

A

Letter to Clergymen

ON THE

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH,

AND THE USE OF

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

OR

Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron Combined,

AS A MEDICINAL AGENT.

RES NON VERBA QUÆSO.

Having confidence in the efficacy of the "Peruvian Syrup," as a medicinal agent, we recommend to our brethren in the ministry the careful reading of this pamphlet.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT.	REV. MARTIN MOORE.
" THOS. WHITTEMORE.	" THOS. STARR KING.
" JAMES B. MILES.	" CHARLES BRIGGS.
" S. H. RIDDEL.	" SYLVANUS COBB.
" JOSEPH H. CLINCH.	" EDWARD EDMUNDS.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY N. L. CLARK & CO.,

NO. 5 WATER STREET.

[1858]

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ELECTROTYPED AT THE
BOSTON STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Preface.

IN the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, of July 10, 1858, we published an article entitled, "Iron as a Medicinal Agent." This article, very much enlarged, is now presented as an introduction to our pamphlet.

It has been prepared by the aid of scientific gentlemen, and must commend itself to all intelligent persons as an interesting summary of the results of the latest scientific and medical researches respecting the influence and importance of iron in the human organism; the various diseases that result from a deficiency of it, and the necessity of supplying that deficiency before health can be restored.

In our letter to the Clergy we have referred to various diseases from which the clerical profession are known to suffer in a peculiar degree; and the letters from Clergymen who have been cured of these diseases by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, we offer as conclusive evidence of the *facts* which we wish to establish.

In the Appendix we have copied statements of a few cures in this country, selected from a large number in our possession equally remarkable, the truth of which is placed beyond question by the certificates of well-known clergymen which accompany them.

We have also introduced a few of the numerous letters which we have received from physicians resident in this country who have either used the Syrup themselves or prescribed it extensively in their practice.

The Peruvian Syrup was discovered in Peru, where it has been extensively used for the past twelve years. We insert a few of the letters which we have received from eminent physicians of that country to show what their opinion is of the Syrup after many years' experience. The authenticity of these letters, and the high character and position of the writers of many of

them, are fully established by the letter from His Excellency José Manuel Tirado, the late Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru to the United States.

The reader will thus see that the confidence we ourselves feel in the Syrup is sustained by the statements of many able physicians who have subjected it to the test of actual trial, and have thus amply qualified themselves to form a trustworthy opinion respecting its safety and efficacy as a medicine.

We invite the reader's particular attention to the case of Mrs. Matilda Portugal. It is one of the most extraordinary on record, and were not the facts proved beyond the possibility of doubt by the testimony of physicians of the highest character, and other respectable witnesses, it would be incredible. We cannot but think it will interest all readers, and especially gentlemen of the medical profession.

Our object has been in all cases to state as concisely as possible the results of actual experiment and careful observation, the only just grounds of confidence in any medicine.

It will be observed that we have been careful to give the residence of the persons named in the pamphlet, in order to afford every facility to those who may wish to obtain further information.

We think the evidence we have produced proves beyond controversy, that the Peruvian Syrup possesses remedial virtues of the highest value, peculiar to itself, and we ask the confidence of the community in our statements no farther than they are sustained by facts and the legitimate deductions from them.

BOSTON, March 1, 1859.

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Introduction.

Iron as a Medicinal Agent, and the Necessity of a due Proportion of it in the Blood.

Since the remarkable cures effected through the agency of the "Peruvian Syrup" have been made public, the following questions are frequently asked respecting it, viz. :—

Why is iron beneficial in disease?

Why is it efficacious in so many diseases apparently opposite in their nature?

Why is "Peruvian Syrup" better than any other medicinal preparation of iron?

To persons unacquainted with physiological chemistry it may appear strange that iron should form an element of the human body, and to many it may seem unimportant whether the quantity contained in the system is large or small.

The "blood is the life," for, from this vital fluid, the tissues of the body absorb such material elements as are necessary for their nutrition and growth.

These tissues are made up of cells, each of which has an individual, separate life of its own. Each has power to select from the materials presented to it by the blood, the elements necessary for repairing the waste of the tissues of which it forms a part, and also power to reject every thing unfit for the purpose. Each series of cells performs its appropriate functions, undisturbed by others working for different ends, and, it may be, in immediate contact. By the united and harmonious action of myriads of these microscopic workers, the healthy body is built up, and whenever their action is inefficient or disturbed, symptoms of disease manifest themselves.

All the constituents of healthy blood must coexist in it, in due proportion, in order that every cell may be supplied with what it needs, and iron being the nutritive element *par excellence* of this fluid, it is not surprising that a deficiency of it should be productive of disease.

The blood, which to the naked eye seems a simple red fluid, is in reality a transparent, yellowish, and watery fluid, in which float very minute solid bodies, visible under the microscope, and called *blood globules*.

It is to these globules that the blood owes its red color, and also its power of exciting and preserving the vital force. If they are reduced in quantity by bleeding or disease, to that extent are the vital forces impaired.

The red coloring matter of the globules contains a large amount of the oxide of iron, which cannot be diminished below a certain quantity without rendering the blood unfit for the perfect nutrition of the organs. In such cases, the fact is made apparent by general paleness, weak circulation, debility, palpitations, difficulty of breathing, dropsical swellings, cold extremities, bleeding from the nose, &c. In this condition of *anæmia*, in which there is a deficiency of the red globules, it is certain that if the necessary iron can be supplied to the blood, the red globules will be restored to it in the requisite quantity, and the symptoms of disease will consequently cease. There is in this instance so intimate a connection between cause and effect, that every one will perceive why iron, so important an element of the blood, should be given as a medicine when this fluid is impoverished.

What proportion of the blood consists of red globules or corpuscles, which contain all the iron existing in this fluid, has been accurately determined.

According to the results obtained by Professor Robert D. Thompson, of St. Thomas's Hospital College, London, healthy blood contains in 1000 parts 131 parts of red globules and 17-10 of oxide of iron. Metallic iron, that is, iron uncombined with oxygen, is also, according to the recent analyses of Mulder, Becquerel, and Rodier, found in the blood.*

According to the experiments of the French physiologist, Andral, these corpuscles vary in a state of health from 110 to 152 parts in 1000 parts of blood; in some extreme cases of chlorosis in females, they have been reduced to 27 parts in 1000. He also observed that, under the administration of iron, they increased from 49 to 64 parts, and soon afterwards to 96 parts in 1000; while during the loss of blood by bleeding or disease, they fell from 63 to 49 parts in a 1000. Thus the administration of iron, and the loss of blood, are found by exact experiment to produce diametrically opposite effects; the former renovates by enriching the vital fluid, the latter debilitates by robbing the nervous and muscular systems of nutriment. The facts which have been stated show conclusively that the quantity of iron in the blood is liable to become greatly deficient; and also that the deficiency, which is a consequence of *impaired digestion*, and a prolific cause of disease, may be supplied by administering iron in a proper form.

One element in the restorative power of iron as a medicine is, there is reason to believe, its magnetic action, and the electrical currents developed by it and by chemical action. This, though not a subject for direct experiment, is placed beyond a reasonable doubt by the researches of eminent men of science.†

* See *Miller's Chemistry*, Part III. pp. 689, 690.

† "Iron can accommodate itself as few metals can to the metamorphoses of the organism. In the arterial blood full of oxygen it can become a peroxide, cleaving like a dyer's mordant to the organic matter of the corpuscles or blood cells. In the venous

Iron can *enter* the blood only in the form of protoxide, the form in which it exists in the Peruvian Syrup. Subsequently it is found in the state of metallic iron. It is also found in the arteries in the state of peroxide. In passing into this state from that of protoxide, it is supposed by Professor Wilson of Edinburgh, to pass through the intermediate stage of magnetic oxide somewhere in the vessels, probably in the minute capillaries, where the mysterious processes of nutrition, waste, and secretion are carried on. According to well-known laws of electricity, magnetism, and chemistry, both the chemical changes and the formation of magnetic oxide, develop electrical currents, which in their turn promote further chemical action as well as magnetize the metallic iron contained in the blood. These complicated actions and reactions, each being alternately both cause and effect, are, it cannot be doubted, intimately connected with the healthy performance of the functions of life. The myriads of electric currents thus set in motion, diffuse stimu-

blood, containing little oxygen, it can become protoxide, perhaps combining with carbonic acid.

“At both sets of the capillaries, it may, at the crisis of change of the blood from venous to arterial, and from arterial to venous, transiently become the intermediate magnetic oxide.

“In one or other of these forms, or in similarly variable states of combination with other elements than oxygen, it can enter into the composition of the various solids and fluids of the body in which it is found occurring, and perform, as it does even in the inorganic ferrocyanides, exactly opposite functions in neighboring portions of the same tissue.”

“The observations of Faraday on the magnetic condition of flesh and of living animals demonstrate that the organismal iron is magnetically active. We know also that magnetism cannot be developed without a simultaneous development of electricity, so that magnetic changes in the ferruginous blood and flesh must be accompanied by electrical changes. Electricity also invariably develops magnetism, and we know that electrical currents are constantly traversing the muscles and other organs. Such currents will react on the magnetic masses in their neighborhood, and be reacted on by them, with a corresponding exaltation of the intensity alike of the electricity and the magnetism.”—*Edinburgh Essays for 1856*. Article on *Chemical Final Causes*, by George Wilson, M. D., F. R. S. E., Regius Professor of Technology in the University.

This article was republished in *Littell's Living Age*, No. 705, Nov. 28, 1857.

Faraday found that salts of iron preserve their magnetic properties, even when dissolved in water. Slices of flesh and other organic substances exhibit diamagnetic properties. See *Miller's Chemistry*, Part I. pp. 417, 418. London Ed. 1857.

“Sir Humphrey Davy noticed that when the electric current passes through an aqueous solution, it affects the magnetic needle; and Dr. Ritchie says that the current in an electrolyte is as magnetic as that in a metallic wire, and causes water to revolve round a magnet as a wire carrying the current would revolve.”—*Faraday's Researches*, Vol. I. p. 528.

Liebig and Wöhler found that when hydrate of the magnetic oxide of iron is precipitated from its solution in hydrochloric acid by ammonia, it is attracted by a magnet even when in the state of a flocculent precipitate suspended in water. See *Graham's Chemistry*, p. 453. Am. Ed. 1858.

“The researches of Matteucci have shown that in the living animal an electrical

lant, tonic, and alterative effects throughout the whole system, exciting an atrophied muscle in one place, accelerating the necessary change of tissue in another, giving new vigor to the sluggish circulation in a third, and so on, wherever such aid is needed.

It may be asked, "From what is the blood derived?" We answer, principally, from the food. But if the food is not well digested, good blood cannot be produced, any more than good bread can be made without mixing and cooking good materials in a proper manner. The lacteals and absorbents take up what is presented to them, and pour it into the blood. If the materials supplied are imperfectly prepared, the fault is in the stomach, and not in the suffering organs. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, will deaden the intestinal motions, and will send its disease-producing elements to every part of the system. The feeble girl will suffer from chlorosis and menstrual irregularity, the adult from painful dyspepsia, neuralgia, and headaches; many will suffer from boils and cutaneous diseases; the bilious from congestion of the liver, dropsy, and constipation; the care-worn and hard student, from the thousand nameless ills known as "general debility," and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

From the remarks which have been made on the nature and functions of the blood, the source from which all parts of the body derive their nutriment, it is easy to perceive that disease in any organ may ensue, when this fluid is deficient in any of its proper elements; and that the so-called "dif-

current is perpetually circulating between the internal portion of a muscle and its external surface; a current due probably to the chemical actions which are produced by the vital changes continually occurring in the organic tissue." — *Miller's Chemistry*, p. 413. London Ed. 1857.

