

Catarrh

An insidious and frightfully common ailment, which leads to Consumption and serious Lung Diseases

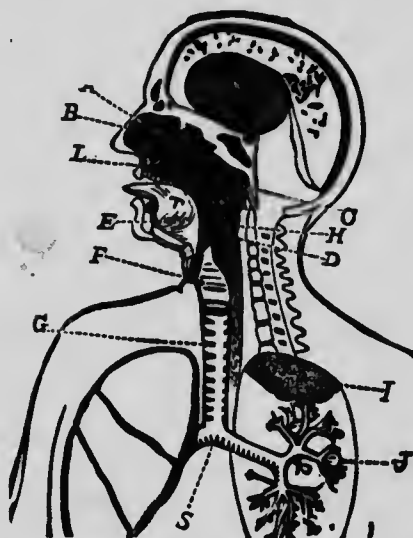
Catarrh is in reality an inflammation. The blood vessels of the parts affected increase in size, there is an unusual flow of liquid and a casting off of some part of the membrane itself, causing a thick, ropy discharge. The cause of catarrh is usually exposure to cold or sudden change of temperature and the inflammation set up may attack the membranous lining of any part of the body. With some it is the nose, or throat and with others it is the lungs, stomach, liver or kidneys that become diseased.

On account of being more readily exposed to cold, the nose and throat are usually the points where catarrh has its beginnings. The inflammation set up in these organs follows the membranous lining into the lungs or stomach, where it becomes known as consumption and catarrh of the stomach or it may continue its course until the liver, kidneys and intestines are inflamed and diseased.

If people could but realize the proportion of cases of catarrh that eventually lead to consumption, there would be less neglect of this insidious and treacherous disease. True, it begins with a mere cold in the head, and although frightfully common in this cold, Northern climate, is undoubtedly the cause of a surprising number of deaths. It is folly to talk of reducing the death rate from consumption, so long as catarrh, the starting point of consumption, is neglected.

Any case of catarrh can be cured if taken early enough by the regular use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. When the disease becomes chronic, has permeated the whole system, and weakened and debilitated the body, this preparation used along with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, forms a treatment of unparalleled merit.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure has been endorsed by thousands of people who have tested its worth. You will find here a few samples of the letters we receive.



A.—Posterior Nares, where catarrh begins, causing running at the nose, sneezing and headache. B.—Nasal Duct, through which the eyes are affected and made red, weak and watery. C.—Throat, where mucous drops. H.—Oesophagus, through which mucous droppings pass to the stomach and cause catarrh of the stomach, sickness, vomiting and loss of appetite. F. and G.—Larynx, when catarrh follows the membranous lining into the lungs and develops into consumption.

Symptoms

Sneezing.
Hawking and spitting.
Droppings in the throat.
Difficult breathing.
Hoarseness.
Deafness.
Running at the nose.
Offensive breath.
Watery eyes.
Redness of the nose.
General weakness and debility.
Headache.
Noises in the ears.
Stomach derangements.
Stuffed up air passages.