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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. IX. No. 10.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1904.

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Montreal Homœopathic Record

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CONSISTENCY.

An article under the above heading by Dr. T. L. Branford, in the *Homœopathic Recorder*, contains the following interesting excerpt and unconscious tribute to the century old system of medicine founded by Hahnemann.

"And while certain of our men who assume to practice Homœopathy are dabbling in narcotics, nerve stimulants and temperature depressants, here is the opinion of a celebrated German physician, Dr. Schweningen, Bismarck's physician:

"Some doctors strike me like nickel-in-the-slot machines. You drop your fee in the ever-itching palm, mention your disease, and presto! out comes the name of the 'method' drug, health resort or medicinal spring that will cure it; pardon, that alone is capable of curing it. During several centuries man praised God for planting in far away America a tree, the bark of which cured intermittent fever, malaria, etc. But now, they say, we can do without this

prize. Antipyrin is making the tear of the world, and Quinine must take a back seat, for Antipyrin allows a doctor a la mode to regulate the temperature at will.

"But of course the appetite comes with the eating. Inventor Knorr's laurels stirred up the whole ambitious fraternity and after antipyrin we got phenacetin, kairin, salipyrin, antifebrin, laktophenin, pyramidol, analgesin, migranin, etc.

"And after we had reduced temperatures for twenty years and had boasted of it and beat our breast with satisfaction, we concluded one fine day that it was all wrong and that sick persons are better off if their high temperature is not interfered with, for high-temperature means increase of vitality, and every layman ought to know that vitality, when it asserts itself, should be backed up rather than diminished or suppressed. To err is human, you say, but, I ask, is it right, is it lawful, is it moral to subject sick people to experiments of that sort?

"The worst of it! The quinine-antipyrin episode has not taught the fashionable physician a lesson—far from it. He continues to wear his mantle short to-day and long to-morrow, to administer phenacetin in the morning and laktophenin in the evening. Yet no sensible physician expects these so-called medicines to stand the test of time, that is, to become standard drugs. The physician a la mode alone will tell you that his own experiences with them were of the most encouraging character.

"Take a look at the catalogue of any successful chemical factory. Ten, twenty, thirty doctors assert that they had wonderful success with eulaktol, pterazin, or sozosodol, while just as many more, or more, swear by protargol, itrol or argentin. And, besides, there are plenty of testimonials from grateful patients endorsing these cure-alls. It is as if sufferers and physicians vied with each other which may succeed in making the most absurd and unscientific statements.

"Everybody who desires to be anybody in medicine nowadays wants to teach us something new, to exploit unheard of phenomena, startling methods. Medical writers of the fashionable sort are forever boasting with statistics, queer individual observations, records of many sorts, no one thinks of criticizing, of digesting the new material, or giving it a trial on the basis of science. If laboratory workers experiment, theorize, very well, that's their business, but for the practical physician to join in these sensational doings is a very dangerous thing, even though the dangers he runs are nothing compared with those menacing the patient, attracted by the catch-words—The Very Latest. The Very latest, indeed, until the chemical factory changes the tune and produces a new medicine costing less to manufacture and promising bigger sales."

And to think that men who call themselves homœopathic physicians, men who know about Aconite, and Bryonia and Belladonna, whose action is to-day just as certain as on the day when Hahnemann and his provers wrote their symptoms down one hundred years ago, should allow themselves to be seduced into following the uncertain methods of modern medicine, that even its own members declare are uncertain and fixed upon no scientific basis.

At Marty Maloney's wake a tinge of patriotism is manifest:

"That did he die of, Mrs. Maloney?"

"Ganereene, Mr. Finnegan!"

"Well, thank Hiven for the color, Mrs. Maloney!"—Exch.

INFLUENZA AND ITS PREVENTION.

Although the mortality from influenza and its collateral affections, fortunately falls short of that recorded in the great epidemic, the situation is not free from anxiety. It is probable that, even now, many people fail to realize the fact that influenza is a highly contagious disorder and one of the most virulent of the acute specific diseases. When cholera breaks out in a community every possible precaution is taken to prevent its spread, but in the case of influenza little or nothing is done, and the patient is often unwiling to sacrifice his social engagements. It is the reckless exposure of the infected which makes the disease so difficult to eradicate. Everyone is exposed, more or less, to the danger of being invaded by the bacillus, and it is difficult to devise prophylactic measures on which absolute reliance can be placed. Much, however, may be done by attention to a few simple rules.

