

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

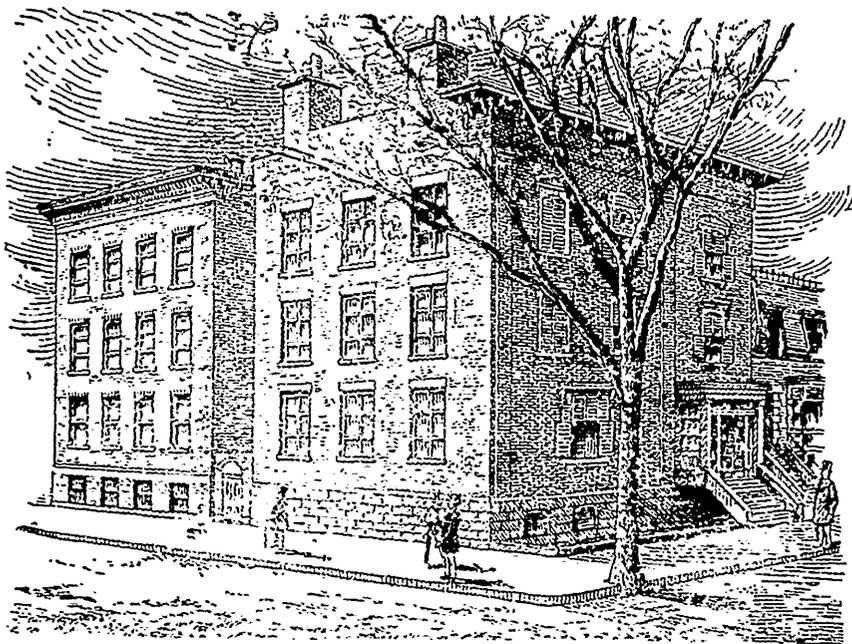
- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/  
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/  
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

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



## The Montreal Homœopathic Hospital,

44 McGill College Avenue.

For the reception of private, semi-private and public patients. The public wards of the hospital and the Dispensary are homœopathic ; and are free to patients who are unable to pay. Patients admitted to the wards on presentation of an order signed by a Life Governor or member of the Hospital staff. Elegantly furnished private rooms for medical, surgical and maternity cases, with modern equipped operating room and maternity wards, at the disposal of physicians of any recognized school, the hospital supplying diet and nursing as ordered.

Rates for private rooms on application to the Lady Superintendent. The public are appealed to for aid in supporting the public wards and free dispensary.

Young women of refinement with fair education are accepted as probationers in the Phillips Training School for Nurses in connection with the Hospital

Telephone Up 937.

Ambulance Up 1120.

# A WORD ON BEEF TEA

Meat Extract resembles Beef Tea made at home in the fact that it contains no nourishment at all. Hard doctrine for the ladies who think that nothing can equal their own make.

How is . . .

# BOVRIL

## Nourishing then?

Because it is not a Meat Extract only. It contains in addition the nourishing qualities of pure, lean ox beef, highly concentrated and finely pulverized.

# BOVRIL

is, therefore, superior to Meat Extract or Beef Tea. . . . .

## BOVRIL, LIMITED,

Food Specialists and Hospital Purveyors,  
Contractors to Her Majesty's and Foreign Governments.

30 Farringdon Street,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

25 & 27 St. Peter Street,  
MONTREAL, CANADA.

MONTREAL

# Homœopathic Record

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

VOL. VI. No. 1.

MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1901.

25cts. A YEAR.

## Montreal Homœopathic Record

— PUBLISHED MONTHLY —

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

Communications relating to business and subscrip-  
tions 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.

### HOSPITAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

An apology is due kind friends who have seen no acknowledgement of some of the donations sent to the Hospital during the past two months. The cause has been due to the several changes being made in the hospital staff, of those whose duty it was to look after this department.

Gratifying testimony of a patient to the efficiency of the Hospital's private wards was read at the meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary as follows :

" We were so pleased with all the arrangements of the Homœopathic Hospital. The exquisite cleanliness, kindness and attention will never be forgotten."