It may be fairly inferred from the foregoing facts that magnetic oxide of iron, at the moment of its formation in the blood, generates electrical currents; that both the magnetic oxide and the electrical currents generated by it and by chemical action act in the various parts of the human body, in all essential respects, as they would do, if they were surrounded by inorganic matter; and that, although their action may be, and undoubtedly is, modified by the vital principle, otherwise called the principle of life, they retain all their peculiar properties and perform highly important functions in the animal economy.

In certain states of disease, electricity is generated in the system in excess, so that the patient, if somewhat insulated, communicates an electrical spark to whatever conducting substance he touches. The case of a lady thus affected, during a period of about four months, is described in the *American Journal of Science*, Vol. XXXIII. p. 394, by her physician Dr. Willard Hosford of Orford, N. H., whose statements were regarded by the editor, Professor Silliman, as entitled to entire confidence. A similar case of two girls of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, is described in an article formerly republished from a foreign journal in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. They are represented to have taken passage for Marseilles for the purpose of exhibiting their singular power in public, but to have lost it during the voyage in consequence of the improvement of their health.

ferent diseases" cured by the "Peruvian Syrup," are in reality only different *phases* of disease, depending on one and the same cause, viz., impaired and imperfect digestion.

The objection, therefore, that "Peruvian Syrup" claims to cure opposite diseases, falls to the ground. It proposes to do no such thing; but simply to cure a single disease of the stomach—*dyspepsia*, and the various diseases of which dyspepsia is the cause. That these diseases are not only numerous, but that they exhibit symptoms widely diverse, and often simulate other diseases entirely distinct in their nature, is a fact long recognized by eminent medical authorities.

Lastly, *Why is the "Peruvian Syrup" better than any other "preparation of iron?"*

Physiological chemistry has amply proved that the only form in which iron can enter and assimilate with the blood, is in that of the *protoxide*. This protoxide, however, is a very unstable compound, and exceedingly liable to be converted into the *peroxide* by the absorption of oxygen from the air. In the "Peruvian Syrup" the *protoxide* is so combined by chemical ingenuity as to remain permanent, further oxidation being impossible.

That iron is valuable as a tonic and alterative medicine has long been known to the medical profession; but it is only since the preparation of it, in the *particular form of Peruvian Syrup*, was discovered, that its full power over disease has been brought to light. For *all cases* in which iron is needed, this preparation of it is confidently believed to be far superior to any other. This belief rests on the observations and statements of medical and scientific men of unquestionable authority. Among the cures wrought by the Syrup, and attested by the written evidence of physicians of unimpeached and unimpeachable character, there are not a few cases in which no other preparation of iron, nor any other medicine, had been found of the least avail. It seems to purify the very fountain of health; and when an impure fountain has been purified, the streams which issue from it become pure also.

We offer the preceding statements of facts as a sufficient answer to the three questions proposed at the beginning of this article. And we submit that if they are true, as we fully believe them to be, the Peruvian Syrup must be acknowledged to be a most important addition to the "Materia Medica," and a valuable remedy for many of the worst forms of disease.

Since the preceding article was in print, we have met with the following passage in the writings of a distinguished man of science, respecting the deficiency of iron in the blood as a cause of disease, and the beneficial effects of administering it in *combination with a proper solvent*; and we insert it here as sustaining the views which have been expressed.

"In chlorosis, the number of red-blood globules is diminished, and, as these contain much iron, the disease is connected with a defect in the quan-

tity of iron in the food, or perhaps with a want of its proper *solvent*. This explains the benefit derived from the use of iron, under which the red globules rapidly increase in number, in many cases."*

In the abovenamed article the superiority of the *solvent* used in the "Peruvian Syrup" has not perhaps been made sufficiently prominent. A distinguished physician of this city, who has largely used the Syrup in his practice, remarked that it was so peculiarly congenial to the human constitution, compared with the other forms in which iron is given as a medicine, that he thought its efficacy must be due in no small degree to its *solvent*. This is undoubtedly true, — for the stomach in all cases of debility is, as has already been remarked, incapable of reducing the higher oxides of iron into the protoxide; and even the protoxide must be so balanced in the solution as to have the character of an aliment, and thus become assimilated with the same ease as the simplest food. Until the discovery of the Peruvian Syrup, no means of so combining the protoxide was known, — a fact with which the scientific physicians who prescribe this preparation are perfectly familiar.

We would also add the testimony of Dr. Hayes, who states in his certificates of November 23, 1855, and April 10, 1857,† that "the activity of the leading constituent [of the Peruvian Syrup] is preserved through the judicious adaptation of its *solvent*;" that "to maintain a solution of protoxide of iron has been deemed impossible;" and that "in the Peruvian Syrup this desirable point is attained *by combination in a way before unknown*."

* Gregory's *Organic Chemistry*, p. 506. London Ed. 1852.

† See page 29.

To the Reverend Clergy.

GENTLEMEN :

DR. JAMES JOHNSON, Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria, in treating of the diseases to which literary men are especially liable, dwells with great emphasis upon the sympathy existing between the brain and the digestive organs. The brain is the controlling organ of the system, imparting vital energy and functional activity to all the other viscera ; but it may be overtasked, and then of necessity follow disorder, functional disturbance, and perhaps organic disease.

Gentlemen of the clerical profession, are peculiarly subject to those diseases which result from the digestion becoming impaired by cerebral excitement and bodily inactivity. Not only excessive intellectual labor, but also extreme tension of the moral and emotional sentiments, tends to produce this effect. Sympathy with the sorrows and joys of a parish, the excitements of the chamber of sickness and death, and the ceaseless demands on the clergyman's mental and physical energy, slowly but surely interfere with the healthful performance of the organic functions.

When the brain is overworked, the stomach and digestive organs do not receive their natural nervous stimulus, the food is taken without relish, perhaps at irregular intervals and at improper times, and is imperfectly digested. Dyspepsia poisons the water of life at the fountain head.

If the food is not well digested, the materials of the blood

are not duly supplied, and the vital fluid, being thus impoverished, cannot build up the tissues in the natural manner.

The absence of nutrient and formative power in the blood, is shown by the loss of appetite, indisposition to mental and bodily labor, depression of spirits, general debility, neuralgia and other nervous affections, headaches, piles, swelling and tenderness in the region of the liver, boils, and other cutaneous symptoms, bloodlessness, and emaciation. All these diseases and many others are the painful and inevitable consequences of the deterioration of the blood.

The organ most intimately connected with the stomach, in the performance of the digestive process, is the liver. The number of cases of torpidity and painful affections of this organ arising from neglected dyspepsia, is immense, as are also the various diseases which result from an overtaxed brain, an overworked body, and a debilitated digestive apparatus. The cases annexed will sufficiently illustrate these points, and also encourage the most hopeless.

There is one exceedingly common, annoying, obstinate, and dangerous disease, which being so peculiarly incident to your profession as to have received the appellation of "*Clergymen's Sore Throat*," deserves especial notice. It is often called bronchitis, but improperly so while the disease is confined to the throat. Its proper names are *pharyngitis* and *laryngitis*, according as it is above or below the glottis. When inflammation reaches the lungs, it becomes a true bronchitis and is a formidable disease. The sore throat is an inflammation of the follicles of the mucous membrane of the air-passages, accompanied with swelling, redness, altered secretions and ulceration, producing dryness, huskiness, tickling, hacking cough, purulent expectoration, pain after speaking, and, finally, partial or total loss of voice.

Persons whose business constantly requires a great deal of talking, as the members of the bar, and auctioneers, or who habitually task their voices in singing, find their vocal organs strengthened by the exercise. But the clergyman, after a week's repose of the vocal organs, speaks on Sunday from two

to three hours, in a large and ill-ventilated and over-heated, apartment, in a loud and exhausting tone, and with the larynx often unduly compressed. With an enfeebled bodily frame, a dyspeptic stomach, impoverished blood, and a sluggish circulation, it would indeed be wonderful, if his vocal organs did not suffer from irritation, often terminating in ulceration and pulmonary disease.

These remarks, and the subjoined cases in confirmation of them, are submitted to gentlemen of the clerical profession in order to call their attention to the claims of a preventive and remedial agent, "*The Peruvian Syrup, or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron,*" whose efficacy as a prophylactic and restorative medicine for the various diseases caused by imperfect digestion, has been abundantly attested by numerous persons well known for their great intelligence and moral worth.

The proprietors of this Syrup respectfully ask your attention to the annexed testimonials from clergymen, and to the proofs therein contained of the success which has attended the use of the medicine in various forms of disease. They invite you to an examination of them, in the belief that they will interest you in reference both to your own health, and to that of other persons with whom you have influence.

BOSTON, March 1, 1859.

Letters from Clergymen,

ADDRESSED TO

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

WE have selected from a large number of testimonials of the most authentic character the following letters from clergymen of various denominations, who have had personal experience of the beneficial effects of the Peruvian Syrup.

Letters from REV. JOHN PIERPONT, *of West Medford, Mass.*

WEST MEDFORD, Oct. 27, 1855.

My Dear Sirs: About a year ago there appeared upon the inside of my wrist a spot about as large as a quarter of a dollar, of cutaneous disease, red, and itching like Salt Rheum. It continued gradually to extend through the winter and spring, till it became quite troublesome; sometimes in the night exciting such involuntary friction as to start the blood, and I had before me the unpleasant prospect, at the age of threescore years and ten, of having to endure for the rest of my days one of the severest trials of a man's patience — an incurable cutaneous disease.

Having carefully read, as you know, much of the strong testimony that has been given to the efficacy of the "Peruvian Syrup" in diseases affecting the skin, I resolved to try it, and did. I took about half a bottle of it. The malady is *entirely* removed; my skin on the affected parts is as smooth, soft, and fair as it ever was, or can be.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. PIERPONT.

WEST MEDFORD, Jan. 1, 1859.

My Dear Sirs: It affords me great satisfaction to find that the "Peruvian Syrup" is making its way into the confidence of the medical profession, for my settled conviction is, that it deserves the confidence not of that profession alone, but of the public.

Since my letter of October 27, 1855, the malady, which I then told you

that it had cured, has not, so far as I know, or believe, taken a single step towards a return upon me. Once in a while, indeed, a small boil has ventured to peep out from under its skin blanket, and threaten to annoy me; but in all these cases, a few gentle taps of the "Peruvian" has made the assailants slink back and hide their diminished heads. But though I have had but little occasion to use this medicine for the cure of my own maladies, the fame of its victories over other forms of disease in others, not unfrequently reaches my ears. So that I have great pleasure in saying, that I feel no disposition to retract a single word of commendation that I have ever spoken.

My own experience convinces me that the "Peruvian" will continue to do successful battle with disease, and that all the conquests that it gains it will hold.

Yours truly, JOHN PIERPONT.

Letters from REV. WARREN BURTON, of Cambridge, well known for his earnest devotion to the cause of Home Education.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Nov. 2, 1857.

Dear Sirs: It is about two years since I became acquainted with the "Peruvian Syrup." During this time a considerable number of individuals within my own knowledge have been benefited by it.

Persons intimately known to me have used it with satisfactory results for headache, loss of appetite, and oppression at the stomach after eating.

From such evidence, together with the testimony of documents from the most reliable sources, I do not hesitate to recommend the Syrup to any whose habits render them liable to headache, dyspeptic complaints, neuralgia, nervous affections, and general debility.

I am well convinced that this medicine is of great value to a certain class of diseases with which clergymen are afflicted, and I hope it will be as extensively used as its merits seem to warrant.

Respectfully, WARREN BURTON.

HOLMES'S PLACE, CAMBRIDGE, December 24, 1858.

Dear Sirs: From facts which have come to my knowledge since the preceding letter was written, my confidence in the Peruvian Syrup has been confirmed and increased.

WARREN BURTON.

Letters from REV. ARTHUR B. FULLER, pastor of the New North Church, Boston.

