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MONTREAL

Homœopathic Record

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

Vol. V. No. 3.

MONTREAL, MARCH, 1900.

25cts. A YEAR.

Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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

Communications relating to business and subscriptions to be sent to the Business Manager, care Sterling Publishing Co., 37 St. Gabriel St.

Manuscripts, news items, etc., should be addressed to the Editor Record, care Sterling Publishing Co., 37 St. Gabriel St.

Friends of the Hospital are asked to remember the new house to be furnished in May, and put aside when house-cleaning or moving any articles to make the new maternity wards and nurses' rooms attractive and comfortable.

Says "Health" :—Lord Dysart, a firm believer in Homœopathy, recently wrote to the committee of the Grantham Hospital that he had been considering the question of his annual subscription, and, while wishing in every way to support surgery, he intensely disliked supporting an institution which adopted antiquated and unscientific methods of internal medicine. Though he did not wish to force Homœopathy down anyone's throat, he thought it unreasoning to be asked to support a system of medicine which, besides not being up to date, was doing much harm to the public.

What a blow is that! If "scientific medicine" prides itself on any one thing more than another, it is on being "up to date." However, Lord Dysart writes as one who knows.

CINDERELLA A SUCCESS.

The following letter was received by Prof. F. H. Norman after the "Cinderella" performance, which realized a large sum for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital :

MONTREAL, March 5th, 1900.

My Dear Mr. Norman,—

The ladies of the Auxiliary of the Homœopathic Hospital desire to return sincere thanks to you for the delightful entertainment given on the 27th inst. on their behalf.

The story of Cinderella, so dear to the heart of childhood, was so charmingly given that even the grown-up children went home younger in heart, and when, in addition, we know of the goodly sum realized, to be used in making our hospital more attractive and better equipped for usefulness, we feel like returning a vote of thanks to you, who have dealt so generously with us.

To the Fairy God-mother and sweet Cinderella, the hateful Sisters and the Black Cat, as well as to all who contributed their services, we send our hearty thanks, and to you, Mr. Norman, we feel doubly grateful, for we realize how much time and patience it has taken to so artistically train so many young people.

We hope that in the distribution of your favors for the future we may not be forgotten, and with grateful thanks from all interested in the Hospital,

Yours most cordially,

JENNIE G. SHEFFIELD,

For the Entertainment Committee.

MALANDRINUM vs. VACCINATION

BY W. A. YINGLING, M.D., EMPORIA,
KANSAS.

The first article in the *Homeopathic Recorder* for December, 1899, on *Malandrinum*, is very interesting and corroborates my own experience. The efficacy of vaccination at the best is very questionable, and the questionableness of it among its advocates is manifest in that they consciously realize the adequacy of its protection in demanding that every one be subjected to its possible injury, not as a protection to those who oppose it, but as a safeguard to those who profess to believe in it and have been protected by it. The one who really believes in its efficacy as a protection against small-pox will not care whether others are vaccinated or not, because he has its protection and therefore must be absolutely safe. In the demand that others be vaccinated as a protection to those who believe in the safety secured by its protective virtues, the lack of positive faith in its virtues is manifest. Such a demand is a virtual confession that there is an element of danger, a certain want of safety, a lack of confidence, even in spite of the most "taking" vaccination. If it does really make its subjects immune then there can be no danger to such an immune even though all the rest of mankind should be variolous.

Of the several homœopathic prophylactic remedies I have had experience with only one, *Malandrinum*. A brief statement may be of interest as confirming the experience of Dr. Marcy and others. My experience has been very limited, yet it will add to that of others, and all together will make sufficient data upon which to base a reasonable opinion of this prophylaxis. The claim is not made that it is an absolute preventive, for there must of necessity be a much severer test made of its preventive powers to claim that, but so far as I have been able to ascertain it has as yet never failed. The claim is that it is a surer and more pleasant preventive than vaccination can possibly be.

Two parties in Texas and one in Arizona wrote me that they had been exposed to small pox and desired to know whether I could send them medi-

cine or if they should be vaccinated at once. I sent them *Malandrinum*, with the result that neither one "took" variolo. They might not have had any trouble anyway, but who can tell? Had they been vaccinated it would have been given as a verification of the efficacy of Jenner's "discovery," and hence the credit must be given to the homœopathic prophylactic.

