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THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900

Secret Societies.

Nothing could show forth the evils of secret societies more clearly than modern events. It takes a long time for a social tree to produce its fruit. But when it does ripen there is no mistaking it. Our Divine Lord's word is clearly exemplified: "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, nor can an evil tree bring forth good fruit."

Look also at the history of Orangeism. Born of hatred, nourished in bigotry, cradled in secrecy, it has lived an object of detestation, contempt and protest in the eyes of every lover of Ireland. In an evil hour it was brought to this country; and wherever it grew there fell the pestilence of division and hatred.

No body of men have a right to band themselves together in absolute secret. They are violating the primary laws of justice and charity. If all men are equal before the law, a secret society ipso facto disturbs that equality. Furthermore, such societies are against religion. The end and aim of society is to bring man to his eternal salvation.

Irish Loyalty.

The question of loyalty has been made part and parcel of political pamphlets and harangues for years back in Ontario. The Conservatives were wont to lay claim to all superfluous love of the Empire and the flag, but we think it pretty well established that nowadays almost every Canadian is as loyal to his country and to England as the most rabid of Englishmen could wish for.

The Negro Problem.

One of the gravest social questions with which the United States has to deal is that of the negro in the South. Every now and again one is shocked at the terrible blows which in the name of justice are dealt out to culprits of the colored race. But last month the anti-negro riots which took place at New Orleans sealed for another generation the already bitter hatred existing between the two races.

Through all this time things have improved in the South. The government, education and civilization of the Southern States have satisfactorily increased. But the shadow of the dark problem fell—ever growing and never charitably solved—until now the whites are trying disfranchisement. Universal suffrage is a doubtful boon.

There is another element in this grave problem. It is the labor portion. For some time a number of the Northern cotton manufacturers have been moving South for the alleged purpose at least of saving freight on raw material. The manufactured articles can with the increasing railroad facilities be shipped from a southern port as easily and almost as cheaply as from Boston or New York.

Charges Against the Church.

War is a peculiar animal. When in the course of a business transaction he is warned to be aware of his neighbor, he keeps a little sharper lookout for such a one, until he investigates the truth or falsehood of his informant's statement. Meanwhile, however, he makes enquiry into that person's character and antecedents.

It cannot do so much longer, the truth will out and when it does Protestantism will be a thing of the past, a fit companion of Aramium and one that has done as much damage to religion and morals.

Faith and Science

A good deal is heard in these days of research that faith and science do not agree. It is rather a peculiar state of affairs that in the dawn of the Nineteenth century, we should be obliged to fall back upon an old cast-off idea of the times gone by. We are not wont to go back a hundred years to borrow ideas in this age of progress and enlightenment.

Faith is a trust in the Word of God that something above and beyond the weak intellect of man is true; it does not depend upon experience, it is too sublime for that; it cannot be attained to by experiment, it is the product of an Infinite Intellect, and as such must needs require an Infinite Intellect to unravel it.

Infidelity and Doubt.

We are made painfully aware from time to time that doubt and infidelity are making great strides in our Christian countries. As a rule, to this state of affairs is the direct result of gross ignorance. A man doubts because he is not cognizant of facts which were he in possession of, he could entertain no such foolish contentions as we read of, and meet with, now-a-days.

disgraceful the action so long as it brings in its wake a little rectitude, a little notice from their fellows. This is one class that is going to swell the army of the Devil's recruits. They are not so because of any thinking; quite on the contrary; they are not so because they have made any investigations, for they are utterly incapable of anything so intellectual. They are so because so-and-so made a noise in the world by his radical departure from truth, and because they think it clever to follow his lead.

