

Among the merits which distinguish Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil above all other preparations are;

1st. The excellence of its method of preparation.

4th. The thoroughness in which it retains permanently its good qualities.

5th. And the fact that Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion is the only Cod Liver Oil amalgamation in the market in which the oil is not mixed with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, or some other equally injurious foreign substance, and consequently

All Pulmonary Disorders find Speedy Relief.
If you have any Throat TroubleUse it.
If you have any Throat TroubleUse it. If you have Tightness of the ChestUse it.
If you have Difficulty of BreathingUse it.
If you have a wasting away of Flesh
If you have Weak LungsUse it.
If you have BronchitisUse it.
If you have AsthmaUse it.
If you have CatarrhUse it.
If you have a Cold
If you have a CoughUse it. If you are Feeble and EmaciatedUse it.
If you are Feeble and EmaciatedUse it.
If you have ConsumptionUse it.

The approval my OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL has met with at the hands of the public is no doubt more or less due to the members of the medical profession, who have shown a preference in recommending its use in their daily practice.

27 If your druggist has not got SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, and will not order it for you, do not take any preparation that contains Lime and Soda. In such case rather obtain of him the Pure Cod Liver Oil, which, though nauseous and repulsive to the tasta, does not contain any foreign and injurious substance.

SINGLE BOTTLES, \$1.06, SIX BOTTLES, \$5.00.

Treatise and Circulars on Consumption mailed on application. Address-

T. A. SLOCUM, 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto,

Sick Room Points.

Sick Room Points. Boston *Herald*: Fresh air, sunlight, and cleanliness are prime essentials in the way of prevention against the spreading of dis-case. And if these are met the air of the sick room will be as pure as it will be pos-sible to make it while it holds the patient. The idea seems to prevail that placing saucers filled with lime about a sick-room, or hanging up clothes wet with a solution of carbolic acid, or the burning of coffee, will free the air from the disease germs.

There is no truth in this. The amount of There is no truth in this. The amount of shloride of lime needed to offect the purpose would be far in excess of that which any one would think of putting into a room Carbotic acid, when used as stated, does no good whatsoever; and, as for burning coffee upon the stove, also cascarillabark, pastileo etc., that merely deodorize the air, without affecting in the slighest degree the poisons in it; moreover they add to its impurities. Fresh ir and sunlight are nature's disinfec-tions; act them be relied upon. ons ; let them be relied upon. Towels, handkerchiefs, bed clothing, etc.,

holding a patient whose disease, may, possi-bly, be contagious, should be put into boil-ing water before they are carried out of the room and then boiled for at least an hour. The dish s, knives, forks, etc., should be also boile l.

As for all waste matter from a suspected patient, they should be received on chloride of line, aid afterward line should be received on chlorido of line, aid afterward line should be freely shaken over them. These are the simple measures in the way of prevention against the spreading of disease; and they should be employed in every case where it is not positively known that the existing disease is noninfectious. There, are, of course, more potent means, but the attending phy-sician will a ways direct their use if he thinks them needed.

Every person of intelligence must appre-ciate the fact that cleanliness of the skin is one of the first "ssentials to well being. In time of sicknes, it is even more urgently de-manded than d uring health, for exhelations of disease which are allowed to accumulate upon the skin a e poisonous, and they not

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only choke up the pores or outlets for waste, but to a certain extent they are again taken

but to a certain extent they are again taken up by the body. There are but few patients, no matter how ill, who can not be given at least a daily sponge bath without danger. And even this must be a positive aid to recovery. The countom fear is of taking cold; but that can easily be prevented; nor, if pro-perly given, will a sponge bath fatigue a patient. patient.

It is always best to cover a rubber sheet with a cotton one and gently roll the patient over upon them. The room should be well warmed and the windows and doors closed to prevent draughts. With plenty of warmed and the windows and doors closed to prevent draughts. With plenty of water, both hot and cold, scap, sponges, towels, etc., at hand, the nurse should wash one part after, exposing but little of the body at a time. She should not attempt to hurry, but do her work carefully, and dry the parts well as she proceeds. After the bath it is always well to give a little warm food, which will quickly overcome any fatigue which the patient may have felt. any felt.

Dust and the Complexion.

Dust is the great enemy of health and of women's good looks. It settles in the skin especially where there is a little steam to help it ; the wax and oily matter of the skin fix it till no ordinary washing will remove it. Wrinkles are accentuated by it, as they have a deeper hed to draw in the dust with the stylus of time. That is the reason so many women look about ten years younger when they find time to take their hot bath and the vapor has fifteen minutes or more to soften the tissues.

to soften the tissues. There is nothing like steam for plumping up the skin and washing out the grime which clouds every complexion not daily treated to scap and hot water. How many have the heating pipes of the furnace cloared of the year's accumulation of dust? From the pipe coils it is ready to entor lungs and skin, and, being deadest of all dead matter, it is itself death to hair, to freshness of complexion and general vigor.—{Shirley Dare.