

Pulmonary consumption positively cured / by Wesley Grindle, M.D.

Contributors

Grindle, Wesley.
Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library

Publication/Creation

New York : Dr. W. Grindle & Bro., 1856.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jtatqnbr>

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library at Yale University, through the Medical Heritage Library. The original may be consulted at the Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library at Yale University. where the originals may be consulted.

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

BY

WESLEY GRINDLE, M. D.,

NEW YORK.

Both justice to the Author and humanity to the Sick demand a candid hearing. Please read the whole Pamphlet, then hand to those it seeks to save.

Proofs commence on fourth page. Particulars for obtaining the Medicine found on last page.

GENERAL DEPOTS:

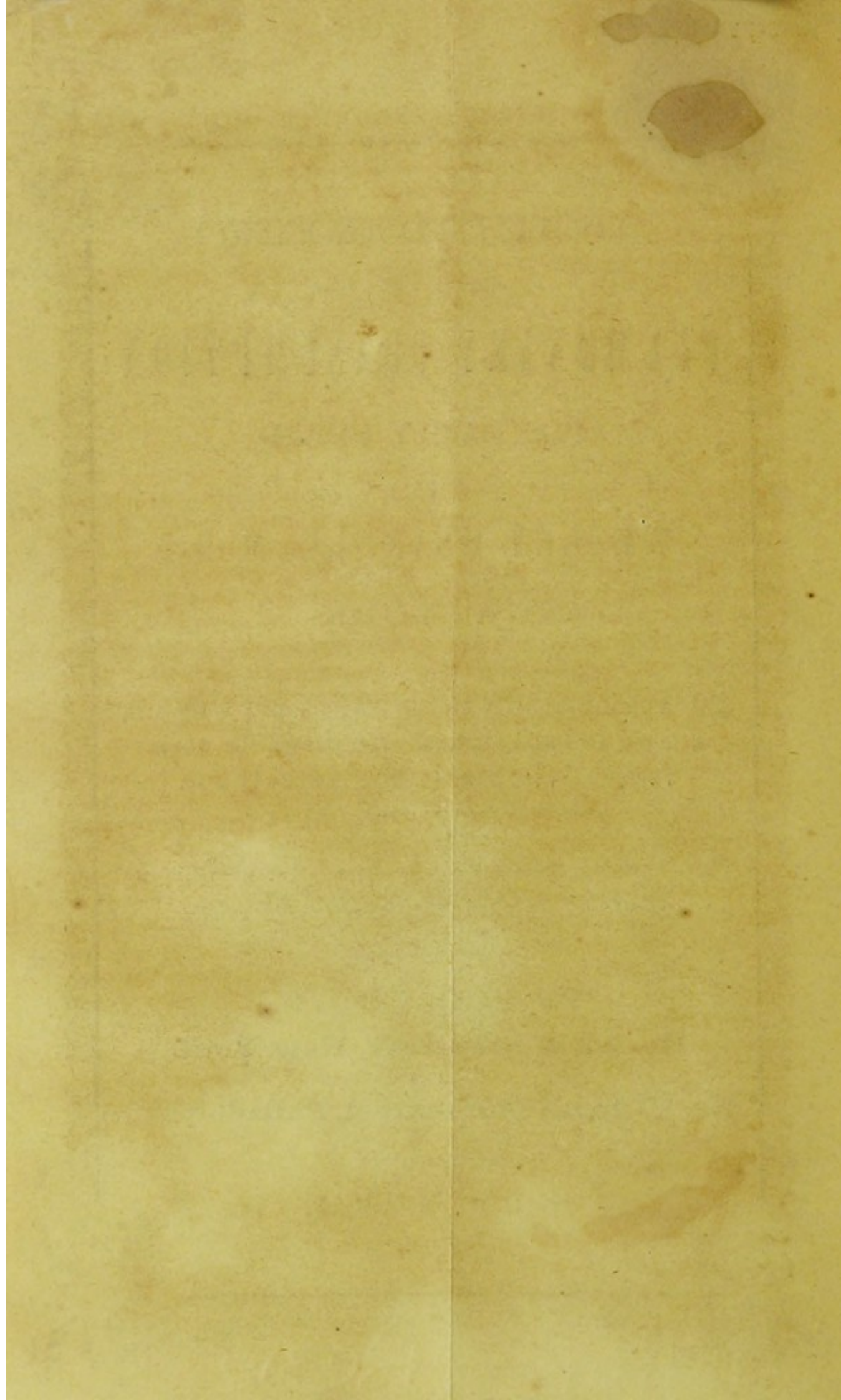
No. 54 White-street, New York.