The only sure way in this world to have one-half of what you want is to quit wanting about two-thirds of what you haven't got.

### BAZAAR ECHOES.

The following ladies names were omitted from the list of helpers at the last Bazaar : Miss Roach at the Golden Apple Tree and Tea, and Miss McNaughton at the Palmestry Booth.

The following names were omitted from the list of contributors to the Bazaar published in the December Record :

Mrs. J. Sheffield, Miss Marie Robertson, Mrs. W. Findlay, Mrs. Wallace, Hamilton; Mrs. Crawford, Indian Head; Mrs. Somerville, Russel, Man.; Mrs. Gunn, Bainesville; Mrs. Barraud, Boston; Mrs. Smith, Los Angeles; Mrs. Dunn, Lachine Rapids; Mrs. Penniston.

The afternoon tea room at the Bazaar was under the efficient management of Miss Susie Smith and her assistants.

Mrs. W. Sutherland Taylor was treasurer for the Bazaar, as well as permanent treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, and did not have charge of any table.

The following names were accidentally omitted from the list of donors published in the last issue of the Record :

Mrs. Kent, Miss M. Kent, Clinton, Ill.; Mrs. Falconer, Crescent St.

### BAZAAR FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

[RECEIPTS.]

Tickets and at door	- - -	\$173.60
Doll Table	- - -	49.32
Other tables	- - -	500.00
Collected by the Ladies:		
Mr. How	- - -	25.00
Lady Van Horne	- - -	25.00
Mr. McCready	- - -	25.00
Mrs. Philips	- - -	10.00
Mr. Hagar	- - -	10.00

H. Birks - - -	5.00
C. J. S. Philips - - -	5.00
W. H. Stewart - - -	2.00
S. Bell - - -	10.00
Col. Henshaw - - -	5.00
Mr. Fayette Brown - - -	5.00
Mr R. A. Dickson - - -	2.00
Band Fund - - -	4.00
Mrs. Watson - - -	5.00
	-----
	138.00

\$860.92

[EXPENDITURE.]

Rent of Hall - - -	\$60.00
Music (Band) - - -	18.00
Expenses: ice cream, etc.,	30.90
Cartage - - -	1.00
	-----
	109.90

Net result \$751.02

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary submits the following for publication :

*Statement from 21st Nov., 1900.*

Bal. in hand 21st Nov. - - -	\$521.46
Receipts from Bazaar - - -	722.92
Collection " " - - -	31.00
Fees paid - - -	18.00
Subs. for general purposes - - -	8.00
Annual subscriptions - - -	12.00
Subs. for debt - - -	2.00
Interest to 31st Dec., 1900 - - -	10.12
	-----
Total	\$1,325.50

[DISBURSEMENTS.]

Rent of Hall for Bazaar - - -	60.00
A. R. Griffith, cartage - - -	1.00
Band at Bazaar - - -	18.00
Bazaar expenses (Ice Cream, etc.,)	30.90
Hodgson, Sumner & Co., - - -	10.50
Mrs. Sumner, account - - -	10.00
Postage, Miss Baylis - - -	1.00
W. L. Maltby, rent account - - -	136.25
The Lockhart, Co., - - -	112.96
J. W. Hughes, bal. of account - - -	135.00
J. J. Ulley & Sons - - -	4.50
Laundry account (J. T. Hagar) - - -	400.00
John Murphy & Co., (coats) - - -	5.25
	-----
	\$925.36

Bal. cash on hand 400.14

\$1,325.50

DONATIONS IN DECEMBER.

The Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks the following donations :

Mrs. Hector McKenzie, gowns for patients, 4 dressing sacques, 2 night gowns, 10 sheets, 1 doz. pillow-cases, 1 doz. sheets.

A Friend, 3 pair slippers, 4 bed pads (large), 4 bed pads (small).

J. W. Hughes, \$5.00 (plumbing).

Miss Coralyn Baker, 1 measuring glass.

Mrs. Hagar, 6 cups, 6 saucers.