When a person is ill with influenza, it is better not to visit him or, if a visit is imperative, it is advisable to avoid unnecessary personal contact. After the interview the hands should be thoroughly washed in an antiseptic solution and the outer garments should be aired by being exposed to a current of fresh air, or, better still, to the direct rays of the sun. The condition of the general health of those exposed to infection should be maintained by plenty of outdoor exercise, by good food and the avoidance of indulgence in alcohol. At the onset of the initial symptoms the patient should remain in bed and should at once obtain medical advice. No reliance should be placed on popular remedies, for the complications are so grave that the best possible treatment is required. All articles, such as sheets and pocket handkerchiefs, which have been used in the sickroom should be put into a vessel containing an efficient disinfectant. That recommended by many sanitarians is made by mixing half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid and 5 grs. of commercial aniline blue in 3 gallons (a bucketful) of water. It is, of course, poisonous and a good disinfectant; besides, it is cheap. Articles, after being allowed to stand for some time in this mixture, should be rinsed in clear water for three or four hours before being sent to the wash. Clothing may be disinfected in a suitable disinfecting apparatus by heat, and local sanitary authorities should be urged to give notice of their willingness to undertake this duty. After the patient has vacated his room, the furniture should be removed and

cleansed and the room disinfected, preferably with formalin. These may seem unnecessary precautions, but the disease is so infectious and its consequences so far-reaching that it is wise to treat its risk seriously."—Philadelphia Medical Journal.

CORYZA.

("Cold in Head.")

Aconite. First stage, chilliness, with rapidly rising fever.

Arsenicum Album. Thin, watery, excoriating discharge, yet the nose feels stopped up; frontal headache and photophobia; great sneezing which does not relieve; middle turbinated swollen and obstruction of olfactory region; but breathing is unimpaired.

Arsenicum Iodatum. Abundant, thin, hot, excoriating discharge from nose, with burning sensation; great sneezing; lassitude and prostration.

Allium cepa. Excoriating discharge from nose, while that from eyes is bland; water runs from nose in a stream; cough as though larynx were been torn out.

Arum Triph. Violent coryza; fluent, excoriating discharge; nostrils and upper lip sore from discharge; desire to pick at nose, which is completely stopped up.

Camphor. First stage; nose stuffed; inspired air feels cold and patient feels chilly; may be given to abort the case and also in the latter stage to prevent its advancement; when the inflammation has invaded the frontal sinus with pain back of and over the eyes and nose; photophobia; fluent, watery discharge from nose.

Chamomilla. Nose stopped up, yet a watery mucus is discharged; sneezing; inability to sleep.

Eucalyptus (2x). Stuffed nose; tightness across bridge; discharge thin and watery; dull, heavy frontal headache; irritation of nasal mucous membrane, but not much sneezing; burning sensation in naso-pharynx, with tendency to extend downward; cases in which ethmoid and frontal sinus are involved, with pain behind and above the eyes and over the nose. This is one of the new drugs and one which has taken a prominent place in acute rhinitis with results which are very gratifying.

Euphrasia. Suffusion and excoriating discharge from eyes, discharge from nose is bland; with great sneezing.

Gelsemium. Fullness of head; chills run up and down the back; watery, excoriating discharge from nose; sneezing; caused by taking cold in warm, relaxing weather.

Hydrastis. Discharge watery and excoriating, more profuse out of doors, with burning and rawness in nose, with later thin, white mucus dropping from posterior nares.

Kali Iodatum. Most violent coryza and pain in frontal sinus; nose red and swollen and discharge is acrid and watery.

Nux Vomica. Caused by dry, cold weather; nose dry and obstructed, or there is sometimes a watery and acrid discharge, aggravated when in doors and relieved in open air, with fullness over bridge of nose.

Mercurius Sol. Thin mucous discharge, not watery, though very excoriating.

Sanguinaria Nitrate. Profuse, thin, watery, excoriating discharge; violent paroxysmal sneezing.

Sinapis Niger. Mucous membrane, swollen and burning and smarting, with stoppage of left nostril (Lycopodium, right nostril); discharge generally absent.

Sticta. Dull frontal headache, feeling of fullness at root of nose; constant desire to blow the nose, but no discharge.—The Chironian.

The ill-repute of Friday as an unlucky day is shown by some recent statistics to be undeserved. A careful investigation, largely through official channels, has been made into the question in Germany, and as a result it is found that of 9,948 weekly accidents and disasters, such as are commonly attributed to bad luck, 1,674 occurred on Monday, 1,551 on Tuesday, 1,631 on Wednesday, 1,547 on Thursday, 1,628 on Friday, 1,638 on Saturday, and 269 on Sunday.