AND

No. 70 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK.

1856.



A circular rubbing of a coin or seal. The center features a rectangular mark with some internal detail. This is surrounded by a wide, irregular border that appears to contain some text or a decorative pattern, though it is too worn to read clearly. The overall texture is grainy and aged.

The nature and treatment of this disease has engaged a large portion of our attention and study, and what success we have enjoyed, we believe, has been the result, in a great measure, of a sentiment deep fixed in our mind, viz: that Nature has provided a remedy for every disease to which man is necessarily subjected. Reasoning from analogy, we long since came to this conclusion. We know there is a remedy for all our moral ills. The influence

which comes from the resurrection, example, and teachings of the Son of God, is that remedy. Yet how little does the world really know of this; and how little do we know of the means which the Creator has placed within our reach for the prevention and relief of human suffering! Still, how much more knowledge do we now possess than we once did. Every physician, and almost every other person, is aware that many diseases which were once incurable by any means known to the profession, are now perfectly curable by remedies which have since been dug from the great storehouse of nature. Prompted by such considerations we have often fought disease in its most malignant forms, and not unfrequently have saved the patient who had been given up to die. We make this remark, not to boast of any skill or success which may have fallen to our lot, but to illustrate a principle.

Our former preparation, used so extensively in our private practice for the cure of pulmonary consumption, was suited to *many* constitutions, but not to *all*. It lacked one important ingredient, which, after much thought and study, has been supplied. *Yes, it has been supplied.* And here we would remind those who have any knowledge of the preparation referred to, that we never stated that it was an effectual cure *in all cases*, nor in a large number of cases; much less that it would cure all kinds of diseases. We stated that in many cases it effectually checked the disease, and that in many cases it failed, owing to a constitutional difficulty which remained to be overcome. *It proved to be what we said it was.* Our present remedy, however, meets this difficulty. It reaches the blood, arrests the deposit of tubercle in the lungs, restores the vital energies to their normal condition, and proves to be a most wonderful remedy in the treatment of this horrible disease.

For a long time we have believed that something could be done, more than ever had been done, for the poor victims of consumption; that some one in this stirring age—an age of discoveries and progress in useful sciences—would bring to light a sure remedy for this disease. It was not, however, till the grim messenger came within our own borders and stared us full in the face, that we thought and felt most deeply upon the subject. That dreaded cough, labored respiration, accelerated but feeble pulse, general debility, flushed cheek, and other complications and symptoms which were fast setting in, were certain proof of the unhappy condition of our patient. We administered our favorite remedy, the best we had at that time, hoping that it would check the disease, as it had many times before. But in this it failed, and the patient continued to sink. All our energies were put to the test, and after much thought upon the pathological condition of the system laboring under the blighting influence of this disease, it suddenly flashed upon our mind that a certain ingredient, introduced into our former preparation, would meet a constitutional difficulty, and prove an infallible remedy. The thought brought with it the utmost confidence. Our affections

clung around it, and still cling around it, as though it came from above, and we lost no time in preparing the medicine. It was given. Its salutary effect was certain. The gradual recovery of our patient proved that our confidence was well founded. It was given to others. Its great efficacy was placed beyond a doubt. A deep sensation was created, and patients increased on our hands. Some have been taken from death's door. Many have regained health of body and mind, and many more are on the road to it. We receive letters every day from physicians and others congratulating us upon the discovery we have made, and assuring us of its happy effects. The demand for this remedy constantly increases. And when we say that no discovery in the healing art, which has been made the present century, has created so great popularity and confidence in so short a time—we state what is positively true.

Take Cod Liver Oil, Cherry Syrup, Cherry Pectoral, Inhalation of Vapors, and all other puffed nostrums for this disease; combine all their virtues into one, and we should not have a remedy which would, at all, compare with this. Put all those men together who have become notorious by advertising in the papers that they can cure consumption, and they cannot produce so many *real* cures, during their whole lifetime, as we can furnish in one month. This may look like boasting, but it is the solemn truth. And here we would state, for the benefit of those who may not be informed upon the subject, that the system of inhalation has been tried again and again by the best men in the profession, and has often been rejected as useless. It has been tested and rejected for centuries. If it affords a little relief, it is sure to be temporary, and the disease returns with increased violence. The reason is obvious, *viz*: Pulmonary Consumption is not a local but a CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE.

