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A TREATISE

ON

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CONSUMPTION

PROOF THAT THE DISEASE IS CURABLE

BY DR. HOFF.



PUBLISHED BY

BENDINER & SCHLESINGER,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

THIRD AVENUE AND 10TH STREET,

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN BUREAU PROF. HOFF'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

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A TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION

GIVING A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF A CASE OF INCIPIENT OR
HASTY CONSUMPTION, SENT BY THE NEW YORK JOURNAL
TO PROF. HOFF OF VIENNA, TO PROVE TO THE
WORLD THAT THE DISEASE IS CURABLE.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE NEWSPAPER BY COURTESY OF THE JOURNAL.

A HAND-BOOK

GIVING CAUSE, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, DIET, ETC.



(TRADE MARK.)

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A TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION

... a Detailed Account of a Case of Incipient or
... Consumption seen in the New York Journal
... Two Hoop of Glass to Prove to the
... Worth that this disease is curable

... from the New York Society of the Journal

A TREATISE ON

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By BENDINER & SCHLESINGER,

NEW YORK.



BENDINER & SCHLESINGER

THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK

PROOF THAT CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.

Is the "Great White Plague" at last to be ended? All over the world scientists and statesmen alike are engaged in tireless warfare against the infinitesimal germ that has worked such awful ravages against mankind—the tubercle bacillus that destroys whole families and threatens whole nations.

That science has progressed in its fight against the dread disease is happily true. Hygiene and sanitary regulations have done much to check its spread, yet the civilized Governments are justly concerned over its prevalence.

The scientific world has been watching with great interest the remarkable success of Dr. Adolf Hoff, a prominent Viennese specialist, who has devoted himself to the treatment of consumption, and this success has led the physician to make known to the world his treatment and invite others to test it.

This newspaper has sent to Vienna a young man whose case should be a fair test of the Hoff method. Frederick Hammann, who sailed for Europe last week at our expense, is suffering from incipient consumption. The presence of the deadly bacilli of tuberculosis in his tissues has been fully demonstrated by experts. The microscope has shown them to Dr. Henry P. Loomis, Dr. Maurice Schlesinger, and the experts of the Health Department of New York. Physical examinations made by Dr. Daniel Cook, Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, Dr. Carleton Simon and four physicians of the Vanderbilt Clinic have determined the seat and extent of the disease. These various examinations were made independently, and in almost all cases without the knowledge that the case was to become one of international interest.

Young Hamman's case is particularly interesting in connection with this test, because it is typical of those of so many thousands of young persons. **There is no history of consumption in his family. His parents are sturdy, in-**

telligent, hard-working and in very modest circumstances. Frederick, the eldest child, now twenty-two years of age, started out when young to help swell the family income. About six years ago he was attacked with pleurisy, followed later by bronchitis, and leaving him in a debilitated condition. Frederick was ambitious, and returned to work as soon as possible. His earnings meant much to the family. The father, an expert cabinet-maker, found wages decreasing as years advanced. Frederick worked hard. He attributed his weakness to malaria, his cough to a "cold," his high temperature and rapidly beating heart to the fact that he was "tired."

Dr. Cook, to whom the boy applied a few months ago, heard the warning sounds in the boy's chest. Change of air, improved diet and hygienic surroundings would mean much, the doctor knew, but he knew also only too well, by long experience, how useless such a prescription was to a boy who had to work for himself and for those he loved better than himself. There are thousands of others like young Hammann in this city who are working in factories and stores—working on doggedly until the end.

Then came the time when the boy could work no more. Nature could be forced no more, and the young man remained at home and suffered doubly when the others in the family worked harder to try to make up for his enforced idleness. Still, he only suspected that he had in him the germs of a fatal disease. The others suspected, too, but each kept his fear to himself. The good doctor knew, but there is no use in telling patients what will do them no good.

But when the representative of this paper asked Dr. Cook to recommend some person about whose condition there could be no doubt, one whose case would be the fairest possible test of the efficacy of a new cure, he promptly selected from a long list of patients young Hammann, asking only that, before recommending him absolutely, he should give another thorough examination to the young man, whom he had not seen for several weeks.

The examination settled all possible doubt, so far as physical examination could do so. There was a final indisputable test—to seek for the presence of the dreaded bacilli. A specimen of the sputum was secured and divided into three parts. The first was sent to Bendiner & Schlesinger, chemists

and bacteriologists, at Third Avenue and Tenth Street; the second to the bacteriological department of the Health Board; the third to the noted expert, Dr. Henry P. Loomis. Their reports agreed that the deadly germs were present.

Young Hammann was taken to the Vanderbilt Clinic and took his place in line with a hundred other sufferers. He was brought before the clinic's skilled physicians—experts in pulmonary diseases—who examined him as they had examined the others, with no intimation that the case before them was to be of world-wide interest. Carefully and conscientiously they sounded the hollow chest, and listened for the grating noise that is the death warning to so many.

It is not the custom at an institution like the Vanderbilt Clinic to furnish a diagnosis to the patient. In the case of a consumptive, especially, the extent of his illness is withheld. He is given, instead, the best of advice and the necessary prescription; and so, when the physician in charge was asked to name the young patient's trouble, he kindly shook his head and said: "He will have to be treated very carefully. His lungs are not strong."

The certificate of the Board of Health was handed to the doctor. He read it attentively.

"Exactly," he said gravely. "The physical signs, combined with the presence of the bacilli, prove absolutely that it is a case of incipient consumption. Percussion showed a diminution of resonance and a rise in pitch at the right apex anteriorly, while auscultation at the same place showed harsh inspiration, prolonged expiration and the presence of some few rales, heard after a spell of coughing."

A specimen of Hammann's blood, under the microscope, revealed to Dr. Schlesinger an extremely anæmic condition. (*From the N. Y. Journal of Dec. 23, 1900.*)



**VIENNA'S OLDEST DOCTOR
GIVES ALL CREDIT TO HOFF.
(Special Cable to the New
York Journal and
Advertiser.)**

Vienna, Dec. 26.—Dr. Stoffella, the aged dean of the Vienna University faculty of medicine, the professor under whom Dr. Hoff studied, says:

“To Hoff belongs the credit for getting us to use internally acidum cinnamylicum suspended in his solution. Hitherto it has been used merely as an injection. Patients gain greatly in weight by the use of it, though weight does not always mean complete cure.