Another class, and one that will always form a puzzle to us, is the thinking man, who, as a result of his thought, ceases to believe in the Divine Truths. Such men have existed, or at any rate, they have announced to the world that such is their state of mind. It must be the result of one of two things—either these men are striving to deceive themselves and begin by deceiving the public, or their brains are tired out, diseased. When in a state of physical or mental exhaustion man is prone to run to the greatest lengths of nonsense. One dreams, and the dreams are as fantastic as a nightmare; one becomes disgusted with everything, and is inclined to attach himself to anything that is likely to give him satisfaction because of opposition.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Hamilton paper recently published an item which one of its news gatherers happened against in the park. One small boy asked another "If you don't believe the Bible, how do you know how to do right?" While, on the one hand, the question was a very good way to put the truth, on the other, there must be a spreading of doubt extending down from the older and in most cases, ignorant Protestants' critic to the younger, a doubt that argues will for the prevalence of Infidelity in the next generation.

We regret that our page of local views does not appear this week. For unavoidable reasons it was impossible to obtain the doings of the week among the city chronicles. Illness of a member of the staff which was announced too late, prevented us from securing the usual amount of what our Charities are doing. Next week, however, we shall endeavor to make up in quality and quantity for this week's omission. We crave the indulgence of our subscribers.

There seems to be an impression abroad, particularly among such Catholics as are Catholics in name only, that Masses for the dead may be purchased at so much a Mass. While, we dare say, there is not a child going to our separate schools who does not know that a Mass cannot be bought for any sum of money however great, yet for the information of those whom we have mentioned above it may be as well to state the teaching of the Church on the subject. To receive money for a mass as a mass, that is to sell a mass, is Simony, and Simony means excommunication. No Mass can be sold under any circumstances whatever. A priest, it is true, receives a fixed stipend for saying Mass but he does not receive it for the Mass. There is an amount of labor attached

to the saying of Mass and the priest is entitled to something for that work, but not for the Mass itself.

Social Conditions of the Lower Classes in the British Isles.

THE PART PLAYED IN THEIR REDEMPTION BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

We have holy water founts placed in the vestibules of our Churches. They are not there for ornament only they are there for use.

Parents should exercise the utmost care in seeing that their children say their morning and evening prayers. A child is very apt after running about all day long to forget his prayers at night or to neglect them in the morning.

Practical Catholicism.

The nation obtains in places that French Catholicism is effete. If the parting with one's material substance for the sake of conscience may be taken as an earnest of a living faith we have figures at hand which will prove that the religion of French Catholics is very much alive.

During the year 1899 French Catholics furnished primary education to upwards of 2,000,000 children. They have given secondary education to 91,000. They have procured higher and professional instruction for more than 10,000 French youths.

Lord Roberts was born in India, of Irish parents. At the outset of his present campaign against the Boers he addressed a note to the press and spoke of the "unwavering loyalty" of his countrymen, "meaning the Irish soldiers of the Queen."

History and practical experience agree in saying that the lot of the poor laboring man in the large cities of Great Britain is a hard one indeed. To labor year in and year out, for eight or ten hours a day, for the greater part of ones lifetime, at exhausting toil would seem to be a hard fate.

Touching the question of social conditions, as referred to the working man, it may be asserted that he has no social standing in the sense in which that phrase is usually understood. His life is one of hard toil and paucity, often times embittered by sickness and misfortune in his household.

As civilization advanced and the penal laws cooled off, Catholicity lifted its head from the terrible straits to which it had been driven, and the faithful followers of the Faith lifted their heads with it.

While ugly traits of the old prejudice and spirit of Protestant ascendancy yet remain in England and Scotland and in Belfast and in Ulster Province, the combined Irish, English and Scottish Catholics have well nigh outlived its lawful influence.

While the Catholic Church has with in the past fifty years made many conquests and strengthened her foundations in Great Britain, we task yet before her is such as will need supernatural human help in its fulfilment.

This is one of the awkward situations that spring from association with error. The unhappy misguided ones having gone a certain length find it easier to go forward than to turn back. But those who sincerely seek a deliverance from doubt and unbelief, in the bosom of the truth, get naturally glad a way out of their difficulties.

Poverty and low position do not blend with aristocratic wealth and pride in England. We don't suppose such combinations agree well in any country, but least of all in England.

resolves on having him, is made by the exactness and breadth of his scholarship. There is nothing at all that is lazy, narrow or biased in his talk; everything is lucidly and impartially stated.