Now a word of theory, then some proofs. Some poor sufferer, full of anxiety and doubt, in regard to what we say, may ask, Can your medicine restore a portion of lung that disease has entirely destroyed, leaving a cavity? We answer, certainly not, neither is this necessary in order to effect a perfect cure, and a radical change in the tendency to pulmonary disease. If the treatment be commenced in season, but little or no portion of the lung is lost. It is necessary only to *arrest* the disease, and when this is done, the concrete substance deposited in the tissue of the lung, technically known as tubercle, becomes absorbed, leaving, perhaps, a little calcareous substance which is quite harmless, and the patient finds himself in possession of whole lungs and sound health. But suppose the disease is not arrested at this early stage. The softened tubercle produces irritation; the irritation brings on inflammation of that part of the lung; the inflammation leads to ulceration, and the destruction of a portion of the tissue is the result; a cavity is formed which enlarges and does its work of death, unless the deposit of tubercle is arrested. Now, does your remedy effect a cure? *Most assuredly it does.* As soon as the disease is arrested, the hurtful matter is absorbed or expectorated, and nature either

furnishes the cavity with a lining membrane, or what is more common, where it is of large size, its walls fall together and heal up, leaving a scar; and the remaining portion of the respiratory apparatus, true to a law running through the whole physical economy, becomes somewhat enlarged, takes on increased action, and suitably compensates for that which has been lost. Post-mortem examinations made upon the bodies of those who had perfectly recovered from phthisis pulmonalis, and died years afterwards from some other cause, prove the truth of this theory beyond a doubt. Our hospital advantages have enabled us to make many demonstrations of the kind. Every well-educated physician understands this. The great difficulty always has been to *arrest* the disease. Now, our remedy *does this perfectly*. More than this, it invigorates the constitution, and prepares it to withstand those slight exposures and changes in the weather which the debilitated and feeble sink under.

Now we will bring forward some of the evidences which we have in our possession, in support of the statements we have made. Already we have nearly a bushel of testimonials from persons who have been cured themselves, or seen cures effected in their families or neighborhoods, by the use of our late remedy. But we have space for very little of this evidence. The character of the testimony, however, which we do introduce must convince every person of reason and discernment—unless he at once throw it aside, merely because humbug has heretofore been practised in medicine—that our remedy effects remarkable cures; for *such* testimony never could have been obtained if not founded upon facts. We first introduce an editorial from *The New York Atlas*. *The Atlas* is edited and published by HERRICK & ROPES, office No. 44 Ann-st. Mr. Herrick, the author of this article, is one of the aldermen of this city, and has been well known and highly respected for many years, and no considerations could induce that gentleman to risk his reputation for honesty and truth by writing as he has done, unless facts lay at the foundation of his statements. Moreover, we never advertised one line in that paper. The editor gives important information for the benefit of the sick and suffering in the world. Thus he writes *verbatim*:

“CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?—To that portion of the human family afflicted with this horrible disease, this is a question fraught with serious import. With them it is a question of life or death. The failure of the medical profession, heretofore, to devise any means for the cure of this disease, has invested it with a terror that accompanies scarcely any other chronic complaint. To assure a man or woman that they had the consumption, was about equal to saying, your days are numbered; you may as well settle up your worldly affairs, and make your peace with your Creator, for you must surely die with the disease that now afflicts you. Quacks took advantage of this dread in the public mind, and by pretending

to be able to cure this frightful disease, gathered golden harvests from the sufferers, while in fact they were only attending them to the tomb. To so great an extent had this species of deception been carried, that the human family began to think that the medical faculty were right in pronouncing this an incurable disease.

"CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED? is still the inquiry of the sufferer, and the poor mortal upon whom this disease has set its fangs, like a drowning man, still catches at every thing that promises relief; and it is well that it is so. Were it otherwise, any great discovery by which disease can be cured would be of no benefit, because the world had come to the conclusion that there was no use in trying.

"Not long since, Dr. Wesley Grindle, a physician of high standing in this city, announced that he had found a remedy which actually cured this horrible disease. Statements came to us from the most reliable sources of cures which had been effected, and which were still being effected, which were truly startling in their character, and we became convinced that there must be reality in his cures, and so stated. Since, we have seen the living witnesses of his triumph over the worst form of disease, and the desire of each and every one of them is, that we should make known this great discovery to the world for the benefit of others similarly affected.