Mrs. Gaunt (for Maternity Ward) 4 knives, 4 forks, 4 spoons, 1 sauce dish, 2 vases, 1 set, 2 glasses, 1 jug, 1 set, 2 egg cups, 1 butter plate, 3 plates, 2 cups, 2 saucers.

A Friend, 1 cup, 9 handkerchiefs, 3 night shirts.

Master Norman J. Thomson, magazines.

Mr. J. Young, \$2.00 (for Christmas tree).

Mrs. Scholes, cheque for \$200.00.

Dr. E. M. Morgan, \$1.00 (for Christmas tree).

Mrs Sumner, 2 pots, 1 potato pounder.

Willis & Co., use of piano for Christmas day.

Mrs. G. D. Phillips, \$5.00 for nurses and Christmas tree, 1 turkey and cranberries.

Miss Marie Robertson, 2 pies.

Mrs. Hector McKenzie, \$10.00 for Christmas tree and nurses.

Mrs. J. Baylis, 1 ham.

Miss Moodie, 1 goose, 1 barrel of apples.

Mrs. Sumner, oranges and grapes, 1 box of raisins.

Mrs. Hagar, 1 turkey.

Mrs. Gaunt, 1 turkey, 1 goose.

Chas. Gurd & Co., 2 doz. ginger ale, 1½ doz. soda water.

Haycock & Dudgson, 1 dozen handkerchiefs.

Mr. S. M. Baylis, 5 lbs. candies for nurses.

Mrs. J. A. Mathewson, Jr., 2 shawls for patients.

Mrs. James Williamson, 2 turkeys.

Mrs. Willoughby, 1 box Candies, 2 lbs. raisins, 1 Christmas tree.

Mrs. Chas. H. Binks, 1 turkey.

G. A. Holland & Son Co., 1 doz. toys.

Mr. Prevost, 1 turkey.

Dr. Laura Muller, 1 basket grapes, oranges, cranberries.

Miss Loring, 11 books.

Mrs. H. Shorey, 1 crate of oranges.

Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, 1 plum pudding, \$1 00.

Mr. R. N. McCallum, 7 dolls, toys.

Mrs. (Dr.) H. M. Patton, 2 quarts of oysters.

Mrs. Thomson, 1 cake, 4 fancy baskets of candies.

Mr. R. B. Hall, 2 bunches of holly.

Miss Woodburn, 1 cake, 6 cakes short bread.

Mrs. James Shearer, books and Christmas cards.

Mr. J. M. Aird, 10 boxes of candies, 1 layer iced fruit cake.

Mr. H. M. Trench, 5 lb. box chocolates.

Mrs. (Dr.) A. D. Patton, 1 cake, 1 box raisins.

A. Friend, magazines.

Mrs. Keith Reid, 6 baskets, 1 box candies, 4 match scratchers, 3 whisk-holders, 1 whisk, 1 puzzle, 2 pin cushions, 2 hair pin receivers, 1 spool case, 1 calendar and writing pad (combined), 1 bunch of greens, 2 lbs. nuts, 3 boxes raisins, 2 doz. lemons, 2½ doz. oranges, 2 lbs. candies, 2 bunches holly.

Dr. J. C. Dunn, of Pittsburgh, writes of "The unpleasant effects of the Kissingen-Vichey treatment of Obesity," in Medical Council, November. The man weighed about three hundred pounds. The first result was marked relief in breathing and in the palpitation of heart, also a reduction of girth of six inches but no loss in weight. But the patient became nervous and irritable, marked increase of arterial tension; at the end of six months "the arterial tension was enormous. The vessel walls were contracted as I have never seen them in any other case. They felt like vibrating strands of wire under the finger." Further investigation showed that all who took the treatment very soon developed marked nervous irritation with more or less arterial tension.—Homœo Recorder.

## DEEP BREATHING.

The importance of correct breathing becomes apparent when we consider the vital consequences involved.

Food and water may be dispensed with for days, and life be sustained; but the cessation of breathing for even a few moments marks the cessation of life itself.