During the small pox scare in this city last winter, hundreds took *Malandrinum* as a prophylaxis and not one was affected with variola. I am creditably informed that all who had small pox, save one only, had been vaccinated previously. Two of the cases came to me for treatment after they were let "go" being quite unwell, and both were of the opinion that vaccination was the cause of much of the suffering, if not of the sickness. The daughter of one of these was vaccinated because she was exposed and, while the case was reported as one of small pox, she first became sick by having "black pimples come out around the place she was vaccinated, then all the breaking-out on the side of the vaccination was black and the other half was of the usual color," and she has not been well since. So reported the father who had nursed cases of small pox before. He himself was vaccinated, but only had a few pimples come out over the body which might have been the result of vaccination instead of varioloid. Many cases of varioloid are but vaccinia, the result of vaccination. The city "health officer" received ten dollars a day during the epidemic scare. In the aggregate he was paid by the city twelve hundred dollars. No comment is necessary.

During the epidemic of vaccination one young lady was thrown into convulsions in direct consequence of the vaccine poison, and had very strong and marked symptoms of trismus. Her arm was very sore. She was delirious, not knowing where she was and calling for help and for her parents who were at the bedside unknown. Strong spasms came every five minutes, and were increasing in severity, yet her fingers, the muscles of hands and neck, and about the jaw were twitching and jerking all the time, and she often put her hand to the jaw as if painful. She frequently raised the head

and looked about as if expecting to see some one, with more or less alarm in her countenance. This keynote led me to study Stramonium, which speedily controlled the convulsions and other serious symptoms. She had but one spasm after the remedy. There were five other members of this family, all grown but two, with sore arms and very much alarm in consequence. The father's arm was very painful, the glands in the axilla were enlarged and painful, he was feverish and sick. The whole arm of the mother was painful, and she had every indication of a severe ordeal. One of the children had as severe trouble, while the other two had arms less painful, but, "taking" well. To each of these I gave Malandrinum 5m, and in each case there was a complete subsidence, of all trouble, no pain, and absolutely no "taking" of vaccination. The Malandrinum completely antedoted and destroyed the already working, active poison of the vaccine virus. There is absolutely no question in these five cases of the action of the remedy.

Space precludes the lengthening of this article, save only to mention the case of my son who enlisted in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and was sent to Manila, P. I. In the pocket case I put up for him I gave him Malandrinum 3m, with instruction to take it when vaccinated or if exposed to small pox. Of course he was vaccinated in the most approved style, and of course he took the remedy according to instructions, for he was well posted in the injurious results of vaccine inoculation. When he arrived at Presidio, San Francisco, California, ten days after the vaccination, the surgeon, on removing the bandage, found his arm perfectly healed and no inflammation at all. The homœopathic potentized remedy is stronger and greater than the allopathic crude poison.

Dr. Rue, Special Pathology, says: "Malandrinum has been given during

the last epidemic (1880-81) by Dr. R. Straube, several others and myself with great success as a preventive as well as a curative agent." He refers to an article by Dr. Straube published in the North American Journal of Homœopathy, August, 1881, which should be resurrected by the Recorder.—Homœo-Recorder.

FEBRUARY DONATIONS.

- Mrs. G. D. Phillips, lemons for the nurses.
- Mrs. Green, crib comforter for children's ward.
- A Kind Friend in Lennoxville, creamery butter for patients.
- Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, 8 sheets, 2 doz. hand towels, 4 draw sheets, 1 doz. pantry towels, 1 doz. pillowslips, 1 doz. kitchen towels.
- Mrs. E. M. Morgan, 3 sauce dishes, 1 doz. butter patties.
- Mrs. Nichol, 4 glass sauce dishes.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS
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Munderloh & Co.	5
Js. Ligget	2
From Friends.	4
Henry Morgan & Co.	10
O. M. Gould	5
McArthur, Corneille & Co.	5
American Presb. Chapel Sunday School	10
Alex. Clerk, Esq. (annual subscription).	50
	\$111

"Cinderella" proved attractive to a crowded house at the Academy on Shrove Tuesday afternoon, many being turned away, unable to get even standing room.

Don't think (as do so many of the son of women) that your powers are the limit of the possible in therapeutics.

"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."

CRATÆGUS IN HEART DISEASE.

By A. H. GORDON, M. D.

