

universally and with confidence of the results. It has been our good fortune, at least, to find it a most universal success when properly recommended, and it may be pertinent here to make a few suggestions:

1. Never prescribe large doses in the beginning—a good guide is, the relation the patient's stomach bears, at the moment, to that of a perfectly normal one in reference to digestion.

2. A small dose (3 i) with a small dose (3 i) of whisky and milk (3 i) three times a day is undoubtedly a rapid flesh producing combination.

3. If any sourness or visage of eructations, a tablespoonful of lime water added will remove the trouble.

4. Persist in the fact that it must be taken for a long time.

The list of neuro-trophic disorders in which Cod Liver Oil is not applicable, is yet to be prepared, not even excepting obesity. There undoubtedly seems to be a specific influence engendered in the quality or force of neuro-trophic influences—and it seems to me that we are prone to overlook this important fact solely on account of the uncertainty in the digestion or acceptableness of this specific reconstructive Cod Liver Oil.

A LETTER FROM JAS. I. FELLOWS.

Owing to the dishonest attempts that are persistently being made to counterfeit my Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I find it necessary to write and ask your kind co-operation in my endeavor to check a method of business which, to say the least, involves considerable risk both to medical men and their patients, and at the same time tends to injure the reputation of a valuable remedy.

As I have heretofore explained—though the fact may have escaped your memory—the distinct peculiarities of Fellows' Syrup consist in its freedom from acid (which in the various imitations is frequently used, in order to hold the ingredients in solution), and in its ready decomposition on exposure for a short time to air, light, or

heat. This facility of decomposition is of great value during the process of digestion, for by its means the chemical agents contained in the syrup are quickly broken up and changed into a form in which they can be readily assimilated by the blood and tissues. On this account, Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has never been dispensed in bulk, but always in hermetically-sealed bottles containing a limited quantity (16 fl. oz.).

I shall be glad if you will kindly allow me, at the risk of being tedious, to bring once more before your notice the special peculiarities in the method of putting up Fellows' Syrup, in order that you may have no difficulty in distinguishing it from the various inferior substitutes that are frequently offered in its place.

1. The bottle is enveloped in a bright yellow wrapper, bearing in watermark the words "J. I. Fellows, St. John, N. B.," and with a copy of the original label printed upon it in black.

2. Within this wrapper is a white printed paper giving directions for use, and containing, also, copies of the earliest medical testimonials in favor of the Syrup.

3. On the front of the bottle is the now well-known label, bearing across its face a fac-simile of the inventor's signature.

4. The bottle is hermetically sealed with a transparent crimson preparation.

5. The words "Fellows & Co., Chemists, St. John, N. B.," are blown into the glass.

6. On allowing the Syrup to remain undisturbed for forty-eight hours, a flocculent brown precipitate of hypophosphite of manganese becomes visible.

Finally, it may be mentioned that the preparation is never advertised in any way to the public.

Since the year 1865, when this compound was first invented by me, no change whatever has been made in its formula or mode of preparation—none having been found necessary. And it is a significant fact that, in bringing out a counterfeit, no advertiser ever claims that his own is an *improvement* on Fellows' Syrup, but

merely states that it is "just as good," and seeks patronage for it on the ground of its comparative cheapness. Now, in regard to the latter point, I may remark that the preparation of Fellows' Syrup necessitates great expense, as well as extreme care, in order to secure both *uniformity* and *stability* in its composition; and it would not be possible to produce it at a lower cost without sacrificing the important and distinctive peculiarities to which alone it owes its reputation. Moreover, the attempt to reduce the cost of production would not only mean an immediate deterioration in the character of the preparation, but would inevitably end in disappointment to the physician who prescribed it, and, possibly, in danger to the patient for whom it was prescribed. A great deal is said by advertisers at the present day as to the advantages of cheap medicines; but it requires little penetration to see that economies effected in this direction will be dearly purchased, if the evils to which I have above referred are the outcome of them.

In conclusion, I may remark that probably no one pharmaceutical preparation has ever been recommended by the medical profession to such an extent as Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have in my possession nearly a thousand letters testifying to its beneficial effects, which have been sent to me during the last few years by medical men in all parts of the world. This fact speaks for itself.

With many apologies for troubling you once again on this subject.

TEN CHANCES TO ONE!

If you are feeling nervous, low spirited, have a headache, sour stomach, growing thin, feeling weak, can't sleep, catch cold easily, you will be scared by reading some frightful tale into believing that you have consumption, grip, or are threatened with nervous prostration; don't you believe it. A disordered stomach will cause all of those difficulties, and more too. Burnham's Clam Bouillon is a delicious food, that is better than drugging. Diet on it for three days, and if your case is chronic, use it longer. You will discover its wonderful curative properties and enjoy the process.