Breathing is one of the functions of the body which is performed automatically, in accordance with a beautiful economy that consigns to the control of the subconsciousness such actions as carry on the life of the individual. The pulsations of the heart, the circulation of the blood, the operation of the marvelous mechanism of the nervous system, digestion, etc., belong to this class of automatic functions, which are not under immediate control of the will.

Ordinarily we take but little heed of the process of respiration, but in sickness the function is interfered with in various ways. The quick breathing of a fever patient is nature's effort to rapidly renew the air in the lungs because of increased circulation which demands an extra supply of oxygen.

The lungs may be regarded as a laboratory where constant chemical changes are in process. The fluids formed during digestion, as well as the lymph resulting from the constant wear and tear of the body pass into the blood, and, because of the waste elements, it requires to be purified before being sent into the distributing channels of the arteries. The introduction of pure air, containing a large quantity of oxygen, and the liberating of the poisonous carbonic acid gas is the work performed by breathing.

The necessity for a great constant supply of pure air is easily comprehended, the average adult consuming ten pints to the minute.

The manner in which we breathe is largely the measure of our health. Deep breathing from the abdomen is the natural process. During sleep we return to this method. Our occupations, dress, etc., sometimes interfere seriously with

# "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."

correct breathing. Cramped positions or tight clothing may engender a habit of insufficient respiration.

In health, the circulation and respiration maintain a harmonious relation.

Although respiration is one of the automatic functions, in a measure it may be controlled by the exercise of the will. Deep breathing may be consciously substituted for slight respiration, and a new habit formed which ultimately replaces the old one.

Deep breathing is an excellent means of inhibiting pain. Doubtless the effort results from the restoration of harmonious conditions with the circulation. Headache, which points to insufficient blood in the brain, may be quickly relieved by slow, deep and rhythmic breathing. Pains in other parts of the body, also, quickly disappear by this method of self-treatment. It would be difficult to determine just what credit is due to auto-suggestion in this; but the effect is certainly worth trying for. There is nothing more effectual in allaying nervousness than deep breathing. It is in reality a process of nutrition. More air supplied to the lungs increases their working capacity, and the process of chemicalization is more thoroughly attained.

As mental and physical states are as inseparable as the odor and the rose, the physical and mental harmony of deep breathing are one and the same.

Conscious control of the breathing has the peculiar and desirable effect of establishing a calm centre within one; a region of low barometer in the midst of agitations; a poise and sense of domination that is a source of strength in any emergency; a laying hold of the life-forces, and keeping a steady hand on the check-rein that directs the expenditure of energies. Feelings of anger or impatience are successfully held in abeyance by conscious deep breathing. It is as if one called upon an inner reserve power which could let the impulse to undesirable emotions pass on—without and unheeded.

By the exercise of conscious deep breathing we can create a centre of strength—an accumulation of energy which would otherwise be exhausted and wasted.

It is a law of Delsarte that the assumption of an attitude to express some state

of feeling or emotion is invariably followed by the feeling of emotion itself. Mental responds to physical in unerring sequence, and vice versa. Repose within at the centre of consciousness entails responsive repose in the physical body, subtly communicated along the nerve tracts by a process too fine for analysis.

By the practice of deep breathing one may gain control of the emotions because of the centre of calmness and poise, which regulates and concentrates the forces.

The knowledge of this fundamental principal may be utilized with increasing results, for life's activities may be brought potentially under its control; and great self-control may be attained as we learn to touch the deepest level by cultivation of this calm under-current of strength. In sudden emergencies, decisive moments come quickly, because of the power of resistance to meet and master the situation.

In this way we may modify our temperaments, and take much of the moulding process from external surroundings, by being stronger than they in the strength of purposely directed consciousness.

It will be seen that deep breathing, besides its physical results, has an ethical value which may be turned to excellent account.

As a general rule women are the sufferers from troubles arising from incorrect breathing. Our false standards of beauty of form are largely to blame for this. The conventional corset utterly prevents the raising of the ribs, thus confining the action of the lungs to the upper strata.