“The first thing a tuberculosis sufferer should do is to go to a sanitarium; then he will be sure of comfort, suitable food and proper nursing.

“Other medicines, such as creosote, ruin the stomach; creosote makes patients lose appetite, produces nausea and causes them to vomit; it may help the lungs, but at the expense of everything else. The so-called inhalation cure is also a failure. I tried it for a year and found it wanting. All that can be said for it is that it benefits the patient's appetite. I prescribe arsenic because it creates blood and kills fever.”

CONSUMPTION

(PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS)

Consumption is the greatest of ravages to which mankind is liable. In his recent table of statistics, Dr. Osler of John's Hopkins University, than whom no greater authority exists, shows that over 120,000 deaths from Consumption were reported in the United States last year. This is a greater mortality than from all other diseases combined.

The direct cause of acute, as well as of all other forms of Consumption, is the bacillus tuberculosis, a very minute rod-shaped organism belonging to the Vegetable Kingdom. Although the bacillus is accepted as the sole exciting cause of phthisis, its omnipresence and the impossibility under the present social conditions, of avoiding a more or less intimate contact with it, render the predisposing causes of its development of clinical importance. These causes are general and local and can be attributed to the following:

All inflammatory diseases.

Neglected colds and coughs.

Catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and syphilis.

Anemia, or impoverished blood.

Excesses, tending to weaken the body.

Exposure to cold and anti-hygienic surroundings.

Bad ventilation and impure air; an indoor life, especially when large numbers are crowded into small space.

All of these are strong predisposing causes.

The Patient Arrives at Vienna to test the Famous Physician's Cure for Tuberculosis.

Vienna, Dec. 23.

To the Editor of the Journal:

ARRIVED here safely to-day, having had a pleasant trip from Hamburg. I have notified Dr. Hoff of my arrival, and he has made an appointment with me for to-morrow. I feel sure that this great doctor will be able to do something for me—perhaps effect a cure that will be a great event in medical science.

FREDERICK HAMMANN.

Frederick Hammann, was sent to Vienna at the expense of the Journal to be treated by Dr. Adolph Hoff for consumption, according to the new and wonderful discoveries made by that celebrated physician.

The doctor will report through the Journal the progress of the treatment that Hammann undergoes, and will describe for the benefit of the hundreds of thousands who suffer from the same complaint that threatens his life, every feature of the effects of the cure.

Hammann is a clerk, twenty years old, and has for several years realized that his life was in danger. He has been treated in various ways by a number of physicians in this city without distinctly beneficial effects. The best they could do for him was to prevent the disease from growing more dangerous. This most successful treatment was administered by Dr. Daniel Cook, of the bacteriological department of the Board of Health.

Before being sent by the Journal to Vienna, Hammann was very carefully examined by several experts. Dr. Cook found

a few tubercle bacilli, and pronounced the case one of pulmonary tuberculosis, which threatened at any time to develop into an acute form.

Young Hammann's case is particularly interesting because it is typical of those of many other young people. There is no history of consumption in his family.

About six years ago he contracted pleurisy, followed shortly after by bronchitis.

He was left in a debilitated condition. He attributed his weakness to malaria, his cough to a cold, and his rapidly beating heart to the fact that he was usually tired after his day's work.

Dr. Cook who first examined him, knew that change of air, diet and improved hygienic surroundings would mean much to the young man in his condition, but also knew that Hammann's family was unable financially to provide these changes. He worked on at his desk like thousands of others in like condition and circumstances until he was no longer able to attend to his duties.

It was at this time that the Journal determined to send some one to Dr. Hoff at Vienna, to test his reported discovery of a wonderful cure for consumption.

The frequency of Consumption in clerks, painters, printers, tailors, milliners and factory employees who are forced to live in a hot, close, dust-laden atmosphere, is unquestionable proof of this.

Prof. P. Brouardel at the Congress for Tuberculosis held at London gave the following table showing deaths from Tuberculosis—the mean mortality being represented by 100.

Factory Hands	263	Tailors	149
Clerks	257	Miners	141
Painters	180	Coal Men	116
Printers	176	Millers	146

Inherited Tendency:—At present proof is lacking that a person may directly inherit Consumption. On the other hand, however, most authorities are agreed that a low state of vitality, which renders an individual peculiarly susceptible to this dread disease, is transmitted from parent to offspring. In other words, a person does not inherit the disease itself, but the tendency. Indeed, there is no well authenticated case of inherited (congenital) Consumption on record. While it is true that several members of a family may successively become victims of Consumption, its causation can in the great majority of instances be traced to infection after birth.

Symptoms:—A young adult who for sometime has had a dry tickling, hacking cough, and notices a gradual decline in his general health is suddenly seized with a sharp pain in the side. The pulse becomes rapid and feeble, the temperature rises in the evening, but may drop to normal in the morning. During the febrile attack, the skin becomes pungently hot. The fever alternates, with chilly sensations and profuse sweats at night. The cough is soon accompanied by an opaque purulent, tenacious, sticky, or liquid expectoration, in which are found numerous tubercle bacilli. There is rapid

NEW YORK JOURNAL,
JANUARY 1, 1901.

JOURNAL PATIENT SEES CENTURY DAWN

Fred Hammann Sends New Year's
Greeting by Cable.

(Special Cable to the New York
Journal and Advertiser.)

Vienna, Jan. 1, 1901.—Twentieth Century.—The happiest of happy New Years has dawned for Frederick Hammann. The Journal's phthisic patient, who is taking the consumption treatment discovered by Dr. Hoff, at a sanitarium here, remained awake long enough to see the New Century come in, and after dictating a simple message of thanks and good will to the paper which sent him here for the benefit of mankind, dropped quietly to sleep.

Hammann passed another progressive day. He declared that he was getting better so fast that he could feel himself improve. Despite weather conditions far from inspiring, his appetite is normal, his sleep sweet and refreshing, and his spirits rise higher every day.

"I feel now that Dr. Hoff is going to restore me to perfect health," he said. "You can imagine what a happy New Year this is to me. Out of the darkness of despair and suffering into the light of hope and health! Do you wonder that I bless the Journal for what it is doing for me, and what, incidentally, it is going to do for the thousands of my fellow sufferers?"