Case 1.—Mrs. H., age thirty, became ill December, 1896, and was attended by her regular family physician, who is a competent homœopathic practitioner. A diagnosis of enlargement of the heart was made, and the case was carefully treated by homœopathic medicines for a period of six weeks. At the end of that time, there having been no improvement, but rather an increase in the distressing symptoms, at the advice of friends she consulted a prominent allopathic physician. She was treated at home for several months by this physician with no change for the better; but, on the contrary, she became so incapacitated by her affliction that she was unable to move about the house at all without bringing on attacks of faintness and symptoms of complete collapse. At the time, in accordance with the advice of her physician, she was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, this city, where she remained ten weeks in bed, under his constant attention, with the hope that the much vaunted "rest cure" would relieve her, for her condition was now so alarming that her friends had given up all hope of her recovery.

At the end of the ten weeks, there being no improvement, her husband took her home. At that time she was unable to walk across the floor without the symptoms of heart failure appearing. After a course of treatment by electricity with the usual result—no improvement—I was sent for, having been recommended by one of the students of my class, who was a friend of the family. An examination of the heart determined the presence of hypertrophy, with dilatation, displacement of apex beat, weak action, heart sounds prolonged, but no valvular lesions. Further physical examination disclosed an irregular and intermittent pulse, general anasarca, etc.; the least exertion caused dyspnoea, faintness and symptoms of collapse. No special cause for the heart trouble could be given by her, except many years of overwork and abuse of coffee.

After listening to her account of the several courses of treatment she had received, I came to the conclusion that it was wise to try a new remedy in her

case, which I had been using with good results when the usually indicated remedies had failed to relieve. I therefore prescribed *Cratægus oxyacantha*, five drop doses of the tincture in water every three hours. The results were simply marvelous; in three weeks she was able to visit me at my office, about two miles from her home, walking to and from the car with very little assistance, and her improvement was continuous from the first. In about three months the dropsy had disappeared, the heart's action was strong and regular, with only an occasional intermittence, and to live had become again a pleasure to her.

About this time she became pregnant (she was already the mother of three children, all living and in good health), which naturally alarmed her greatly, as she had no idea it was possible for her to endure such a strain, as she well knew from past experience what was required, even in labor which was fairly normal, as hers had been. However, I did everything possible to get her into good condition before the time expired, and she passed safely through the crisis, with no further accident than a slight post-partum hemorrhage, which was easily controlled. She is now fairly well, as well, I think, as any one with an enlarged heart can expect to be. She does all her work in her own flat, for her family of five, and has gained greatly in weight and strength, although her nursing infant is only eight months old. In her case *Cratægus* seems to have made it possible for compensation to be restored with results as stated.

Case 2.—Mr. L., age thirty-eight, a foreman of stock room in large shoe factory, came to me for treatment for what had been called nervous prostration, in March, 1899. The history showed progressive loss of strength, indigestion, palpitation of heart, so severe as to interfere with rest at night; night sweats, profuse and exhausting, and intemperate use of liquor "to keep up on." He confessed to many forms of dissipation, late hours, the abuse of stimulants above referred to, excessive venery, etc. The rapid, irregular and intermittent pulse directed my attention to the condition of the heart, an examination of which disclosed hypertrophy, apex beat in sixth interspace to the left of nipple line, in-

creased area of dullness on percussion, and of cardiac impulse, which was of that heaving character noticeable in enlargement of the heart. There was present violent palpitation on excitement, and, when more quiet, distinct intermission every four or eight beats.

Having had gratifying results from *Cratægus* in several other cases, as well as in the one previously reported, I administered it to this patient also, five-drop doses of the tincture, four times a day. His improvement was immediate, and after about four weeks' treatment he felt so well I thought it unnecessary to continue the medicine, so dismissed him with careful directions as to diet, habits of life, etc. On my return from my vacation this summer I found an urgent call to Mr. L.'s on my book. Arriving at his home, I found him in a pitiable condition. It seems that he felt so well after the attention in the spring he had thought it possible for him to resume his former habits of dissipation, which had culminated in a prolonged spree and had laid him flat upon his back. Unable to reach me on account of my absence from the city, he called in one of our allopathic brethren, who dosed him with all sorts and combinations of drugs, as evidenced by copies of his prescriptions, which I had friends obtain for me from the druggist. The doctor had informed the friends that unless he rallied under the influence of medicines last prescribed it was useless to do anything more for him, as death was inevitable.

Under the benign influence of *Cratægus*, however, he rallied slowly, and, with the help of some intercurrent remedies, has made a recovery which is fairly complete. He has resumed his accustomed occupation, eats well, sleeps well, and feels well; the disagreeable and dangerous symptoms have completely disappeared,

although, of course, the hypertrophy still remains, and there is an occasional intermission, perhaps one in fifty beats. He is still taking the *Cratægus*.