BOSTON, Nōvember 18, 1857.

Dear Sirs: I take great pleasure in recommending the "Peruvian Syrup" as a valuable tonic, and as an efficient aid in relieving many of those "ills that flesh is heir to."

I have myself derived most decided benefit from its use. Suffering much from intense nervous headaches, exhaustion, and loss of strength, owing to arduous duties, I failed to obtain any relief until I tried the Peruvian Syrup, since which I have been much stronger, and my headaches have greatly diminished both in severity and frequency.

I have also recommended the use of the Syrup to several friends, who required some tonic remedy, and uniformly the result of such use has been most happy.

One young man, who has been for years a sufferer, and has heretofore found no remedy efficacious, writes me thus: "I am thankful for your recommendation of the Syrup, which, I am confident, has done me great good. I have been relieved almost entirely of a dull headache, usually coming on immediately after eating, and of a dry, parched feeling in my lips." He also says that "a very great nervousness and debility," so great that at times he "felt weak as a child," have been greatly lessened since the use of the Peruvian Syrup.

In the myriad cases, for which wine and Bourbon whiskey are recommended, and the result of whose common use must ultimately be an alarming increase of intemperance, I cannot but believe that the Peruvian Syrup can always be harmlessly and beneficially employed in their stead.

ARTHUR B. FULLER.

BOSTON, December 7, 1858.

Dear Sirs: After an extended use and observation of the "Peruvian Syrup," the opinions, expressed by me in the preceding letter, are confirmed, and I would earnestly recommend the use of the Syrup to clergymen who are suffering from any of the complaints incident to our profession.

I am happy to add that the young man referred to in my former letter continues in good health, and has evidently been permanently benefited.

ARTHUR B. FULLER,

Letters from REV. AUGUSTUS R. POPE, Pastor of the Unitarian Society at Somerville, Massachusetts.

SOMERVILLE, October 17, 1854.

My Dear Sir: I cannot but ascribe to the "Peruvian Syrup" which you kindly handed to me an entire immunity from "sore boils" since commencing its use on the 3d of September. It required nearly a week to wear out those already then in full progress; but no reënforcements appearing, I am now quite well.

Previous to that time I had been grievously tormented day and night with these patience tests, generally having several at once, all the while for several months. And the uninterrupted suffering—for the intermissions were few and brief—so reduced the whole system as to provide seemingly for its

own continuance. As I made no change of diet or of any of the modes of living when I commenced taking the Syrup, I am left without any cause for the improvement so sudden and unexpected, if the so-called remedy will not explain it. At any rate, you may rest assured that I shall not fail to advise any one in like distress, in the most unmistakable language, to give it a fair trial.

You will please accept my thanks for the benefit which I think I have derived through your kindness, and believe me,

Your obliged friend, AUGUSTUS R. POPE.

SOMERVILLE, December 3, 1857.

Dear Sirs: I am happy to say that you have been rightly informed concerning the health of the invalid member of my family. She is decidedly better, and has been essentially benefited, we believe, by the use of the "Peruvian Syrup." It was a case of general debility—a term sufficiently comprehensive to cover a multitude of very painful symptoms which are not easily reached, and the relief began as soon as the Syrup was taken. I think it cannot be reasonably questioned that this remedy is peculiarly applicable to all cases which require an active and efficient tonic.

It is satisfactory to know, that the Syrup is a well prepared combination of well known ingredients, which are only rendered more efficacious by being thus combined.

I shall surely recommend the Syrup to any friend who is in need of such aid, as it seems calculated to furnish, in the same spirit in which I would recommend any other article that had been proved to me to be valuable.

I remain very truly yours, AUGUSTUS R. POPE.

P. S. I have forgotten to say in the body of this letter, and so here add, that I have not been afflicted with boils since I took the Syrup three years ago.

HARTFORD, December 21, 1857.

Letter from REV. GURDON ROBINS, of Hartford, Conn., of the Baptist Denomination.

Dear Sirs: It is a duty I owe to you and the public to express my confidence in the "Peruvian Syrup" as a safe and powerful remedy in those various manifestations of disease consequent upon disordered digestion.

Before, by scientific analysis, the composition of the medicine was made known, it had surprised me by its speedy and effective action in cases of general debility, liver complaint, and dyspepsia in my family.

The fact that it may almost always be substituted with decided advantage for alcoholic stimulants, entitles it to the support of persons aware of the peril of patients whose physicians recommend the use of such restoratives.

Permit me to express the hope, that patients suffering from those complaints, in which the Syrup is indicated as a remedy, may, at least, afford themselves the benefit of an experiment of its virtues.

I am very respectfully yours, GURDON ROBINS.

Letters from REV. SYLVANUS COBB, of Boston, Editor of "The Christian Freeman."

BOSTON, December 24, 1857.

Dear Sirs: It may be some satisfaction to you to be informed of the result of the trial of the "Peruvian Syrup" in my family. My daughter was brought low by a typhoid fever last spring, and after the fever left her she continued very weak, and the simplest food distressed her. For months she remained in the same debilitated condition; but from the 1st of September last, when she commenced taking the Syrup, the digestive functions improved, and she steadily gained strength and vivacity; and now, having taken two bottles, she is restored to a good state of health; indeed she appears more really healthy than she has for several years past. I am of opinion that the "Protoxide of Iron," contained in the Peruvian Syrup, was adapted to her case, and effected what no other known medicine could have effected.

Yours truly, S. COBB.

BOSTON, January 4, 1859.

Dear Sirs: Since my letter to you of December 24, 1857, my daughter has found no more occasion for medicine, and her general health has been better than for years before. I am satisfied that the Peruvian Syrup is a valuable medicine, and I earnestly recommend it to the attention of invalids.

SYLVANUS COBB.

Letter from REV. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, of Boston, Editor of the "Trumpet."

BOSTON, December 25, 1857.

Dear Sirs: I have been using for some time past the medicine which bears the name of "Peruvian Syrup," or "Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron." For the benefit of others I feel it incumbent on me to state its effects. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle. How many diseases it has the power to cure, I am not able to say; but I have no doubt, that in cases of paralysis, like mine, dyspepsia, and especially of dropsy, it may be administered with a greater prospect of success than any other medicine in use among us. I have great reason to regret that I did not hear of it a year ago. I think it might give relief, even in cases of dropsy of the chest and of the pericardium, but I am quite sure that the less

dangerous forms of dropsy will readily yield to it. It has the further recommendation of being very agreeable to the taste.

Yours truly,

THOMAS WHITEMORE.

Letter from REV. O. MYRICK, *Pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Society in Provincetown, Massachusetts.*

PROVINCETOWN, January 18, 1858.

Dear Sirs: My eldest son, now six years old, has been seriously troubled for about three years with a disease generally pronounced Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance. Various prescriptions have been made for him, among which were stramonium, chloroform, and arsenic, but with little benefit. About three months ago he commenced taking the "Peruvian Syrup," which he has continued, with the exception of about three weeks, up to the present date. The improvement was so great in his case that, in about four weeks after he commenced taking the Syrup, we ventured to send him to school, which he has constantly since attended, although he was never before able to endure any mental discipline. The irregular and involuntary motions and muscular contractions which have characterized him have, in a great measure, ceased; and I am continuing the use of the Syrup with the fond hope and quite confident expectation that it will effect his cure. What I deem it already to have wrought for him, places me under lasting gratitude for this invaluable medicine.

The results of the use of the Syrup in the case of my son induced me to try its virtues upon myself, for a chronic bronchial difficulty; and I am happy to add, that never before, at this season of the year, have I been so free from this complaint. I am therefore under double obligations for the benefit this Syrup has conferred.

Although extremely cautious in recommending an article that seeks the general favor, I have just reason to commend this Syrup to the regards of any who may be afflicted with the above-named complaints, and may have sought in vain for the relief which this medicine has afforded.

Yours truly,

O. MYRICK.

Letter from REV. EPHRAIM NUTE, JR., *Pastor of the First Church, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.*

BOSTON, March 11, 1858.

Dear Sirs: My situation since I have been in this part of the country has prevented me from making a fair trial of the "Peruvian Syrup," as I could take it only with much irregularity. But I have found great relief in using it, while suffering from dyspepsia, and am convinced that it has remarkable powers as a tonic and promoter of insensible perspiration.

In addition to my own experience, I have received some strong testimo-

nials to the efficacy of this medicine from the most trustworthy sources. It seems to me peculiarly adapted to the complaints which prevail in the West.

I hope you will establish agencies for the sale of the Syrup in Kansas. I am about to return to my home in that territory, and will cheerfully do what I can to extend to my acquaintances there the knowledge of this valuable remedy.

EPHRAIM NUTE, JR.

Letter from REV. THOMAS H. PONS, *of Boston.*

BOSTON, July 1, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have found the "Peruvian Syrup" to be a valuable medicine, possessing many desirable qualities. It invigorates the exhausted system, and inspires a degree of physical energy and exhilaration as unexpected as agreeable. My experience proves it to be of great value in cases of physical prostration, whether produced by extra mental exertion, or other causes, the result being an exhaustion of the muscular and nervous systems. I consequently feel it a duty, as well as pleasure, to recommend the use of this valuable medicine as indicated in my case.

THOMAS H. PONS.

Letter from REV. RICHARD METCALF, *of Providence, R. I.*

PROVIDENCE, March 15, 1858.

Dear Sirs: I have been taking the "Peruvian Syrup" three times a day during the fortnight which has elapsed.

The effect on the digestion and the general tone of the system was immediate and beneficial. It has proved just the tonic that I wanted.

RICHARD METCALF.

Letters from REV. M. P. WEBSTER, *Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Weston, Mass.*

WESTON, MASS., September 6, 1858.

Gentlemen: Having been afflicted with dyspepsia and all its attendant sufferings for fourteen years past, and the last five or six with a chronic diarrhœa, I am happy to state that I find myself greatly improved. Those disagreeable feelings usually attending dyspepsia are now almost entirely gone, and the diarrhœa so far removed that I suffer no inconvenience from it, except when I take cold, or labor entirely beyond my strength, producing somewhat of an inward inflammation. To those who are afflicted with the dyspepsia, or derangement of the liver and stomach, producing general prostration of strength, I would recommend the "Peruvian Syrup" as one of the most effectual remedies that I have ever known.

M. P. WEBSTER.

WESTON, MASS., December 20, 1858.

Dear Sirs: Since my letter to you of September 6th, I have continued the use of the Peruvian Syrup until I found myself so much improved that I thought it unnecessary to continue it longer. My health is now better than it has been for quite a number of years, and the diarrhœa seems to be entirely removed. I can cordially recommend your valuable medicine to my brethren of the clergy as a remedy admirably adapted to relieve the complaints from which so many are suffering.

M. P. WEBSTER.

Letter from REV. JOSEPH H. CLINCH, *Rector of St. Mary's Church, South Boston, Mass.*

BOSTON, September 23, 1858.

Gentlemen: During the present summer, I have had ample opportunity of testing the valuable qualities of the "Peruvian Syrup." I consider it, as well from my own experience as from the testimony of others in whose opinion I have confidence, an efficient remedy in all cases in which the administration of iron would be advisable. I have found such beneficial results from its administration, that I have not hesitated to recommend it to friends who were suffering from physical prostration, or a generally relaxed condition of the system.

JOSEPH H. CLINCH.

Letter from REV. ABRAHAM JACKSON, *of Walpole, New Hampshire.*

WALPOLE, N. H., Jan. 14, 1859.

Dear Sirs: I have used but one bottle of the "Peruvian Syrup," and that under circumstances which prevented a literal compliance with the directions. I am confident, however, that I have derived great relief from it in an attack of the piles, and from that phase of dyspepsia, one of the unpleasant symptoms of which is, a too eager appetite, the indulgence of which is followed by effects which none but dyspeptics can understand. I anticipate still greater benefit from a further use of the Syrup.

