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MONTREAL

# Homœopathic Record

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

Vol. IV. No. 2

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1899.

25cts. A YEAR.

## Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

By the Woman's Auxilliary of the Montreal  
Homœopathic Hospital.

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### JAMES BAYLIS.

In the death of Mr. James Baylis, which occurred last month at the ripe age of four-score years, the Homœopathic community of Montreal sustained the loss of one of its ablest supporters, most consistent believers and warmest friends. The name of Mr. Baylis was connected with organized homœopathy in Montreal from the date of its inception thirty-six years ago till the time of his death. On June 28th, 1863, he, in company with Messrs. Thomas McGinn, F. E. Grafton, J. A. Mathewson, and others, held a meeting in the Mechanics' Hall for the purpose of organizing the homœopaths of the city. This meeting resulted in the establishment of a dispensary, which was carried on for about two years, but was then abandoned, apparently, for want of financial support.

In March, 1865, James A. Mathewson, James Baylis, G. A. Holland, James Muir, Thomas McGinn, John Wanless, M.D., and F. E. Grafton were, by the Parliament of Canada, granted an act

incorporating them under the name of the Montreal Homœopathic Association to enable them to establish a dispensary, hospital and for other purposes. Mr. Baylis was a continuous member of the Association from the time of its incorporation, and took great interest in the establishment of the present hospital under its auspices. During the organization of the Hospital and while repairs and alterations were being made upon the building, Mr. Baylis gave the use of his drawing-rooms for the holding of the necessary preliminary meetings. He was elected first vice-president, and held that office till within about a month of his death, when he resigned it because of failing strength.

Mr. Baylis was a man of mental and physical courage and of great tenacity of purpose. He was a man also of prompt action, and what his hand found to do it did quickly. The removal of such a man from the active advocacy of the benign principles of homœopathy means a distinct loss, not only to his associates in the cause, but to the community generally. It therefore behoves his confreres who are left behind to take up the burden which he has laid down, and carry it forward with the same fidelity that he exhibited. The resolution passed by the Board of Governors at its last meeting, a copy of which appears in this issue, was a tribute well deserved by the character he bore throughout his life.

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## HINTS.

Try *Causticum* for the cough following grippé, that is persistent and painful.

Whenever there is a case where eating relieves, but aggravation sets in a few hours later and continues until eating again relieves, *Anacardum* is probably the remedy.

Recently we heard of a young lady, who, while not ill, looked very much depressed. In reply to an inquiry, she said that she felt almost like committing suicide. A friend gave her some *Asarum mt.* with the remark, "that will brighten you up." A few days later she said the effect of the remedy had been wonderful, as the black state seemed to lift at once. You can always tie to the old Hahnemann indications.

Every one who has read much in homœopathics has come across the recommendation of *Belladonna* for cold caused by getting the hair cut. Well the other day the writer had his hair cut, a pretty big crop being taken off; within half an hour sneezing and all the preliminary feelings of a coming bad cold were in evidence. Remembering what is said of *Belladonna* one dose of the 30th was taken, and that fact and the possibility of a cold were forgotten and only recalled to-day, three days later. Whereat this was penned. The true homœopathic remedy cures so easily and quickly that we are apt to forget its beneficence, or think that nothing ailed us. But the writer knows that he was saved a bad cold in the head by the *Belladonna*.

For the grippé there are several remedies to be considered. 1st. *Aconiti*, if the disease was contracted in dry, cold weather and the patient is nervous, restless and anxious; chill followed by hot, dry fever; running at nose and bursting headache. 2nd. *Gelsemium*, general prostration, loss of muscular power, lies quiet but is very weary and languid. Discharge from nose, dull headache and aching all over. 3rd. *Eupatorium per.* is especially indicated when, in addition to the usual grippé symptoms, there is also intense pains in the back and limb of a bone breaking character. 4th. *Bryonia*, in some cases a specific; it somewhat resembles *Gelsemium*, but there is no running from the nose, the patient is "worse from motion;" there may be sharp stitches in the chest and the cough, if one, is very severe causing patient to hold his chest. 5th. *Arsenicum* for malignant grippé characterized by extremely sudden onset, and great

and sudden prostration, catarrhal symptoms very pronounced and patient restless. 6th. *Mercurius* for cases accompanied with sour smelling perspiration, nose swollen, catarrhal symptoms, very persistent expectoration, slimy and raw sore feeling in throat and chest.