"With this evidence before us, therefore, we have no hesitation in saying that PULMONARY CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. IT IS NO LONGER AN INCURABLE DISEASE. This is saying a great deal more than we ever thought we should be able to say, but it rests upon positive proof; and it is due Dr. Grindle that his discovery should be made known to the world. For the benefit of suffering men and women it should be published in every newspaper in the country. It is a shame that the success of Dr. G. has stirred up the malice and envy of many physicians of the conservative order; instead of this, he is worthy of our highest regard; and we predict that the secret of this medicine will, in time, be bought up by the profession, and prove an important accession to the healing art, and a specific for the cure of a disease that, perhaps, fills more graves annually than any other in the catalogue of ailments. This subject is creating a great sensation among physicians as well as others, and our advice to consumptive invalids is, that they lose no time in obtaining this GREAT REMEDY. What if we have been deceived heretofore? better be cheated a thousand times by mere nostrum-venders than once reject the means of cure when placed within our reach, and cheat ourselves out of our lives. Though this medicine has been before the public but a short time, immense quantities are already being dispatched by mail and express to many parts of the country."

The following is from the *Commercial Register*, 140 Fulton-st., New York, F. Woods, Editor. This is a high-toned sheet, and the editor takes pleasure in pointing the consumptive invalid to a source whence he may expect relief. Thus he writes:

"IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—Many of our readers are aware, that of late a certain doctor in our city, by the name of Wesley Grindle, has created no little stir in the medical ranks. At first we thought it was one of the humbugs of the day, and uttered not a word of approval; but the evidence that this gentleman has actually brought before the public a remedy which does cure pulmonary consumption is overwhelming, and we are happy that we are able to point the sick to a source from which they may reasonably expect relief. We took our pen to write an article upon this subject; but our views have been so well expressed by the editor of the New York *Atlas*, that we will quote the following article from that paper. We advise all to read and be candid."

Then follows the article we have already taken from the *Atlas*.

The following is from the *Dressmakers' and Milliners' Guide*, published by S. T. Taylor, No. 407 Broadway, New York. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman of position, and states important facts for the benefit of suffering humanity. Are these things so? As certain as that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Thus Mr. T. writes:

"STARTLING FACTS.—Dr. Wesley Grindle, a physician of eminence in this city, has recently proved beyond all reasonable doubt that *pulmonary consumption can be cured*. This he has done practically as well as theoretically. His late remedy, called MAGIO COMPOUND, exercises a remarkable influence over this and other chronic diseases. Many have actually been restored to health who had been given up to die not only by their friends but by well-educated physicians, and they are now living monuments of the doctor's complete triumph over the most frightful disease known to man. We speak positively upon this subject, for the benefit of those who need the medicine; for we have seen its astonishing effects, and know what we recommend. Dr. G.'s cures are at the present time creating a great sensation, both in the medical profession and out of it, and we cannot too earnestly advise those who need a great remedy to obtain this immediately. Life itself may hang upon the decision of the moment. Do we not make an effort to save life and mitigate suffering by calling in the physician when there is a *faint* hope of benefit? And shall we not try where there is a *reasonable* hope?"

Candid reader! remember that the quotations we have made are not accompanied with advertisements of our medicine as an inducement for the editors to speak well of us or our new treatment. You cannot find our name associated with those of mere charlatans who flood the papers with their foolish pretensions, and do so much to retard a knowledge of what is really new and useful in the healing art. It is not the company we keep. As an evidence of this we have carefully preserved the papers we have quoted from, and a large number besides, which contain notices of our remedy

as much to the purpose as any thing we have copied into our pamphlet, and any person of honest intentions can have access to these papers.

The following is from Rev. ADAM HELWIG, of St. Paris, Ohio. Now we ask any candid person if it is not morally certain that such a man never would have made the statements we find below unless cures had actually been effected, and had come under his own observation. The pamphlet referred to is the first edition we issued. Mr. H. has given these statements to the public for the benefit of the sick and dying around him, and not because he has any regard for our pecuniary interest; indeed, we never saw the man. Inquire of him and see if these things are so. Thus he writes:

“GOOD NEWS TO THE SICK!—Please listen to a plain statement of facts and a word of advice. It is for your own good.