In conclusion, would say that I have used *Cratægus* with uniform success in weak heart accompanying or following la grippe, diphtheria or any disease of like nature. I have also used it in two cases of valvular disease, one of which was benefited greatly and the other not at all. I will not give them in detail, as I have already taken up so much time; suffice it to say that I believe we have in *Cratægus oxyacantha* an exceedingly valuable remedy in many cases of heart disease, and no doubt other diseases as well, and one that will be well worthy of much study and investigation and infinitely superior in weak heart and conditions of collapse to the *Digitalis*, in potency, which it was custom formerly to use, or the *Strychnia*, *Glonoine* or the diffusible stimulants used by our allopathic brothers. —The Clinique.

* * *

The Molineux trial excites peculiar interest among homœopaths, because the alleged prisoner made an excellent proving of *Mercurius cyanide* on the persons of the deceased Mrs. Adams and Mr. Barnet. The cause of the latter's death having been diagnosed as diphtheria by several old school physicians, if the homœopathic therapeutic law is correct, *Merc. cyanide* in minute doses or in a potentized form ought to prove curative for diphtheritic affections. Strangely enough, *Merc. cyanide* is one of our favorite remedies for this dread disease, amply verified and symptomatically arranged in Allen's Encyclopædia. Of course our old-school friends will consider this a mere coincidence!—Chironian.

Its mighty hard to keep a seal-skin wife on a musk-rat salary, says friend John.

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KALI PHOSPHORICUM, A MAGNIFICENT REMEDY.

BY HORACE T. DODGE, M. D., DENVER, IN
THE CRITIQUE.

If asked the question, "What remedy do you consider the most important in our *Materia Medica*?" I would unhesitatingly answer, Kali phosphoricum. It is the most important because it is indicated in a greater number of conditions than any other, and when the action of this wonderful curative agent becomes known, and we are certain of its physiological effects in detail, and are enabled to know just to what extent it can safely be administered, then will the world hear of the most brilliant cures which have been made in the history of medical science.

When Kali phosphoricum is taken regularly every fifteen minutes for several hours a delightfully pleasant sensation is experienced, one of supreme content, with a disposition to dream on and on indefinitely. It reminds one of the description of the Turk, who, with the companionship of his pipe, will peacefully gaze into space for hours, with the exception that all the pleasure derived from his tobacco he pays for dearly in the resultant state of despondent depression. Through the administration of Kali phos. there is manifested an exhilaration not unlike the effects of the first glass of champagne, but without its after disagreeable results. Unlike the stimulus of alcoholic mixtures, such as tonics, wine, beer, whiskey or brandy, there is no clouded mental condition or thickened speech. The stimulating action of tea is one which increases the heart's action, but the consequent resulting effects upon the system are depressive. Not so with Kali phos. It does not in the least depress the heart or other organs, does not perceptibly increase or decrease the beating of the pulse, but seems to confine its sphere of operation upon the brain or spinal cord, and when the drug is taken frequently there is experienced an increasing exhilaration, beginning at the base of the brain, and spreading gradually through to the frontal lobes. This condition after a while becomes one best described as a peculiar lightness of the brain. If the remedy is taken faithfully for a

few hours, a characteristic nervous condition will arise, seemingly beginning in the spinal cord and extending to the arms, thence down the spine to the lower extremities. There will be a desire for greater activity, but strange as it may seem, the heart's action is unimpaired. The brain is clear and the desire for thought and study is greatly pronounced, and it is surprising the amount of mental labor that can be accomplished through the use of this drug. There is a complete loss of weariness.

A few doses will ward off "that tired feeling" and greatly aid the waning powers to recuperate, so one can complete the task laid out before one, and also have the assurance that a good night's rest is a certainty, something that cannot be said of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcohol, tonics, etc.

It is a fact that Kali phos. has its specific action upon the gray matter of the brain, entering into its composition and repairing the waste consequent upon the expenditure of vital force through any mental exertion. We know that the gray matter contains Kali phos., and those who are subject to mental exhaustion, or are unable to perform their work after a certain time, are mentally reinforced by the use of a few doses of this remedy. Search medical lore through and through, you will find not one remedial agent to take its place, nor is there one which can near approach it in usefulness; and what is a singular fact, but very little is written about it.

