Written for CATHOLIC RECORD.

## CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

### ANDREW CARRUTHERS AND HIS TIME.

The bishop now being advanced in years and less able to bear alone the burden of so great a charge resolved to apply for a coadjutor. The choice fell on the Rev. James Gillis, whose appointment was obtained from the Holy See in 1837. He was consecrated as Bishop of Limyra on the 22nd July, 1838. This appointment added new vigor to the administration of Bishop Carruthers. Through the exertions of the coadjutor a colony of religious Sisters was brought from the diocese of Lacon in France, and established at Edinburgh. This was the first time since the great religious revolution that any attempt was made to bring a religious community into Scotland. It was eminently successful. The French sisters, together with an addition to their number from Scotland, at once formed two houses; one, where the teaching of children of the more wealthy classes was undertaken, and another where the Sisters taught the poor and also visited and nursed the sick. They are still known by the name which they originally adopted, that of "*Ursulines de Jesu.*"

The pontificate of Bishop Carruthers was further illustrated by the erection of a beautiful private chapel in the park of Murthly Castle, the seat of the late Sir William Drummond Stewart, the well known American traveller. The Catholics of the neighborhood were freely admitted to this chapel, and, thus, was founded a mission which still continues. On the accession to the estate of Murthly, of Sir William's brother, who was a Protestant, the chapel could not be any longer used for Catholic purposes. Its furniture and decorations were removed, partly to Crief, and partly to Bankfoot in the neighborhood where the mission still exists, wholly unconnected with the new baronet's mansion.

The extensive county of Fife may be said to have been annexed, in a missionary sense, to the missions already existing, during the pontificate of Bishop Carruthers. Soon after this county was opened as a field for missionary labor, six stations were established at the most suitable places—at Dunfermline, the chief city of the Western division of the county; Cupar, the chief town of the Eastern division; Kirkcaldy; Lochgelly; Newburgh and Culross. The two last named have been discontinued as they were only opened for the benefit of railway people, contractors, clerks and laborers. Churches have since been erected at Dunfermline, Lochgelly, Kirkcaldy, and St. Andrews. At the commencement of these missions much favor was shown to the priest on duty by the Protestant inhabitants generally. The more intelligent even extended their favor to the Irish parishioners. A riot having occurred, the object of which was to expel all persons of Irish origin from Dunfermline, the clerk of the Lord-Lieutenancy, there not being a sufficient police force in the place, caused the military to be called out. A troop of dragoons accordingly, fifty in number, arrived before night, at Inverkeithing, where the Irish people came to a stand, under the protection of the Provost of the old town. They were escorted by the military back to Dumfermline; and as it was late when they arrived, they were lodged for the night in the city hall, the principal citizens bringing for their comfort mattresses, blankets, rations, ale, etc., whilst the magistrates assured them that for the time to come they would have complete protection, the outraged law, although, for once, taken by surprise being more powerful than any force of rioters. The bishop on the occasion gave proof of his solicitude. Having heard of the riot, he was seen next day in the midst of the agitated city, seated on a bench in front of the principal hotel. A rash scribe boasted, in writing, that the incumbent's congregation was dispersed and that he would henceforth have to preach to empty benches. This was easily denied. There was no difference in the attendance at Mass on the Sunday following the riot. This fact the priest in charge communicated to the editor of a friendly paper who gladly published the statement. Not only on this occasion but at other times as well the incumbent of that day, who was the first resident priest in the county, could congratulate himself on the kind attention shown by the provost and magistrates of Dunfermline, the procurator fiscal and the sheriff substitute (County Judge) in particular.