*Colchicum* is a remedy with nausea particularly pronounced; for instance, in diarrhœa with marked nausea it is probably the remedy. Another very marked symptom is that the smell of food nauseates and takes away all desire for it.

That peculiar toothache that is relieved by holding cold water in the mouth, calls for *Opifca*.

In Russia *Asarum Europæum* has a great reputation for the ill effects of excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks.

Abnormally cold nose in any disease is a symptom calling for *Arnica*, which will probably clear up the whole case.—Homœopathic Envy.

## JANUARY DONATIONS.

- Mrs. A. H. Thompson, 1 cake.  
 Mrs. James Baylis, parcel of old linen, dressing gown and slippers.  
 Mrs. A. D. Patton, cake for nurses.  
 Mrs. A. R. Grifflith, 6 bars ivory soap.  
 Mr. C. H. Binks, 2 doz. glasses.  
 Mrs. E. A. Hilton, tray and nut crackers.  
 Mrs. R. Garret, "Harper's Bazars."  
 Mrs. A. H. Tompson, fruit cake and 2 pairs slippers for wards.  
 Miss Moodie, 2 cakes, 5 yds. oil cloth, 6 basins for operating room, 2 granite kettles, 4 granite saucepans, 1 vegetable knife, 1 toasting fork, 2 asbestos plates, 1 emery stone, 3 slop jars, 6 rocking chairs for wards, 1 closet step.  
 Mrs. Wilson, 1 carving set for nurses' table.  
 Dr. H. M. Patton, tickets for Irish Protestant Benevolent Society concert for nurses.  
 H. Shorey & Co., 2 white coats for porter.  
 Mrs. Alan Binks, 3 jars of jam and apples.  
 Mrs. F. H. Barr, buns for nurses.  
 Mrs. Hagar, 9 jars of jam.  
 Dr. A. D. Patton, pens for Board room.  
 Teachers' Association, McGill Normal School, 1 gal. ice cream.  
 Miss Dow, \$10.00 worth of clothing from Industrial Rooms.  
 An unknown friend, flowers for the patients.

## WHITE BREAD VERSUS BROWN BREAD.

Dr. Lauder Brunton and Dr. Tunnicliffe (British Medical Journal; Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, December) published in current volume of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports an instructive communication on the relative digestibility of white and brown bread. On the strength of certain experiments, which they describe in full, they feel justified in concluding that the higher nutritive value which might on purely chemical grounds be ascribed to brown bread cannot be maintained from the physiological side. With regard to fats and mineral constituents on the other hand, distinctly less of the nutritive materials actually get into the blood in the case of brown than of white bread. White bread is, weight for weight, more nutritious than brown. It thus would appear that the preference given by operatives in large towns to white bread has to a certain extent a sound physiological basis. In the case of people with irritable intestines white bread is preferred to brown. In the case of people with sluggish bowels brown bread may be preferable to white, as it tends to maintain peristalsis and insures regular evacuation of the bowels. If the proportion of mineral ingredients, and especially of lime salts, in other articles of food or drink is insufficient, brown bread is preferable to white. It is possible that in the case of operatives living chiefly upon bread and tea, the preference for white bread which prevails may be responsible, in part at least, for the early decay of the teeth. An abundant supply of mineral constituents is especially required in suckling women and in growing children, in order to supply material for the nutrition of the young. In such cases, if mineral salts, especially those of calcium, are supplied by other food stuffs, drinks, or medicines, brown bread is preferable to white. Lastly, the authors are of opinion that if the dietary be insufficient in fat, or if the patient is unable to digest fat readily in other forms, brown bread may possibly be preferable to white. The authors rightly

dwell on the absurdity of taking the mere chemical composition of the food stuff as an index of its nutritive value. "A stick of charcoal, the atmospheric air, a little water and some sea salt, contain all the elements of a typical diet and in ample quantity." Hence it is not always a question of what a food stuff contains, but how it contains it.—New York Medical Journal, Dec. 31, 1898.