When Li Hung Chang was in America, some one commented upon the cruel and useless deformity of the feet of the Chinese ladies of high caste. His Highness wittily and truthfully retorted that the American women were guilty of a kind of deformity perhaps more serious in its consequences. Some time ago I listened to a paper on Art, read by a society woman. She spoke in appreciative terms of the human form divine; of the high standard of feminine beauty represented by the Venus de Milo. This lady was dressed in a gown so tight that she could not put her hat on or off comfortably, and her waist, which should have measured at least thirty inches, in accordance

with her proportions, was confined to a girth of twenty-two inches. She was not "a living sermon of the truths she taught," but reminded one of the religiously fanatic scientist who always locked the doors of his laboratory on Sunday, lest there should be the slightest attempt at reconciliation between what he considered two opposing elements.

Could any one imagine the Venus de Milo in a shirt-waist and skirt, without suffering a shock? What a loss to her dignity would be the broken line at the waist? The shoulders were made to carry the weight of clothing, and the long, unbroken lines and curves from neck to feet have a grace and dignity that are totally destroyed by any attempt to change them. Thus, as ever, beauty and utility are wedded.

Deep breathing is an important factor in the cure of stammering, because of the greater control it gives over the muscles of articulation. The expulsion of the breath can intelligently carry with it the steady tone of voice, just as a singer breathes out his notes without apparent effort, when he has learned to sing correctly.

The Hindu Yogi practices deep breathing and concentration when he wishes to attain the inward illumination and spiritual development which characterizes many of the dwellers of the Orient.  
—Mary Scott Fielding in Suggestion.

Among the list of cash subscriptions in the last Record, the name Mrs. Taylor, ann. sub. \$10.00, should have been Mrs. W. Sutherland Taylor.

### THE MIND AS A DYNAMIC FORCE.

If a text may be deemed admissible, as a forecast of the trend and aim of one's subject, I beg leave to quote from the distinguished essayist and poet, Southey, and also from Lord Bacon.

Southey says, "Man is the easiest duped of all animals. Quacks in medicine know this, and act upon that knowledge. There is scarcely anyone who may not—like the gudgeon—be taken by tickling."

And Bacon says, "Faith, confidence, belief and hope are the working forces that make the cure—that work the miracle."

The mind as a dynamic force exerted over the functions of the body has been, doubtless, operatively manifest from the cradle of our existence. Though the fact may not have been so recognized at this primitive period, it is really the explanation of the cures which were then attributed to the influence of the stars, to divinations, talismen, charms, et id omne genus; for in the infancy of our race there were neither doctors nor drugs, the means of cure being wholly mental, aided by the so-called "efforts of nature."

Probably the most wonderful confirmation of the title of this paper came under my observation while wintering in San Antonio, Tex., in 1880. Some nostrum fakirs with a retinue of fourteen musicians and comedians came to the city in an immense chariot, drawn by eight gaily caparisoned horses. Every evening they came upon the military plaza to sell their panacea. I went over one evening out of curiosity, being attracted by the songs and music. The head fakir was shouting to an immense crowd about the virtues of his specific. He claimed that it contained thirteen ingredients, gather-

## ABBHEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

A pleasant effervescing aperient, taking the place of nauseating mineral water.  
Recognized and prescribed by eminent members of the profession in Great Britain and Europe and Canada.

ed at great expense from all quarters of the globe, and would cure all the ills that flesh was heir to. Cures were warranted in every case, or the money refunded on the following evening. After this harangue he said the medicine was for sale at \$1 per bottle, until 300 bottles had been sold, as it was an invariable rule to sell only that number on any one evening. Immediately a frenzied mob rushed pell-mell to the end of the chariot, each one holding aloft a silver dollar. He had previously announced that no change would be made, and that every one to get the medicine should have a dollar ready in his hand. In half an hour 300 bottles had been sold, the empty trunk closed with a bang and the statement made that no more could be had until the following evening, although there was yet a great multitude clamoring for more.