ABRAHAM JACKSON.

Letter from REV. J. PEARSON, JR., *Pastor of the Church of Adventists in Charter Street, Newburyport, Mass.*

NEWBURYPORT, February 21, 1859.

My Dear Sirs: Having used the "Peruvian Syrup" in my family for more than a year, I can with the utmost confidence recommend it as a family medicine of rare worth. In debility, it is not only a perfectly safe, but an effectual tonic. In dyspepsia we think it is a sovereign remedy. For years my wife suffered from an aggravated form [of this disease, and after seeking in vain for help in other medicines, she found entire relief from this distressing complaint in the use of your Syrup.

J. PEARSON, JR.

Letter from the REV. ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY, an esteemed Missionary under the Patronage of the American Baptist Missionary Union, resident in Henthada, Burmah.

HENTHADA, October 6, 1858.

Dear Sir: The box of "Peruvian Syrup" which you were kind enough to send me has been safely received — thanks. I have given it nearly all away to natives suffering from complaints which it professes to cure or meliorate. The result satisfies me that the medicine deserves the reputation it has gained. One of the recipients is a man who for five years had been unable to do any work. He is a common laborer, and since taking one bottle of the Syrup the *weakness* which had so long utterly incapacitated him has disappeared, and he is now able to work every day. Another is a young woman, who suffered from swelling in her feet and the lower parts of her limbs, accompanied with partial insensibility; and, though the latter still continues, the swelling has quite disappeared. She drank but one bottle of the Syrup.

If I hear any further special results from using the Syrup, I shall not fail to let you know.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

Letter from PROFESSOR E. VITALIS SCHERB, Lecturer on various Branches of Literature.

BOSTON, January 10, 1859.

My Dear Sir: Most willingly do I comply with your request to state my experiences with regard to the "Peruvian Syrup." It is but a small return I can thus make you for the great service you have rendered me by directing my attention to this most excellent medicine.

Having risen from a severe illness which left me in a state of utter prostration, I was advised to take some *Iron Preparation* as the best means to restore my strength. I tried several that had the highest reputation both for efficacy and mildness, but found invariably that they produced a rush of blood towards the head, and in consequence had to give them up. I then tried the Peruvian Syrup, and soon had reason to acknowledge its great superiority over all the preparations tried before. Not only was its use not followed by any of the bad consequences that had attended the use of the others, but I also found that it surpassed them in power and comprehensiveness of effect. All those distressing symptoms that accompany a state of nervous exhaustion speedily disappeared, and increased appetite, sound nights' rest, and desire and capacity for physical and mental exertion, unmistakably indicated a return of health. I have since repeatedly had recourse to it, whenever, from any cause, I felt a slight return of the same complaint, and always with the same good effect.

For all the Protean forms of disease, and innumerable complaints—

appearing widely different on the surface, but springing in reality from the same evil root—that are comprehended under the popular but somewhat vague terms of *nervousness* and *dyspepsia*, I believe the Peruvian Syrup to be a veritable specific; and I therefore consider it but an act of humanity to press it by all legitimate means upon the attention of the public, and particularly of those classes of the community, such as teachers, clergymen, scholars, and editors, whose peculiar avocations and habits of life—exciting while at the same time sedentary, overtaking the nervous while neglecting the muscular system—are particularly calculated to subject them to the above-mentioned order of complaints. No one of them that tries the Syrup but will, I am confident, bear witness to its efficacy, and declare himself under the same obligation to you that I do.

Having made this statement, as much from a sense of duty as in compliance with your request, I finally wish you, my dear sir, with all my heart, the success which this valuable medicine, of which you are the proprietor, so richly deserves, and which it, no doubt, sooner or later will be sure to obtain.

I am very truly yours, E. VITALIS SCHERB.

Letter from the REV. HENRY UPHAM, of the Baptist Denomination.

BOSTON, January 15, 1859.

Gentlemen: The experience which I have had of the "Peruvian Syrup" has satisfied me that it is a very valuable medicine in cases of dyspepsia and affections of the liver, as well as many others. No one can examine the large mass of original testimonials to the value of the Syrup which you have received from scientific gentlemen, eminent physicians of various schools, well-known clergymen, editors, scholars, and numerous other persons of both sexes, without becoming convinced that it is a very remarkable medicine.

The discovery of a great medical remedy should be hailed by the suffering and philanthropic with unceasing gratitude, and I feel it to be my duty to make the virtues of this remedy known as far as my influence extends; therefore, on the printed page, and in private among friends and relatives, I have urged its trial by those whom I have known to be suffering from many of the complaints for which the Syrup has been found efficacious.

I especially recommend it to the attention of my clerical brethren, and if it were in my power I would place a supply of it in the family of every clergyman throughout the country, in the firm belief that there is no remedial agent now known, which is so well adapted to meet the multifarious diseases both of body and mind, with which large numbers of the clerical profession are constant sufferers. There is an inseparable sympathy between the digestive functions and the mind, and clergymen, in their rounds of professional duty, will often be called to witness not only great physical suffering, but

they will sometimes find the mind of the sufferer weighed down by an unconquerable gloom bordering on despair, which on inquiry he will find to have its origin in an aggravated case of dyspepsia.

I make these last remarks from a conviction that there is no one of my clerical brethren but will be pleased to know of a simple remedy by which the sufferings, which they are so often called upon to witness, may be speedily and permanently relieved.

If clergymen will try the medicine as I have, they will be convinced of its value, and feel as grateful as I do to a kind Providence for imparting so great a blessing to mankind.

Such being my convictions of the Peruvian Syrup, after a careful examination of its claims to public attention, I feel it a duty to express them; and you are at liberty to make what use of them you please.

Truly your friend,
HENRY UPHAM,
22 School Street, Boston.

The following communication appeared in the "*Puritan Recorder*," published at Boston, August 13, 1857. The remarks introducing the letter of Rev. Mr. Headley were written by the editor, Rev. S. H. Riddel.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. — We would call the attention of such of our readers as may feel an interest in hearing of a valuable remedy, to the advertisement of the above-named medicine in another column. We have reason to believe it is truly a scientific preparation, and in no respect to be classed with the nostrums of the day. From the testimonials which we have examined, we should think that the medicine could not fail to be useful to persons suffering from sedentary habits, and to those engaged in labors exhausting to the vital energies of the system and productive of such complaints as bronchitis, indigestion, torpid liver, neuralgia, nervous debility, depression of spirits, &c., to which clergymen are more or less subject. We feel confident that the "Peruvian Syrup" may be recommended as a safe, pleasant, and efficacious remedy for this class of complaints. The benefit it has conferred in such cases, appears to us to be attested in the most satisfactory manner, not only by those who have been relieved, but by the most competent medical practitioners.

In confirmation of our opinion of the value of this medicine, we ask the attention of our readers to the following letter, recently received from the Rev. P. C. Headley, of Greenfield, in this state, who, we understand, has used it in his family for more than two years.

GREENFIELD, July 21, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: I wish to commend to persons of dyspeptic and nervous weakness the new, but not quack medicine, called "Peruvian Syrup," or

“Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron Combined,” which I am very glad to see advertised in your columns, as it ought to be widely known, and particularly to our brethren of the ministry.

I have myself suffered from dyspepsia, nervous debility, and irregularity of the bowels, the result of any protracted mental and professional labor. The derangement of my bowels resisted all the remedies I could apply, until I commenced with the Peruvian Syrup. The effect was immediate, and most grateful. From that time the symptoms of disease diminished, and my general health improved.

That the medicine imparts nervous energy, acting upon the viscera with direct and beneficial power, I have no doubt; and for the cure of chronic weakness and debility of any kind I believe it to be a perfectly safe and an unsurpassed remedy. A relative who had reached the decline of life, completely prostrated with pleuritic attacks, which had for years returned with the cold and exposure of a changing climate, gives her testimony to the value of this medicine, removing entirely intense pain, and invigorating her system to a degree which none who knew her expected any remedial agent could accomplish in her behalf. I could add striking cases of similar benefit were it necessary to do so.

I write this notice because I believe this medicine to be no humbug, but deserving the attention of invalids, especially that large class afflicted with chronic disease, which is only aggravated by use of ordinary prescriptions. Let feeble clergymen and their invalid wives try it. I abhor quackery, but I will not reject a healing medicine.

Yours, P. C. HEADLEY.

We have recently received another letter from the Rev. Mr. Headley, of which the following is a copy:—

Letter of the REV. P. C. HEADLEY, Pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Society in Greenfield, Mass.

GREENFIELD, MASS., January 18, 1859.

Dear Sir: Your medicine is doubtless the best preparation of iron which has been produced, and, for its special design as a tonic and purifier of the blood, has in my own case, and that of others with whom I am acquainted, been a successful remedy. It is not a *quack medicine*; it repudiates the association by the distinct proclamation upon its front, and therefore I have commended and used it. For nervous and gastric weakness involving the bowels, I have found it a decided help in recovering strength and tone. It is a safe and pleasant remedy, only requiring sensitive persons to be careful of exposure to colds by currents of air and changes of temperature. Wishing you success, I am

Yours truly,

P. C. HEADLEY.

The following notice, published in the *Congregationalist* of November 20, 1857, was written by Mr. C. A. Richardson, one of the editors of that journal: —

The following paragraph, from the *Watchman and Reflector* of September 24, expresses so candidly and correctly our own opinion, and the result of our experience in the use of the article referred to, that we take pleasure in copying it, as a favor both to the buyer and seller.

The paragraph to which the above refers was written by Rev. John W. Olmstead, editor of the *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, and was published in that paper in Boston on the 24th of September, 1857.

PERUVIAN SYRUP. — We made reference to this medicinal preparation last week in a quotation from our contemporary, the *Puritan Recorder*. An advertisement of the Syrup may be found in our columns. It will be seen, by referring to this, that it is not an ordinary compound or preparation, but embraces a discovery whereby an important principle in medical science is most successfully applied. This Syrup is hence no common quack nostrum, and has properly nothing that allies it to the current empiricism of the day. It is not often that as journalists we feel ourselves at liberty to speak in praise of any of the different medicines which are claimants for popular favor and use. But the Peruvian Syrup we are bold to make an exception, not only on the ground of the high authorities and commendations with which it comes authenticated, but from its use personally and in our family. Unlike other popular remedies, its effect on the system as an alterative, tonic, and restorative is not sudden and violent, to be succeeded by a more doubtful bodily condition than ever, but genial and sure in a high degree. The action is in evident harmony with the laws and constitution of nature. We feel fully justified in commending to suffering invalids, of which various stages and types there are so many, this important and excellent medicine.

The Peruvian Syrup was discovered and first prepared in Lima, Peru, twelve years ago, and has been successfully used in the hospitals of that country ever since. Recently the Medical Society of Lima have publicly approved of it, and recommended it to the protection of the government. It was introduced into this country at Boston in 1854, and was submitted for examination to one of the most skilful and reliable

of American chemists, Dr. A. A. Hayes, assayer to the State of Massachusetts. The following is the report of his analysis:—

16 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, November 23, 1855.

I have analyzed the medicinal preparation called the "Peruvian Syrup," with reference to the number and kind of active substances contained in it, and the durability of the compound as a pharmaceutical article. The metallic compounds of arsenic, antimony, mercury, and zinc are not present, nor is it possible to detect in it the slightest indication of any metallic or mineral poison. Its organic constituents do not include opium, nor any of the drugs yielding poisonous principles, and the constituents when separated are not even acrid to the taste. It is a preparation scientifically and skilfully compounded, possessing all the durability of a spirituous tincture, without its objectionable qualities; and the activity of its leading constituent is preserved through the judicious adaptation of its solvent. The point *here* attained has been frequently and unsuccessfully sought after by pharmacutists.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D.