## HOSPITAL GOVERNORS' MEETING

A special meeting of the Governors of the Montreal Homoeopathic Hospital was held on the 6th inst., when a communication was read from Miss Mary Baylis, a Life Governor, presenting to the Jubilee Endowment the sum of three hundred dollars, in memory of her late father, Mr. James Baylis, and constituting Mr. S. M. Baylis, Mrs. W. F. Brown and Doctor Edgar A. Grafton life governors of the Hospital. The donation, with its conditions, was gratefully accepted. At the same meeting the following resolution referring to the death of the late Mr. James Baylis was passed.

Moved by E. G. O'Connor, seconded by Mrs. E. Von Rappard and Mrs. George Sumner, and

*Resolved*,—"That the Board of Governors of the Montreal Homoeopathic Hospital, in special session assembled, hereby record their deep regret at the death of their esteemed friend and late confrere, James Baylis, as well as an expression of their high appreciation of him as a true friend of this Hospital, one of its wisest counsellors and one whose thoughts and deeds were always active in behalf of its welfare."

*Resolved*,—"That a copy of this resolution be sent to Miss Mary E. Baylis on behalf of the family of our late friend."

Mr. E. G. O'Connor, who has been treasurer of the Hospital since its organization in 1894, resigned the office, and Mr. John T. Hagar was elected his successor. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'Connor in recognition of his past services.

# "RADNOR"

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

## CLINICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE VIRTUE OF HIGH POTENCIES.

The following clinical experiences ought to convince the most skeptical that there is not only power in the tissue salts, but that there is virtue in the higher potencies.

I know there are many scoffers at the theory of the high attenuations possessing any curative virtues, but the "proof of the pudding is in the eating;" and the following cases demonstrate, to my mind, without a doubt, the value of high potencies.

About six weeks ago I was called to attend Mr. G., a man of fifty years of age, who was suffering intensely with sciatic rheumatism. The pain began in the right hip and extended down the sciatic nerve to nearly the heel. The pains were very severe, and were relieved only by gentle movement. Kali Phos. was, evidently, the remedy needed. I gave it in the 3x, and alternated it with Magnes. Phos., 3x. It gave some relief, but in a few days I was called to see a case in another State and was absent two weeks. About a week after my return I was again called to see Mr. G., who was suffering severely; "so bad," his son-in-law said, "that he cries with the pain." I found the patient similar as before, but much worse and in a weakened condition.

During my absence he had tried an Oxydonor, and every patent medicine which his friends and neighbors would suggest, but without avail.

I put him on the same remedies (3x), but with no good result. In two days I changed to Kali Phos., 12x, in alternation with Magnes. Phos., 6x. The next morning his son-in-law reported that the patient slept all night, with the exception of getting up once. In three days the pains were almost entirely gone, and he could walk about the house without suffering, although he dragged the leg somewhat. A week ago I learned that he only occasionally felt a little pain; since that time I have not heard from him.

On my return from the above mentioned trip I found my father suffering from sciatica of the left leg. He has been subject to attacks of this distressing ailment for several years. He had tried nearly everything which seemed to be indicated, including Kali Phos., 3x, but without gaining relief. I, at this time, suggested Kali Phos., 12x, which he tried with the most happy

results. That night he slept quietly, and the next day the pain had almost entirely disappeared. A few days' treatment entirely cured the affection. In this case an occasional dose of Natr. Phos. was taken, as an excess of acid was noticeable in the urine.

I give these cases for what they are worth; but to me they are worth a great deal, for it has again forcibly brought to my mind the high value which may be placed upon the higher potencies when the lower ones fail to act. *Verbum sat sapienti* (a word to the wise is sufficient).  
—Homœopathic News.

## CHOOSING THE CORRECT REMEDY.

THE TISSUE REMEDIES ACTED PROMPTLY.