Hammann sends a message of good will to his friends across the sea.

NEW YORK JOURNAL,
JANUARY 6, 1901.

JOURNAL'S PATIENT WILL BE WELL IN TWO MONTHS.

(Special Cable to the New York
Journal and Advertiser.)

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—Frederick Hammann, the Journal's protege, is progressing finely at Dr. Furth's Sanitarium. Dr. Hoff visits him daily and great interest is manifested in the case. The following is Hammann's diary:

"Dec. 30—Ate a hearty breakfast. Dr. Hoff is very much pleased at my progress. Fever low; weather mild and sunny. I took a walk, which greatly refreshed me. Dr. Furth, director of the sanitarium, is also satisfied with my condition.

"Dec. 31.—Fever still lower, but am slightly hoarse in my throat. Sleep and appetite good; weather very bad, cold and damp. Received a handsome floral decoration from a Russian lady in the Hotel Bristol, where I had stopped, which greatly pleased me.

"Jan. 1.—Fever gone entirely; cough and hoarseness decreasing; sleep and appetite remain good. Doctor increased the dose of medicine. Weather clear and cold. It is very quiet here. On account of the holiday I feel very lonely and dejected.

"Jan. 2.—Doctor is very much satisfied and says in two months all trace of the disease will have vanished, which greatly cheers me. Weather very cold, which prevents me from leaving the building."

loss of flesh and strength, and the constant, harassing cough causes loss of sleep and extreme exhaustion. In some cases the chill, fever and sweat, occur with such regularity that malarial fever is suspected. Nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea are often prominent symptoms, and greatly add to the exhaustion, which is such a marked feature of the disease. The skin assumes a pearly pallor, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, known as hectic flush is present, and the eyes are bright and glistening.

While but few cases will present all the above mentioned symptoms, the existence of a majority of them in a given case, even in the absence of physical signs and especially if accompanied with a history of blood-spitting, should excite suspicion of the existence of a tuberculous condition.

First Stage:—Easily recognizable as symptoms of the first stage are a sense of weariness and languor, coming on upon the least work, a peculiar sensitiveness to cold, breathlessness on exertion, blueness of the lips, and coldness of the hands and feet. In females, cessation or skipping of the menses or monthly periods, is a not infrequent and grave symptom.

Second Stage:—In this stage there are present a quickened pulse and slight fever towards evening. The patient takes cold easily, the bowels are costive, the eye has a peculiar whiteness and lustre; chills occur about midday, followed by fever, during which the cheeks are flushed. Night sweats, or at least some moistening of the skin at night may occur now.

Third Stage:—Great loss of flesh and strength; diarrhoea and night sweats, swelling of the legs and feet, and in addition to the usual purulent sputum, the raising of matter like crumbs of cheese.

All the foregoing are the grave conditions which confront the physician and which he has to combat. Inhalations, electricity, creosote, and every conceivable remedy, each in its turn, have been tried and found wanting. *“How sad it must be to see the young, the bright, the beautiful, gradually fading under the most conscientious care and painstaking efforts to save them.*

Journal Protege is Visited in Vienna by Two Illinois Physicians, who are Astonished at His Condition.

Official Statement shows that Nearly All the Symptoms of Consumption Have Disappeared.

(Special Cable to the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Vienna, Jan. 26.—Two American physicians, Drs. Burns and Taylor, of Illinois, called on Dr. Hoff yesterday and asked permission to examine Frederick Hammann, the Journal protege, who was sent to Dr. Hoff by the Journal to be cured of consumption.

The two physicians, having heard so much about the case, came here to see the progress of the wonderful cure. They were much surprised at his condition and greatly interested in the treatment. They conferred long with Dr. Hoff concerning the case. Hammann expects to leave the sanitarium within two weeks entirely cured. Dr. Hoff makes the following report:

"During my visit to Hammann this morning I had the honor of receiving two American physicians. These gentlemen had read in the New York Journal the story concerning my experiment, and asked permission to examine the patient. The result of our joint examination is as follows:

Right Lung Cured.

"The percussion, right and left, is abnormal without noticeable difference; that

is to say, there no longer seems any perceptible trouble within the right point of the lungs. The only morbid symptoms that could be ascertained consisted of some faintly sounding crepitations on the right side. Temperature is normal, and all the hoarseness has disappeared.

"Cough irritation exists only in the morning, when the patient clears his throat. Sputum produced does not originate in the lungs, but merely in the nose and throat. The patient sleeps well, his appetite keeps good and shows itself especially in the relish of favorite dishes.

The Doctors Delighted.

"Dr. Hoff is delighted, as are also the other sanitarium doctors, who say that they can fairly see me grow better from day to day. I have almost no cough, very little expectoration and there is only a little harsh breathing at times. But this is so slight as to be hardly noticeable. The weather is still bad, but I don't mind it.

"I am in different spirits altogether from the day I arrived. I received letters from home, and they thought most of my troubles were over. It makes me feel like a new man to take walks, eat well and sleep well. Even the American doctors who visited me said they found but little evidence of the disease. They told me we could be well satisfied with the results obtained.

"I expect to be out in two weeks.

PROF. HOFF'S DISCOVERY.

So much has been published regarding the discovery of **Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption**, which has marked the advent of the new century, that but little more explanation is required. His remarkable success in the treatment of the disease, and his proof that **Consumption is curable**, has attracted the attention of the entire medical profession. Those individuals who are beyond conviction and submit to prejudice, may jeopardize the health, happiness and support of many homes. He gives his valuable prescription as the remedy for all forms of **Cough, Asthmatic, Pleural, Bronchial and Tubercular troubles**. It has passed beyond the experimental stage and is now pronounced a cure by doctors and patients.

In his recent report, the eminent specialist shows that **Pleurisy, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma** and the various forms of **Catarrh**, which are the **forerunners of Consumption**, require but a few weeks' treatment. So far many thousand cases have been treated successfully. **The mild cases**, those in the first stage, **are fully and quickly cured**.

"The remedy has the same beneficial results in the second stage, and **in extremely severe cases a marked and decided improvement is immediately noticed**.

"The patients treated were mostly of the poorer class, who inhabit small and badly ventilated, damp rooms—too cold in winter and too hot in summer—whose food and clothing were bad and insufficient.