Its homœopathicity is plain, and it will be found indicated in all cases of debility, especially where there are evidences of a loss of vital fluids, excessive mental exertion, brain fag and a lowered vitality, consequent upon running the human machine at too high rate of speed, causing a breaking down of the various tissues and organs of the body. It is essentially a homœopathic remedy, recommended by Homœopaths and discovered by them, and, like many of our remedies which have been brought to the front by our Allopathic brethren will not long remain in obscurity, and as the discovery of ether as an anæsthetic is pronounced the greatest medical triumph of the nineteenth century, and to commemorate its birth has been erected in Boston one of the most magnificent

monuments in America, so when the greater benefits which will arise through the use of Kali phosphoricum, when its value as a therapeutic agent becomes generally known, there will be builded a grander one, a record to preserve its memory, in the cures which will daily be performed throughout the world.

It is a positive cure for the "blues," for it is impossible to have an attack if the balance of supply and waste of Kali phosphoricum is kept in the gray matter. Give it to your worn out nursing mother, who is tried almost to distraction with nursing babies, you will be doing a great service, and enable her to stand ten fold more disturbance and annoyance, and be the means of quieting the child through the increased nourishment supplied. She will bless you.

Give it to the overworked business man, and he will tell you in a short time that he is able to perform double the amount of work without fatigue. Give it to the tired professional man, and notice the marvelous change you will have wrought. The special indications for its use are, a foul breath, tongue coated with a brownish, mustard-like coating. A dull, heavy aching between the shoulders, extending to base of brain, worse while standing, better on lying down, restlessness, inability for mental work, conditions of debility and all complaints having foul odoriferous excretions.

Whenever you find a foul breath you will have a nervous condition below par, and whether from biliousness, catarrh, or indigestion, or a condition simulating typhoid fever, Kali phosphoricum will be found greatly beneficial, and in many cases the only medicine required. If used faithfully and conscientiously in the higher potencies the best results will be obtained.



Ian MacLaren says in purport, concerning forgiveness, if you are sure you have been correctly informed, sure you have been wilfully injured, sure you have in no way given provocation, "then let me entreat you to forgive, that you may escape the curse of an unforgiving temper." He who thinks kindly of his enemy gathers a quick reward into his own bosom.—Dr. N. W. Leighton.

EYE-STRAIN.

Dr. Aaron Howell, in the Medical Bulletin, calls attention to the symptoms attending this condition and suggests the proper treatment.

The symptoms of eye-strain are pain in the temples, pain in the back of the head and neck, red eyeballs, and inability to see at a great distance or to read long at a time. The eyes become tired and vision blurred; there is strabismus or cast in the eye, and a tendency to avoid light. The eyes are partly closed; there are twitchings of the lid; sick headache and dizziness when shopping, riding or attending places of amusement.

Eye-strain may cause chorea and other nervous disease. It brings on neuralgia and headache that medicines fail to cure. Nearly every condition recited above, if brought about by defective vision, or an abnormal state of the ocular muscles, can be relieved by glasses. The fitting of glasses is, at times, a very difficult task, and should be intrusted only to a painstaking physician who thoroughly understands the different defects and diseases of the eye, and is skilful with the appliances used for the scientific selection of proper lenses.



"To sum the matter up in a nutshell it would be better stated in this wise: Fifteen cases of diphtheria were treated by the writer, of that number six had antitoxine and every one is dead. Nine others, subjected to the same influences, receiving precisely the same nursing, were treated as nearly homœopathically as ability permitted and recovered. There is something in the inexorable logic of facts that one cannot easily get around. We give these fact for the consideration of those who are still looking forward for a specific stating that in our honest belief there will never be found a specific for anything."—*Harvey B. Dale, M.D., in Medical Visitor.*



The man who seeks a short, easy path to a knowledge of the homœopathic Materia Medica will never get there. As well expect a "short cut" to the mastery of any other great science.

The one vital principle of homeopathy is expressed in the formula "*Similia Similibus Curantur*," and while the current practice may vary somewhat among individuals, in the main homœopaths are to-day the world over practicing Homœopathy and to a man will respond to a test of belief in the law. Upon what common ground, except the abuse of Homœopathy, does the regular school stand? How many regulars will agree about the prevention, cause or cure of the simplest disease! Only a few weeks ago one of the foremost physicians in their school in Europe declared that their treatment had never succeeded in aborting a disease when it had become established. Then why talk about the "pretensions" of other schools?—*Dr. J. H. Mackay.*

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