“Not many months ago I received a pamphlet from Dr. Wesley Grindle, of New York city, announcing a positive cure for pulmonary consumption. The theory which it laid down, the statement of facts which it contained, and the evidences adduced, were unlike any thing I had before seen, and I was convinced there must be truth upon its pages. I immediately ordered a box of the medicine for Mrs. Brown, a member of my congregation, who was pronounced by a skilful physician to be in the last stage of pulmonary consumption. She was confined to her bed, and given up to die by her friends, and to all human appearance beyond the reach of medical aid. To the utter astonishment of all, she began to recover her health, and in the short period of four weeks she was about and able to work in her family, and walked two and a half miles to hear me preach. It seemed like raising one from the dead. The last time I saw her she stated that she believed her lungs as sound as ever. Soon others requested me to order the medicine for them. I have ordered, altogether, one hundred and forty dollars' worth. The most astonishing cures have been effected which have come under my special notice, and which have been performed in my own neighborhood. I might give the names of many who have been entirely cured both of dyspepsia and consumption, and many who are fast regaining their health, but I think it unnecessary. We cannot too strongly recommend this great remedy to the poor victims of consumption, dyspepsia, &c. All such should obtain the medicine without delay. This is our advice. Heed it, and you will not have cause to regret.

ADAM HELWIG,
Pastor of the Lutheran Church, St. Paris, O.”

Rev. SAMUEL SEIDERS, of Powl's Valley, Penn., writes:

“DR. GRINDLE:

“DEAR SIR,—I again address you with another order for your Magic Compound. We regard it as a great remedy. In every case which has come to my knowledge it has had an excellent ef-

fect. Some have been soundly cured already; others have been obliged to continue the medicine longer, but are constantly gaining. Your medicine must have a great sale, for there is no room to doubt its remarkable efficacy."

Now we beg that those who are determined to resist the evidence we introduce, will consult the elder upon this subject. His friends have frequently ordered the medicine, through him, but he does not act as agent, nor has he any motive to state any thing but plain truth. We do not know the man personally, but we are satisfied, nay, morally certain, that such a man would not make the statements we find above, unless remarkable cures had been effected, and had come under his immediate notice. Is not this an important subject?

THOMAS QUA, of 35 Ann-st., New York city, says: "Being very low, and experiencing no benefit from other sources, I ordered your Magic Compound. In twenty-four hours it had a decided effect, and in the short space of one week I was completely cured. I have gained in flesh and strength beyond all expectation."

ABEL WHEELER, of Kirksville, Ky., writes: "I am happy to inform you of the good effects of your Magic Compound upon my niece. When she commenced taking it she weighed only seventy pounds; the result has been that she now weighs one hundred pounds, and she states that she feels quite well."

HANNAH E. DAVIS, of Bristolville, Ohio, writes: "I procured your medicine, and the result was, my appetite became good. I gained in flesh and strength, my cough has entirely left me, and I consider myself well."

Rev. E. WILLIAMS, of Saint Catharine, Canada West, writes: "A short time since I sent for your valuable medicine, which has produced such beneficial results that I am induced to order more."

DR. THOMAS B. TROWER, of Charleston, Ill., writes a long letter setting forth the great efficacy of our medicine, from which we extract a few lines. He says:

"Having little confidence in the remedies of the books, all of which I have tried to my satisfaction, I unhesitatingly advised one of my patients, a female, to send for your medicine and give it a fair trial, which she did, and in a short time she was apparently well. We were all looking with open eyes to see if the medicine would have any salutary effect, and were astonished to observe this lady's rapid recovery. Your medicine is rightly named—its effects are truly magic-like.

"You are at liberty to make any use of the above statements that you may deem proper. Honor to whom honor is due.

"I also have other patients on hand. Please send as much as you can for the money inclosed (\$24)."

ROBERT A. GRIGG, Esq., of Halifax, Tenn., writes:

"Your medicine came safe to hand, and was given to Mr. Goodman according to directions. It had a most salutary effect. The patient was very low with pulmonary consumption, and was given up to die by friends and physicians. On using your medicine the tightness and suppression in the chest entirely left him, his breathing became easy and natural, his cough ceased, and he is now rapidly gaining strength. His father is a physician of the old school, and he now believes that your medicine, with proper management, will cure consumption."

O. C. MORTON of Morton's Corners, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. John Beverly, of Collins Centre, was sick with the consumption, and seemingly just upon the brink of the grave. A few weeks since she obtained your medicine, and what has been the consequence? Why, she is now able to work in her family, and ride ten miles with but little fatigue."

L. RAMSBAUGH, of Frederick City, Md., writes: "A lady near here has been using your medicine, and such has been her rapid improvement that she is urging people in every direction to seek the same relief."

JOHN Y. WIER, of Sylvan Grove, Indiana, writes: "Your medicine is doing a great work here. One young lady is considered well. An elderly gentleman is now using it, and is on the mend. Please find inclosed \$14, for six boxes."