The evening lecture on "The Care of the Indians" and "Indian Schools," by the Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, a Member of Congress from Brooklyn, was of great interest to the students for more than one reason.

The last lecture course of the week was delivered on Thursday and Friday evenings by Rev. John P. O'Driscoll, well known as the organist of the ill-fated Marino at the time of the explosion, and as an able and talented lecturer.

Not a few of the students may be found to declare that this, the fifth week of the session of 1900, may take first rank in the history of the intellectual life of the school.

The lecturers next week will be Rev. John T. Driscoll, S. T. L., on The Philosophy of Theism, and Miss Anna Seaton Schmitt of Washington on Art. The study class in Shakespeare will be under the direction of Very Rev. Herbert L. Farrel, V. F. of Westbury, L. I., and that in Dante under Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, D. D., of New York City.

Father Lambing on Irreverent Children.

One of the most valued and thoughtful papers read at the convention of the priests of the Eucharist League in Philadelphia last Fall was that of the Rev. Father A. A. Lambing, an experienced and distinguished priest of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, on the want of reverence for holy things in our children.

While there may be and are, says Father Lambing, circumstances when it is necessary to resort to the public schools for a training, Catholic children, as is well known, are very frequently made to attend them without sufficient reason.

What an immense difference is seen between children who have been trained under truly Catholic auspices and those who are trained in the secular school! Many of the latter have little or no knowledge of their Christian doctrine, or of the forms of expression used by good Catholic children in speaking of holy things.

the most sacred teaching and practices of religion made light of, and even scoffed at, but the very existence of the Supreme Being, and of the supernatural order are not infrequently called in question.

The result of such training, or more truly of such neglect, must be indifference in matters of religion, ignorance of the teachings of the Church and of the practices of religion, mixed marriages, a weakening of Catholic influence in society and the State, apostasy, infidelity in one word, a constantly increasing 'leakage' in the Church.

Those Irish Curiosities.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal writing of the Irish curiosities which have been in the keeping of the British Museum, but which the English Courts have adjudged as belonging to the Irish Museum at Dublin, describes them as follows:

The "hoard" consists of a gold collar the model of a boat, a loque, and some gold chains. A glance shows that the collection is unique; indeed it was at one time thought, so unusual were the forms, that the relics were of Danish origin.

This is, I believe, absolutely unique, no such object has ever before been found in Ireland. It is a model of a boat or galley, about nine inches long, and of the pure gold.

Next comes secular education. Father Lambing, circumstances when it is necessary to resort to the public schools for a training, Catholic children, as is well known, are very frequently made to attend them without sufficient reason.

The heart of Jesus is a refuge for all—sinners and sinners alike, so that none need hesitate to seek therein refreshment and repose. Those whose life is full of sin and whose hearts are full of weakness and indolence should listen with all the more confidence to this merciful Redeemer since He Himself said that He came on earth "not to call the just but sinners to repentance," and that "those who are well need not a physician, but those who are sick."

The Sacred Heart.

The great long heater is found in that excellent medicine known as Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It cures and diminishes the susceptibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

who has offended Almighty God by many sins, when the chief aim of his devotion is to extend the kingdom of God on earth by drawing souls to heaven and love Him. The repentant sinner, overwhelmed by a realization of the glory of which he has deprived his adorable Creator, yearns for an efficacious means of reparation.

The Digest—in the Religious world, the Digest is an excellent number. The programme is a sufficient guarantee of the sterling quality of the number. It consists of the following summaries: War and Christian Prayer; Religious Persecutions in Russia; The Alleged Gospel of St. Peter; Distribution and Work of the Missionaries in China; Religion of the American Indians; Growing Power of the High Church Party in England; Modern Poetical Versions of the Deologies; Religious Notes.

Pope Leo XIII's dream, the reunion of the East, gives some earnest of coming true. During the year 1899, in Turbos alone, 8,000 schismatic Copts were united with the Catholic Church. The Coptic seminary founded by the Pontiff, has been formally opened, and is said to give promise of immediate and splendid success.

