Freese—Box soda biscuits, pound tea.

Mrs. Thomas—Ten pounds prunes, two pounds coffee.

Mrs. H. M. Patton—Twelve packages corn starch.

Mrs. Barnes—Three pounds loaf sugar, can coffee.

Miss Moodie—Table cloth.

Mrs. Baker—Lady fingers, iced cake.

Mrs. Dawson—Ten pounds evaporated apples, ten pounds sugar.

Mrs. E. G. O'Connor—Tin Coffee, tin cocoa, dozen oranges.

Dr. Laura Muller—Package rice, pack-
age tapioca.

Mr. Duncan—Two quarts cream, quart
milk.

Alf. Galarneau—Candy.

Miss Mathewson—Tin boned turkey,
bottle prunes.

Mrs. Booth—Sugar and barley.

Miss Gerth—Jam, Quaker oats.

Mrs. W. Godbee Brown—Box biscuits,
box potato-chips, two boxes chocolate.

Mrs. R. L. Gaunt—Cake, candy, fancy
candy baskets, fifty pounds laundry soap.

Ogilvie—Barrel flour.

Mrs. Baker—Dozen cocoa.

Bruneau & Currie—Bag rolled oats.

Mr. McNally—Barrel sugar.

Brodie & Harvie—Seven packages
self-raising flour, two packages wheat
kernels, two packages pear hominy.

Mrs. A. H. Thomson—Five jars pre-
serves.

Mrs. Scholes—Twenty pounds sugar.

Mrs. G. B. Phillips—Box soap.

Mrs. A. D. Patton—Five pounds tea.

Mrs. J. S. McLachlan—Twenty pounds
sugar.

Mrs. W. F. Brown—Six tins tomatoes.

Mrs. Morgan—Three cans peas, three
corn, three beans, three tomatoes, pickles.

Mrs. R. G. Reid—Cake.

Mrs. Bosworth—Six jars peaches.

Mrs. J. Walsh and Mrs. Webster—
Three pounds biscuits, three tins cocoa,
three packages gold jelly, three tapioca
and three corn starch.

And the following without any names—
Ten pounds sugar, six pounds sugar,
three pounds starch, three boxes Berger's
starch, two packages tea, twenty pounds
sugar, five pounds sugar.

Mr. Eaton—Printing cards.

Dr. A. D. Patton—Advertising.

Mrs. Alex. Clerk—\$25.00

Lady Van Horne—\$5.00

Mrs. Geo. Sumner—\$5.00

Mrs. Chas. Childs—\$5.00

Mrs. G. Arthur Shaw—\$1.00

Sale of cakes and candy—\$9.75.

DONATIONS FOR APRIL.

The Lady Superintendent acknow-
ledges with thanks the receipt of the
following donations during April:

Mrs. Hagar—Two dozen cross buns.

Dr. A. D. Patton—Rake.

Mrs. M.F. Brown—Books and dressing
gown.

Miss Abbott—Magazines.

Mrs. Thomas—Medicine vials.

Miss Robertson—Old linen and two
bureau covers.

Mrs. S. Taylor—Old linen.

Mrs. Sheffield—Twenty night dresses.

Mrs. Smith—Illustrated magazines and
books.

Mrs. Phillips—Repairing of three
clocks.

SUBSCRIPTIONS OF CASH

FROM JANUARY 15TH TO APRIL 30TH.

Hudon, Hebert & Co., (sub.)	-	\$20 00
H. Jones & Co.,	-	5 00
Mr. Turner	-	2 00
Mrs. Von. Rappard	-	10 00
H. Birks & Sons	-	5 00
Alex. Clerk, (Annual Sub.)	-	50 00
Mr. R. Fisher	"	25 00
Mrs. E. Fisher	"	25 00
Mr. J. Moodie	"	10 00
Miss. A. Moodie	"	5 00
Miller Bros. & Co.,	-	5 00
F. H. Freese	-	2 00
Mrs. Webster (donation)	-	5 00
Mrs. Mock (sub.)	-	10 00
Woman's Auxiliary	-	25 00
Mr. E. J. Barbeau (sub.)	-	25 00
M. L. R. (donation)	-	20 00
Mrs. H. Thomas (sub.)	-	10 00
Robt. Mitchell Co., (donation)	-	5 00
Mrs. Alex. Clerk (donation)	-	25 00
Mrs. And. Wilson (sub.)	-	10 00
Mrs. Williamson	"	10 00
Mrs. F. Fisher	"	30 00

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Dr. J. R. Kippax, Professor of Medical
Jurisprudence in the Chicago Homceop-
athic Medical College, writes: “Radnor
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ing German Waters in therapeutic value.”

THOUGHTS ON HOSPITAL MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD :

Sir,—In looking over the recently published Hospital Report, I am moved to say a word.

In the Medical Superintendent's Report, the number of Hospital cases is given as 104 "public," and 462 "dispensary," a most serious falling off from former years. What is the cause? Can it be that in the wide field covered by our physicians there are no more poor and suffering ones who can be taken in and treated, and the superior methods of our practice shown; or is it because the apathy of our own people denies the support needful to carry on this expensive charity, and the attention of the management is perforce inclined towards the revenue-bringing private wards to the neglect of the main object of the Hospital's existence? The gratifying returns from the private wards, and their unprejudiced use by an increasing number of outside physicians, are encouraging; but recent public discussion has shown the urgent demand for private ward hospital accommodation, and our service need only be maintained at the highest standard and made widely known to ensure its use and the mutual satisfaction of Hospital and patrons. If, however, this source of revenue were exploited to the full, there would still remain the need for public support of the public wards—the more fully occupied the greater the need. There should be no fear of overtaxing the attending staff in this respect—the prestige of Hospital appointment carries Hospital duties. Moreover, full wards are a three-fold boon—to the many sick who are benefited; to the doctors and nurses who are interested in the care and study of diversified medical and surgical cases; and to patients to whom doctor and nurses bring, in private practice, the knowledge and improved skill acquired in public service. The devotion of the Medical Board, the loyalty of the Committee of Management, and the enthusiasm of the Woman's Auxiliary are known to all and beyond praise, but where does the bystander come in? Aside from one special donor, and a number who subscribe from a laudable desire to aid any good cause, the subscription list discloses not only lamentably few names but the

sad fact that about \$500 represents the annual cash contribution of the Homoeopathic public to the support of its Hospital!!