"Had the benefits of improved conditions been accessible to such patients, it would not have been surprising, but my patients all stay in their original surroundings, and if a cure is effected, it is attributed to the remedy alone.

NEW YORK JOURNAL,
FEBRUARY 3, 1901.

Dying of Consumption, the Man
Has Been Saved from
the Grave.

(Special Cable to the New York
Journal and Advertiser.)

By Frederick Hammann.

Vienna, Feb. 2.—I hope in another week to leave the kindly care of Dr. Hoff and Dr. Furt's sanitarium a well man, cured of consumption, which was slowly killing me.

I took a long walk to-day and returned feeling vigorous. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and my general condition is splendid. I feel perfectly well, and hope to remain so permanently.

No one could be more surprised at the improvement than myself. Nearly every day for the past week I have taken long walks, which did not tire me in the least. I am gaining weight, and, with my strength returning, my face is getting fuller and rounder so fast that I cannot help noticing it. My sleep is splendid. Every day I feel more light-hearted. Every other patient in the sanitarium is confined in a room. I get lonely for companionship, and am waiting now only for the day of my release, to go back to my home a fully cured man.

I have deep gratitude to Dr. Hoff for his marvelous treatment that has brought me back almost from the grave.

NEW YORK JOURNAL,
FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

JOURNAL'S PATIENT
AMAZES LONDON
SPECIALIST.

Frederick Hamman is in Eng-
land and Will be Examined
To-day by the Great Ex-
perts on Consumption.

(Special Cable to the New York
Journal and Advertiser.)

London, Feb. 20.—Frederick Hammann, of New York, who was sent by the Journal to Vienna to test the efficacy of Dr. Hoff's cure for consumption, arrived in London to-night well and happy. He looks as bright as any young man in New York and says he feels perfectly sound.

He dined with Dr. Sylvester Willard, one of the leading physicians in London, who said it was almost impossible to believe that Hammann had ever had consumption. Dr. Willard will make a minute examination to-morrow, into which he will call in consultation some of the most noted of English specialists.

Before leaving Vienna Hammann was examined by four of the most prominent specialists, who made exhaustive reports upon his case, and all pronounced it a remarkable cure. Dr. Hoff has given careful instructions to Hammann as to how to take care of himself, but the freedom allowed in eating, drinking and daily exercise is so broad as to cause astonishment, so completely does it contrast with old ideas of consumption cure.

“The increase in weight, and better appearance, were the most conspicuous signs of improvement, but by no means the only ones. In the first few days the fever disappears, as do also the insomnia, night sweats and difficulty in breathing. The **digestion is improved**, and the **spirits raised**. Besides the improved physical appearance, there is also a marked improvement in the condition of the respiratory organs. The persistent cough is much abated and expectoration decreased. **Patients were accepted even when they were spitting blood**, and I could notice an immediate beneficial result in that direction. The catarrhal symptoms gradually disappear until even the rattling or râles were no longer perceptible. The hollow sound indicated by percussion gave way to a more rigid sound, due to the altered condition of the diseased portion of the lung.

“I believe in the cure of tuberculosis by the cicatrizing of the diseased tissue. I have made cures and removed all signs of the disease in mild cases in two months, and in more severe cases, years of treatment may be required. I do not claim that my remedy can work miracles, or cure by touch, but I am in a position to cite a case with **cavities as large as the hand, cured after two years’ treatment**.

“Where there is excessive fever the following prescription, recommended by the world renowned Dr. Appolzer, and known as Appolzer’s Mixture, is advisable :

APPOLZER’S MIXTURE.

Aquae cinnamomi	- - - -	70.0
Tinc. chinoidini	- - - -	2.5
Chinin. sulph	- - - -	0.55
Elix. acidi Halleri	- - - - gtt.	.10
Syr. cinnamomi	- - - -	20.0

M. S.—Tablespoonful three times a day.

Physicians Here Enthusiastic Over Successful Treatment of Journal Consumptive Patient.

Vienna, Feb. 17.—Frederick Hammann the Journal patient, cured of consumption by Dr. Hoff, goes from here first to Paris, where several eminent physicians who have heard about his case are desirous of seeing and examining him. He next goes to London, where English physicians are waiting for the same privilege. He sails for New York at the end of the week. Hoff is delighted at his patient's recovery, as it demonstrates the efficiency of his method of treatment, even under adverse climatic surroundings. Vienna weather is much similar to that of New York. Hammann declares himself ready to engage in a foot race or a boxing match with anybody.

The announcement that Frederick Hammann, the young consumptive sent in December last by the Journal to test Dr. Adolf Hoff's treatment in Vienna, is already cured and about to return to his home here created a profound sensation among medical men yesterday and filled the hearts of his friends and relatives with joy.

It is little more than two months since Hammann's family bade him a tearful good-by, fearing that it was a last farewell. He had been pronounced beyond all doubt a victim of consumption. His hollow cheeks, feeble walk and weak voice all gave testimony as to his pitiful condition, and medical examination had shown that though the disease was but in the incipient stage, it bade fair to make rapid progress.

Awaiting His Return.

Hammann's return is impatiently awaited by physicians anxious to see for themselves the marvel proclaimed in Dr. Hoff's conservative messages to the Journal and the young man will be subjected here to as rigid an examination as was given him before he left.

During Hammann's absence Dr. Hoff's remedy, as given to the public through the Journal, has been going through a severe test in this country and has shown some

remarkable results. The physicians whose names appeared in the Journal in connection with Hammann's case have been deluged with letters from all parts of the country and abroad, showing the keen and widespread interest taken in the case.

Among those who tested the Hoff recipe as printed in the Journal was Dr. F. L. Fuchs, of No. 10 St. Mark's place, surgeon of the First Battery, of this city. "The effects," said Dr. Fuchs, yesterday, "were remarkable." I have treated two cases of consumption, following Dr. Hoff's directions implicitly, and the results have surpassed those ever achieved by any of the other methods of treatment.

Another Victim Saved.

"The first case is that of a young hotel clerk about thirty-five years of age, who has been under my care for about a year. Up to the time of the publication of Dr. Hoff's remedy my patient had shown but slight improvement. He was emaciated and feverish, and microscopic examination of his sputum showed the presence of many tubercle bacilli. After reading of Hammann's departure for Vienna I started in with the Hoff treatment on my patient, and added to this every further treatment suggested by Dr. Hoff in subsequent stories in the Journal.