R. W. ROWELL, Esq., of Plainfield, Vt., writes: "I sent and obtained your medicine for a sister of mine who was low with consumption, and it is doing wonders in her case."

MRS. SEDELIA A. WILSON, a Methodist clergyman's wife, of Bucksport Centre, Maine, having heard of our late remedy, lost no time in ordering it for her daughter, who was sinking under the disease in question. In a letter she says: "My daughter now goes to school, and appears as well as ever."

We have room to introduce no more testimony.

Reader! if you suppose we give the above as solitary cases, you make a great mistake. They are mere samples of what are crowding upon our attention every day. We could swell this pamphlet to almost any size by similar references; but we suppose the above are sufficient.

It will be seen that some papers of the highest respectability, have announced our late discovery in medicine *as important news*,

which should be spread from one end of the land to the other. Gentlemen editors! why not all of you follow this example? I will tell you why not; for the same reason that many will die who might be restored to health, to their families, and society. There has been so much offered to the public possessing little efficacy for the cure of disease, that you have determined to believe nothing, however well-founded and worthy of public confidence and respect.

One word more in regard to the *efficacy* of our remedy. When we first found this remedy, our attention was wholly absorbed with the cure of pulmonary consumption. Soon, however, it occurred to us that, from the very nature of the case, the medicine must be a great cure for other diseases; and our experience and that of others who have brought it to the test, prove that, in addition to pulmonary consumption, the following diseases are completely under its control, viz., *scrofula*, *obstinate cutaneous eruptions*, *dyspepsia or indigestion*, *bilious disorder*, and *general debility*; and farther experience will, no doubt, place it before the public as a great cure for all diseases depending upon an impure state of the fluids. There is no remedy equal to it in building up a system that, under the influence of various diseases, hardships, or exposures, has run down, and lost its natural vigor and tone.

We have frequently been asked, with much interest, what effect our late remedy has in cases of asthma; and we are compelled to state that it exerts little control over this disease. It should be remembered, however, that this disease is entirely different from consumption, and depends upon another cause. It consists in constriction of the bronchial ramifications, and the fault, no doubt, is in the nervous supply of the part affected; while consumption depends principally, if not wholly, upon a vitiated state of the fluids, especially that of the blood, which deposits a hurtful substance in the lungs. Two diseases cannot be more *unlike*. We have found a great remedy; it effects great cures; and we are glad it is in our power to do so much for the sick and suffering around us. But shall we offer it for diseases which we know do not come within its action? We think we have a conscience! and when we cannot be a physician, and deal honestly with the sick, who, more than all others, have a claim upon our fidelity and sympathy, we will abandon the profession, but retain our sense of right.

Since the foregoing was in manuscript, Dr. Howard has stated to us that he has used our remedy in two cases of bad chronic rheumatism, and that "*it works like a charm*." This result rests upon the testimony of a man who could have no motive in stating an untruth—not upon our own observation. Let patients troubled with rheumatic complaints try it; we are satisfied it will do them great good, and the *probability* that it will effect a permanent *cure* in such cases, is worth ten times the price of the medicine.

The opposition to our medicine, which comes from certain men found in the profession, is monstrously inconsistent. Such men act

as though they would rather see their patients die than hand them over to another to be cured. These same men, when the grim messenger visits their own families, are first and foremost in ordering our medicine. 'Tis then they feel; 'tis then they act like reasonable men; 'tis then they find relief. We wish we had room to copy a letter from Dr. Hiram Bartlett, of South Newry, Maine. Speaking of a certain individual he says: "After seeing the good effects of your medicine upon us, he was constrained to acknowledge its superior virtue."

Let me beseech you, reader, not to cast this aside, because you have been deceived heretofore by that which bears the appearance of deception upon the very face of it. We love to cure your diseases; to give you relief; it is our highest ambition; in this we find real pleasure; but we can only *offer* you the means of cure; 'tis for you to decide.

One word to counterfeiters! The temptation, we are aware, will be great to those who have less conscience than avarice to counterfeit our late remedy, and it is proper that we should state in advance that we shall keep a vigilant look-out for all such characters. Wherever there is ground for suspicion, we shall spare no pains and expense in looking it up. *We mean all we say!* What a word, *counterfeiter!* O man! have you no shame; no conviction of right and wrong; no pulse that beats in common with suffering humanity; no regard for the present, nor fear of the future?

For the convenience of persons ordering our medicine, it should have a name. We call it *magic*, because its effects are truly astonishing. We call it *compound*, because more than one substance enters into its composition, though its great virtue depends chiefly upon a particular ingredient not known and appreciated by the medical profession. Hence, MAGIC COMPOUND is the name.

