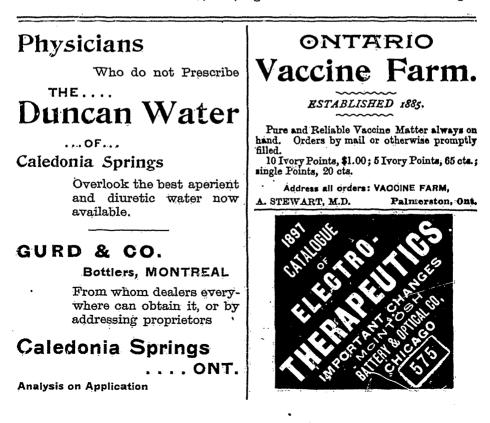
form, produces, when taken into the stomach, carbonate of protoxide of iron (ferrous carbonate) in a quickly assimilable condition:

Ferri Sulph. Fe SO4 Potass. Carb. K2 SO4 = Ferri Sulph. K2 SO4

" Iron," says Le Progres Miedical, " is one of the most important principles of the organism, and the only metal the presence of which is indispensable to the maintenance of life. It exists in all parts of the system, but nowhere does it acquire such importance as in the blood. The blood of a person in good condition contains about forty-five grains of iron; when this amount is diminished a decline takes place, the appetite fails, the strength is enfeebled, and the blood loses its fine natural color and qualities. In a great number of diseases, such as anemia, chlorosis, hæmorrhages, debility, etc., it sometimes happens that the blood has lost half its iron; and,

to cure these diseases, it is absolutely necessary to restore to the blood the iron which it lacks, and great care should be exercised that the most assimilable form of iron be used, one that penetrates into the organism without unduly taxing the digestive tract or interfering with the essential qualities of the gastric juice." In chloro-anemia, Warner's pil. Chalybeate comp. regenerates the diseased red globules of the blood with a rapidity not before observed under the use of other ferruginous preparations; it adds to their physiological power, and makes them richer in Moreover, being coloring matter. neither styptic nor caustic, and having no coagulating or astringent action on the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, this preparation of iron causes neither constipation nor diarrhœa; as it does not need to be digested in order to be absorbed, it gives rise to no sensation of weight



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