The bishop, now having a coadjutor who shared with him the burden of the episcopate, was more at leisure to apply to scientific studies. Chemistry was still his delight. He possessed all the more recent works on the subject, and he frequently experimented with marvellous success. Not only this. He extended his patronage to such as interested themselves in chemical pursuits. Mr. Kemp, a working chemist of Edinburgh, had fallen upon a great improvement of the electro galvanic battery. The bishop visited him, made a trial of the improved battery, and ordered one for the college of Blairs and another for the Scotch college at Rome. Mr. Kemp then asked the bishop whether he might presume, when sending to the Scotch Roman college, to send a battery as a present to the Holy Father, Gregory XVI. The bishop considered that such a present would be very acceptable. A battery, accordingly, was sent to the Pope. Gregory XVI. received it most graciously and caused it to be operated by a learned professor in his presence. He was delighted; and in order to show his appreciation sent two beautiful gold medals to Mr. Kemp. These medals were brought to Scotland by the Rev. John Gray, afterwards bishop of Glasgow, and faithfully delivered to Mr. Kemp.

Meanwhile missionary duties were not neglected by the bishop or by the clergy. In this connection it may be told that something entirely new in the history of missionary action occurred about this time. Hitherto it had been found expedient to conduct Catholic services and preach Catholic sermons as privately as possible, considering the prejudices that still lurked in the public mind. To attack those prejudices boldly and openly was looked on as an impossibility. The Protestants themselves were the first to overthrow this idea. When the writer of these sketches was temporarily in charge of the Forfarshire missions the people of Lawrencekirk (a village celebrated as the birthplace of the philosopher and poet, Beattie,) and neighborhood requested him to come to their village and deliver to them a "Catholic sermon." This request was renewed, from time to time, for several months. At last the priest believing that the good people were perfectly in earnest, consented to preach to them. A very numerous congregation from the village and surrounding country came to hear the sermon. The misrepresentations of Protestant writers and preachers were dwelt upon and the true doctrine of the Church set forth. At the conclusion of the discourse, came thanks and congratulations, together with a pressing invitation to return and give them another sermon. This invitation was frequently repeated during the following two months, when the priest, taking with him quite a number of the books and pamphlets published by the Catholic Institute of London, repaired to Lawrencekirk and delivered a sermon to a more numerous congregation. He distributed to the audience the Catholic works which he had brought with him; and not without a successful result. A minister of the Scotch Episcopal Church, who was a good deal in advance of his brethren, commenced lecturing against Catholics. The people remonstrated. His defence was that the priest was only deceiving them in order to gain their favor. This assertion they triumphantly repelled, stating that they had standard Catholic works in their hands which showed the same doctrine as the priest preached. The only answer to this was that the minister *had taken an oath to oppose "Popery" wherever he met with it, and let them say what they liked he would oppose it.* It was something to have a whole congregation of Presbyterian defenders. It is impossible to say what the results of all this might have been. The presence of the priest was required by the bishops at Edinburgh, where he was appointed chaplain to the newly-established sisterhood, the *Ursulines de Jesus*, and preacher at St. Mary's church.

The solemn service of Vespers had been for some time established at St. Mary's church. But as yet the attendance was very inconsiderable. The bishop, although he had given up the charge of Edinburgh to his coadjutor, concurred with him in his endeavor to increase the attendance at Vespers. He presided pontifically every Sunday; and when he could not be present the coadjutor took his place. He also gave all encouragement to the chaplain of the Ursulines, who undertook and announced a course of sermons on the doctrines of the Church to be delivered on Sunday afternoons at Vespers. There was also a very competent choir under the direction of Mr. Hargitt. In a few weeks the attendance was so much improved that the church was completely filled from the sanctuary rails to the door. This better state of things gave so much satisfaction to the bishops that the coadjutor took occasion to compliment the congregation in a formal address from the altar.