A National pilgrimage of the Children of Mary will arrive in Rome on the 5th of September. The pilgrimage, which will consist of Children of Mary from all parts of Italy, is under the presidency of Father Sabini, Abbot-General of the Canon Regulars of the Lateran, and has been honored with the special approbation of the Holy Father.

A strange story of the conversion of a Jewish rabbi is communicated by an Austrian correspondent. Being involved in a controversy, the rabbi whose name is Tisman, undertook to overthrow Catholicity by making a close study of its teachings. The result was that he accepted the divine character of the Church and eventually became a Christian and joined the Franciscan Order. A few days ago his sister, distinguished as a physician, became a Franciscan nun. The conversion of the two illustrious Jews has caused a profound impression throughout Hungary.

CAUSE OF BEATIFICATION.—The official announcement that the cause of beatification of the famous doctor of the Immaculate Conception, the Venerable John Duns Scotus, O. F. M., who defended this prerogative of our Blessed Lady so gloriously and triumphantly in the Middle Ages, is about to be taken up has caused real joy to every true child of St. Francis. It behooves all Catholics to pray that the day may not be long distant when this great light of the Church and illustrious member of the Seraphic order will be raised to the honors of the altar. The Venerable John Duns Scotus has enjoyed veneration in the order for 600 years, his feast being celebrated on November 8th.

Armagh Cathedral.

The Cathedral of St. Patrick, Armagh, is about to undergo extensive repairs. Some idea of the magnitude of the work to be undertaken may be gained when it is stated that the amount which will be required for the accomplishment of necessary work alone will reach a figure ranging from £20,000, to £25,000. First and foremost amongst the necessary works of interior improvement, comes the providing of a new High Altar of more suitable form and proportions than the old one, which it is intended to replace. This new altar, which is already in process of erection, will be of Carrara marble, of very ornate design and high finish, and its cost will be £5,000. A marble pulpit is also required to replace the one at present in use, and its erection will cost a further sum of £1,000. Then, too, the interior requires to be thoroughly heated, as owing to the effect of damp it was found impossible to carry into effect a scheme of mural decorations which had been contemplated. The erection of the heating apparatus will come to a sum of about £2,000. Then, too, the Cathedral requires to be newly floored and seated, a work which will cost a good deal of money, and some additions must be made inside the main entrance door, so to keep out draughts, which, under existing arrangements, are a source of great discomfort to worshippers during cold weather—the cost of this last mentioned work will come to something over £1,000. These are some of the principal and most urgently needed items in the scheme which His Eminence the Cardinal has devised for the improvement and beautifying of this sacred edifice. The principal change in his great archdiocese, the Irish National Cathedral—and it will be seen from the figures given, that the cost of these alone will amount to a very considerable sum. But assuming this portion of the task completed, a good deal yet remains to be done. For instance, there is that scheme for the internal decoration of the walls already referred to, which it is proposed proceeding with as soon as the beating of the Cathedral shall have fully fulfilled its intended operation of drawing out the damp from the walls. Additional side altars are also needed and also a new baptistry before St. Patrick's can be regarded as complete in the fullest sense of the word.

The Home Circle.

I WILL.
By Julia Lyman.
I leaned against the mantel
Last night as my friend was wed.

And twisting the bud, I pondered
On that "I will," faintly heard.

The ticking clock on the mantel
Seemed counting in weary sighs;

In the mist that covered my eyes,
I saw the years roll slowly by.

And forgetting the blushing bride,
I strolled in the moonlight,

I looked about for my flower,
It was on the floor by my feet.

STYLISH, BUT NOT A LADY.

It was during a recent exhibition
at an art institute that a modest little
woman in brown joined a number
of admirers in front of a picture
representing a pastoral scene.

The unanimous opinion of all lookers-on
was that the "stylishly dressed
young girl" was "not a lady."

SUMMER FABRICS.

The embroidered gauzes shown this
year are marvels of artistic beauty.

HAT TRIMMING FRESHENED.