We subjoin another certificate from Dr. Hayes, of a more recent date.

16 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, April 10, 1857.

Dear Sirs: It is well known that the medicinal effect of protoxide of iron is lost by even a brief exposure to air, and that to *maintain* a solution of protoxide of iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

In the Peruvian Syrup, this desirable point is attained by *combination in a way before unknown*; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates, citrates, and tartrates of the materia medica.

A. A. HAYES, M. D.

The Peruvian Syrup is prescribed by many of the most distinguished physicians of Boston and other parts of the country. It has been adopted as a regular medicine in various hospitals and other public institutions; and the following card will show in what estimation it is held by some of our most intelligent and respectable citizens:—

The undersigned, having experienced the beneficial effects of the "Peruvian Syrup," do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.

From our own experience, as well as from the testimony of others, whose intelligence and integrity are altogether unquestionable, we have no doubt of its efficacy in cases of incipient diseases of the lungs and bronchial

passages, dyspepsia, liver complaint, dropsy, neuralgia, &c. Indeed, its effects would be incredible, but for the high character of those who have witnessed them, and have volunteered their testimony, as we do ours, to its restorative power.

JOHN PIERPONT,
THOMAS A. DEXTER,
S. H. KENDALL, M. D.,
SAMUEL MAY,

THOMAS C. AMORY,
PETER HARVEY,
JAMES C. DUNN,
THOMAS WHITEMORE.

We republish from our Circular of April 1, 1858, a letter from Moses Grant, Esq., on the use of alcohol in medical preparations. The efforts of this great philanthropist in the cause of temperance are well known throughout the United States; and we think that so important a paper from such a source cannot fail to be interesting, particularly to those who have not seen it before.

BOSTON, December 7, 1855.

Gentlemen: The following communication has been carefully prepared by a respected medical gentleman of this city, who has derived great benefit from the use of the "Peruvian Syrup," which I am aware has received the approbation of many of our most respectable and intelligent citizens. An article capable of producing such results as those referred to in this paper cannot fail to be received with favor, not only by the medical profession, but by all others friendly to the cause of temperance.

You are at liberty to publish it, if you think it desirable; and I sincerely hope it will prove to be what has been so long sought for.

MOSES GRANT.

It has been a desideratum with the medical profession to procure a preparation of iron less objectionable than any of those now in use, which often produce unfavorable effects upon the system, especially when exhibited in connection with alcoholic fluids.

In many cases of debility and convalescence from disease, where a tonic is indicated, wine, brandy, porter, &c., have been recommended; but these are of very doubtful efficacy, to say the least. Alcohol is never digested, is ranked among the diffusible stimuli, and is incapable of affording nutrition. It creates generally an unnatural excitement and derangement of the circulation, irritating the whole system, by preventing the blood from losing its carbon. Again, we know how difficult it is to obtain an article approaching to purity, almost all the wines, brandies, porters, &c., being more or less adulterated.

Such being the case with regard to the spirituous preparations of iron, and the alcoholic drinks, of which any one can satisfy himself by investigating the subject, an opportunity is now presented for trial of an article in general practice, which comes to us with the strongest recommendations from medical and scientific men of the highest character — a preparation which so happily combines the principal ingredient with the other constituent parts that unpleasant effects incident to the use of iron salts are rarely produced, and then easily obviated.

It must be apparent to every one that, in view of the evils of a return to intemperate habits, the physician is under obligations, by the high responsibilities of his profession, to discountenance in every way the use of spirituous solutions in practice, and that those who love their fellow-men will hail with pleasure the announcement of the discovery of a substitute for a class of tonics the use of which is fraught with so much danger.

Appendix.

THE following letters, reports, and certificates of remarkable cures which have been recently effected by the Peruvian Syrup appear to us too important to be omitted in a work of this kind, we therefore publish them in the form of an Appendix.

BOSTON, September 8, 1858.

Gentlemen: For more than thirty years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and piles. I have been frequently under medical treatment, and have tried various preparations which have been recommended to me, but received no permanent relief. In January last I commenced taking the "Peruvian Syrup," and after taking three bottles of it I became perfectly cured of the dyspepsia and piles, and my general health is now all that I can desire it to be.

MILTON DAGGETT, No. 12 Essex Street.

Certificate from the REV. L. R. THAYER, Pastor of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.

Mr. M. Daggett has been for many years a well-known and highly respected member of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, and an active member of the official board of that church.

L. R. THAYER, No. 5 Waverley Place.

BOSTON, November 12, 1858.

BOSTON, January 1, 1859.

Gentlemen: I have been subject for many years to a severe cutaneous complaint, which produced great irritability of the skin, general nervousness, and which finally resulted in what physicians call Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, from which I was for many months a great sufferer.

I was obliged to relinquish all kinds of business, and so severe and constant were the spasmodic contractions of the nerves, that my mind was oppressed with the fear that my case was a hopeless one. I had the benefit of the best medical advice, but I obtained no relief. In the early part of January last I commenced taking the "Peruvian Syrup;" before the first bottle was finished a great improvement in the symptoms had taken place, and before the second bottle was consumed all twitching and diseased nervous action had ceased. I was cured of the St. Vitus's Dance and of the

humor which had afflicted me for so many years. For the last ten months I have enjoyed an uninterrupted state of perfect health, and have every reason to believe it to be permanently reestablished by the use of the Peruvian Syrup.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD H. ADAMS,
No. 83 Broadway, South Boston.

Certificate of the REV. CHARLES S. PORTER, Pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church of the Unity.

I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Edward H. Adams. I have known him for several years; his probity and integrity are unquestionable. The above statement of his may be relied upon as a true account of his experience from the use of the popular medicine named therein.

CHARLES S. PORTER, No. 301 Broadway, South Boston.

SOUTH BOSTON, January 4, 1859.

BOSTON, October 12, 1858.

Dear Sir: My business has been that of an engraver and carver in wood; owing to confinement to ill-ventilated rooms my health gradually declined, when I was unable any longer to prosecute my business.

At this time I was suffering from great prostration of strength, extreme indigestion, and disordered liver. My usual weight was 135 pounds, but I had become so much emaciated that I weighed but 109 pounds.

In the early part of May last, I commenced taking the "Peruvian Syrup," and almost immediately felt its tonic and invigorating influence. In the course of four months I used four bottles. My weight this day is 149 pounds. I have neither liver complaint nor indigestion, but consider myself in a perfect state of health and in good spirits.

JAMES MORSE, No. 43 Pleasant Street, Charlestown.

Certificate of the REV. JAMES B. MILES, Pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church in Charlestown, Mass.

Mr. James Morse is a very worthy member of my church, and from a personal knowledge of his illness and restoration to health, I am able to say the above representation is perfectly correct.

JAMES B. MILES, No. 1 Adams Street,
Corner of Winthrop, Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWN, December 8, 1858.

Report of a case drawn up by a physician who visited the patient during the process of treatment.

Case of scrofulous abscesses and necrosis of the wrist and foot, of four years, standing, with epileptic fits.

Ambrose Thompson Poole, No. 6 Utica Street, Boston, now nearly nine years old, enjoyed perfect health until the age of one year and a half. At this time, after being vaccinated, a scrofulous abscess opened on the left arm, and after discharging freely, healed, leaving an irregular scar; a second came on the left thigh, and passed off in the same manner. When four years old he had a number of similar abscesses on the right wrist and instep; these opened spontaneously, but did not heal; they kept a constant discharge for more than four years. During this period the boy had also

severe epileptic fits, as often as once a month, sometimes lasting several hours. The sores were exceedingly angry and painful, tender on pressure, discharging copiously, the bones being seen among the flabby and unhealthy granulations; the appetite was poor, the exhaustion great, the nervousness extreme; there was no rest for the poor fellow by day or night. He had received the best medical advice, but without relief.

The condition, therefore, was deplorable; the mind had become affected by the fits; the bodily prostration was great and increasing; the hand and foot were deformed, and entirely useless in walking and taking hold of objects. Under these circumstances he began to take the Peruvian Syrup about eight months ago, beginning with a small dose, and finally taking a table spoonful three times a day. The improvement was soon manifest, and, at the end of eight months, after taking six bottles, and poulticing the sores with slippery elm, the sores have entirely healed; the foot is reduced to the natural size, and is as good as the other for walking; the hand, though necessarily somewhat deformed after such extensive disease, is useful for its natural purposes. The fits diminished after he took the Syrup, and have ceased altogether for the past three months. The general health is now good, the appearance robust, and every thing favors an entire return to health.

HARRIET A. POOLE,
Mother of the Boy.

BOSTON, October 14, 1858.

Certificate of the REV. E. EDMUNDS, Pastor of the Christian Church on Tyler Street, Boston.

BOSTON, 32 West Orange Street, December 7, 1858.

I have been acquainted with the above-named family for years, and having the children in our Sunday school, I felt an interest in the case, and called at the home to inquire into the boy's illness and recovery, and found the foregoing statements true in every particular. It is undoubtedly a most remarkable cure, and deserves the attention not only of invalids suffering from similar complaints, but also of physicians.

E. EDMUNDS.

BOSTON, January 22, 1859. I have this day called again on the family above named, and found the boy fully recovered, and in the enjoyment of perfect health.

E. EDMUNDS.

Letter from MISS ELIZABETH P. PEABODY, of Boston.

BOSTON, February 11, 1858.

Gentlemen: The bottle of "Peruvian Syrup" which I received of you I gave a friend who was greatly afflicted with boils. I am happy to tell you that, before the bottle was out, he was *cured* not only of boils, but also of a salt rheum and deafness with which he had been afflicted for years.

ELIZABETH P. PEABODY.

Additional letters from American physicians who have used the Peruvian Syrup in their practice.

Letter from DR. LEWIS JOHNSTON, of Horton, N. S.

HORTON, N. S., February 1, 1859.

Gentlemen: I think it just and proper to send you the result of my experience and experiments with the "Peruvian Syrup." I am quite satisfied that it is an efficacious and safe remedy, and well worthy of trial in many of the diseases that flesh is heir to, especially for the cure or alleviation of that large variety of disease and derangement of health connected with the digestive and nervous system, usually classed under the general term of dyspepsia, nervous debility, and neuralgia.

A member of my own family has been subject for some years past to rheumatic and neuralgic affections, always more or less severe, sometimes intense and protracted. Under his last attack, some two or three months ago, he took the Syrup, and after using a small bottle was relieved of all these symptoms, and has so far had no return of them. I have also known the Syrup to be given for hemorrhage of the lungs with satisfactory results, and I should confidently advise the use of it as an alterative tonic in cases where stimulants are useless, and the best tonic effects are derived from the healthy addition to the blood of the elementary portion which has been unduly lessened, and is best restored by such a preparation of iron as readily assimilates with the system.

My convictions of the value of the Peruvian Syrup are such that were I again in general practice, I should rely on it as more efficacious in many diseases than any of the agents usually resorted to. I shall consequently avail myself of any fitting opportunity to recommend it for trial, and shall be glad to learn that it is more and more coming to take the place it merits in the healing art.

LEWIS JOHNSTON, M. D.

Copy of a Letter dated December 27, 1856, from DR. ROSWELL KINNEY, of Mannsville, N. Y., who has used the Syrup in his practice for two years past.

Gentlemen: With regard to the "Peruvian Syrup," as a remedial agent in certain forms of disease, I have no hesitation in saying it has claims to confidence equal, if not superior, to those of any medicine that has ever come under my observation. I have no doubt of its excellence in many cases of chronic diseases. In one case where I have used it in particular, it has triumphed beyond all expectation or hope. The case was a severe dyspepsia in connection with a diseased liver. The patient, a young married lady, had for two or three years suffered beyond measure, and had, from deriving only partial and temporary relief from other remedies, given up all hope, and settled down in a state of despair. She was induced to use the Syrup, and was getting better, but discontinued it, hoping the cure would go on, but the symptoms returned, and she commenced taking it again with a determination to persevere as long as improvement continued. A few weeks since I saw her in town, when she told me she was cured.