Charitable and educational institutions were fostered by the bishop and his colleague. Among these was a branch of the Ursuline community established in the heart of the "old town," whose care it was to teach the poorer children and also to visit and tend the sick poor; the society of St. Vincent of Paul in the guidance of which the Rev. James Stothert took a leading part; and the guild of St. Joseph which owed its origin to Bishop Gillis. This last named institution, modeled according to the ancient Catholic guilds, was efficient in providing mutual aid and exercising charity. It did good service, moreover, on occasion of religious processions, by its imposing numbers and the picturesque costume of its members. The bishops extended their encouragement to the Catholic schools generally; and greatly promoted education among the poor by their attention to the "united industrial schools." These schools were first established at Edinburgh, under the name of "ragged schools," by a distinguished Protestant preacher, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, for the benefit of his poorer parishioners. Then followed the Catholic "ragged schools," and, finally, both came to be united as "the united industrial schools" of Edinburgh. St. Margaret's Society was chiefly instituted in order to aid the poorer schools of the district. To it, also, the bishops lent their countenance in concurrence with its principal founder, the late Mr. Monteith of Carstairs. The college of Blairs shared the solicitude of the bishops; and the senior bishop resided there for a considerable time, his example inspiring the students with a love for scientific study.

The bishop was endowed with great literary taste. His knowledge of the ancient and modern classics was more than ordinary. He wrote Latin with elegance and spoke French with remarkable fluency, although he had never visited French since the time of his studies. He was also a patron of letters as well as of science. He rejoiced in the literary acquirements and oratorical powers of his eloquent coadjutor; and he often expressed his satisfaction with the controversial writings of the Rev. Paul McLachlan, D. D., of Falkirk, who was a distinguished founder of missions and builder of churches, no less than with the able works of the same class, by the Rev. Stephen Keenan, D. D., of Dundee, and those of the Rev. John Stewart McCorry, D. D., of Perth. With the Rev. Mr. Keenan and the Rev. John McPherson, D. D., the bishop concurred in promoting the establishment of an academy at Welburn, near Dundee.

Among the many things that tended to give lustre to the pontificate of Bishop Carruthers were the discovery and final restoration to Scotland of that invaluable relic, the quigrich or crosier of St. Fillan. This relic is certainly the most interesting that remains in connection with ancient Scottish history. The late Mr. Adam Dawson was the first who aroused attention in regard to it, and made known that it had found its way to Canada. When visiting in the township of Beckwith he was shown the venerable quigrich together with documents which proved its authenticity, at the house of its hereditary guardian, Alexander Dewar or Doir. He lost no time in communicating the information thus received to his brother the Rev. Æneas MacDonell Dawson, LL. D., F. R S., who was at the time resident at Dunfermline. The latter imparted this knowledge of the quigrich to his good friend, Sir Daniel Wilson, L.L.D; and F.R. S., who was then secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and engaged in preparing his learned work, "The Pre-historic Annals of Scotland." It was received as a valuable contribution to that work and occupies one of its brightest pages. The quigrich