To steam out crumpled crepe, pin
the pieces flat on a thickly covered
board, lay a wet cloth on top, and pass
a very hot iron over the surface,

quote satin. The top of turquoise
the spangled tulle is trimmed with
yellow lace.

FOULARD FOR EVERYBODY.

Foulard is immensely worn. It is
light, thin and cool, and moreover,
is remarkably well suited to the soft
flaring style of dress now fashionable.

A travelling gown of brick red cloth
was recently seen. The skirt has
rows of white stitching around the
foot and is trimmed with lengthwise
straps corded with white cloth.

BICYCLE SKIRTS.

Light brown double-faced chevrot,
the reverse side showing a broken plaid
in brown and gold that is exceedingly
attractive.

They are usually made of double-
faced cloth, but can also be of light-
er weight.

AUTUMN STYLES.

Deep with the innermost recesses of
the great modistes' establishments
autumn fashions are already in process
of incubation, but we shall receive no
authentic information with respect to
these fine fashions until later in the
season, for the secret is jealously kept
as long as possible, and we can only
hazard shrewd guesses at the future
from noticing present tendencies.

LARGE SCARFS WORN.

Large scarfs continue to be worn.
They are of black or colored, mousseline
de soie or crepe de chine and have
a plaited flounce at the ends, headed
by a puffing. The voluminous bow
is bouffant and is fastened diagonally
and there by little brooches and stickpins.

your tails between two hands, pass
through the stream, gently and slowly,
and smoothening, and rolling up, as you
go in this way you can steam yards
and yards of tulle without letting the
steamed portion creep over and steam
down, you have a roll of fresh, crisp
tulle.

Veivet must be steamed only over
a wet cloth thrown over a hot iron do
not brush veivet while wet.

To clean white and gray wings,
shake gently in a box of cornmeal,
then brush and delake the meal out, so
as not to crumple the feathers. Wig-
ettes wash in soap lather, rinse and
slake dry in the sun or near a hot
stove.

Ribbons are steamed by passing
over a wet cloth thrown over a hot
iron to insure the steam going
thoroughly through the creases, hold
a wad of dry cloth over the ribbon,
with it smoothing out the creases.

It would seem that the corsetless
woman is becoming more and more in
evidence. It is, however, a noticeable
fact that she is ever of slender build,

HINTS ON DRESSES.

Many of the so-called "wash dresses"
for summer are so in name only, especially
the white lawn trimmed with
black lace edging and velvet ribbon.

In medieval times, the custom
prevailed of bringing beasts and insects
to trial for real or supposed wrong-
doing. The usual course of procedure
was the appointment of an advocate to
plead for the creatures; then they
were three times publicly summoned
to appear before the court.

tailors are much seen in black and
white. They are usually comparatively
plain, sometimes without reverses,
and are attractive accessories for a
light summer gown.

In the case of some thin gowns the
omnipresent ruffie is replaced by plait
ings, which, like ruffles, are decorated
in various ways.

Sleeves show a great deal of variety.
Some are perfectly tight and
plain, others are made square at
the top by means of darts, still others
are gathered where they are sewed
in. Then there are sewed opa-
nutes and sleeve caps of all kinds
and sleeves which are tucked, puffed
and trimmed with much elaboration.

VARIETY IN SLEEVES.

With the Children.
WHO'S AFRAID IN THE DARK?
"Ohi not I," said the owl,

And the grass a green glow,
And he wiped his eye,
And fluffed his bow, "Too-who!"

ANIMALS ON TRIAL.

A prominent citizen of Autun was
appointed as their advocate. His first
plea was that the rats could not possibly
attend upon the day named because
many of them were sick, and, since
all of them had been cited to appear
before the court, he begged to be
discharged that the sick ones might either
get well or die. The court admitted
the plea and extended the time.

At 11.30 a. m. a cock was accused of laying
an egg. Now, at that time, wickets

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and wizards were firmly belloved in,
and it was said they eagerly desired
a cock's eye to assist them in their
wicked work. Hence it was argued
that the cock was guilty of a heinous
crime in producing an egg for the
wicked wizards to use in evil-doing.

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