The medicine is in a powdered state, but readily prepared for using in a liquid form, according to the directions which accompany it. It is perfectly *SAFE*; has not been known to disagree with a single patient. From the very nature of the case, its tendency must be to restore the vital powers to their healthy normal condition. The Powder is carefully put up, and placed in a paper box, properly labelled. A sheet of printed directions goes with it. Over the box goes a wrapper, which is labelled and sealed for the convenience of sending by mail and express to any part of the country, and to any part of the world where conveyance will carry it.

One box lasts about three weeks. About three boxes are usually sufficient for one patient. In cases of long standing, however, or where the disease is strongly hereditary, it may be necessary to continue it longer.

The business of our house in Philadelphia is conducted by our brother, who has been with us in New York; and persons who live nearer that city than this, and order the medicine by mail or express, should send their orders to that place, as they can get re-

turns a little sooner. We shall be in Philadelphia ourself or Thursday of every week, and can be consulted during the day. Depot, and office of consultation, No. 70 South Third street, near the Exchange. On other days we are found in New York. Depot, and office of consultation, No. 54 White-street, near Broadway. No charge for consultations when persons wish to obtain the medicine; but we must here state that we can find no time to throw away.

PRICES.—One box, \$3; three boxes ordered at one time, \$8; half-dozen, \$14; one dozen, or any number greater, at the rate of \$2 a box.

Compared with the trouble and expense of getting the principal ingredient entering into our medicine, free from all impurities, our terms are moderate. We can do no more to bring it within the reach of all classes.

Dispatches are promptly made by mail and express. Less than half-dozen boxes are usually sent by mail. Half-dozen boxes or more are usually sent by express, if there be a direct express line; if not, they are sent by mail in a number of packages; and such are the facilities of conveyance, that they reach any part of the country in a short time. In this way we now supply the demand abroad. Purchasers now know they get the genuine article.

It is absolutely necessary to have system in doing this business, which rapidly increases on our hands; hence persons ordering the medicine by letter, *must inclose the price*.

The postage in the United States, not over 3,000 miles, is fifteen cents a box; over 3,000 miles, fifty cents a box. In all cases where the postage must be prepaid, the amount should be inclosed in money or stamps.

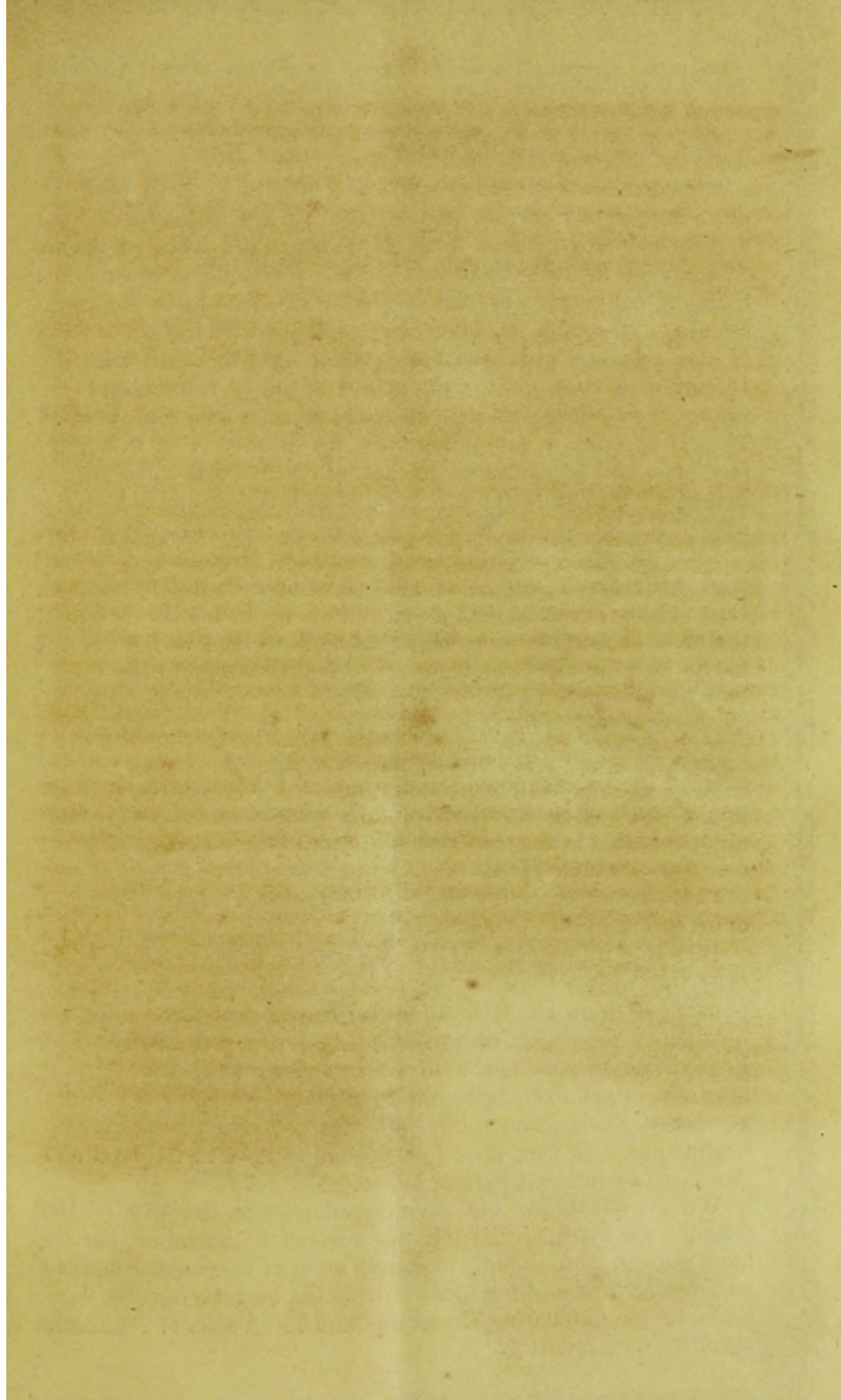
To facilitate the business of making dispatches, please write names and post-office addresses where the medicine is to be sent, *in a plain hand*; and give the name of the *County* and *State*, as well as the name of the *town* or *place* by which the post-office is known.

