

CATARRH.

What this Disease is and How it May be Cured.

Originating in the System it Can be Cured Only by Treating the Blood.

Remedies Applied Externally Only Dry Up or Suppress Its External Manifestations and Throw It Back on the System to Return When They are Discontinued or Find Vent at Some Other Point Perhaps in More Important and Vital Parts.

Catarrh is a constitutional disorder usually manifesting itself in or finding vent through the outside or covering skin, or most frequently by way of the inside or lining skin which is called mucous membrane.

When catarrh affects the outside or covering skin it is called "eczema." The location of a spot or patch of eczema or skin catarrh may be at most any point covered by integument, by which name the outside skin is known.

Eczema or catarrh of the integument usually takes a descriptive name from its regional manifestation, as palm eczema if on the palm of the hand, facial eczema if on the face, etc., these names being extended to each part of the body covered by the integument. This is said to be the regional name of catarrh.

Eczema also takes a descriptive name from the character of its manifestation. With eczema there is an infiltration of the skin showing the catarrhal nature of the disease, just as in a catarrh of a mucous membrane there is an infiltration of its tissues. This fluid with which the eczematous skin is loaded oozes out, and drying on the surface forms scabs, crusts, scales, etc. Thus eczema gets another name known as its "lesional name" from its external appearance, as "squamous eczema" where it seems covered with scales, etc.

Then eczema takes a third descriptive name due to its intensity and duration, as: acute for short but very severe attack; sub-acute for a milder attack, and chronic for a long drawn out or lingering eczema.

Thus one little patch of eczema may have several descriptive names attached to it, the regional name, the lesional name and the name descriptive of its intensity. A patch of scaly eczema on the face might be described as "chronic squamous facial eczema;" and any other patch at any other location might receive as many but different descriptive names.

So it is with catarrh in a mucous membrane or the inside or lining skin. If in the lining of the nose it is called "nasal catarrh;" if in the lining of the tubes through which air is conveyed to the lungs it is called "bronchitis;" if in the lining of some of the pelvic organs of women it is known as "leucorrhoea" or more frequently as "female weakness."

Bear in mind that this is all catarrh, a systemic disease, finding vent in either the outside or covering skin (integument) or the inside or lining skin (mucous membrane) and you will not get confused but readily see why one remedy can cure these seemingly separate ailments.

The difference in the symptoms of catarrh in the integument and catarrh of the mucous membrane is because of a slight difference in their structure.

There is the same infiltration and thickening in both cases but the glandular supply being different there is apt to be more discharge from catarrh of a mucous membrane and

owing to the distinct nerve supply of the outside skin much more irritation as burning and itching in eczema of the integument.

It is, however, all catarrh, an afflicted woman may have leucorrhoea, bronchitis, nasal catarrh and eczema and it would be only systemic catarrh finding vent in all of these ways or four places at once.

If we can cure catarrh in the system we do away with the manifestations of it. Cure it in the system and it needs no vent, there is nothing to come out. This is the correct and scientific way of treating catarrh.

For catarrh of the outside skin (eczema); for catarrh of the mucous membrane of the nose (nasal catarrh) necessitating blowing, hawking and spitting; for catarrh in the lining of the eustachian tubes causing deafness and "head noises;" for catarrh of the windpipes leading to the lungs (bronchitis) giving rise to chronic coughs; for catarrh of the pelvic mucous surfaces, called "leucorrhoea" and "female weakness;" for all kinds of catarrh, lurking in any nook or corner of the system or manifesting itself in any tissue, organ or structure, there is no known remedy that equals Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. An internal remedy, operating through the blood, other search out and cure catarrh in any part or tissue of the body and cure catarrh just as readily in one form as another, therefore they are as applicable and serviceable for eczema and leucorrhoea as for bronchitis or for nasal catarrh.