is remarkable as having been the crozier of Saint Fillan, who, in the eighth century, continued the work of St. Columba among the Scots and Picts. It was held in great veneration by King Robert Bruce, who had it in the tent in which he heard Mass and received the holy communion, before joining battle with Edward II. of England at Bannock-Burn. Immediately after the conflict the king returned to his tent in order to give thanks to Almighty God for the great victory which he had won. Anxious to make sure that the relics of St. Fillan were in the reliquary at the head of the crozier, destined to contain them, on examination, he found them not. He asked the Abbot of Inchaffray, their custodian, to account for their absence, and received for reply that it had been thought prudent to remove them before the battle to a place of safety. "What better place of safety," said the king, indignantly, to the affrighted Abbot, "than the army of your king?" and, depriving him of the guardianship, confided it to Malise Doir, the ancestor of the Dewar or Doirs of Canada, who had distinguished himself by good service in the great battle. The quigrich continued under the guardianship of the Dewars till our day, with only a temporary interruption, when it came into the possession of the Catholic family of Glengarry. Mr. Dewar denied that it was parted with for money, as a common matter of bargain and sale; but admitted that it had been given in pledge for a loan. The Dewars, ceasing to prosper from the time that they gave up the quigrich, appealed to the generosity of Glengarry, who liberally surrendered the precious relic to its hereditary guardians. Prosperity, however, did not return with the restoration of the sacred trust; and the family emigrated to Canada. Sir Daniel Wilson had also come to Canada and was for some time a Professor in the university of which he is now the Principal. It was a cherished object with him to have the quigrich restored to Scotland. His first negotiations with the Dewars proved fruitless. Some time later he returned to the charge and was more successful. Mr. Alex. Dewar himself had become anxious that the great relic should go back to Scotland. He was eighty-seven years of age; and rightly believed that his sons would not be guided by the same sentiments as himself in regard to Scotland and its historical associations. In fact, he could imagine the holy and historic relic among the profane shows of a Barnum or consigned to the melting pot. Such a fate could only be averted by treating with Sir Daniel Wilson; and he did so on the most liberal terms. Seven hundred dollars were the ransom fee required by the family. Two hundred of these Mr. Dewar himself agreed to pay. The rest was provided through Dr. Wilson, by, as we believe, the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh. It now remained only to have the venerable relic conveyed to Scotland. This Sir Daniel Wilson accomplished with complete success. A full meeting of the Antiquaries, the Marquess of Lothian presiding, on occasion of the reception of the quigrich which will ever remain as a sacred trust in the keeping of the venerable antiquaries, for the gratification, instruction and edification of Scotch people in all time to come. The most probable derivation of the name, quigrich, is from *quag rich* ("the king's crook") the crozier having been greatly venerated by King Robert Bruce. The deed, signed by Alex Dewar and his son, Archibald, is dated December 1876, and distinctly makes over, in trust, to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland the most interesting relic. (See "The proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 97th session, 1876-1877, vol. 12; part 1" Edinburgh 1877.)