"The effect has been remarkable. His temperature has been reduced from 103½ to 99. He has gained in flesh, has an excellent appetite and the bacilli to be found in his sputum now are very few.

"My other patient is an engineer, about forty years of age. A month ago he was too weak to leave his home. Now he is at work. It is too early yet to pronounce these cases complete cures, but they have shown remarkable progress."

Dr. Daniel Cook, who had been treating Hammann up to the time of the latter's departure for Europe, was delighted to read the announcement of his former patient's cure.

"I have tried the Hoff prescription on six patients, all of them much worse than Hammann was, and have been amazed at the results."

"This medicine may be assisted by cold applications, with subsequent rubbing of the chest, and carefully drying the skin.

"A sleeveless flannel jacket, or a bandage of muslin 18 inches wide, is immersed in cold water, rung out and put next to the skin; the gown or shirt over this, and allowed to remain over night. In the morning the jacket or bandage is removed and the patient rubbed. Knowing the ravages of the disease, a little patience is required, and strict adherence to the medicine is needed, with the promise of gratifying results. **Cure upon cure of cases, pronounced hopeless, are daily reported.** After all this, can I be accused of exaggeration when I claim to have discovered the best medicinal weapon against the worst enemy of mankind, the tubercle bacillus?"

The foregoing are the words of Prof. Hoff, and his patients have given testimony of the truth of his claim. Numerous patients in large cities throughout the country have reported cures and astonishing improvements, and have given their names and addresses in evidence of their gratitude. Many physicians of high standing have adopted the treatment in their practice and have set aside the much lauded creosote and ichthyol medication.

Prof. Hoff's Cure, the formula of which he has unselfishly given to the world, is not a patent cough syrup, but a scientific remedy. The medicaments are of foreign production and but little known in this country, and therefore not readily obtainable.

After the cure had become famous throughout the Austrian and German Empires, we imported, through our European branch, the necessary drugs, and are now in position to place the remedy before the public at such a price as to be within the reach of all, both rich and poor. **For \$1.00 we will mail a bottle of Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption, containing sufficient medicine for one month's treatment.**

Appolzer's Mixture is recommended by Dr. Hoff where there is excessive fever. Pint bottle \$1.00.

**HAMMANN'S PHYSICIAN
MARVELS AT HIS CURE.**

By Dr. Daniel Cook, Ham-
mann's Physician.

In Mr. Hammann's case the amount of bacilli, indicated by microscopic examination, and the general physical points show acute (hasty) consumption, for which no treatment hitherto tried has availed much.—February 1, 1901.

If Mr. Hammann were brought to me now as a new patient I should certainly not diagnose his case as one of tuberculosis. His improvement under Dr. Hoff's cure has been remarkable. He is to be congratulated upon the chance for life given him by the New York Journal.—March 5, 1901.

Frederick Hammann, who three months ago to-day left this city for Vienna, sick and despondent, who had been declared by physicians a victim of consumption, beyond help from the then known methods of treatment, is to-day the happiest young man in Greater New York. A new lease of life has been given to him. The color has returned to his cheeks, his appetite is enormous, his spirits have been restored, and he declares positively that he feels stronger and happier than at any other time since he was first told that he had consumption.

Two careful microscope examinations of the young man's sputum made on Monday have failed to reveal the presence of even a single bacillus of the dread disease, but examinations will be continued from day to day in order that the test may be made as thorough as possible.

Conquest of the Bacilli.

Just before Hammann left Vienna, two

weeks ago, many examinations of the sputum were made before any of the bacilli could be found, and Dr. Hoff, whose cure for consumption was first announced to the world by the Journal, declared that these few bacilli were among the very last in the lungs, and that the cure had been practically completed.

Two reports on microscopic examination of Hammann's sputum have been received so far by the Journal.

Expert Makes a Report.

The first specimen was sent to Maurice Schlesinger, bacteriological expert, who reports as follows:

March 4, 1901.

Sputum of Fred Hammann examined microscopically fails to reveal the tubercle bacillus. I have prepared four slides, all showing negative results. As a crucial test I have employed Biedert's method, with the same negative results, proving conclusively the entire absence of the consumption germ. Respectfully,

M. F. SCHLESINGER A. B. Ph. G.

Another specimen was taken to the New York Post Graduate Hospital, in the laboratory of Professor Henry T. Brooks, and examined by Professor Brooks and his assistant, Dr. B. F. Cline. The report, signed by Dr. Cline, reads:

March 5, 1901.

Mr. Fred Hammann:

Dear Sir—I was unable to find any tubercle bacilli in your sputum, left yesterday for microscopic examination.

Very truly yours,

B. F. CLINE, M. D.

Resumes Hoff Treatment.

Hammann, who had reached the limit of twenty drops per dose of the Hoff medicine just before he left Vienna, and who stopped it then on Dr. Hoff's advice, started again on a ten-drop dose, taken twice a day, after lunch and dinner, yesterday. The dose is to be increased two drops each week until the twenty-drop dose is reached, and then discontinued for a time.

Dr. Hoff recommends that the medicine shall be continued for several weeks more.

So many letters of inquiry have been sent to Hammann in care of the Journal that it is impossible for him to answer all, but he will do so in stories giving the full particulars of his experience abroad and of his marvellous improvement.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING PROF. HOFF'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Begin with six drops in a tablespoonful of water once a day (after supper), for three days, to accustom the stomach to the Remedy. **START THE FIRST WEEK'S TREATMENT** by taking six drops in a tablespoonful of water **IMMEDIATELY AFTER BREAKFAST**, and six drops **IMMEDIATELY AFTER SUPPER**. **THE SECOND WEEK** increase each dose to eight drops twice a day, after breakfast and supper respectively; **THE THIRD WEEK** increase each dose to ten drops twice a day, and so on, increasing the dose each week by two drops until the highest dose is reached. The **HIGHEST DOSE** varies from sixteen to twenty-two drops after breakfast and supper, according to tolerance of the individual stomach. The maximum (highest) dose is taken for **ONE WEEK**, and then stopped altogether for one week. At the end of this interruption the Remedy is again administered in the same doses as when left off, namely, sixteen to twenty-two drops to each dose, and gradually reduced by two drops each week until six drops to each dose are again reached. Another rest of one week is now taken, after which the treatment is resumed as above described

As soon as a feeling of fullness in the head is noticed by those taking the Remedy, this sensation may be accepted as an indication that the maximum (highest) dose has been reached. Under these circumstances, therefore, **THE DOSE MUST NOT BE INCREASED!**

The administration of hypophosphites, or other tonics prescribed by physicians, does not interfere with the efficiency of the Remedy.