Were all awake to their full duty and great privilege, instead of a deficit of over \$200 on maintenance account, the Treasurer's next annual statement might report settlement of ALL liabilities, the cash payment of all bills monthly, and a handsome surplus towards needed improvements, with possibly the Medical Superintendent's Report showing five times the number of cases successfully treated in the wards and Dispensary. If not, why not?

GOVERNOR.

GRADUATE NURSES TAKE NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD :

Sir,—At various times, graduate nurses have complained of lack of cases. This evening I required a nurse and received from the Hospital the names of three marked "In." On telephoning I found all of these three out. The Lady Supt., I am sure, does all possible to help the graduates in obtaining cases, but if the graduates themselves do not take the trouble to keep the Hospital informed when they are "Out" or "In," they have themselves to blame if outside nurses are employed.

Yours truly,
HUGH PATTON.

APPROVES HOMOEOPATHY

Modern Medical Science, under the caption, "Minimizing the Calomel Dose," prints the following, which will please every homoeopathic physician who reads it:

"Intelligent physicians of all schools now agree that different degrees of potency vary the effects of at least many drugs, in an unaccountable manner, sometimes even to reversal. Dr. Edwin W. Pyle (not a homoeopathist) gives the Medical Summary the following clinical facts, which 'cast a shadow before' of the ultimate reconciliation of some violent medical controversies.

"It is the physician's duty to eliminate all unnecessary elements in medicine and to administer the least quantity that will produce the desired results. Calomel

affords a good illustration. There is no more useful medicine when properly used, and none that has left a blacker page in medical history.

"Fine subdivision sometimes increases therapeutic value. This is not a general law, but is particularly true of this drug. When thoroughly triturated with sugar of milk from one to two hours in some definite proportion, as one part, by weight, of the former to nine parts of the latter (a proportion now recommended by the U. S. P.) one grain or less of calomel will produce better results than ten grains of the crude drug, with its dangers and discomforts. * * * It is fair to state that the first decimal trituration of calomel, or mercurius dulcis ix, has been a stable product of the homœopathic pharmacy for years, and for this reason has been a "noli me tangere" to many of the profession.

"We deprecate sectarianism in all its forms, but as true physicians we should accept valuable pharmaceutical contributions from every source."

If Modern Medical Science will make due investigation it will find that not only Mercurius dulcis, but also the other medicines used for the cure of disease "will produce better results" when prepared and used according to homœopathic rules.—The Critique.

A TRIAL PROPOSED

The Charlotte Medical Journal wrote a funny editorial criticising Dr. T. F. Allen's article "After Surgery has done its Best." The Medical Visitor makes reply, closing with the following paragraph:

"Homœopathy courts investigation; begs for a trial side by side of the old school in every hospital of the world, and stands ready to survive or perish by the only test worthy of credence—the test of clinical experience. Are you ready for the trial? If it is imagination, as you

seem to think, the imagination of the uncultured sick in the great charity hospital of Cook county enables more of them to recover than do under scientific medicine. If imagination cures in homœopathy then imagination more frequently soothes the restless brain of the lunatic in insane asylums under homœopathic care than are helped under the scientific remedies which your school prescribes. Dethroned reason takes her place again under the benign influence of the little pills that refuses to be seated under the bromides and powerful sedatives of the old school. We are ready for the trial. Are you? Will you work for a test to be made in every hospital? Of course you won't. You are afraid to do so because of the victory won everywhere when put to the test."

VALUE OF HEALTHY EMOTIONS

It is difficult to define the emotions, but it seems to us they grow out of our feelings; the feelings are simple. Prick your hand with a pin, it is a feeling, but out of it may arise emotions of many kinds. Or the emotions may be called complex feelings; they are pleasing and painful. Love is a pleasing emotion; hate, a painful one. If one makes a long or even a short journey with friends and enjoys it to the fullest extent, the mind is filled with a series of complex and pleasant emotions. If one does not enjoy the journey, the emotions will be unpleasant; but in either case they arise out of the multitude of feeling or sensations which come to the brain through sight, hearing, and the other senses. In all our recreations and in our work, a prolonged flow of pleasant emotions does a great deal to brace up the body and fit it for work. The nervous system is refreshed by them; the energies of the brain accumulate. On the other hand, painful emotions act just the opposite. They exhaust

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the nervous energies, take away the appetite and reduce the sleep, and help to break down the constitution. Whether life is worth living or not depends largely on whether we can keep up a surplus of happy emotions. Can one control his emotions so as to keep up a constant stream of pleasant ones and keep away those which are painful? They are, no doubt, to some extent controllable by the will, and, by training the will may become more so. Few ever try to control themselves and do this, but those who do, and who persevere, are sure to be repaid many fold. It is not so much the keeping out of painful emotions as in bringing in pleasing ones that this is to be accomplished.—Health.

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