

NEW REMEDY FOR TEETHING INFANTS

And Adults Suffering from Nervousness, Headache, Etc.

MORSE'S GLYCEROLE OF CELERY COMPOUND.

EACH FLUID DRACHM CONTAINS :

CELERY SEED	- - -	4 Grains.
CATNIP HERB	- - -	5 Grains.
CHAMOMILE	- - -	2 Grains.

Dose for Teething Infants, from 2 to 60 drops, according to age.

For Adults, from 1 to 2 teaspoonsful.

Celery Compound is a *safe* and pleasant substitute for opium and other powerful drugs, as has been proven by many physicians, and also at the Infant's Home. See following letter :—

INFANT'S HOME AND INFIRMARY.

HAZEN MORSE, ESQ.

TORONTO, 29TH DECEMBER, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I must thank you for the bottles of Celery Compound. I have used it especially with the teething infants, and have found it a certain remedy for feverishness and every form of indigestion, and for the weak and sickly ones it was invaluable as a tonic, and I shall have the greatest pleasure in recommending its use to everyone. Wishing you every success, I beg to remain, yours very respectfully,

M. WHITE, Head Nurse.

It is not necessary to speak of the advantages obtained by substituting Celery Compound for opium, as they will be at once apparent to every physician. I would call attention to the following notice, taken from the *Toronto Evening News*, March 7, 1883 :—

THE DEADLY SOOTHING SYRUP.

The Drugs With Which Many Little Babies Are Poisoned.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The recent death in St. Louis from the injudicious administration of a certain soothing syrup to two infants (twins) has aroused attention to the danger attending the use of opiates by mothers and nurses to quiet young babies. In this case the medicine was given every day for a week, according to the testimony of one witness. The children, it is supposed, became saturated with the opiate. R. Harger, a St. Louis chemist, said there was no opium in the sample bottle of soothing syrup furnished him, but that an ordinary bottle of the same stuff bought by him he found four grains of morphine to the ounce. The stuff is the more dangerous that those using it are not careful to shake the bottle, and the morphine floats on top. Another comes from the fact that the appetite for opium grows rapidly, and the dose which satisfied the child to-day is not enough for to-morrow, and it must be increased. If the stuff is in the house it is difficult to prevent nurses from using it surreptitiously. A careless person can easily make a mistake through inatten-

tion, and not be aware that an overdose has been taken until it is too late.

"There are cases," said Dr. T. C. Minor, "of poisoning from the use of soothing syrup happening occasionally in this city. In the returns to the health board there is a blank for 'immediate cause of death,' and another for 'remote cause of death.' I remember, it seems to me, at least three cases while I was health officer, where the immediate cause of death was stated to be the use of soothing syrup. This medicine contains considerable opium. I do not think opium should be given in any form to a young infant, except where the physicians deem it necessary, and then only under his direction. In cases of colic, which is the distention of the intestines by gas, warm teas will give the necessary relief, and are entirely safe. Paregoric is a safer thing than soothing syrup, but there should be no opiates administered to quiet a child. There is always danger that it will cause congestion of the brain. Some cases of congestion of the brain reported in young children are the result of administering soothing syrup, or some other opiate. It is more difficult to rally a child from the effects of an overdose of an opiate than an adult."

HAZEN MORSE,
Sole Proprietor,
International Bridge, Ontario, and Buffalo, N. Y.