DIRECTIONS FOR CATARRHAL BRONCHITIS.

Six drops in a tablespoonful of water three times a day, **IMMEDIATELY** after meals. The dose is **NOT** to be increased!

FOR ORDINARY COUGHS, TAKE EXACTLY AS FOR CATARRHAL BRONCHITIS.

DIRECTIONS FOR BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

Six drops in a tablespoonful of water twice a day, IMMEDIATELY after breakfast and supper. When a paroxysm is anticipated, ten drops should be taken immediately, irrespective of the regular dose. This will ward off the attack. If relief is not secured at the end of an hour, an additional ten drops may then be taken, which will promptly arrest the spasm.

DOSE FOR CHILDREN.

Prof. Hoff's Prescription is not intended for children under four years of age. In cases of marasmus (wasting), general debility or malnutrition in children over this age, give TWO DROPS in a TEASPOONFUL of water or milk three times a day. DO NOT INCREASE THE DOSE AT ANY TIME! For children between the ages of seven and ten years, the dose is FOUR DROPS in a TABLESPOONFUL of water or milk three times a day. Children between the ages of ten and fourteen years should be given FIVE DROPS in a TABLESPOONFUL of water or milk three times a day.

APPOLZER'S MIXTURE.

In cases in which the fever does not respond to the Hoff's Mixture, and the temperature persistently remains at 103 degrees, accompanied by chills, the Appolzer's Mixture is strongly recommended. As a remedy for the chills and fever of malaria or fever and ague, it has no equal. The dose is a tablespoonful in a little water three times a day. For children, a teaspoonful in a little water three times a day.

DIET.

The patient's diet is as essential as medicine. It should be liberal, but confined chiefly to simple, wholesome food, preference being given to that which is the most nourishing and digestible. One difficulty often encountered in patients affected with lung troubles is their aversion to fats. This is in the highest degree wrong and detrimental; for the fats of beef, milk, cream and butter, are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of perfect nutrition. Whenever possible, milk should be taken in liberal quantities—at least two quarts daily—and at frequent intervals. It may be taken raw, but better slightly warmed (not cooked!), with a small amount of lime water or bicarbonate of soda added to neutralize the natural acidity of cow's milk. A pinch of salt added to the milk sometimes renders it more palatable. The addition of one or two tablespoonfuls of cognac or whiskey, according to age and tolerance of the patient, will often be attended by most favorable effects. Koumyss and cheeses are valuable and nutritious foods.

Butter contains 93 per cent. of nourishment, and wheat bread contains 90 per cent. It will, therefore, easily be seen that well-baked, light (well-raised) wheat bread, thickly spread with good, sweet butter, is very nutritious and of great aid, and will thoroughly replace cod-liver oil and other emulsions which, even in health, tax the digestive organs and give rise to more or less disturbance.

Meats should be broiled, juicy and tender, and not too well done. The top of the round is the most nutritious part of beef—it contains 26 per cent. of nourishment—but good sirloin and porterhouse steaks may be eaten at pleasure. The inner cuts of roast beef, rare or moderately cooked, may also be partaken of. Broiled mutton contains 30 per cent. of nourishment, and as it is easily digested it is a good food; indeed, mutton may be taken in any form except fried. All fried meats should be excluded from the dietary. Other animal foods permissible are poultry in all forms, except fried; game

of all kinds; fish and oysters, and animal broths. Fresh pork and veal should be rigidly avoided.

Eggs, prepared in many tempting ways though best poached, scrambled or in omelet, should form an important part in the diet. The rejuvenating power of egg-nog, prepared with whiskey, brandy or sherry, is too well known to every one to demand more than mention. In many cases egg-nog will work wonders.

Vegetables and cereals are important and indispensable articles of diet. Peas, beans, potatoes, carrots, beets, parsnips, oyster-plant, turnips, egg-plant, spinach, cresses, beet-tops, lettuce among vegetables may be taken; and rice, oat-meal, cracked wheat, barley, farina, corn-starch, tapioca, sago, etc., among cereals. Boiled rice is particularly rich in nourishing properties, and this cereal can be prepared in many attractive ways— in puddings, croquettes, etc.

Fruits and preserves should be avoided when they have a tendency to disturb digestion; otherwise they may be eaten sparingly, better when stewed.

In regard to diet in general, no set rules can be adopted as applicable to all cases. All the varieties of **wholesome** foods which the patient is able to take with relish should be allowed, and the appetite encouraged as much as possible. **The object is to nourish the body to the fullest possible extent.** In cases in which there is deficiency of appetite, much can be done to improve it by perseverance on the part of the patient himself.

Alcohol in the form of whiskey, brandy or sherry, is of use both as a food and a stimulant. Whiskey and brandy may be given morning and night in milk, two tablespoonfuls at a time. A couple of glasses of sherry may be taken at dinner instead of whiskey or brandy. The malt liquors are also permissible, such as stout, ale, porter and malt extracts.

The bowels should be kept open and regular. At least one good movement each day should be secured. Constipation must be avoided; whenever it exists it should immediately be corrected by a mild laxative. Active cathartics should not be used. To overcome sluggish action of the bowels and secure regular stools, the Hoff's pills are recommended, as they act kindly and most efficaciously. The following is the formula;

FORMULA.

Extract Coloc. Co.	- - - - -	4 parts.
Extract Jalap	- - - - -	3 "
Podophyllin	- - - - -	1 "
Leptandrin	- - - - -	2 "
Extract Henbane	- - - - -	1 "
Extract Gentian	- - - - -	1 "
Oil Peppermint	- - - - -	1 "

Make pills, 3 grains each. Dose, one or two on retiring.
On receipt of 25 cents we will mail a box containing 36 pills.