Curiosity again led me to the plaza the next evening, and I went early. The initial performance was a free tooth-pulling, to last thirty minutes. He said he was the king-pin of tooth-pullers, and I believe he was. The rapidity of his work was a marvel. He snatched from various jaws about 250 teeth, including the good ones, within the limit, throwing them from his forceps right and left among his audience. Those operated upon were wrought to such a frenzy of excitement and wonder that each one, without an exception, declared that no pain whatever had been experienced. A call was then made for the 300 who had bought medicine on the previous evening to mount the chariot and tell what the medicine had done for them.

From every quarter men and women, both white and colored, pressed forward to give their experience. Their stories were grotesque and curious enough, but no matter what their ailments, cures had resulted in every case. At the end of half an hour, while the experience meeting was at its acme, the fakir abruptly closed it, saying, in a regretful voice, that the rest would have to wait until the next evening to tell of their cures, as he now wanted those to come forward who had not been cured by the medicine bought on the previous evening. He stood in silence with folded arms for three minutes. No one having come forward, the voice of this arrant charlatan rang out in stentorian tones, "All, all have been cured. We have cured every-

one." Then another 300 bottles were sold in a jiffy, I myself being one of the fortunate purchasers.

The chief of this outfit stopped in the hotel where I was. After dinner the next day I made his acquaintance in the smoking room, saying I was a doctor, too; that I had attended two of his soirées, bought his medicine and was greatly interested in it. I surprised him by the statement that his medicine was made by William S. Merrell & Co., wholesale druggists, of Cincinnati, and that it was the fluid extract of podophyllin. He stared for some moments, but made no reply. I continued: "I know Merrell's fluid extract, as his process of its manufacture is peculiar, and differs from other manufacturers in this, that he exhausts the root by percolation with alcohol, ether and glycerine, giving the product a sweetish taste and a slight ethereal odor." The man asked if I was also a chemist. I replied, "Yes, I once lectured in a medical college in Cincinnati on drugs and their uses, and I can readily tell fluid extracts by their taste, odor and physical characteristics." After some hesitation he said, "Yes, it is Merrell's podophyllin and nothing else." I inquired if he attributed all his success to the medicine. He answered, "No, for once in Missouri the mandrake ran out before a new lot arrived. We found something like it in a drug store of the town, and the people got well just the same. If people believe you can cure them, and have faith in your medicine, they get well anyway, or they think they do, which is the same thing."

The fakirs remained one week, sold 2100 bottles, and presumably cured 2100 people, as no one came forward to reclaim his dollar for the medicine, which was contained in a two-drachm vial of 120 drops. A dose was one drop after each meal in one tablespoonful of water.—Geo. R. Patton, M. D., in Suggestions.

---

All true opinions are living, and they show their life by being capable of change. But their change is that of a tree—not of a cloud.—Ruskin.

---

## CHOKED BY IMAGINATION.

The fact that the throes of the imagination under great nervous excitement often produce a corresponding physical frenzy was illustrated recently in the case of a man who had gone to sleep with his artificial teeth in his mouth.

Waking suddenly with a choking sensation, he found his teeth had disappeared. He looked in the glass of water where they were usually deposited, did not see them there and realized that they must be far down his throat.

Choking and struggling, he hammered on the door of a friend sleeping in the house, who seeing his critical condition, vainly tried to draw the teeth out of the sufferer's throat. He could feel the teeth, but had not the strength to extract them. He ran for a blacksmith who lived a few doors away, but the blacksmith's hand was too big to put into the man's mouth.

A doctor had been sent for, but he was so long in coming that the victim of the accident seemed likely to die of suffocation before the physician arrived. A little girl of ten years was brought under the impression that her small hand might reach the obstacle and withdraw it, but she got frightened and began to cry.

The sufferer became black in the face, his throat swelled out, and his friends expected every moment to be his last, when finally the doctor arrived. He heard the history of the case, saw that the teeth were not in the man's jaws nor in their nightly receptacle, felt the throat and cast his eyes seriously upon the floor.

There he saw the whole set of teeth. He adjusted them in the jaws of the patient, told him to breathe freely, and every symptom of suffocation disappeared.—Philadelphia Record.

