

ordered, diseased. The liver, the bowels, the spleen, the nerves, the skin, and indeed the whole organic structure, are necessarily affected, more or less, by the condition of the great laboratory whence they derive their aliment, and the consequences are, of course, disastrous. Among them are included biliousness, constipation, loss of appetite, cutaneous and ulcerous diseases, nervous debility, general prostration, congestion, mental depression, headache, heart disease, and many other distressing and dangerous ailments. In all these the aperient and alterative operations of the Regulating Pills will be found of incredible service in expelling morbid matter from the bowels, without irritating their coating, in toning and controlling the liver and other secretive organs, and in promoting the formation of pure blood, the basis of health and vigor.

In almost all the maladies incident to tropical climates, the liver is either directly or indirectly affected. Throughout South and Central America, the West Indies and Mexico, the bilious types of disease are the most prevalent. Acute and violent disturbances of the biliary organ accompany all the malarious epidemics both of the coast and the interior; and of the inhabitants who escape these destructive visitations, but few are exempt from the more indolent hepatic ailments, which gradually deplete the frame of its strength and the mind of its energy. For both these classes of disorders—the fevers which, if not arrested by proper treatment, sometimes prove fatal in a few hours, and the insidious and more sluggish complaints which gradually undermine the constitution—the Regulating Pills are most potent remedies. They contain a vegetable element which possesses, in a more intense degree, the anti-bilious virtues of mercury, without its salivating and corrosive properties. In dangerous febrile cases, when there would be risk in waiting for the operation of a cathartic, the Relief should first be administered to check or suspend the progress of the attack, and then the Pills should be given to control the liver, discharge the diseased humors through the bowels, relieve congestion, and complete the cure. If after the danger has thus been met and conquered, the patient should gather strength but slowly, a course of the Resolvent will greatly expedite the process of convalescence.

*Mere purgatives* are of no use whatever in cases where the liver is touched. Epsom salts, Siedlitz powders, magnesia, aloes and gamboge, Haarlem oil, jalap, etc., are indeed strong cathartics; but what is their effect? They only act upon the bowels, driving out with great force their contents, and continuing to purge when there are no further obstructions to remove; thus irritating and inflaming the internal surfaces, and sometimes producing ulceration. The dejections they produce are watery, and the griping by which their operation is accompanied, instead of being, as some persons suppose, a proof of their efficacy, is, in reality, occasioned by the corrupt humors which they have failed to touch. They have no alterative, purifying, or tonic properties whatever, and no power to eliminate bile or any species of acrid matter from the blood or serous fluid. It is far otherwise with the Regulating Pills. Their action is not *mechanical*, but strictly *therapeutic*. They alter the condition of the biliary secretion, the bowels, and the circulation, without giving an unpleasant shock to any part of the system.