Early in the month of January a young boy of seven years was passing from one room to the other when he was suddenly stricken with a violent attack of croup. He had been coughing a little for several days, but had been playing about the house apparently in good condition. Two hours after the little fellow had commenced to croup I reached the house. The patient was in the throes of a painful paroxysm of coughing and gasping for breath. The hard, barking sound so characteristic of croup was most marked. The rasping, sawing respiration of threatened suffocation told plainly of his suffering. Usually of a mild disposition he became almost furious. He would not open his mouth or allow any external application to the neck. He was restless, peevish and feverish. It was evident that relief was required quickly. Aconite was given frequently without effect. Iodine and Kali Bich. gave no better results. Five hours elapsed with no perceptible change for the better. The case was, apparently, settling into one of membranous croup. The parents and friends were alarmed, and I was anxious enough to lose several hours' sleep. Ferr. Phos. and Kali Mur. were substituted for the other remedies. Given in alternation every 10 or 15 minutes it was not long before a decided change for the better was noticed. The boy commenced to expectorate a thick tenacious mucus, the cough became looser and recovery occurred in a few days. In this case the tissue remedies were very prompt and satisfactory in their action. The case but illustrates how careful one must be in choosing the correct remedy for each individual case.

A. R. GRIFFITH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN  
JANUARY.

The treasurer of the Hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the following subscriptions:

Mr. Jonathan Hodgson.....	\$20 00
Mr. Hector Mackenzie.....	25 00
Mrs. Hector Mackenzie.....	25 00
Mrs. E. F. Ames.....	25 00
Frank Simpson.....	5 00
Mrs. Hawkins.....	10 00
Per Miss Robertson—Mrs. Somerville, \$1.00; Mrs. E. J. Clarke, \$1.00; Miss Somerville, \$1.00; Mr. Wilson, 50c.; Miss Robertson, 50c. Total.....	4 00
Frank Sumner.....	1 00
Mrs. Von Rappard.....	1 00
	\$116 00

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.

The management of the Hospital acknowledges, with many thanks, the following handsome donation of books from Mr. John Gault, formerly of Montreal and now of New York, through Mrs. Sutherland Taylor.

- 16 vol. Waverly Novels.
- 2 vol. The Bastille.
- 2 vol. Macaulay's History of England.
- 1 vol. Political Economy (Newcome).
- 1 vol. Political Economy (J. Stuart Mill).
- 1 vol. Josephus.
- 1 vol. Anecdotes of the British Parliament.
- 1 vol. The Koran.
- 1 vol. Guide to the House of Commons.
- 1 vol. Clarke on Bills, Notes and Cheques.
- 1 vol. The Distribution of Products.
- 10 vol. The Cosmopolitan.
- 2 vol. Thackeray's Works.
- 2 vol. George Elliot's Works.
- 1 vol. Beauchamp's Works "Endymion."

- 1 vol. The Wandering Jew.
- 1 vol. Incidents of the Civil War.
- 1 vol. New York and Brooklyn Bridge.
- 1 vol. How to do Business.
- 1 vol. Post Biblical History.
- 1 vol. A Social Departure (Duncan).
- 1 vol. Miss Tootsey's Mission.

AN ALLOPATHIC CASE.

The Buffalo Medical Journal for November contains an account of a very interesting case by Dr. Clemesha, illustrating the danger of allopathic treatment.

Private J. F. W., of Camp Alger, had an attack of fever. In the camp he was given 2½ grains of quinine three times a day. Then he was removed to "the base hospital," where he was given 5 grains of quinine every two hours, or 180 grains in two days.

"The twenty-four hours following he was given one 5-grain capsule, morning, noon and night. Next day, on his way home, he endeavored to read a newspaper on the train, but found himself unable to read even the coarse print. His sight for distance was much deteriorated and he saw objects as through a mist, while surrounding lamp and gas flames he saw colored lights or a 'halo.' His eyes were somewhat inflamed and he suffered a good deal of pain, which seemed of a neuralgic character. His hearing had become defective and noises sounded in his ears like 'the roar of a heavy sea.' Besides these symptoms he complained much of dizziness, so that each time he stooped he felt as though he would fall upon his head."

