The proprietor wishes to call the attention of invalids, with whom alone he has to do in this preparation, to a very important principle in medicine laid down by Sir Benjamin Brodie: "That where a medicine is compounded of a large number of ingredients the diseased organs of the system will appropriate to their own use and relief by a law of the animal conomy, such articles as are adapted to restore them to their normal state, while the remaining ones pass of like other substances which are received into the system."

This ELIXIR is such a blending of ingredients, of a perfectly harmless character, as impart to them great power in removing all derangements of the liver and secreting organs belonging to the digestive apparatus, rousing the stomach and intestines into healthy and vigorous action, and bringing all the functions of the diseased organs into complete health and harmony. Its operation is performed upon the blood, rendering it healthy and pure, and at the same time it invigorates the powers of nature, enabling the vital principle to perform a permanent cure.

Dyspersia or Indigestion. Under the general head of Dyspepsia may be classed all the varieties of indigestion. Its symptoms are so various, and differ so much in different individuals, that it is almost impossible to classify them. Generally at the commencement of this disease the appetite is variable, frequently weak, and sometimes entirely fails, the patient is troubled with flatulency, distension of the stomach, acid eructations, and colic pains, the mind becomes depressed and languid, the tongue covered with a white fur, the bowels frequently obstinately constipated, the system languid, especially during the process of digestion, and there is a constant uneasy feeling at the stomach. Sometimes the appetite is morbidly craving, but if it be indulged, the patient becomes greatly oppressed, and suffers severe pains after eating. If the disease is suffered to advance, the pulse becomes tense, the epigastrium tender to the touch. the mind irritable, disconsolate and gloomy. The colic pains are more frequent and severe sometime after eating, the bowels irregular, being sometimes constipated, at others affected with diarrhœa, during which portions of food are occasionally passed off in an undigested state, the stools vary in color, consistence, and character. The body at this stage of the disease begins to become emaciated, the strength fails, the epigastric distress becomes painfully severe and constant, the countenance assumes a sallow and haggard appearance, the patient is unable to repose upon the left side, the skin becomes dry and shrivelled, and there is usually a morbid sensibility to low temperature. Among the sympathetic effects of indigestion, severe headache is the most constant and annoying. There is also sometimes pain in the eyeballs, imperfect vision, with small black specks floating before the eyes. singing in the ears, and palpitation. If the disease

is not checked it terminates frequently in organic affections of the liver, lungs, or heart, and the patient dies. The patient should take alarm at the very first approach of the symptoms here enumerated, and meet them with a prompt and effectual remedy. The first indication of the cure is to restore the tone of the stomach. There is no remedy so effectual to accomplish this object as the TONIC and SARSAPARILIAN ELIXIR. The Tonic powers of the remedy render it peculiarly appropriate in this stage of Dyspersia. If taken according to directions its tonic and invigorating effects are immediately perceived, and the patient rallies at once under its influence. THE ELIXIR acts also gently laxative if taken in somewhat larger doses, thus obviating the costiveness, and rousing the liver from its torpidity, and enabling it to perform its functions properly, and causing the secretion of a sufficient quantity of healthy bile to keep up a regular or peristaltic motion of the bowels. THE ELIXIR produces in the first instance a gently stimulating effect upon the stomach, while, at the same time, it cleanses and imparts tone and energy to it, without causing that debility which usually follows other preparations.

Hilton, Ont., April 10th, 1884.

Mr. J. W. Brayley; Sir, I feel in duty bound, with gratitude, to make a statement respecting the efficacy of Dr. Wilson's Tonio and Sarsaparilian Elixir, with a hope, by giving it publicity, I may be the means of inducing others to try it also, being well assured the dyspeptic will find it a certain cure. I have been afflicted with dyspepsia for over twenty years in a very distressing manner. Last summer I got a bottle of the Elixir at your store, and after taking it, could attend to my work as usual. I now enjoy good health.

JAS. A. DOWKER.

Kingsville, Ont., May 8th, 1884.

Mr. J. W. BRAYLEY: Sir, In a former note I stated that I had been afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last fourteen years; that I have tries all elimates, all medicines, and all manner of advice without success, and that I had at last in despair abandoned all medicine and confined myself for my sole diet to catmeal mush, jellies, and such like delicate food. During the whole of this long period I was compelled to confine my diet to the simplest I could procure. By a regular course of Dr. Wilson's Tonic And Alterative Elizins, assisted by Dr. Wilson's Anti-Billous Pills, I am now happily restored to sound and perfect health; can sit down to the table with my family and friends, and live like other people, and go to my rest at night and wake in the morning refreshed, and with a light stomach and vigorous appetite.

ROLAND WELLS.

Maryville, Ont., Jan. 9th, 1884.

Mr. J. W. Brayley; Sir, Having been afflicted for many years with Dyspepsia, and having tried the Dectors' medicine from time to time to no good purpose, I was induced to try Dr. Wilson's Tonic and Sarsaparilian Elixir, and I find my health entirely restored. At my recommendation, others have used it with similar benefit.

GEORGE SANDERS.

In JAUNDICE and LIVER COMPLAINT, and more especially to prevent attacks of them, the Elixir