The Rev. L. E. Palmer, Baptist clergyman, of Ceresco, Mich., makes a statement of interest to all catarrh and grip sufferers. He says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have certainly been a blessing to me. I have used them freely this fall and winter and have found them a safeguard against La Grippe and catarrhal troubles from which I had suffered for years. I feel that I can freely and conscientiously recommend them."

Dr. J. J. Reiter, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring, and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Being in tablet form they are convenient to carry and take; being sold at all drug stores for 50 cents a box, they are easy to procure and inexpensive; being a systemic remedy, they are equally good for all catarrhs; being of established merit, they are reliable and satisfactory. Use them and you will become their advocate and friend.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 2.

Inc calculable is the injury done. If we are ever to hope to avoid such losses it must be by a knowledge of the habits and conditions of life not only of the insects themselves but of the animals, especially birds, which prey upon them.

Longfellow's poem of the Birds of Killingworth will be recalled by many as a forcible illustration of what may happen when Man, through ignorance or greed, interferes with Nature's provisions for maintaining "the balance of power" but no one who

has observed the facts can doubt its truth.

The study of individual animals is also one of great interest, especially as bearing upon the questions of intelligence and instinct. I have heard persons, otherwise well informed, argue strenuously, that animals other than man, even including the horse and dog, are wholly devoid of reasoning power or of ability to profit by experience but when we find so lowly a creature as a worm distinguishing between the petiole and the blade of a leaf which it desires to draw into its furrow, it is, I think difficult to say why we should regard the cat as other than one of true intelligence and forethought. Those enter systematically upon the study of such subjects as the hibernation of animals, reigning of

sheep or death as a means of protection, the nesting of birds or the care of the young, will find not only reason for believing that animals are gifted with powers of memory and thought, but that by the study of their psychology we have the most available means of understanding our own.

Then there is the world of microscopic life. The comparatively low cost at which good instruments may now be had makes it possible for almost every one to possess at least a small one, and thereby to find a means of access to a world of wonderful things.

Or if the tastes of any of the members lie in other directions and they take

An Interest in Rocks or Minerals.

Let them cultivate the taste. Let them set to work and ascertain for example how many different kinds of rock they can find lying loose upon the surface in the vicinity of Fredericton. Let them gather specimens of each, trimming them if possible to an approximately uniform size and arranging them on shelves or in drawers side by side. Next let them ascertain how far the actual rock ledges which came out upon the sides of our hills and ravines are similarly constituted; and if they find, as they will, that the latter indicate only three or four kinds as compared with the scores which are strewn upon the surface, let them seek for the source of the latter. In some instances they may find it perhaps a few miles away, in others they will fail to do so, because many of these boulders have travelled thousands of miles from their parent rock; but gradually by study of this kind they may be led to see why geologists assert that a former period all this country lay for untold centuries beneath a thick mantle of ice, much as is now the case in Greenland, and that there travelled boulders and the curious scratches and furrows which accompany them upon nearly all our hill summits are alike the result and the proof of the former presence here of a great continental glacier.

If again the specimens be compared not so to the source from which they came but as to the features in which they differ from each other, a totally new line of thought is opened up. Noting the differences between conglomerates, sandstones, shales, limestones and iron ore beds, they will soon see that the three former at least differ in no way from ordinary pebbles, sand, shales and muds, except that they are hardened, and may be led to enquire as to what were the agencies concerned in the formation of such beds, whether hard or soft. Almost any stream and especially the river, will supply the desired key, and with the latter once grasped, every river bank or island, statement of interest to all catarrh and grip sufferers. He says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have certainly been a blessing to me. I have used them freely this fall and winter and have found them a safeguard against La Grippe and catarrhal troubles from which I had suffered for years. I feel that I can freely and conscientiously recommend them."

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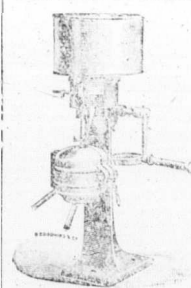
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