I have used the Syrup in my own case, as I have been an invalid for the last six months. I have a nervous affection, accompanied with dyspeptic difficulties. In addition to these symptoms, I had, early last spring, two paroxysms of epilepsy. I used the Syrup freely after trying other remedies, and think it was beneficial to me. I have had no repetition of the attacks since the second paroxysm. I am now quite well.

ROSWELL KINNEY, M. D.

Letters from S. H. KENDALL, M. D., of Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, March, 1854.

Dear Sirs: I have been afflicted for many years with a chronic inflammation, or morbid state of the liver, together with the long train of complaints which are well known to attend such cases, viz.: Constipation of the bowels, impaired digestion, cold extremities, shooting pains in the side, extending towards the sternum, &c., so that for many months I have not been able to lie upon one side, nor upon either side without pain. I was about submitting myself to the usual mercurial course of treatment, (whereby I hoped to gain relief, but did not expect to be cured,) when you happened to communicate to me some of the remarkable cures effected by the "Peruvian Syrup;" and (although I am slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies) having had the pleasure of your acquaintance for a long time, and of course perfect confidence in the correctness of your statements, I was induced to give it a trial. I commenced taking it on Monday, the 6th of March. The following Wednesday night I found, to my surprise, that I could rest comfortably lying upon either side. Friday, March 10th, not the slightest pain; rested as comfortably as I ever did; and now, in one week, after having taken one bottle of the Syrup, I consider myself *cured*. But as I find the medicine so pleasant, and as it can be taken without any interruption to business, I shall continue it a few days longer.

I feel that I should be wanting in gratitude to you, and sympathy to my fellow-men who may be in a similar way afflicted, if I did not make to you a candid statement of my case.

Accept my thanks for the interest you have manifested in my behalf, and believe me to be,

Truly and respectfully, yours,

S. H. KENDALL, M. D.,
No. 3 Bumstead Place, Boston.

BOSTON, January 22, 1859.

Dear Sirs: Since the date of my last letter to you in March, 1854, my general health has been good, and I have had no symptoms of the return of my old complaints that a resort to the Syrup did not immediately remove.

Yours respectfully,

S. H. KENDALL, M. D.
No. 3 Bumstead Place, Boston.

Letter from JEREMIAH STONE, M. D., of Provincetown, Mass.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., December 30, 1858.

Dear Sirs: I have received your letter of the 27th inst. in which you request me to give you the results of my experience of the "Peruvian Syrup," which I do with great pleasure.

My attention was first called to the Peruvian Syrup by the advertisement and editorial notices in the *Puritan Recorder*, published at Boston. I carefully read the recommendations, noted the indorsers, and became inspired with the hope, that a satisfactory preparation of iron had at length been discovered. I obtained six bottles of the Syrup and immediately commenced giving it to my patients. I had already tried various other iron preparations, but the results were not satisfactory to me. Either the patients were unable to take them, or they failed to produce the effect I had expected. The Peruvian Syrup I gave in such doses as I thought adapted to each case, and soon found it was just the article I had long wanted. I take this occasion to say that I condemn all quack medicines as usually vended in our stores and apothecaries' shops.

I have been a practising physician for more than thirty years, and during that time a careful observer of the effects of remedial agents on the human system. I have never used a quack medicine, and have always maintained that the Peruvian Syrup did not belong to that category. You have stated to the public that the principal ingredient in the Syrup is a protoxide of iron, and this fact no physician can doubt who sees its effects. Your statement is sustained by the reliable certificates of Dr. A. A. Hayes, Assayer of the State of Massachusetts.

With such evidence to depend on, I felt myself not only justified, but in duty bound to give my patients the benefit of a preparation of iron, when they needed it, which one of the ablest chemists in the country had pronounced to be "a preparation scientifically and skilfully compounded," and possessing virtues peculiar to itself, "attained by combination in a way before unknown." I have now used the Syrup in my practice for more than fifteen months, and I can truly say, it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectations, and never in a single instance have I known any injurious consequences to result from its use when adhering to my directions. The Peruvian Syrup is the beau ideal of a preparation of iron which I have been all my life in search of. I have entire confidence in it, a confidence not hastily acquired, but derived from careful experiment and observation in numerous cases of disease.

Such being my convictions, I feel it to be a duty most earnestly to recommend the Peruvian Syrup to all medical practitioners, as a preparation of iron superior to any other which I have ever met with, and I believe I am well acquainted with every other preparation known in our *Materia Medica*.

Yours respectfully,

JEREMIAH STONE, M. D.

Letter from W. R. CHISHOLM, M. D., of New Bedford, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., December 25, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have used the "Peruvian Syrup" freely in my practice for more than three years; and I cheerfully comply with your request to state the result of my experience.

I have employed the remedy successfully in cases of dyspepsia, (various forms,) chronic diarrhœa, nervous debility, neuralgia, erysipelas, and various diseases of the skin. Also in chlorosis, (for which it is a specific,) leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, and in female complaints generally. In the last mentioned class of diseases, your remedy is of great service. But I think I have seen the best effects from the use of the Syrup in those anomalous cases in which the blood is deteriorated, and the patient suffers mentally and physically, notwithstanding his utmost care with regard to diet and regimen, without being able to discover the nature or the cause of his disease. These are the cases in which "doctors disagree." Though differing in their manifold symptoms, lassitude, depression of spirits, aversion to exercise, nervous affections, loss of vital power and dyspeptic symptoms characterize them all; and they are usually classed under the head of "general debility." In nearly all of these cases the curative power of the Peruvian Syrup will be manifest in twenty-four or forty-eight hours after commencing its use.

As an alterative tonic the Syrup ought to be used by persons of sedentary habits as soon as they begin to suffer from the consequences of their mode of life. Clergymen, editors, bank officers, clerks, lawyers, and others who use their brains more than their muscles, as well as operatives, printers, tailors, shoemakers, seamstresses, and all those whose occupation confines them to ill-ventilated and overheated rooms, are

liable to suffer more or less from nervous debility. They will find the Peruvian Syrup well adapted to relieve their sufferings, and to give tone and strength to the system.

The fact that the Syrup is prepared without alcohol adds to its value. The advantages of such a preparation are ably expressed in the paper which follows Deacon Grant's letter in your circular.*

I may here state that in cases of protracted debility, often produced by typhoid fever, I know the Syrup has restored the strength of the patient, even in cases where the usual resorts — wine and brandy — had been tried in vain.

For boils, I consider the Syrup almost an infallible specific. I have never known it to fail in those cases.

Very truly yours,

W. R. CHISHOLM, M. D.

Letter from DR. FRANCIS DANA.

BOSTON, June 7, 1855.

Dear Sirs: For several years I have suffered from a catarrhal affection consequent upon bronchitis. I tried various remedies, including tonics and stimulants, general and topical, but obtained no relief. The system seemed to be failing under repeated congestive attacks, induced generally by sudden changes in the weather and over exertion, the attacks recurring upon an average every three weeks, the effects not passing off for several days. From testimonials adduced in favor of the Peruvian Syrup, I made trial of it, and soon experienced a decided improvement in strength and ability to resist atmospheric changes. It is now six months since I had a recurrence of the congestive attacks, and I have no doubt, adding my experience to that of others, that the Syrup produced the favorable change. Every physician is well aware that there are self-limited diseases, and where a disease is not so, that it is doubtful which remedy, where several have been tried, effected the cure; therefore I will answer, in advance, a question which may be very properly made: Why speak so confidently in this case? Because, having tried various remedies, and all failing, this effected a favorable change in a short time, when the system was becoming daily more debilitated. I would recommend the Syrup where a tonic and alterative effect is desired.

FRAS. DANA, M. D.

Letter from DR. JEREMIAH STONE.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS. November 16, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have had a remarkable case of scrofulous affection of the bones and periosteum combined, which had been treated for more than a year by other physicians without success. I used the "Peruvian Syrup" altogether in this case, which effected a complete restoration to health. The patient was a boy about twelve years of age. The whole tibia and fibula of the right leg were anteriorly diseased; several pieces of bone have come from several openings since I have attended him, as well as before I saw him. The boy says that immediately on taking the Syrup, the faintness, which has for a long time troubled him very much, immediately subsided, and his strength began to increase. If I discontinued the Syrup for one week he would begin to complain of the "all-gone" sensation at his stomach, and on taking the Syrup again the sensation immediately left him. For such diseases as this, I consider the Syrup an invaluable medicine.

Truly yours,

JEREMIAH STONE, M. D.

* See page 30.

Letter from THOMAS A. DEXTER, Esq., of Boston.

BOSTON, February 12, 1859.

Gentlemen: Since my letter to you of 2d December, 1853, I have been cognizant of the use of the "Peruvian Syrup," not only in my own family, but by many of my personal friends.

The belief expressed by me in its virtues five years ago, my subsequent experience and observation have confirmed, and I have no hesitation in recommending the use of it to invalids who are suffering from any of the complaints which it has been found to cure or alleviate.

The large number of letters in your possession which I have examined, from distinguished physicians resident in various parts of the country, not only approving of the Syrup, but containing accounts of various cures which they have effected with it, together with the fact within my personal knowledge that the Syrup is used by not a few among the most prominent physicians of Boston, are sufficient to establish the character of any medicine.

Such is my opinion of the nature and efficacy of this remarkable medicinal agent, that I think you ought to spare no efforts to diffuse a knowledge of it throughout the country.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS A. DEXTER,

No. 28 State Street.

Letter from SAMUEL MAY, Esq., of Boston.

BOSTON, March 1, 1859.

Gentlemen: I can have no hesitation in stating that I have been acquainted with the virtues of the Peruvian Syrup for four or five years past, and during that period I have known many persons afflicted with dyspepsia and other complaints to be restored by the use of it to perfect health after many years of suffering.

I agree with Mr. Dexter, that the statements contained in the numerous letters in your possession from physicians of the highest respectability, and eminent in their profession, ought to be considered as conclusive evidence of the value of this remedy.

I am convinced that the Peruvian Syrup is all it professes to be, and you may rest assured that this will be the general opinion of the community as soon as it becomes known to them.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL MAY,

No. 1 Broad Street.

Letters from Physicians and others resident at Lima, Peru, together with the letter of the Peruvian Minister, testifying to the high character and standing of the writers.

Letter from JOSE MANUEL TIRADO, Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru to the United States.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1854.



My Dear Sir: In reply to your letter, it gives me much pleasure to state that I regard the introduction of your medicine to public notice as conferring a benefit upon the world at large, being firmly persuaded of its efficacy in many kinds of disease, especially in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chronic Weakness of the Stomach, and in Dropsy.

From the fact that this remedy was discovered by you in Lima, where, as well as in other parts of Peru, its hygienic properties have been hitherto confined, I feel myself fully authorized to declare my positive conviction of its efficacy; not, indeed, from personal experience, but from the high character which I have received of it from persons whose respectability entitles them to implicit credit.

In respect to the case of Madame Albertini, I can, by reason of the friendly relations which unite our families, corroborate the testimony of her husband, under date of April 10, 1854; but with still more decided emphasis would I refer to the case of Miss Rodriguez, whom we have intimately known for many years. The sufferings of this young lady from indigestion and other pains were such that she despaired of ever getting well, until she took the Peruvian Syrup, which restored to her strong digestive powers, and a clearness of complexion indicative of regained healthy action of the system.