We are responsible for all moneys inclosed in letters directed as we request. We have such complete system in doing this business that it is hardly possible that a mistake will occur. Letters are taken from our boxes every mail, and dispatches made immediately. Hence, all letters must be directed to,

DR. W. GRINDLE & BRO.,

New York, or Philadelphia.





SINCE our pamphlet has been in press we clip the following editorial from the N. Y. People's Organ and Advocate, edited by A. D. Jones, a man of talent, experience, and the strictest probity. The paper contains great moral principles, and must do immense good in every family which it visits. Thus he voluntarily writes :

"IMPORTANT DECISION.—We are pleased to learn that the more intelligent of the medical faculty are fast approaching a true estimate of DR. WESLEY GRINDLE's celebrated *Magic Compound*, for the treatment of all *Pulmonary* complaints. Some of our most conservative physicians, who have the greatest dread of quackery, have been compelled by the sheer force of the evidence produced before their eyes to admit that the Doctor *does cure Consumption*, and strongly recommend the Compound to their own patients when all their own remedies fail. This is at once a compliment to the discoverer of this great medicine, and an assurance to the public that this compound is indeed a "MAGIC COMPOUND," and that it is destined to save the lives of thousands who would otherwise go down to early graves.

Like all great scientific discoverers, Dr. Grindle had to contend with much prejudice, and encounter strong opposition. But, mighty in the consciousness of holding in his hands one of the most blessed boons to mankind, quietly, and without resort to the usual methods of trumpeting his discovery to the world, he took measures to show the excellence of his prescription by its actual working on the human lungs. Astonishment at first took possession of his enemies as they saw the wonderful cures effected by his compound, and gradually they laid aside their prejudices, and became the Doctor's friends, and the advocates of his cause, placing his name in that bright galaxy of great discoveries which spans the scientific world; and he has now the satisfaction of feeling that he is an acknowledged benefactor of his race, and his medicine one of the institutions of his country.

But the intelligence of this wonderful discovery has swept over the wide waters of the Atlantic, and orders are rapidly pouring in upon Dr. Grindle from every part of Europe, for his invaluable renovator of weakened and decayed lungs. The English physicians, never so backward as their transatlantic brethren in acknowledging merit, although it appear not in the *prescribed form*, at once have adopted and prescribe the Magic Compound. In fact, it is fast becoming both in England and America, an integral part of *Materia Medica*.

We do not know but we may offend the modesty of Dr. Grindle, for we know him to be adverse to laudation, but we have ourself seen enough to satisfy us, that measured language will not do him and his medicine justice, and we have no hesitation in recommending the Compound in all cases of *Pulmonic Affection and Debility*."