In other words the "medicine" given by these "regular" physicians has produced a state of affairs in the patient far worse than the fever, and from which the patient will hardly ever fully recover. Happy is the patient who can escape such unwise and useless drugging!—Homœopathic Envoy.

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## A FINE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

The Woman's Homœopathic Hospital, at 22nd street and Susquehanna avenue, Philadelphia, prides itself on practicing pure Homœopathy—the Homœopathy of Hahnemann—and from the results obtained the pride seems justified. When the camps were full of sick soldiers from "embalmed beef," "ignorance of sanitary science," "incompetency of officers," "vaccination," or from any of the numerous reasons advanced as the cause of the remarkable blight that fell so suddenly and fatally on the army, a committee from the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital went to Camp Meade and were assigned fifty rather bad cases, some of the worst in the camp. These patients were removed to the hospital and *every one* of them is alive and well to-day. A good record that for pure, old-fashioned Homœopathy, as many of these were pretty bad cases of typhoid and other grave diseases.

One of the committee tells a pretty good story in connection with this episode. While at the camp one very sick boy in blue beckoned to her and asked in a weak voice where they were to be taken. She told him "to a homœopathic hospital," and he looked startled, and then said he had something confidential to whisper. She approached and he, rather excitedly, whispered in her ear:—"Good Lord! I'm what you call an 'Allopathic' physician!" However, he went there and a sick man he was, but in due time he began to mend finely. The lady to whom he whispered his secret one day saw him and asked if he "would like to be removed to an Allopathic hospital?" "Not much!" was the emphatic reply, "this is the hospital I want."—Homœopathic Envoy.

## OLIVE OIL AND ITS HEALTHFULNESS.

Olive oil is a vegetable product with which merchants and importers concern themselves, and its uses are coming to be better known to the public. Thoroughly blended with eggs, lemon-juice, and condiments, it makes the wonderful dressings or sauces without which the finest salad is insipid. But its use in a salad dressing is by no means the end of its usefulness, though many, even epicurean people, seem to think it is. The ancients knew better, so do the common people of oil-producing countries. One who would try one of their

simplest and most delicious dishes has only to rub the inside of a bowl with a clover or garlic, pour some oil into it, put in, if he chooses, a pinch of salt, and then dip his stale bread in it and feast. Still greater, perhaps, will be the joy of him who will fry his fish in olive oil in preference to any other fat. Not only is it incomparable in purity, but the flavour will put him out of conceit of all other. It cannot be called a substitute for butter nor lard. It would be more correct to say that neither butter nor lard is a substitute for olive oil.

Hygienists and vegetarians have discovered not only its benefits as a regular article of diet, but that it is of the greatest service, both for inward application in place of drugs, and outward as ointment. Dr. P. C. Remondino, some some time ago, told at great length how he had so used it with the best results in cases of scarlet fever, diarrhœa, tapeworm, pains in the kidneys, strangury, dysentery, flatulence, colic, constipation, hernia, teething, nervousness, rickets, dropsy, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, chronic skin diseases, and, in fact, with diseases in general which are liable to result or originate in mal-assimilation, mal-nutrition, or imperfect defecation. He laid great stress on the benefits of anointing with oil, which was well understood and greatly practised by the ancients.—Health.

## HEPAR SULPHUR IN "COLDS."

*Hepar* is useful in that form of catarrh when there is aching all over the body. It should be here placed, not as a remedy useful in the incipency, but for the advanced stage of "cold." If it be given at the commencement it frequently spoils the case, whether it be one of coryza or of sore throat, because it is more suitable to what has been termed "a ripened cold," when phlegm has formed. Swallowing produces the sensation of something sharp being in the throat; it is often likened to a fish-bone. Again it will seem as if there was a crumb of bread there. Here we should compare *Mercurius*, *Nitric Acid*, *Argentum nitricum* and *Alumina*. The colds for which *Hepar* is the remedy are re-excited by the least exposure. When mercury has been abused there will be an additional indication for the choice of *hepar*.—F. Mortimer Lawrence, M.D., in *Hom. Eye, Ear and Throat Journal*, July, 1898.

*Ferrum phos.* is a good remedy in the feverish, watery diarrhœa of children, and for enuresis.





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