TO BE CONTINUED.

PREVENTION of disease is both rational and scientific. If one knows the causes of most diseases, and can remove that cause, the diseases must disappear. Prof. Wm. H. Thompson of the University of the City of New York, says: "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption." The majority per cent. of all diseases are caused by unsuspected kidney poisoned blood. The late Dr. Dio Lewis, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, said over his signature: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

OUT OF SORTS.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from one to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

**Eighty Per Cent**

Of the human race, according to a high authority, suffer from one or other form of blood taint. Never allow this latent evil to develop into serious disease while the blood can be kept pure and the system clean by proper precautions, such as using Burdock Blood Bitters, whenever any scrofulous symptoms appear. No medicine equals B. B. B. as a blood cleanser.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Soap.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by Cuticura Anti Pain Plaster an instantaneous pain subduing plaster. 30c.

CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now extensively manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y
LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Saml. Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS
SANDWICH, - ONT.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & Co
PURE NATIVE WINES.

Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau. Specially recommended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop Lynch and Bishop Walsh.

We also make the best Native Claret the market.

Send for prices and circular.

London, Sept. 18th, 1887.

The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., of Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clergy of our diocese.

† JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London.

R. F. LACEY & CO'Y

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Every Variety of

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS

398 CLARENCE STREET,
LONDON, ONT.

$1. HOSPITAL REMEDIES $1.
WILL GIVE YOU
HEALTH!
A NEW DEPARTURE IN MEDICINE

*The four greatest medical centres of the world are London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These cities have immense hospitals teeming with suffering humanity. Crowds of students throng the wards studying under the Professors in charge. The most renowned physicians of the world teach and practice here, and the institutions are storehouses of medical knowledge and experience. With a view of making this experience available to the public the Hospital Remedy Co. at great expense secured the prescriptions of these hospitals, prepared the specifics, and although it would cost from $25 to $100 to secure the attention of their distinguished originators, yet in this way their PREPARED SPECIFICS ARE OFFERED AT THE PRICE OF THE QUACK PATENT MEDICINES THAT FLOOD THE MARKET AND ABSURDLY CLAIM TO CURE EVERY ILL FROM A SINGLE BOTTLE. The want always felt for a reliable class of domestic remedies is now filled with perfect satisfaction. THE HOSPITAL REMEDIES MAKE NO UNREASONABLE CLAIMS. The specific for CATARRH cures that and nothing else; so with the specific for BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION and LUNG TROUBLES; RHEUMATISM is cured by No. 3, while troubles of DIGESTION, STOMACH, LIVER and KIDNEYS have their own cure. To these is added a specific for FEVER AND AGUE, one for FEMALE WEAKNESS—a GENERAL TONIC and BLOOD MAKER that makes blood and GIVES FORM AND FULNESS, and an incomparable remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY.*

NO. 1—CURES CATARRH, HAY FEVER, ROSE COLD.—The only authentic cure emanating from scientific sources now before the public. This is not a snuff or ointment—both are discarded as injurious. $1.00.

NO. 2—COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION—An incomparable remedy; does not merely stop a cough, but eradicates the disease and strengthens the lungs and restores wasted tissues $1.00.

NO. 3—RHEUMATISM—A distinguished and well-known specialist in this disease, who treats nothing else, built his reputation on this remedy. $1.00.

NO. 4—LIVER AND KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION—A favorite slaughter-field for the quack who has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. Use a remedy sanctioned in high places. $1.00.

NO. 5—FEVER AND AGUE, DUMB AGUE, MALARIA—Few know what grave damage this does the system; it is treated to break it for a time. Use a remedy that eradicates it. $1.

NO. 6—FEMALE WEAKNESS, IRREGULARITIES, WHITES—Many women are broken down because they neglect these diseases until chronic and seated. Use No. 6 and regain health and strength. $1.00.

NO. 7—HEALTH, FORM AND FULNESS depend on good blood and lots of it. If weak, if blood is poor, if scrawny, use this perfect tonic. $1.00.

NO. 8—NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF POWER—A quack cure-ridden public will hail a genuine remedy for an unfortunate condition. No. 8 is golden.

TO BE HAD OF ALL DRUGGISTS.
Those who cannot procure these remedies from their druggist may remit price to us, and we will ship them direct.

ONE DOLLAR EACH

We send a Circular describing above diseases and treatment on receipt of Stamp. Address all communications to

HOSPITAL REMEDY CO., Toronto, Canada.
SOLE PROPRIETORS FOR CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

MANKATO, MINN., Sept. 30th. '87.

*To whom it may concern:*—I hereby certify that I have tried many great physicians ("by reputation") in the large cities in the west, and for six years I sought for one skillful enough to cure my daughter of a nervous disease, but without success. I was then induced to try the REV. E. KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was reported as being very successful in treating diseases of this character, and I am pleased to say that by his skillful treatment my daughter was in a short time completely cured, and he refused to accept any compensation for his services. I cheerfully recommend him to any parties needing his services. My daughter and myself will ever hold the reverend gentleman in grateful rememberance.

JOHN SCHWEITZER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1887. W. B. DAVIS, Clerk of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,
50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price $1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for $5.
Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

*For Sale by all Dealers.*

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

PIANOS — STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND HAINES. — SUPERIOR To all Other.

ESTEY & CO'Y ORGANS.

Large Assortment of Reliable Second-Hand PIANOS. Liberal Terms. Inspection solicited.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,
15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.
BRANCHES—MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON.

PREVENTION AND CURE.

**If you are Strong and Well**

Try and keep so by supplying your system with strong nourishment that will enrich the blood and build up every part of the body, flesh, muscle and bone, and fortify you against the attacks of disease.

**If You Are Sick**

Your case demands food that in the smallest bulk contains

**Powerful Nutrition**

that can be easily digested by the weakest stomach.

The Food that will Supply both these Demands is

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF,
THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON.
And are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.