The rates in the largest private hospitals in the city of New York and others throughout the country show the following average cost per capita:

Freshwaterian	\$2.34
Mount Sinai	1.50
St. John's	1.10
Mass. General	2.15
Lakeside, (Ohio)	2.14
St. Luke's	1.82
St. Vincent's	1.08
Roosevelt	2.01
Procheater	1.61
Boston State	

INFLAMMATION OF THE CON-
JUNCTIVA AND ULCERATION
OF THE CORNEA.

Clara, a girl twelve years of age, had measles when she was nine years old, and had suffered several times from inflammation of the eyes. She first came to my office on November 6, 1898. Her condition had been much aggravated in the last three weeks. The right eye was severely inflamed and the nose and upper lip were strongly swollen. She especially complained of a burning sensation in the right eye.

An examination showed great photophobia, especially in the right eye, and when this was opened by force a viscid, yellowish-white pus was discharged. The whole of the right eye was deep red and sensitive to the touch; an ulcer could be clearly discerned above the right pupil. Her father had given her from his domestic case a number of homeopathic remedies; but all had proved ineffectual, including Aconite, Belladonna, Euphrasia, Hepar and Silicea.

I prescribed Mercurius corros. 5, ten drops in half a wineglassful of water, a teaspoonful every two hours. Besides this I gave her a two per cent. solution of Boric acid with which to wash out her eye three times a day. In a week there was a manifest improvement. On the 18th of December photophobia and inflammation of the cornea had much diminished; the eye could be opened without my help; the nose and upper lip were again normal and the ulcer on the cornea was much smaller. Silicea and Calcarea completed the cure. —Hom. Recorder.

A RAPID AND EFFECTIVE WAY of cutting short a cold in the head is said to consist in gently passing into the nasal fossae a little roll of absorbent cotton dipped in glycerine.

AT A BABY SHOW in Paris recently the judges decided that out of 150 none were healthy enough to take a prize. The mothers assaulted the judges, and all hands, including the babies, landed in the police station.

REV. DR. M. MACKENZIE says, in "Mercy and Truth," that the Chinese mode of life as a whole excels that of European countries; that Chinese clothing is more hygienic than that of Europeans, and that opium smoking in China is less of an evil than alcoholism in Europe.

MY SOPHOBIA.

It is a recollection of his own afflictions as a child that a college professor makes a plea for dirt. Children, he avers, are tortured by the madness of mothers. They are not only scrubbed with cruel frequency, but are restrained from wholesome play by the threat of punishment for soiled clothes. Nature, he maintains, has had a good purpose in implanting in every normal child a fondness for dirt, and the constant efforts to defeat this purpose must have a deleterious influence on the character. He considers it a grave invasion of the rights of childhood to insist that the human young, who are in a state of barbarism, should look like angels on parade. 'The laws of nature,' he declares, 'cannot be constantly violated with impunity;' children who have the possibilities of a fine manhood are perverted into vain and finical peacocks by the diseased desire of mothers for unnatural cleanliness.

That this desire for excessive cleanliness is truth pathological is affirmed by a medical writer in the London 'Lancet.' He describes it as a hatred or fear of dirt, and has no doubt that it is an infectious germ disorder. The woman whose highest ambition is to be regarded as the best housekeeper, who makes all enjoyment of the home impossible by her eternal vigilance in the matter of dust; whose mind seems incapable of entertaining any other idea than that of absolute cleanliness is obviously afflicted with this malady, which is called mysophobia. That the disease is extending is beyond doubt. What has been called the force of example is in fact the effect of contagion. It is chiefly because of the consequence to the children that the subject is considered worthy of attention, but there is little hope that any appeals to mother love will be effective. —Philadelphia Record.

Two million persons are attacked by malaria every year in Italy.

Bread as a daily article of food is used by only about one-third of the population of the earth.



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NOTES.

Nurse De La Ronde is out on special duty. She leaves the training school next month.

Miss Drysdale, '04, has returned to town from a lengthy visit to her home in Lanark, Ont.

Miss Keating, '00, is enjoying a holiday at her home, Halifax, N.S.

Miss Warner, '03, is employed professionally at St. Lambert, Que.

Miss Willoughby, '98, returned from an extended tour of Western Ontario, including a camping excursion to Lake Huron.

Miss Malboeuf, '98, now Mrs. I. R. Deacon, resides at 503 West 27th Street, Los Angeles, Cal., and will be pleased to hear from or see any of her classmates.

