

be secreted in quantity, and goes down into the stomach poisoning the blood. Repeat the Pills every second day, till the disease is killed. At the same time apply externally to the throat, Dr. WILSON'S CRAMP and PAIN RELIEVER, which by its counter-irritant qualities as a liniment, tends to draw the inflammation to the outside, and by its penetrating qualities serves to relieve the soreness and pain. Gargle the throat also, three or four times a day, with a solution of one teaspoonful of the RELIEVER, with six teaspoonfuls of milk. The object of this is to stimulate the mucous membrane to throw out its secretion, to be washed away by the gargle, and thus relieve the swelling. At intermediate times, keep the throat constantly lubricated with small quantities of the PULMONARY CHERRY BALSAM. There is no need of being afraid of it. Carry the bottle in the pocket, and take a few drops in the mouth as often as the tickling or painful sensation in the throat or the tendency to cough comes on. By so doing the phlegm is dissolved, the pain is soothed, the inflammation is reduced, the swelling subsides, and ulceration and gathering prevented.

In all cases this is the proper method in which to use the PULMONARY CHERRY BALSAM, not in large doses and seldom, but in small quantities and frequently, so as to keep a continuous action on the diseased tissue.

COLD IN THE HEAD, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS are all inflammations of one or the other part of the same continuous mucous membrane. In the first, the membrane lining the inside of the nose is involved; in the second, the whole back part of the throat is also affected; in the third, the inflammation travels down into the pipes, and the consequent extra secretion blocks up the pipes, and so keeps the air cells from receiving their supply of air; in the fourth, the acute inflammation becomes CHRONIC, that is its first acute type has subsided, and there is left behind a loose, flabby membrane, pouring out an acrid secretion, which, after a time, by its presence constantly in the pipes, leads to ulceration of the mucous tissue, and often times results in true CONSUMPTION, or ulceration of the lung tissue itself. In all of these, the action of these remedies is the same; if only used EARLY and FREELY the cure is certain. A few doses of the PILLS, at short intervals, to work off the irritation, and carry away, by the emunctories, the acrid secretions which find their way into the stomach, and which, if they remained, would get into the blood and produce FEVER; external application of the CRAMP and PAIN RELIEVER as a counter-irritant, to substitute an irritation of the skin where it quickly subsides for the internal irritation which tends to grow worse and produce organic changes, add a free use of the PULMONARY CHERRY BALSAM to relieve the internal congestion, dissolve away the acrid phlegm,

lubricate the mucous membrane, and stimulate it to heal.

Brownsville, Ont., June 2, 1884.

MR. J. W. BRAYLEY: Sir, My brother has just recovered from one of the most severe attacks of Bronchitis ever known in this City, and so acknowledged by his Physician, who is an able practitioner, and considered his case past cure. I despaired of his recovery, and so did every person that saw him. His case was alarming, and a description of it would almost challenge belief. Being in a Store when a person came to purchase a bottle of Dr. WILSON'S PULMONARY CHERRY BALSAM, and on hearing him describe a cure of Bronchitis performed by it, I purchased a forty cent bottle and induced my brother to try it, and the effect was astonishing. I was with him night and day, and watched the progress of the disease and the effect of the medicine. It worked like a charm, and I know of no medicine equal to it.

JAS. RUSSELL.

PNEUMONIA, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, LUNG FEVER, are the scientific and domestic names of one and the same disease. It generally results from cold: it consists of an increased amount of the same inflammation as we find in BRONCHITIS, that is the congestion of blood which we found in the mucons lining of the pipes only, in that disease, here extends to the tissue of the air cells, and the cellular tissue which surrounds and connects them together. Under its influence the light hollow sacs of the lungs become solid, and look more like liver than lungs. The air cannot penetrate into them at all, hence the short, gasping, difficult breathing. The cough is constant, but the lungs are only able to expel frothy, bloody phlegm, and that not at all freely. The fever runs high, because the blood fails to get its supply of air, and circulates full of poisonous carbonic acid gas, which burns up the tissues. The flesh wastes because the blood unarteriated cannot supply proper nutriment to the muscles, nerves, and vessels. PNEUMONIA is generally accompanied by PLEURISY or inflammation of the short sac which surrounds the lungs, and produces acute pain of the affected side or sides, if both lungs are affected. But every case of PNEUMONIA is not so accompanied, and many of them run their course without any acute pain, but only the dull, heavy, internal aching and "dyspnoea," or difficult breathing. In this disease, where the patient is at all strong, a full bleeding from the arm should begin the treatment. This will always give temporary relief, and allow time for the other remedies to effect a permanent cure. After this free purging with WILSON'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS will be found to be of vast importance, and should be continued till the acute inflammation is subdued, for it has its hold upon the very seat of life, and must at all hazards be expelled thence. Rub the skin of the chest thoroughly and frequently with my CRAMP and PAIN RELIEVER, mixed with an equal quantity of sweet oil or melted lard. This is better than a mustard poultice, for it has the same substitutive action as the mustard, while it