## AGAINST VACCINATION.

For the welfare of humanity let us hope that the lately revived craze for inoculating the people will soon pass. It received a fair trial in South Africa, and, of course, was a disastrous failure. A son of Sir James Blyth writes to the Zoophilist from the front: "One of our men, called Mesham, died yesterday from typhoid fever. He was a very strong man and we had no idea he would go off so quickly, but it appears he has been very ill every month since he was inoculated, and the last attack killed him. Opinion out here is very strong against it."

There were nearly twenty thousand cases of typhoid in the inoculated British army with a very high death-rate. The idea, that it is necessary to put some animal filth or refuse, or some poison into the blood of a healthy human being to "protect" him, is very erroneous.—Homœo Recorder.

## THE ANTITOXIN DISPUTE.

There is a nice little rumpus in Pediatrics over the never ending antitoxin question, a question that probably never will be settled. Men use it and grow enthusiastic over it, and then turn against it; and then their fellows who are still in the affirmative attitude, say they are unprogressive, or unscientific, or behind the times. This, at least, is the way a doctor who is an enthusiast of the disputed thing, writes of a brother doctor who strongly condemns it. To illustrate his point he relates how he was called in to intubate the patient of the doctor who never uses antitoxin, yet "they all got well so far;" then the intubator replied that nine out of ten would get well in either case, but the tenth would die. "If, however, antitoxin be given to all

# JOS. QUINN & CO.,

Prompt Delivery **PURE ICE**

All ice cut above Victoria Bridge.

OFFICE: 104 WILLIAM ST.

TELEPHONE MAIN 952.

the ten will recover"!!! And that, we take it, is the pro-antitoxin mental attitude and nothing but biting experience will change it. Many have changed and their number steadily increases.—*Homeo Recorder.*

In a neighboring town a Salvation Army advertiser wrote on a billboard, "What must I do to be saved?" a patent medicine man came along the next day and wrote underneath, "Take Carter's Little Liver Pills." Shortly afterwards the Salvation Army man noticed the sacrilegious work of the medicine man and printed below, "And prepare to meet thy God."—*Sterling Herald.*

---

## PHELPS & BINNS, Fish and Oysters.

GAME AND POULTRY,

56 Victoria Square, Montreal.

TELEPHONES—MAIN 417 and 418.

---

## THE AUER LIGHT :: :: FOR THE HOME

GREAT ECONOMY, GREAT LIGHT.

1682 Notre Dame Street.

Telephone Main 1773.

---

**GEO. S. KIMBER,**

2466 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL

BELL TELEPHONE, UPTOWN 1287.

HOUSE DECORATING  
A SPECIALTY.

WALL PAPER OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

---

**J. A. BAZIN, D.D.S.,**

Dentist and Oral Surgeon,

2248 St. Catherine Street,

Opposite Victoria Street, Montreal.

---

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

**LAURA MULLER, M.D.**

109 STANLEY STREET.

Telephone 1183 Up.

---

**EDWARD M. MORGAN, M.D. .M**

247 GREENE AVE

Telephone 205 Mount.

---

**DR. HUGH PATTON**

AT HOME:

9 to 10 A. M.

2 to 3 P. M.

7 to 8 P. M.

992 SHERBROOKE

STREET,

(Cor. Mountain St.)

SUNDAYS: 3 to 3:30 P.M. ONLY Telephone Up 992

---

**DR. A. R. GRIFFITH,**

Office, Tooke's Building, 2 to 4 p.m.

Residence, 763 Wellington St., { 8 to 10 a.m.

{ 7 to 8 p.m.

Telephone: Uptown. 1147 Up.

Residence. Main 2865.

---

## Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

Sent to us are like children with a careful nurse, handled gently and conscientiously

[LAUNDRY DEPT.]

**The Montreal Toilet Supply Co., Ltd.**

Telephones 2601, 2602 Uptown.

290 Guy St., Montreal

---

**J. W. HUGHES, Antiseptic Plumber**

Heating, Ventilating, Tests and Reports.

20. 2 St. Antoine St.

Telephone 548 Main