Holidays are all now over and Lectures, Classes and Demonstrations for the session of 1904-1905 have been inaugurated as follows: Lectures from Medical Staff, Tuesday and Friday of each week, Lady Superintendent's Class, two nights per week; Cooking School lesson every Saturday at 8 p.m. Class in massage every Thursday at 8 p.m.

Dr. Morgan on Practice of Medicine, and Dr. Griffith on Obstetrics, delivered the opening lectures of this session.

The generous gift of Mr. E. Carter, in the shape of a Chickering Piano, is greatly appreciated by the nurses, many of whom thoroughly enjoy using it in a skilful and artistic manner.

The Nurses' Home is very cosy, comfortable and homelike, many of the rooms are tastefully adorned with small ornaments and pictures, which heretofore had to be hidden in the trunks of their owners. A few chairs, etc., would about complete the furnishing of the place where our nurses should have been five years ago at least. Call around and see the Home; the nurses will appreciate, and you will enjoy your visit. Your suggestions, financial or otherwise, will always be welcomed.

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EARNINGS OF BERLIN PHYSICIANS.

The official tax returns show (British Medical Journal) that one practitioner in Berlin returns the handsome amount of \$74,000, but on the whole the financial condition of the Berlin doctors is by no means brilliant. There are in the Prussian capital 1,946 medical practitioners, of whom 529, or more than one quarter, have a yearly income of less than \$700; 273 have an income ranging between \$700 to \$1,300, while 785 exceed the latter sum and approximate, for the most part *longo intervallo*, to the \$60,000, which is the highwater mark of professional prosperity. No fewer than 107 earn less than \$200, and are consequently exempt from income tax.—N. Y. Med. Jour.

A responsible French writer states that there are in Paris 2,600 physicians. Of these 40 earn from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a year, 50 earn \$20,000 a year, 50 from \$10,000 to \$20,000, 200 from \$6,000 to \$10,000, 200 from \$4,000 to \$6,000, whilst 1,700 earn on an average \$620. In the whole of France there are 16,000 practitioners whose average professional earnings are less than \$600 a year, and this amount does not represent net but gross earnings.—Ex.

HE WAS IN DANGER.

During a trial of a suit to collect a medical fee a witness was put on the stand to prove the correctness of the physician's bill. The witness was asked no cross examination by the defence if the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger. "No," was his reply, "the man was in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits."

HOSPITAL WANTS.

Furniture for Nurses' Home.
A second-hand fire-proof safe.
Preserved fruit.
Apples in barrels or baskets.
Furniture for new private ward.
A piano stool or bench.
Soap, washing soda, starch, chipped soap.
Tea, sugar, flour, eggs, butter, etc.
Twenty pairs blankets, sheets, etc.
If you haven't any of the above mentioned requisites, send MONEY.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

PAST two months have been rather light.

BEGINNING to get busy again; more rooms wanted.

GOVERNORS' quarterly meeting, Thursday, Oct. 27, at 4 p.m.

ONE of the rooms in the new addition was engaged before it was furnished.

DR. SPENCER, of Sherbrooke, Que., contemplates opening a small private hospital in that town, the second homoeopathic hospital in the province.

IN RESPONSE to "Hospital Wants," we have received from Mr. E. Carer a very handsome Chickering Square Piano, of magnificent tone and beautiful finish, for which this make is noted. Mr. Carter's gift is gratefully appreciated by the hospital management and the nurses.

OUR thanks are also due and tendered to the C. W. Lindsay Co. for the remission of storage charges (\$29.00) and for placing piano in position; and to Mr. W. H. Leach for tuning and fitting for use. These "Want" notices bring results, so you had better look them over.

THE QUARTERS formerly occupied by our nurses have been repainted and renovated, the new bathroom is about completed, and three nice rooms have been added to our number of private wards. One of these we had to furnish last month, as a patient was waiting for it. The other two are ready for furnishing, one as regular ward, with bed, dresser, chairs, etc., and the other as a convalescent room, with couch, or lounge, chairs, rugs, etc., which can also be used as a ward if needed. Here is an excellent opportunity to have your name placed over a hospital ward and we trust some of our friends will avail themselves of it.

WE WOULD like to call your attention to some of our needs and "Wants." A fire-proof safe we ought to have to keep our books and papers in, also valuables and money belonging to patients. Send along your old one. A few pictures, good subjects in neat frames, would acceptably decorate the walls of our new rooms and the halls in the Nurses' Home. We would like original Carots', Millais', etc., but we won't get them, and would be well satisfied with good photographic copies.