EXERCISE, REST, AND HYGIENE.

As much time as possible should be spent **out-of-doors**, except during active fever. Many patients are deterred from going out of doors when the weather seems unfavorable, by needless fear of "taking cold." If properly clothed, the feet well guarded against wet and cold, and the patient is well enough to go out, the state of the weather should rarely compel him to remain in-doors. A superfluity of clothing, however, should be avoided. When out-of-doors the patient should keep as much in the sun as possible. While cool, shady nooks are inviting, the temptation to linger there should be resisted. Exposure to damp night air is often followed by ill effects. **Moderate bodily exercise**, which does not effect the heart and breathing or exhaust the muscles, is beneficial, especially when combined with mental recreation or occupation. No sudden or forced efforts should be made. **Deep breathing exercises** should also form a part of the daily programme, and may be taken as follows:

Stand erect before an open window (avoid draughts) chest out, abdomen in, arms held closely to the sides, mouth firmly closed. Inhale the air slowly through the nostrils, at the same time drawing up the hands until they reach the arm pits; then exhale slowly while allowing the hands to slip down the sides. If properly done, this exercise should not be carried out more than once or twice in the beginning; but as the patient becomes accustomed to it, the exercise should be repeated several times whenever occasion permits. The patient should also practice breathing deeply while walking out-of-doors.

Most people do not breathe properly: they make the mouth do the work of the nose.

Rest is as important as exercise. Therefore, the patient should have at least eight hours sleep, and more if sunshine is not sacrificed thereby. If possible, the apartments occupied by the patient should be accessible to as much **sunlight** as can be secured. A south and west exposure assures this end. **Ventilation** should be the best that can be provided; the sleeping-room should be thoroughly ventilated by keeping the windows open, especially at night, but **without exposure to draughts**. This can be secured by having the windows open at the top and bottom for about six inches. A low temperature at night is less harmful than draughts of warmer air, because it may be counteracted by extra bed clothing. The most bitter cold can do no harm if the patient is provided with ample bed clothing.

Daily bathing should be rigidly carried out with tepid water, not lower than 64 to 68 degrees, not cold! This should be followed by brisk rubbing with a coarse towel to stimulate the skin and its functions. Much benefit is derived from the application of a bandage of unbleached cotton or flannel, eighteen inches wide and about one yard long, which is immersed in tepid water, wrung out and wrapped snugly about the body—not too loosely or too tightly! This bandage is applied at night upon retiring. When it is removed in the morning, the patient should be immediately sponged with tepid water, and then rubbed gently until dry. While wearing the bandage the patient should not leave the bed. If this precaution is not observed there is danger of "taking cold."

When the cold application cannot be tolerated, an alcohol sponge-bath may be substituted nightly. If the patient is feverish, care should be observed not to cause friction while sponging.

Proper regard must be had for the hygienic surroundings of the sick. It is absolutely necessary that everything connected with the patient be scrupulously clean: bed, bedding, clothes, floors and furniture. Dust should not be allowed to accumulate. The patient should never expectorate in a handkerchief. Sputum-cups, or pieces of cheese-cloth or paper which can immediately be burned, should be used for this purpose. The sputum should

be burned immediately and the sputum-cups thoroughly cleansed by boiling them for about thirty minutes in a solution of common washing soda.

The above measures are always necessary, because the sputum is the chief source of danger. Carelessness in this regard is responsible for the infection of whole families. Thousands of valuable lives are lost every year simply because people will not understand that one case of tuberculosis (consumption) can be and often is the cause of many, and that with proper care and precaution this disease, commonly called "consumption", could be entirely stamped out.

CAUTION!!

A WARNING TO THOSE WHO NEED IT! It often happens that patients who have been benefited by the Remedy become bold and, trusting too much to their newly-acquired strength, unnecessarily expose themselves to a new cold before they have fully recovered. THE LIABILITY TO THE CONTRACTION OF THE SLIGHTEST COLD SHOULD BE RIGOROUSLY AVOIDED.

NEW COLDS.

Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption is a curative agent. When, however, a new cold is contracted and an aggravated cough sets in, Prof. Hoff recommends the following adjunct cough mixture. The formula is as follows:

Codeine Phosphate, 6 grains,
Chlorodyne, 2 drams,
Glycerine,
Syrup of White Pine, } of each enough to make 4 ounces.
Syrup of Tolu,

Dose, one teaspoonful every four hours, **without water!** In spasmodic coughs it may be given every two hours. This adjunct cough mixture may be compounded by any druggist, or it may be secured from us through the mails on receipt of 50 cents. **Keep this valuable formula for future reference.**

INFLUENZA—LA GRIPPE.

(Epidemic Catarrh).

Influenza is a specific continued fever, widely epidemic and attended by catarrh of the respiratory and digestive tracts. It has received a great variety of names.

The influenza germ— known as Pfeiffer's Bacillus, has recently been discovered, and is found in the sputum and in the blood of the infected person.

Influenza comes on suddenly. A feeling of chilliness, sometimes distinct rigors, flushes of heat, and a feeling of exhaustion are followed by symptoms of severe nasal catarrh, with headache, pains in the limbs and back, soreness of the throat, hoarseness, and a frequent racking cough, difficult breathing and constriction across the chest.

The expectorations are first mucous and then scanty, later copious. There is prostration, lassitude, weakness and depression. The fever assumes a remittent type attended by profuse perspiration.

Nausea and vomiting may be early symptoms and continue throughout the whole course of the disease. The fatality is due to complications which are chiefly of the respiratory tract, the more frequent being laryngitis, bronchitis, pulmonary congestion, pneumonia, and consumption.

Prof. Hoff's remedy has proven of special value in the treatment of Influenza in all its stages.

Dose—Twelve drops in a tablespoonful of water—three times a day—after meals.

SORE THROATS.

An irritation of the throat induces coughing. It is often brought about by particles of food or foreign matter adhering to the roof of the mouth and to the pharynx. It is, therefore, well to rinse the mouth with a solution of salt water ($\frac{1}{2}$ a teaspoonful of salt to a gobletful of water). The mouth should always be washed after taking milk.

For an aggravated sore throat, gargle with the following: half a teaspoonful of Tincture of Iron, one teaspoonful of glycerine in a goblet of water. Swallow one teaspoonful of the solution after gargling. Excessive smoking parches the throat and induces cough, and it should therefore be discouraged.