I am well acquainted with J. G. Urrutia, Esq., Chief of a Hospital in Lima, and member of the Beneficent Society, with Dr. J. A. Sanchez, physician of the same institution, and with Dr. M. Aranda, superior officer in the Medical Board attached to the Peruvian army service. It ought to be satisfactory to you to possess the testimonies to the value of your medicine of these gentlemen on account of their respectability, and the fact that their position in society renders their judgment in such cases of value. The certificates to which these gentlemen have affixed their signatures I have seen and know to be genuine.

With much regard, your friend,

JOSE MANUEL TIRADO.

From MAXIMILIAN ALBERTINI, of Paris, France.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1854.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to return you my most expressive thanks for the bottle of Peruvian Syrup which you had the goodness to give me.

For these past two years my wife has suffered continual pains in the stomach, and from menstrual difficulties, which became alleviated after taking the second spoonful of this celebrated Syrup. Before taking this remedy, every thing she ate tormented her; but since, she eats freely, heartily of every thing her appetite craves, without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. Being about to embark for France, it would be a source of much satisfaction to me to have you connect yourself with some good agent in Paris for the sale of this inimitable remedy.

Receive, my dear sir, my sincere respects and thanks; and if it be in my power to serve you in any way, command me.

Yours respectfully,

MAXIMILIAN ALBERTINI.

From Miss ROSA RODRIGUEZ, of Lima, Peru.

LIMA, February 27, 1854.

Dear Sir: For eleven years I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia, during which time, although attended by the most distinguished physicians, I have never been fully restored to health. Only once in twenty-four hours have I been able to take any food, and this was by necessity very moderate in quantity and quality, and if I exceeded my daily frugal repast never so slightly, there would ensue repeated eructations and distress at the stomach. A friend recommended the Peruvian Syrup, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured. My stomach has acquired such vigor that I now take my meals without the slightest uneasiness, and my digestive powers remain active and perfect.

ROSA RODRIGUEZ.

From JOSE GARCIA URRUTIA, Lima, Member of the President's Private Council, of the Beneficent Society, &c.

LIMA, January 5, 1852.

My Dear Sir: Having always entertained a high opinion of the curative powers of your Syrup since the years 1849, '50, when, being chief of the Hospital of Saint Andrew, in this city, I witnessed its admirable effects in restoring to health several severe cases of dropsy after the patients had been despaired of by the physicians of the Hospital. I lately applied it to a servant of mine attacked with diarrhœa, which had become chronic for many years, accompanied with extreme pains from time to time, and copious effusions of blood.

The first wineglassful had so powerful an effect that I almost repented having made her take it. The dose was followed by very copious discharges of feculent matter throughout the day, and to all appearance had rather increased than abated the evil. Feeling, however, somewhat relieved the next day, I ventured to give her another wineglassful, and there were no more such evacuations—her system seemed to be endowed with renewed strength, and in a few days she became entirely well.

Desirous that the reputation of so admirable a remedy should be widely extended, as it is justly entitled to be, I send you this statement in aid of such a result, and you may make use of this letter as you may deem most favorable to humanity.

Believe me to be yours with much regard,

JOSE GARCIA URRUTIA.

From DR. JOSE ANTONIO SANCHEZ, Physician to the Hospital of San Andres, Lima.

LIMA, May 9, 1853.

Dear Sir: Being second Physician of the Hospital of San Andres, I had occasion to observe the splendid operation of your Syrup, and very particularly in the months of August and September of 1848; in which period the dropsical patients Guari, Barona, and Carillo were cured under the therapeutic influence of the said medicine.

JOSE ANTONIO SANCHEZ, M. D.

From DR. MARCELINO ARANDA, Chief Surgeon of the Peruvian Army, Fellow of the Medical College of Lima, &c.

LIMA, February 24, 1854.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your esteemed letter, in which you desire to be informed whether I had ever made use of the remedy known here by the name of "Peruvian Syrup," and what effects I may have seen produced by it, I feel constrained to say that this remarkable composition has been to me an important auxiliary in the cure of various dropsical patients, as well as those of the class called *anasarca*, or swelling of the lower belly, as of others who suffered from water on the chest. By its influence I have effected in my own practice permanent cures of patients who had been treated in vain by some of my brother physicians, upon whom, also, I had practised all the

resources which the healing art, as I thought, possessed, without effect, before I resolved on trying your remedy. With such proofs of the wonderful hygienic powers of this composition I now never hesitate to advise its use in every such case which may come under my observation. I have also used the Syrup with equal success in all neuroses of the stomach, intestines, and even in those of the urinary organs, and, in general, in all those complaints derived from disorders of the digestive organs, without having been obliged to alter my prescription by reason of the medicine deceiving my hopes.

In short, allow me to say, you have reason to feel a noble pride in having done an important service to humanity in the preparation of this medicine; wherefore I beg you to receive from me this just and true answer to your demand, and consider me always,
 Your very sincere friend, MARCELINO ARANDA, M. D.

Extract of a Letter from DR. ABRAHAM WENDELL, (a pupil of Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston,) who has for more than thirty years been an eminent practitioner of Medicine and Surgery in Lima.

LIMA, March 6, 1854.

Dear Sirs: I cannot refrain from offering you my testimony of the great value of the Peruvian Syrup, as observed by me for some years past, especially in my hospital practice in the Bethlehemite Hospitals of the city of Piura, of which I have been the chief physician and surgeon for the last fifteen years, and therefore have been able to give it a fair trial in many diseases; hence I do not hesitate to say, that in dropsy, especially that species called *anasarca*, it is one of the most valuable medicines that is known, having been able to effect many cures of this distressing disease, when all other remedies had failed.

In another letter to a medical friend in Boston, dated Aug. 10, 1855, he says,—

The Peruvian Syrup cannot be considered a quack medicine; it is a reality, and I doubt not that, as soon as its virtues become known in the United States, public opinion will place it far above all other compositions yet introduced into the medical world for the relief of human miseries.

Respectfully yours, ABRAHAM WENDELL, M. D.*

Copy of a Letter from DR. H. E. KINNEY, formerly of Troy, N. Y., and now a resident and practising Physician of Lima.

LIMA, May 5, 1855.

Dear Sir: Having for the last five years made extensive use of the Peruvian Syrup, in many cases of obstinate disorders of the Digestive Organs, General Debility, (especially such as is produced by juvenile indiscretions,) and Dropsy, I most cordially recommend its use to all such as are suffering under any of the numerous afflictions arising from functional derangement of the alimentary canal.

Such of the component parts of this remedy as are familiar to me, as exhibited by chemical analysis, I know to be propitious to health, and such as are not developed by analytic scrutiny, I am also persuaded cannot be deleterious, never having known a single case in which its operation has proved otherwise than beneficial to the patient.

As a physician, I unite with my professional brethren in discountenancing charlatanish pretensions, but in the present case, long years of experience have so satisfied me of its efficacy, that I cannot permit the clamors of professional etiquette or obstinate prejudice to drown the voice of conscientious conviction. I believe this remedy is destined to have an unexampled popularity, and do not believe that its claims to such distinction have ever been surpassed, or even equalled.

H. E. KINNEY, M. D.*

* See page 46.

Letter from JOSE D'ESPINAR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the University of Quito, Visiting Physician to the National Hospital of Guadalupe at Callao, and President of the Medical Society of Lima.

LIMA, July 13, 1855.

Dear Sirs: Deeming it to be of the first importance, in the application of any new therapeutic agent, to observe its predominant quality so as to apply it with more security, I have made, since my first experiments in the Hospital of Guadalupe, close observations of the specific virtues of the Peruvian Syrup, the result of which showed it to be of a decided tonic, alterative, and astringent nature, and a corrector of asthenic evacuations. Its great curative properties I conceive to be owing to the *base* of its composition, and the remarkably happy combination of its other ingredients.

Sceptical as I am in regard to the existence of *panaceas*, universal or *specific* remedies, I have nevertheless made use of the Peruvian Syrup with perfect confidence as to its results, having obtained from it the most happy and unequivocal effects in chronic dysentery, diarrhœas, asthenic dropsies, *scorbutic* cachexias, &c.

I am so well persuaded that the Peruvian Syrup has contributed to enrich modern pharmacy, that I shall not hesitate to make use of it in preference to any other remedy in all cases where a tonic medicine may be required, and in my daily practice I shall deem it incumbent on me to note the effects of this valuable remedy, in compliance with a sense of duty to suffering humanity as well as in honor of its philanthropic discoverer.

Your friend,

JOSE D'ESPINAR, M. D.

Certificate of the United States Consul.

U. S. CONSULATE, CALLAO, October 20, 1855.

I, the undersigned, Consul of the United States of America for Callao and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof before me personally appeared Jose d'Espinar, and acknowledged the signature at the foot of the foregoing letter, dated the 13th day of July, 1855, to be of his own proper handwriting, and as such entitled to full faith and credit.

In testimonium veritas,

WILLIAM MILES,

U. S. Consul.

Since the above the following letter has been received from Dr. D'Espinar.

LIMA, August 28, 1857.

Dear Sirs: In compliance with the promise made to you in July, 1855, to continue my observations respecting the hygienic properties of the Peruvian Syrup, I feel much satisfaction in addressing you these lines, although they will be but little more than a confirmation of what I then wrote you. The experiments which I have since made of your invaluable preparation have convinced me of its potency in anemia, chlorosis, dropsy, and in general in all cachexias. I am also fully convinced of its *prophylactic qualities, especially in those epidemics which commonly prevail in intro-tropical regions.*

Your friend,

JOSE D'ESPINAR, M. D.

The following statement of a remarkable cure was published at Lima, July 9, 1856, in a Spanish newspaper called *El Comercio*.

Extraordinary Effects produced by the "Peruvian Syrup" in the restoration to health of a lady of Lima, after being considered and pronounced incurable.

Influenced by the last physician who attended me, in the long, strange, and painful illness which I have suffered, and impelled by a sentiment of gratitude towards the gentleman who, for so many months, manifested so great an interest in my health, I make public a narration of all that has taken place, and shall feel much happiness, if what I say may induce some suffering fellow-being to resort to a remedy which has snatched me from the grave.

In the month of October, 1853, I began to vomit blood; this occurred almost daily, but without occasioning me any pain in the lungs until the month of November, when a miscarriage took place very unexpectedly. After this event I began to fail in strength, until I was compelled to keep my bed. Several physicians were called in, and I was attended by many of the most celebrated in Lima. I cannot be too grateful for the great kindness manifested towards me by these benevolent gentlemen, but unfortunately not one of them was able to check the progress of my disorder.

My strength continued to fail until I may say, without exaggeration, *all* my flesh disappeared, leaving the bones, kept, apparently, together only by the *skin* which covered them. The calves of my legs were so completely dried up, that they had the appearance of two dry sticks bent backwards, so as to rest the bottom of each foot immovably against the nates, occasioning a rattling noise if I stirred myself ever so slightly. My arms at the same time were doubled in front, with the bones of each hand fixed to each shoulder, and whenever an attempt was made to lower them they flew back suddenly, and it was with difficulty they could be placed in any other position. I became completely bald; not the slightest vestige of hair remained on my head.* In a word, I can only compare my wretched figure to one of those mummies which I have seen in the Museum, from the ancient Indian cemeteries in Peru.

Ten physicians visited me during my illness. Some attended me for one month, some for two, others for four, until it was decided, on the fourth consultation which was held, that there was no hope of my ever getting better. One of the most anxious and attentive of my medical friends expressed himself as being "confounded" at seeing the inutility of every remedy proposed by him. This gentleman told my mother that she should strive to distract my attention by repeating tales or reading novels to me; but vain were all their efforts to subdue the profound melancholy which oppressed me, and made me weep continually day and night. I could listen to nothing which was said to me, nor was I able to fix my attention on any thing. My senses were constantly wandering, or I remained with a fixed stare, the eyes giving no indications of life. A lethargic state came over me, which lasted three days; several times I was pronounced to be dead. I was not actually buried in consequence of my mother's declaring that she still doubted whether I had really ceased to breathe. In this state a priest was called, but on seeing me, he turned to my mother and spoke harshly to her for having called him, as he said, to confess a *corpse*!