THE moving of the nurses to their new quarters, and the improvements incident thereto, have given us more room and accommodation for our domestic help. Their sleeping quarters have been improved, and they now have a dining-room of their own instead of using the kitchen as formerly. They have fallen heirs to the organ formerly in the Nurses' Home and seem to take a lot of enjoyment out of it. The nurses are not alone in their benefiting by the summer's renovations.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of Management was held on Monday, Sept. 26. Attendance was good and much interest taken in the proceedings. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, after which the question of the Callow legacy was brought up, the sub-committee reported that the General Hospital authorities were still making enquiries about the title, with regard to an old out-owed mortgage and seigniorial dues. These questions would be settled by a judgment from the courts and the purchase of our share settled in due course.

Tenders were received for fitting up of new bathroom in quarters vacated by nurses. These varied from \$81 to \$162. The contract was finally given Mr. H. A. Egan, work to be begun at once. The chairman was instructed to have the necessary carpenter work performed in connection.

The Lady Superintendent's report showed a fairly satisfactory condition of hospital affairs considering the absence of so many doctors from town. Many severe operations were performed. Prospects for the coming winter season were bright. All the nurses had finished their vacations, and class and lecture work for the winter had begun. The new wards in the Maternity Annex were renovated and one room was already engaged. This was ordered to be furnished. The shelving in the dispensary had been remodelled and the whole room repainted. The rates in the new rooms would be from \$4.00 and upwards per day. The laundry help question had been adjusted by the engagement of new laundresses.

After the presentation of the usual requisition list and examination of the monthly accounts the meeting adjourned. Next meeting will be held on Monday, Oct. 24, when the consideration of the report to be sent to the Governors will come up. A full attendance is hoped for.

REMEMBER THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS, THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CASH DONATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:—

Geo. Durnford, Esq.....	\$10.00
A Friend.....	10.00
J. C. Wilson & Co.	5.00
Robt. White & Co.....	5.00
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	\$65.00

C. H. Macfarlane (omitted in August acknowledgement)..... 5.00

NURSES' HOME FUND.

August and September.

The hospital treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following:—

Amount previously acknowledged	\$854.50
Rent for house, No. 48 (two months)	56.00
Mr. Wickham.....	5.00
Mr. Wilson.....	5.00
Miss E. Lawrence (collected)....	5.20
Mr. Higginbottom.....	2.00
Mr. Turner.....	2.00
Mr. Hodgson.....	2.00
Mr. Sloan.....	2.00
Mrs. Brown.....	1.50
	<hr/>
	\$935.20

DONATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following:

- Mrs. Miller.—1 bbl. apples.
- Mrs. Killaly.—Magazines.

W.C.T.U., Flower Mission. — Cut flowers.

Edward Carter, Esq.—A Chickering square piano.

C. W. Lindsay Co., Ltd.—Receipted account for 29 months storage on piano.

W. H. Leach, Esq.—Tuning piano.

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR SEPT.

Number of patients in the hospital Sept. 1.....	12
Admitted—	
Private patients	15
Semi-private patients.....	4
Public patients.....	4
Maternity	3
	<hr/>
	26
Discharged—	
Private patients.....	9
Semi-private patients.....	5
Public patients.....	7
Maternity.....	3
	<hr/>
	24
Died	1
Operations	12
Number of days of private nursing outside.....	8
Number of days of private nursing in hospital.....	7
Remaining in hospital Oct. 1.....	14
Viz:	
Private patients.....	9
Semi-private patients.....	1
Public patients.....	3
Maternity.....	1
	<hr/>
	14

A Vienna dentist reports having made considerable success with artificial teeth made of paper treated by a process of his own invention.

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HOMEOPATHY IN CHILL.

Homeopathy was introduced in Chill in the year 1850 by the Spanish physician, Dr. Benito Garcia, who translated Hahnemann's Organon and Dr. Hering's Domestic Physician. He established a pharmacy in Santiago and published a journal entitled "Boletin homeopatico." Later on the homeopathic physicians Fr. Cobo and Jean Brunner, settled there, and soon established an extensive practice. In Valparaiso there are at present two well-known homeopathic doctors and several ladies who practice homeopathy. Chill has about eighty homeopathic physicians. Some years ago the Minister of Public Instruction planned the establishment of a homeopathic professorship, but the project was indefinitely postponed owing to the hostility of the allopathic doctors, who threatened to withdraw from the public hospitals. Dr. Bastamento has established a Free Dispensatory in Santiago, which is visited annually by 4,000 indigent patients. Since last November he is publishing a homeopathic monthly entitled "La Salud."—"La Fr paganda homeopatica."

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