CATARRHAL BRONCHITIS.

Catarrhal Bronchitis :—Is a very common disease, and results from any cause which excites and inflames the mucous membrane of the bronchial tract. It is usually a disease of adult life. One of its chief characteristics is its tendency to recurrence, the attacks increase in severity and duration on each return, until the individual is rarely free from it, and the disease becomes chronic. The direct cause may be exposure to wet or cold, or inhalation of unwholesome air, dust, vapors or other irritating substances, or may be due to some constitutional trouble, as gout, rheumatism, syphilis, or to heart or kidney trouble. It may occur as a complication of other pulmonary affections, as phthisis or emphysema. Acute bronchitis may be the result of some temporary exposure, but if it becomes chronic a predisposing cause will invariably be found to exist.

Bronchial irritations may exist perhaps for years, as the result of some mechanical irritation (as in case of stone cutters, miners, millers and grain heavers), and not particularly inconvenience the individual until an acute catarrh is developed from exposure; this becomes chronic, and sooner or later leads to the development of broncho-pneumonia, and to a condition called "knife grinders," "miners" or "stone cutters" consumption.

In the milder forms of chronic bronchial catarrh, the cough is slight, the expectoration moderate in quantity, and only mucus-like in appearance. In more severe cases, the cough is violent, and more constant, severest in the morning. The expectoration is either tenacious and scanty, or thin, semi-transparent and abundant; it is sometimes streaked with blood and difficult to expectorate. So severe is the cough that vomiting is very often produced. The matter expectorated varies in color from a pale yellow to green. The microscope shows it to be composed of granular matter, pus cells, etc., but the consumption germ is not present.

In this form of disease Prof. Hoff's prescription works wonders and but a few weeks treatment perfects a cure.

The medicine should be taken in doses of six drops in a tablespoonful of water, three times a day, after meals. The dose is not to be increased.

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

This is a spasmodic affection of the bronchial tubes, attended with great difficulty of drawing breath, coming on suddenly, sometimes gradually, accompanied with a sense of suffocation and a great desire for fresh air. It continues for a longer or shorter period, and then passes away and leaves the patient a period of comparatively easy breathing. Bronchial catarrh, when present, may precede the paroxysm, or it may not come on until its close. Although bronchitis plays an important part in the development of asthma, it only acts as an exciting cause. Chronic inflammations and obstructive diseases of the nasal cavities are frequent causes of asthmatic paroxysms, which may develop in a permanent asthma. Bronchial catarrh is one of its most frequent causes.

The majority of those suffering from asthma know some peculiar symptom, which they alone recognize, when the attack is coming on. There may be languor, drowsiness, depression or hysteria.

The attack often occurs during sleeping hours. The individual retires, as well as usual and falls asleep; after an hour or two the characteristic wheezing commences and he is awakened by a most distressing attack of suffocation. As the paroxysm passes off the patient begins to cough and expectorate. Occasionally in severe attacks there are blood streaks in the sputa, and profuse hemorrhage may occur. The foregoing symptoms are too well known to sufferers of this malady and require no further description.

Practitioners have adopted Prof. Hoff's prescription for the treatment of asthmatic affections with most gratifying results. Ten drops in a little water give immediate relief of an asthmatic attack and if taken twice a day, in doses of six drops, prevent or lessens the recurrence.

One More Admonition!

The unprecedented success of the genuine Hoff Treatment has excited the avarice and greed of certain unscrupulous parties and led to substitutions and imitations purposely intended to mislead the purchaser. While the most flattering tribute which can be made to the sterling worth of the Hoff remedy is imitation, it is unfortunate for the unsuspecting public that these substitutions are imitations in name only of the authorized Hoff Cure. It therefore becomes necessary for us to warn all persons NOT TO ACCEPT ANY "HOFF CURE" UNLESS THE BOTTLE IS STAMPED WITH THE REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF PROF. HOFF AS HERE REPRODUCED:



(TRADE MARK.)

UNTOLD MISCHIEF AND INJURY, TO SAY NOTHING OF ABSOLUTE FAILURE TO SECURE BENEFICENT RESULTS, WILL SURELY FOLLOW DISREGARD OF THIS WARNING.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM.



Many forms of bronchial affections by their symptoms simulate consumption, and often a physical examination fails to recognize the difference. Where diagnosis is doubtful, we offer the facilities of our Bacteriological Laboratory for the microscopic examination of Sputum.

To send specimen, collect one or two clots of the morning expectoration in a clean bottle and express same to us. Our laboratory charges are two dollars.



BENDINER & SCHLESINGER,
CHEMISTS.

Established 1843.

Third Ave. & Tenth St., New York.



(TRADE MARK.)

PROFESSOR HOFF'S
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

A positive remedy from the recipe of the author.
One month's medicine, \$1.00 per bottle by mail.
Or 6 bottles for \$5.00, express prepaid.

BENDINER & SCHLESINGER,
CHEMISTS.
THIRD AVE. & TENTH STREET . . . NEW YORK.

In introducing this remedy, we have the conviction of its efficacy, through having given our bacteriological laboratory facilities to the NEW YORK JOURNAL in their efforts to bring the cure before the public, and through our European branch have imported the true medicaments prepared in true accordance with the author's prescription.

Since 1843

the north east corner of Third Avenue and 10th Street has been known as a Drug House.

This long established pharmacy has undergone the evolution of more than five decades, always keeping abreast of the times, and is to-day recognized as one of the leading establishments of its kind.

The Prescription Department has been extended to the adjoining building, and is under the management of skilled and competent chemists, isolated from the many distracting duties of a busy establishment. By devoting their individual attention to Prescription and Laboratory work, the acme of accuracy is assured, and this firm is justly styled "**Prescription Specialists.**"

Analytical
and
Bacteriological
Laboratories
A Special
Feature.

BENDINER & SCHLESINGER,

Druggists, Chemists and Importers,

THIRD AVE. & 10th STREET,

NEW YORK.

RARE DRUGS AND DIFFICULT PRESCRIPTION WORK, our specialties. We are in a position to supply drugs and medicines not procurable elsewhere.

PHYSICIANS' AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Mail orders given particular attention.

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