

etc., and with good results, and for a long time past this is thrown aside and the Glyco-Thymoline takes its place. I use it in about half strength with a K. & O. Nasal douche and from twice to four times daily. With this, in bad cases I give it internally, adding to it or giving separately, mercuric, bichloride, and if done separately the menstruum is compound syrup of stillingia. In presumed syphilitic persons I always do this.

In gastritis, chronic enteritis, vaginitis, gonorrhoea, and recurring attacks of what in many instances is always deemed appendicitis, I use this agent freely, and always with good results. As a local application to foul ulcers and especially to hemorrhoids, I think this preparation is very good. In the nasty leg ulcers, which now and then defy all remedies, Glyco-Thymoline does wonders—it can't do harm any time, and I am almost persuaded to give it in all instances. In bronchitis and asthma it is fine, in spasmodic croup it fills the bill nicely; it does well in venereal disorders locally and in balanitis it stops the trouble at once.—*Medical Summary*, December, 1903.

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#### EXPLANATORY.

Early in the history of the Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company, our sole product, Antiphlogistine, was nicknamed Denver Mud and for many years had been known and sold under that name.

The merit of our product, years of indefatigable labor, and the expenditure of vast sums of money have created a world-wide business, which has led many individuals and firms to manufacture imitations of Antiphlogistine, and within recent years a few firms have been manufacturing and selling a plastic dressing under the name of Denver Mud, frequently misleading purchasers, who, in calling for our product under its nickname, have not received the original preparation.

In view of this we brought suit against the Colorado Chemical Co., of Chanute, Kansas, which has recently been decided. A great amount of testimony was taken in St. Louis, Kansas City, New York and other parts of the country defendant's counsel attending and cross-examining complainants' witnesses. After contesting the case to its conclusion no reason was presented by defendant on final hearing, why a decree should not be entered in this company's favor, and, on the testimony, a decree was granted accordingly. By this decree you will see that we have granted all that was claimed in our bill.—The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., New York.