much resembles in character the saliva or spittle. | ed. But some will say if a cough is only an effort The object of this secretion is the same we have in view in oiling a cart wheel axle: the surfaces are continually rubbing together; were they dry and hard there would be much wear; but the lubriecting secretion binders all this, and keeps them soft and pliable. Now this secretion being taken from the blood is the reason why more blood is required in the mucous membrane than in the skin, which is not constantly throwing off such an amount of lubricating material, and by consequence is the reason why the mucous membrane is red instead of white.

Nine-tenths of the diseases of the lungs are caused by taking cold. What, then, is taking cold, and what does it consist in?

Physical science tells us that heat expands; the want of it, that is cold, contracts substances. Our bodies at a normal temperature have their blood circulating in due proportion in all parts of it, so much in the skin, so much in the interior portion. But if the body be exposed to a sudden chill, the abstraction of heat causes a contraction of the external tissues of the body; the blood being liquid is then forced into the interior, the lungs are at once the loosest in tissue and fullest of blood yessels; most of it is therefore driven there, and the immediate consequence is that full feeling about the nose and throat so familiar to us as a "cold in the head," caused by a swelling of the mucous membrane lining those parts, accompanied by dryness, as the tissue stretched beyond its natural state by the influx of blood cannot exude its secretions at first. Now we feel this at once in the throat and nose because they are shut in bony walls, and therefore show the pressure at once ; but the same thing occurs in the lungs lower down, but lying loose in the cavity of the chest their tissue has room for its forced expansion, and does not therefore at once make its stretching manifest to our feeling. Nevertheless being all but parts of one texture intimately united together, what happens to one happens also to the other.

This full feeling and dryness is soon succeeded by another stage, that of increased moisture; the influx of blood soon begins to steal through the tissue in the shape of mucous, or in its increased quantity, taking on a new and irritating qual ... becomes what we call phlegm, and its irritating quality is shown by the effort of the nose to get rid of it by what we call sneezing, or the same thing in the lungs, coughing, these being nothing more nor less than the attempt of the lungs to clear its air passage by getting rid of the accumulated phlegm which clogged them.

Here, then, we have the exciting cause ; cold producing, first, increased quantity of the blood in the lungs; second, increased secretion of phlegm in. the pipes : third, cough, or violent effort of nature to get rid of this, and clear out the pipes for the passage of air that the blood may be properly ærat- Besides this, after a long spell of coughing, the

of nature to get rid of phlegm, is it not better to cough, and is it not dangerous to cure a cough? The answer is, and this is the key to Dr. Wilson's whole treatment of pulmonary complaints, IT is dangerous to stop a cough, IT is dangerous, hay it is fatal, to make use of such treatment as prevent the ejectment of the phlegm without preventing its formation.

It was for this very purpose that Dr. Wilson prepared his POLMONARY CHERRY BALSAM, not to stop the cough, and so mask the disease while it went on eating up the lungs, but to prevent the overloaded circulation in the lung, to tone up the coats of the blood vessels and they might be able to carry on their load of blood, to dissolve the tough, tenacious phlegm, and so render it easy to expectorate and clear the pipes, and thus do away with the cough, by depriving it of an object.

The PULMONARY CHERRY BALSAM is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, and these of the purest kind, that the dose may be small, and the stomach not be clogged by inert or hurtful and useless material.

Its base, the Wild Cherry Bark, seems as if especially intended by nature for diseases of the lungs and air passages. It acts as a tonic to the stomach, aiding to give it a healthy appetite, and at the same time assisting it in its work of preparing the food for conversion into good, bright, healthy blood, at the same time it has a peculiar soothing, what phyicians call sedative action, on the heart and larger blood vessels. Any irritation of the lungs, producing a stoppage of blood in them is referred back to the heart, and sets it to pumping more blood. in order to force a passage through and so restore the balance of the circulation. This of course only tends to increase the difficulty. Here the soothing action of the Wild Cherry Balsam comes beautifully into play; the excited nerves of the heart are calmed and quieted, the strong forcing action of the heart is allayed, the extra current of blood ceases to be forced in on the already overburdened capillaries of the lungs and time is given for another action of the Wild Cherry Balsam to be developed, that ic its power of giving tenacity to the coats of the capillaries, thus enabling them to resist the stretching from the increased quantity of blood within their cavities, and at the same time by contracting to force on the weakened current of blood through them.

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To this Wild Cherry, as a base, is added an ingredient which has a special solvent action on the tough, stringy phlegm which clogs the mucous lining of the air tubes and cells. It thus acts as an expectorant, because, as can be easily seen, it cannot require so forced, convulsive cough to bring up thin liquid phlegm, as it does to force out the same substance when tenacious as glue, and sticking firmly to the inner wall of those small tubes.