During all this time a few spoonfuls, daily, of light gruel, could with difficulty be introduced between my compressed lips, but even this was invariably thrown up im-

* Since her recovery the hair has grown as luxuriantly as ever.

mediately. Under these melancholy circumstances, some one proposed to my mother to send for a young physician, a North American, named Kinney. Desirous of leaving no means whatever untried, which presented even the slightest hope of restoring me to life, she sent for Dr. Kinney, who, after examining me attentively, ordered "Peruvian Syrup" to be given to me, and immediately afterwards some spoonfuls of soup. No time was lost in giving me the Syrup; and the soup, which I took immediately afterwards, remained in the stomach — an event which spread joy and hope throughout my family. The Syrup and nutriment were daily augmented, I began to perspire freely, heat became diffused throughout my frame, and I felt my strength returning. My imagination became clear and steady; I could move my head from side to side. I knew my friends, and was sensible of their unremitting kindness to me.

In a week after taking the medicine. I could speak intelligibly, and in a month I was able to sit up in bed. In five months the menstrual illness returned. I rose from my couch, and found I was able to walk with the aid of a cane. My appetite increased, my digestive organs were restored to their natural activity, which has not diminished up to this day.

I still feel a degree of rigidity in the muscles, which prevents me from walking with ease; but I know that I am gaining strength, and do not doubt I shall be completely well in a few months more.

Any persons who may wish to speak to me personally, in regard to my case, can see me at my house at any hour they please, assured that it will give me satisfaction to relate to them any further particulars of my remarkable infirmity, embracing some points which I did not wish to appear in print.

In this imperfect narrative of my sufferings and restoration to health, I have kept constantly in mind the earnest solicitation, which was made to me, not to paint the picture of my afflictions in exaggerated colors, nor say one word not authorized by the strictest regard to truth. I have endeavored most religiously to comply with this injunction, as much out of respect to the friend who, after God, restored me to life and health, as from a regard to the demands of my own conscience, and I doubt not that what I have here written will be corroborated by all of the worthy physicians, who exerted themselves with so much tenderness and earnestness to relieve my sufferings.

MATILDA PORTUGAL,

No. 547 Barraganes Street, below the Bridge.

LIMA, July 9, 1856.

Witnesses of the Cure and of the Signature of Matilda Portugal.

MANUEL CESPEDES.

ANTONIA FELICES.

BALTASARA CESPEDES.

JOSE FERNANDEZ GONSALEZ DEL VALLE.

CASILDA CESPEDES.

RUDICINDA ROSPIGLIOSI.

Names of the Physicians who attended Mrs. Portugal during her illness, as stated by herself.

DR. MCLEAN,	English.	DR. TASSET,	French.
" ROSAS,	Native.	" MONTAUT,	do.
" CORPANCHO,	do.	" ALMADOVA,	Spanish.
" BRAVO,*	do.	" KINNEY,	North American.
" BERNALES,	do.		

And others not remembered by Mrs. Portugal.

* At this time Dr. Bravo was President of the Medical Society of Lima.

Certificates of the attending and consulting Physicians who finally took charge of Mrs. Portugal's case, and effected her cure by means of the Peruvian Syrup.

I certify that I was called to see Mrs. Portugal, and found her in the state of attenuation described by her. I have never seen a person more completely emaciated than was this lady, and I declare that her description thereof is not in the least exaggerated; moreover, I say that from all the information which I have collected from various members of her family, and others of her friends who were eye witnesses of the progress of her disease, I sincerely believe that all which she has stated relative thereto is strictly within the limits of truth.

I regard this case as one of the most extraordinary resuscitations which I have ever known, and affirm that the perfect health, which said lady enjoys this day, is due to the powerful alterative called "*Peruvian Syrup.*"

H. E. KINNEY, M. D.*

LIMA, April 24, 1857.

I certify that the extraordinary case above related by Mrs. Portugal *is true* in the full extent of the word.

CHARLES ESTON, M. D.†

LIMA, April 24, 1857.

I certify that what Mrs. Portugal has related respecting the cure by means of the "*Peruvian Syrup,*" of the serious disorder with which she was afflicted, is deserving of entire credit; for, though it may appear to be too extraordinary for belief, those who have seen her, and known the extent of her sufferings, have ceased to doubt concerning the admirable potency of this medicine, and rendered, publicly, praises to Him who has blessed his creatures, by presenting to them this remedy which is considered infallible for many of those sufferings inherent in the nature of fallen man.

ABRAHAM WENDELL, M. D.‡

LIMA, April 26, 1857.

Letter from DR. H. E. KINNEY, the attending Physician during the progress of Mrs. Portugal's cure.

LIMA, May 15, 1858.

Dear Sir: If I have not before complied with my promise to see Mrs. Portugal and receive from her own lips a renewed statement of her very remarkable illness in 1853, the fault has not been mine, since it so happened that every time I called at her house for that purpose I have been told that she was daily expected in Lima; the great rise of the rivers had hitherto intercepted her route, preventing the descent of any one from the mountains; wherefore, fearing that this lady may not arrive before your departure, I have requested her mother to detail the facts of her case, and she has done so very readily, the import of which you will find in the following narration.

After affirming to the strict veracity of the tenor of the letter signed by her daughter

* This gentleman is from Troy, N. Y., and has been a practising physician in Lima about fifteen years, where he has acquired fame and fortune by his eminent talents. His uncle, Dr. Roswell Kinney, is a practising physician in Mannsville, Jefferson county, N. Y., and enjoys a high reputation for skill in his profession.

† Dr. Carlos Eston is an American physician, who has resided for many years in Peru, for the last four years in Lima.

‡ Dr. Wendell studied with Dr. Winslow Lewis of Boston, the distinguished surgeon and physician of this city. He has resided thirty years in Lima, and is considered one of the most skillful as well as successful practitioners in Peru.

and published in July, 1856, this respectable lady went on to say, that her physicians were frequently changed, not from caprice or because they were lacking in reputation in their profession, (for amongst the number of medical gentlemen who assisted her were several of the highest rank,) but originated in her anxiety respecting her daughter, which caused her to listen with avidity to the suggestions of several friends who recommended physicians of their acquaintance whom they considered as superior in science and experience. The doctors who were successively called in, I am told were Dr. McLean, (English,) Montaut and Tasset, (French,) Almadova, (Spanish,) Bravo, Rosas, Corpancho, Bernales, (natives,) and others whose names she could not recall to mind. Of all these gentlemen the lady spoke in the highest terms of gratitude for the kind attentions which they had shown to their patient, some of them continuing their visits for several months in succession. Nevertheless all their benevolent exertions proved unavailing, producing only now and then a partial and temporary relief.

In respect to the medicinal treatment of the patient before I saw her, she could give no information of a satisfactory character; all she could recollect was, that there were many liquid potions, salves of different kinds, tepid bathings, frequent rubbing of the limbs with coarse towels, &c. For a period of seven months, she says, she lifted Matilda from her bed daily, and held her without the least exertion, encircled by one arm, whilst she washed her all over like an infant. Her extreme attenuation had arrived at such a pitch that she resembled more a dried skeleton (to use her phrase) than a still breathing mortal. During the greater part of these seven months she remained in a state of perfect idiocy, had no consciousness of any one about her, not even recognizing her mother, who hardly ever left her side; the only signs of life shown by her were demonstrated by continual moanings and crying.

For the seven months preceding the time when I was called upon to visit her, she was subject to almost daily convulsions, keeping her friends in continual alarm, as they apprehended that on the recurrence of each attack she was in the agonies of death. When, however, these spasms passed, she was left so exhausted that a torpor succeeded, approaching in appearance to a total extinction of life.

It was on the occasion of one of these terrible agitations that Mrs. Basquez, a friend of the family, proposed sending for me. On my arrival at the house, I found the patient, as described above, in a most deplorable condition. I immediately questioned the mother as to the physicians who had been in attendance, and the remedies which they had prescribed, but as before said, she could not explain satisfactorily what the treatment had been. It appeared to me that I could do but little after so many of the faculty had been engaged in the case. After some reflection, however, I concluded that the most suitable remedy in cases of marasmus, and such complete derangement of the assimilative organs as in the case in hand, would be a proper ferruginous tonic; and having had many years' experience of the great alterative and tonic powers of the Peruvian Syrup, I immediately ordered it to be given to the patient in doses of two table spoonfuls three times a day. After she had taken the first dose, I directed six or eight spoonfuls of beef soup to be given to her. This was the first aliment which had for a long time remained on the stomach. From that moment all retching and vomiting ceased. In the course of a week her reason began to return, and the arms and legs began to be flexible.

She continued to improve for about two weeks more, when her limbs were completely relieved of the rigidity of the muscles, and could be bent or straightened as in a normal state. I soon after recommended her to go to a watering place, some leagues distant from Lima, and bathe daily in salt water. She did so, and with palpable advantage, when I learned that she began to experience a renewal of her fits and debility.

Upon inquiry I ascertained that she had for several months left off taking the Peruvian Syrup, which I directed that she should recommence, and persevere in it until I could see her again. In about six months she returned to Lima, still weak and walking with difficulty, aided by crutches. I ordered her not to give up taking the Peruvian Syrup daily; her strength returned slowly, indeed, but surely; and, as her mother tells me, she enjoys at this moment the most perfect health and a happy flow of spirits; never has been so fleshy as now, and her hair, which had *entirely* fallen off, is thicker and longer than it ever had been. It gives me much satisfaction to give you this record of one of the most wonderful cases of resuscitation from the grave that have ever come under my observation during the whole course of my practice, and I hope that my brother physicians may be induced from this recital to lay aside all professional prejudices, and make trials themselves of the efficacy of your preparation of iron, so as to satisfy themselves beyond a doubt of its unapproachable superiority over every other ferruginous combination hitherto known.

I remain, dear sir, your friend and servant,

H. E. KINNEY, M. D.

REMARKS ON MRS. MATILDA PORTUGAL'S CASE BY A SCIENTIFIC PHYSICIAN.

THIS case was of so extraordinary a character, and apparently so hopeless, that it becomes interesting to trace the connection of cause and effect in its cure. It was one of extreme emaciation, atrophy, rigidity, and contraction of the muscles, chronic suppression of the catamenia, and severe dyspepsia, accompanied with distressing nervous symptoms; and yet, with all these apparently anomalous phenomena, the *primary cause* of them all was an extreme deficiency of iron in the blood. This fluid had become so deteriorated that it was incapable of supplying the nourishment necessary to the healthful performance of the organic functions. In such a condition as this, it was indispensable that iron should be administered to the patient, and in such a state of combination that it could be taken up immediately on its coming in contact with the absorbents, the stomach being too much enfeebled to reduce the salts and higher oxides of iron to the *protoxide*, the *only form* in which this metal can enter and become assimilated with the blood.

Fortunately for the patient, the physician who finally took charge of the case had used the Peruvian Syrup extensively in his practice. He believed that it combined all the elements necessary to meet the complicated symptoms of the case, and immediately ordered it to be administered.

The quantity of red globules in the blood being increased by the new infusion of iron, the muscles were properly nourished; their atrophy and rigidity consequently disappeared, new muscle was created from the fresh material, and a normal condition supervened. Meanwhile the waste of the tissues constantly demanding fresh supplies, the appetite returned. By degrees the catamenia became regular, the nervous symptoms ceased, and the patient was restored to perfect health.

This case may be regarded as a typical one, illustrating in a most striking manner the beneficial effects of the Peruvian Syrup in a large class of diseases known by various names, and characterized by debility, loss of muscular tone, amounting almost to paralysis, and by the thousand nervous, hypochondriac, and hysteric symptoms attendant on deranged digestion.