

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

We quote the following on therapeutic effects of Sulphur from an article on "The Value of Laxatives in Small Doses" (by Q. C. Smith, M.D., Austin, Texas), which appeared in *Gallari's Medical Journal* for October, 1889:

"Although want of time will not permit us to speak of the many various laxative medicines, either vegetable or mineral, yet the importance and wide application of usefulness of sulphur constrains us to give it at least a passing notice. As you know it is a very ancient remedy, and one in which the public has long had great faith, and uses on frequent occasions. That it should be a valuable medicine when properly administered we would presume, when we remember that it is one of the important normal elements which enters into the composition of the tissues, and fluids, and secretions of the body. Therefore, being a basic alimentary substance, and so nearly related and intimately associated in physiological chemistry and the assimilative process with such important and active substances as oxygen, phosphorus, iron, and manganese, we can readily see that, by proper preparation and administration, it might become a most important remedy for many diseased conditions. And so we find in practice that it is. But we are now permitted to speak of it only as a laxative, for which most useful purpose it is wonderfully well adapted. And as it is necessary that laxatives should be taken regularly for long periods of time, and as it is difficult to induce patients to persevere in the prolonged use of inconvenient or unpleasant remedies, we have taken a hint from Professor Garrod, and requested MESSRS. JOHN WYETH & BROTHER to prepare a compound sulphur lozenge (samples of which we here show you), which are stable in composition, pleasant to the taste, convenient to take, and we believe superior in therapeutic action to the plain sulphur. We have suggested that in future there be added to the present formula (given below) a small portion of some suitable lime-salt—perhaps the bi-sulphite of lime—believing that this addition will increase the solubility and usefulness of the remedy. Besides, the addition of arsenious acid and bi-sulphite of lime will tend to prevent sulphurous eruptions, which are liable to occur in some cases, while these basic substances are also valuable stomachic remedies themselves."

After a more extended use, and close observation of the therapeutic effects of the Compound Sulphur Lozenges, Dr. Smith finds his previous estimate of their value and usefulness increased and confirmed. When prepared according to the foregoing formula, he finds them admirably adapted to the relief of chronic pulmonary and hepatic diseases, cutaneous eruptions, and gastric and intestinal indigestion; and well suited as a pleasant laxative (not *purgative*), to relieve or cure chronic sluggish alvine functions.

Messrs. Wyeth & Bro., prepare two combinations, both of which have been largely used, and with most satisfactory results, in the form of Compressed Tablets, and will add others from time to time, as may be suggested.

### COMPRESSED TABLETS OF SULPHUR AND POTASS BI-TART.

[Formula of SIR A. B. GARROD], Sulphur, 5 grains; Cream Tartar, 1 grain.

Put up in Bottle containing 100 tablets, - - price 35 cents.

### COMPRESSED LOZENGES OF SULPHUR, COMPOUND.

[Formula of Q. C. SMITH, M.D., Austin, Texas], Sulphur, 5 grains; Cream Tartar, 2 grains; Ext. Ipecac, 1-100 grain; Ext. Capsicum, 1-500 grain; Acid Arsen., 1-1000 grain; Calcium Bi-Sulphite, 1-8 grain.

Put up in 1 lb. bottles - - - - - per lb. \$1.25

Put up in nickel screw cap bottles each containing 30 lozenges, - per doz. bottles, \$2.80

**Davis & Lawrence Co. (Lim.), General Agents,  
MONTREAL, CANADA.**

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